

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.—The important will case, 'Woods v. Murphy,' was brought to a conclusion in the Probate Court, Dublin, on April 25. The suit was instituted by Mr. William Murphy, nephew of the testatrix to dispute the validity of her will. The 'subjoined digest contains the pith of the allegations made in the process of the suit:—'

'It was alleged that Miss Margaret Ellen Murphy was under the influence of the Rev. Eustace Murphy and several Dominican and Jesuit Fathers. During her life she gave them large sums of money, and in her will left Archbishop Cullen £1,200; three clerics of the Dominican order, £8,000; the Gardiner street Roman Catholic Church, Dublin, £1,000; St. Vincent's Hospital, £2,000; Roman Catholic Blind Asylum, £3,000; Magdalen Asylum, £4,000; another Roman Catholic Asylum, £3,000. There was a variety of other considerable bequests to Roman Catholic charities. The testatrix added that, in case any attempt should be made to frustrate her intentions by legal means, she left all these sums to Dr. Cullen (or his successor, being Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin) for his sole and uncontrolled use. She made her housekeeper residuary legatee, but on finding that the residue would be about £3,500, directed her as to the disposition of it, part for masses for herself, part in legacies to different Roman Catholic clergymen, and part in small annuities. This will was witnessed by her physician, and by her attorney, who suggested the 'Dr. Cullen' clause. The case was rendered more remarkable by the fact that the money so left, together with a sum of £102,000 bequeathed in like manner to Roman Catholic religious persons and uses by a brother who died before her, James Murphy, formed the moiety of the property of an eminent salesman in Dublin, commonly known as 'Billy Murphy,' of Smithfield, who died in 1840, and who when making his will, was so careful to guard against his daughter Miss Margaret Ellen Murphy's over-religious tendencies, that in giving her a rent-charge of £400 per annum, he provided that if she entered a convent one-half of it should be struck off at once. It so occurred, however, that a couple of days after Mr. Murphy's death two of his five children died also. Subsequently a brother named Charles died, and then there remained but John, James and Margaret Ellen. James made such a will as has been stated, leaving also a portion of his property to his sister; and the will of the latter was now disputed at the suit of William Murphy, the son of John, on behalf of the next kin. It came out in evidence that Miss Murphy lent money to the Dominicans during her life, and had an annuity from them. The Rev. Eustace Murphy was Miss Murphy's father confessor for 12 years, and represented to her that 'institutions for the salvation of souls were more desirable than those for the curing of bodies.' He was with her when she drew up the list of charities to which she would leave legacies, but could not recollect all that occurred. He had counselled her to leave £10,000 to the Dominican institution for the training of priests. To his own sister she had left £2,000. He admitted that he had been at the making of all her will as an adviser. In cross-examination with respect to a loan of money made by Miss Murphy to the Dominican order, he stated that she had no solicitor in making it, but she received received 5 per cent. as an annuity. Miss Murphy had consulted him on the propriety of converting stock to the amount of above £4,000 into bank notes, and he got the money and lodged it in the bank in the names of a Father White and himself, to be given for distribution among certain charities to her housekeeper, whom she had made residuary legatee. About five years ago Dr. Madden, a relative of Miss Murphy, had said in his hearing 'God forgive those who will interfere between Miss Murphy and her friends.' At the time he (Father Murphy) went to Miss Murphy and said that, anxious as he was to serve her, he should therefore withdraw from visiting the house, but she observed that the family could not think of depriving her of the only comfort she had in the world—his society. Her special bequest of £1,200 to Dr. Cullen was that of a Catholic to a bishop, actuated by a feeling of gratitude for the privileges he gave her of having mass in her private chapel every day. A number of letters were read with the object of showing that the disposer of the will, Mr. William Murphy, and Mr. Cogan, M.P., had estranged themselves from Miss Murphy. The Rev. Eustace Murphy was specially examined with respect to the legacy of £10,000 to the Dominican institution in Dublin, and asked what connection it had with his observation to Miss Murphy, regarding the necessity for more priests in order to the salvation of souls in Australia and elsewhere. He answered that the Dominicans felt an interest in the salvation of souls throughout the world, and would apply the money for that purpose, but he admitted that there was no obligation upon them to do so. They had been rendered absolute masters of the money, because the order had, by a recent suit, lost £500, from a trust having been declared in a will made in their favour. Towards the close of the trial counsel for the defendants impugning the will abandoned the charges of informal execution and want of testamentary capacity, resting their case solely upon the allegation of undue influence. This the jury found against them, and the validity of the will is consequently established. A question of costs having arisen after the verdict had been recorded, Judge Keatinge observed that the plaintiffs were exceedingly lucky in getting a verdict under the circumstances, and as he thought there was fair ground for suspicion in the case he would allow the defendants their costs.

On Monday night, the Chief Secretary for Ireland introduced into the House of Commons the Government Tenant-Right Bill for Ireland, the principle of which he briefly explained. The plan is this—to extend the term of agricultural leases from 21 to 31 years, and of building leases from 41 to 61 years, together with a right to compensation for improvements not exceeding £5 per acre.—Derry Standard.

The renewed emigration is raising the price of labour to a figure beyond the ability of small farmers to pay. The spring labour is in a very backward state in all parts of the country, owing to the severity of the last two months.—Cassell's Telegraph.

The emigration from this port is weekly increasing, and now it has reached an average of fifteen hundred per week. Yesterday only one ship left, the Imman Company's steamer City of Paris. The Helvetia, of the National Steam Navigation Company, was appointed to start yesterday, but owing to the breaking out of cholera on board during her run down the Channel, she, as before stated, returned immediately to Liverpool. The City of Paris left Liverpool on Wednesday at half past two p.m., and arrived at Queenstown at six p.m., yesterday morning, after the extraordinary quick run of 16 and a half hours, without a sail being set. This is the second outward trip of the City of Paris, and the results of the trials of her speed hitherto leave no doubt that she will be classed as the fastest ship of this line. One great advantage the Paris possesses over the other ships is that in case of fog, which occurs frequently, particularly off the North American coast, she can be steered between the fore and main masts, where a very handsome, and at the same time substantial, wheelhouse is erected. The Paris embarked here about three hundred passengers, and having received the mails and latest despatches, she proceeded at four o'clock.—Cork Examiner.

The Commissioners of Police have received a letter from the military secretaries of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, expressing Sir Hugh's sympathy with Mrs. O'Neill for the loss of her husband, and enclosing £10, for her acceptance, towards the assistance of her bereaved family. They have also received a letter from the Hon. Colonel Curzon, military secretary, enclosing the sum of £5 with the expression of his sincerest sympathy with her on the occasion of her poor husband's untimely and cruel end. The alleged murderer, Richard Kearney, has not since been heard of.

REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—I understand that in the event of a vacancy in the representation of your University, Mr. Robert Longford will offer himself to the electors.—London Cor. of Evening Mail.

May was ushered in with a bitter east wind and a considerable fall of snow, which greatly marred the enjoyment of the Curragh races, which commenced yesterday, and were attended by the Lord Lieutenant, Lady Wodehouse, and a large number of officers and people of distinction from Dublin and the neighbouring counties.

The Evening Freeman contains the following:—'For some time past the police were aware of the fact that a number of persons employed in various establishments in the city had been prominent members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and that they were still connected with the organization; but as long as they had kept themselves quietly attending to their business the detectives, who were actively engaged watching strangers who had come to reside in Dublin, did not mind them. It, however, having transpired that the committees and 'centres' commenced again to meet, and that the policy of associating any person who would make himself obnoxious or take an active part against 'the movement' was discussed the police determined on arresting all persons residing in the city who were known to be connected with the Fenian conspiracy. With this object the detective police went out in various directions through the city yesterday and made several arrests and important seizures of arms and ammunition. William Sheehy, an alleged 'centre,' and the reputed successor of the convict Hattigan, convicted at the last special commission, and Patrick Breslin, a reputed 'B' or captain in the Fenian Brotherhood, were arrested at Messrs Tallon's, stationers, where they had been employed as porters. Acting-Inspectors Smolleen and Dawson, after leaving the prisoners at Sackville-place station, proceeded to the places in which they resided, and there they found 200 rounds of ball cartridge, large quantities of revolvers, percussion caps, cartridge paper and sticks, powder, Fenian forms, drill-books, Orani shells, lead in bars for casting bullets, and numerous copies of the Irish People newspaper, which were all seized and taken to the Lower Caslte-yard. A young man John Sherwin, an assistant in the establishment of Mr Behan, leather cutter, Capel street, was arrested by Acting-Inspector Dawson and Eastwistle, and lodged in the Green street station house, as information had been received that the accused had taken a prominent part in the councils of 'the brethren.' A man named Simon Brady, who, it was alleged, succeeded the convict Moore, the blacksmith, as 'centre,' was taken into custody by Smolleen and Dawson, and after his arrest he was identified as the person who had been in charge of the drill-yard at Island street, and had the key for letting the recognized brethren in and out at drill time, and had been since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act an active agent among the conspirators. A man named John Bateson was arrested at his residence, 122, Church street, by Acting-Inspector Mc'Dermot and Gavin of the G division. In his possession was found a six-chamber Colt's revolver, similar in pattern to those which it would appear have been generally distributed among 'the Brotherhood.' There was also found a quantity of ammunition in his lodgings. All the prisoners were forwarded to prison, where they will be detained under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. It is stated the police intend to make numerous arrests of persons employed in various establishments through the city against whom reliable information has been obtained.'

The Irish Reform Bill is almost as small as a measure as the Bill for Scotland, but in other respects unlike it. While the Scotch Bill affects the franchise, the Irish Bill leaves the franchise almost alone, but contains a small measure of redistribution. Ireland, in fact, has had a Franchise Bill already, midway between the Act of 1832 and the present time. In 1850 the county franchise was fixed at £12 and the borough franchise at £8, and consequently the county constituency, which in 1849 was only 27,000, now amounts to 172,000, in spite of the great decrease in the population. The county representation of Ireland is by far the most democratic of the three kingdoms, and it is not proposed to meddle with it, but the borough franchise is to be reduced from £8 to £6. Considering the difference in the value of property, a £6 franchise in Ireland is not lower than an £8 franchise in England, and seems to be free from any well-founded objection. We must, however, expect no little opposition to the Government plan of redistribution. Dublin City, Cork County, and the Queen's University will each have an additional representative. To produce the requisite vacancies and increase the smaller constituencies generally, there are to be fusions after the fashion of England. Some of these are reasonable enough; but others will give rise to plenty of local criticism, after the fashion which Mr. Whiteside set last night. The Irish Reform Bill, however, like its Scotch fellow, appears to us on the whole as reasonable and moderate as can be expected. Flaws may, perhaps, be discovered in both on close examination, and the vigilance of the Opposition will, no doubt, be fully roused during the present week. But if they show political good sense they will not repel measures which bear so plainly the stamp of moderation and compromise.—Times.

A STRANGE JUDGE.—Chief Justice Levey, of the Irish Bench, is ninety years of age, and in his second childhood; but he holds on to his office, because his emoluments would be reduced by his retirement. The affair was recently brought before Parliament, when it appeared by a statement—at first explained by the Judge's son, a young gentleman of sixty-six—but afterwards reaffirmed by the Attorney General, that the Judge was so infirm that he could not pronounce his decisions, but had to read them, after they were written by another person—and written in a specially large hand. Even then, in a recent case of murder, the aged magistrate could not seize an important technical part of the sentence he was to render, and the Attorney General, who had caused it to be prepared on paper, had to go and stand by him to prompt even his readings. It is too bad that such a man should be so ill advised by his friends as to insist upon remaining where he must often do great, however intentional, injustices. It is said that unless he retires the two Houses of Parliament will adopt the extreme course of asking his dismissal on the constitutional form.

The decision of the Election Committee which declared Sir Patrick O'Brien to have been duly elected for the Kings Co., was received with loud cheers.—No wonder. Mr. Hennessy had many friends and well-wishers, and was personally popular with men of all parties, but the cheers which greeted the announcement that he was no longer M.P., for the Kings Co., was a natural expression of feeling. So many men had such strong reasons for regarding Mr. Hennessy's return to the House of Commons at this particular time with alarm and uneasiness that the first impressions made by the announcement his position had failed was a strong sense of personal comfort and safety. It was a deserved tribute to his ability, consistency, and courage. There are members in the House of Commons to whom Mr. Hennessy's exclusion must be an indescribable relief.—They are those Irish Catholic Liberals on one side, and those No Popery bigots, whether English or Irish, on the other whose whole political capital is embarked on the undertaking to establish and maintain an identity between Toryism and No Popery. Unless the Irish Catholic Liberals can succeed in keeping alive the belief that Toryism and No Popery are identical, they run the risk of losing everything, while the No-Popery bigot, whether English or Irish, Mr. Hennessy's parliamentary career was detestable, because from first to last it was a perpetual victory over their darling idea. Not without cause therefore, when Irish Catholic Liberals and No-

Popery bigots heard 'Sir P. O'Brien declared duly elected for the King's County, Gramercy they for joy did draw And all at once their breath drew in As they had been drinking all It was a great joy to them, and they cheered lustily.—London Tablet.

The Cork Examiner contains the following piece of news about the 'Head Centre':— 'A clergyman just returned to Ireland from Paris met the celebrated Head Centre Stephens at the Irish College. He happened to be alone in the reception-room when a visitor came in whom, from the portraits, he recognized to be the gentleman concerning whom so much anxiety was felt by the Irish police. 'Are you the celebrated Mr. Stephens?' he asked. 'Celebrated or not, I am Stephens,' was the reply. The business which brought him to the College he stated was to find out some convent in which he could place his wife and his sister-in-law during his absence in America. He stated that he was to leave for New York via Havre on Tuesday, that is a week since, and that he should return in three months. The Sacred Convent, which is to the rear of the Irish College, was recommended to him as suitable for his purpose, but it was added that it was expensive.

Considering how Mr. Stephens gets the money, and that it is the poor simple Irish peasants and servant girls who pay all his little bills for him, we can well believe that he 'does not mind expenses.' Why should he?

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Continental news seems hourly to establish the certainty of war, and those who now look back to the course of the Paris market, and to the heavy and indiscriminate sales connected by the always well informed French Credit Mobilier more than a month ago, are disposed to entertain a conviction that this result will be but a fulfilment of a long settled programme. At the same time there is a growing impression that the experience of the Crimean and Italian wars will be repeated in the present instance, and that no recovery in the markets can be expected until hostilities shall have actually commenced, after which all those who have sold in anticipation of that occurrence will begin to realize profits, and to ask themselves what they are to do with their money. Among the reports current in the Stock Exchange this afternoon was one to the effect that Mr. Gladstone is going to Paris for an interview with the Emperor.—Times City Article.

RAPPORT BILL, SCOTLAND.—There are no very small and no corrupt boroughs in Scotland. The Lord Advocate was able to boast that there had been but one petition presented against a return for Scotland on the ground of bribery since the passing of the Reform Act. This is undoubtedly owing in part to the education which all Scotchmen have received; but, in part, it may also be attributed to that system of grouping which it is proposed to introduce into England. Although some of the Scotch districts of Burghs show little increase of population, though individual towns in many cases have actually declined there is yet no constituency which gives offence either by its insignificance or its venality. The Lord Advocate voted from the returns that the present number of voters in the Scotch burghs is about 55,515, and proposed to lower the franchise to £7 which would make an addition to the number of 26,233, of whom 17,670 would belong to the working classes. In the counties it is proposed to fix the occupation franchise at £14 instead of £50 and the property franchise at £5 instead of £10.—Times.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN LIVERPOOL.—There is nothing new of interest relative to this subject.—The Helvetia remains in the Sloyne, and the work of removing the passengers to the ships provided for them is about accomplished. The workhouse authorities are providing 700 beds, so that the beds in the Helvetia, and the vessel herself, may be thoroughly cleaned and fumigated. They also provided doctors, nurses, medicines, spirits, and wine. No new cases of cholera have appeared in the workhouse or in the town.

A case of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Bristol. It appears that a seaman came from Rotterdam, viz. London, and that on the journey from the latter place he was attacked with the disease, which made such rapid strides that within eighteen hours of his first seizure he was a corpse. Dr. Davis, the medical inspector of the city, and Dr. W. Budd, both pronounced it a case of Asiatic cholera. At a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday it was stated that no other person in the house had taken the disease, and it was hoped that it had passed away. Some regret was expressed that the authorities had no power in such cases to order speedy burial, as the corpse had in this case been kept uninterred for four days. The general health of the city has been exceedingly good, the rate of mortality being shown by the Registrar-General's return to be lower only in two other cities.

The effect of impure water in diffusing the germs of choleraic poison is said to have been illustrated by a crucial instance in this metropolis but a few years ago. The inhabitants of a certain street had been in the habit of using a neighboring pump, the water of which, though brilliant and sparkling, was found, on examination, to be highly charged with noxious matter. The Cholera came, and carried off numerous victims in this street, all of whom had drunk of the fatal water; but this in itself would not have been conclusive. It happened, however, that a person who had once lived in that street, but was then residing in a healthy suburb, was regularly supplied with the same water in bottles, preferring it to any other. This person also died of Cholera, and was the only person attacked with it in that locality. The coincidence, if true, is indeed marvellous, but the alleged cause has been shown by abundant experience to be perfectly capable of producing the alleged effect.—Times.

In a blast furnace near Wolverhampton on Saturday three men died horrible deaths by being burned by molten iron. Thomas Soap, aged nineteen, was on duty as 'keeper' of a blast furnace at Deepfield, and John Gardner, aged eighteen, with Joseph Swift, aged thirty-seven, were his assistants. It was proper that the contents of the furnace should be run out at half past seven o'clock, but the men were talking, drinking, and neglecting their duty for more than an hour after this. Meantime the molten iron was rising little by little into its receptacle, and at last it reached a part of the construction wherein water was contained in a pipe. The three men just at this time rose and began in earnest to strip that they might 'tap' the furnace, as they ought to have done long before. The iron, however, destroyed the facing of the pipe and came in contact with the water. The water was instantaneously converted into steam, and an explosion supervened, tearing down the front of the furnace. Out poured the flood of liquid iron. Gardner was covered with it, and in an instant was destroyed; Soap was touched and mad with pain, he leapt into the canal then ran to his home near, and died; Swift was too much injured to move, but, being borne to the hospital, died there. An inquest was held on the bodies on Tuesday, and a verdict of 'Accidental death' was returned.

THE GROWING CROPS.—The wheats have suffered a little in Norfolk from recent frosts, but upon the whole they are strong and vigorous and promise an abundant yield. Barleys and other spring corn have come up well upon most soils, but tillage has not been uniformly successful on the heavy lands.—In the fens the wheats are generally looking healthy, although they present the appearance of a lighter bulk of straw than was probable a few weeks since. Cool, cloudy days, without frosts at night, would be very serviceable during the next fortnight. Spring corn is, for the most part, looking well in the fens.

There is a story going in North Staffordshire that a farmer in the direction of Leek, who had lost some cows, was fully persuaded that he had himself been attacked by the epidemic. Forthwith he consulted his own medical man, who tried to laugh him out of the notion, but to no purpose. The farmer then went off to an old, well-known practitioner, who, being a bit of a wag, and seeing how matters were, entered minutely into the details of the case, expressed his concurrence with the patient's views, and told him he could cure him. He then wrote a prescription, sealed it up, and told the farmer to go to a certain druggist in the next Pottery town. The farmer lost no time in going with the prescription, but was somewhat started when the druggist showed him the formula, which ran thus:—'This man has got the cattle plague. Take him into the back yard, and shoot him according to Act of Parliament.' There is no need of saying that this was a perfect cure.—Macclesfield Courier.

A DIABOLICAL DEVIS.—We have strong reason to suppose that among the 'slink butchers'—the very scum and off-scouring of their fraternity—are many wretched men who addict themselves to the practice of wilfully conveying the cattle plague to farms which are free from it, in order to force the sale of the uncontaminated stock. Of course, the time most convenient to themselves is chosen. A statement has been made to us, upon authority whose respectability we do not question, which seems to put the matter almost beyond doubt. In a district in Lancashire two 'slink men' were overheard conversing about their trade in beef. Although much of what they said was imperfectly caught, enough was heard to inform the hearer that a certain farm in the neighborhood (on which the cattle were perfectly free from the rinderpest) was ready, that the stock were very fresh, and that in a fortnight or so they might go. A visit was paid to the farm by the two dealers, but the owner was not disposed to sell. He had nothing which he intended for the butcher. In a few days, however, the symptoms of the dreadful malady appeared, and the dealers made a second and more successful visit. The panic had set in. The healthy animals were sold at low prices, and the byres and yards were soon tenanted. Nor is this quite all. Up and down the premises, and in one or two of the fields to which the cattle had lately had access, were bones and bits of skin, for which the occupier of the land was wholly unable to account.—Dial's Messenger.

STRIKE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN BERKSHIRE.—A correspondent writes:—The usually quiet village of Peasemore, near Newbury, Berks, has been the scene of considerable excitement this week. On Monday last the labourers on some of the largest farms at Peasemore refused to resume work unless at an advance of 1s. per week. The present rate of pay is 9s. per week. Many of the men have large families to support, and reckoning only two children besides the man and wife (allowing the elder children to be earning their own living), and allowing 2s. 6d. per week for rent and firing, it leaves but 6s. 6d. for the support of four persons for seven days—an average of 1s. 7½d each.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—We understand that Mr. Russell Gurney Q. C. and Mr. Maule have brought with them the report of the Jamaica Commission, which was unanimously agreed upon between themselves and Sir H. Storks, and will be laid before Parliament with all possible despatch. The blue book will be one of the largest ever seen, being swelled out by a mass of official papers, as well as by the voluminous notes of evidence. It would be premature to speculate on the tenor of the report, but it can hardly be doubted that Governor Eyre will be recalled by the next mail. Much inconvenience is caused at Malta by the absence of Sir Henry Storks, and its very desirable not only that he should be relieved from his duties in Jamaica, but that the present temporary and unsettle condition of the government in that colony should cease.

EMIGRATION FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The Government returns, supplied by officers acting under the Board of Trade, show that during the month ended on the 30th ult. the emigration from Liverpool has greatly exceeded that of the previous month, and is very considerably in advance of April, 1865. This will appear from the fact that during last month the total emigration from Liverpool reached 19,335 individuals, as against 12,491 in March, and 11,800 in April of 1865. Another feature of some interest in connection with the emigration of the present time, is the fact that a very large proportion of the emigration is, as has been heretofore the case, towards North America, with this difference, however, that the bulk of that emigration is now conducted by steamships, of which fully one at least leaves Liverpool every day for New York.

UNITED STATES

A NOBLE INCIDENT OF THE LATE FATHER KELLY.—It would be a long story to tell of all the quiet unobtrusive acts of exceptional charity performed by that true Irish gentleman and priest, the venerable and lamented Father John Kelly, Pastor of St. Peter's, Jersey City. In a notice of his death, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Catholic Standard relates the following, of which we were not aware. Truly, his life went out while 'doing good':—'In the last week of his life he gave a striking proof of his zeal. As soon as he heard of the vessels being kept in quarantine on account of the cases of cholera, which had broken out during the voyage from Europe, his zeal prompted him to do his utmost for the good of the souls of the many Catholics who were on board, in danger of death from the epidemic. He immediately made arrangements with the Archbishop of New York that one of his assistants should be sent to the hospital ship, on which the most dangerous cases were found. No priest had been sent from New York diocese; and Father Kelly's zeal was not to be restrained by the fact that these poor people, among whom death was daily making fearful ravages, did not belong to the diocese of which he was a priest. The funeral of Father Kelly took place on Tuesday, the 1st of May; and a large concourse of the most respected priests of New York, Brooklyn, and Newark dioceses, was present to show the universal respect in which he was held. Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, and Bishop Bayley, of Newark, were present. The solemn requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Braun. Rev. Father M'Quade, of Seton Hall, delivered a most eloquent and appropriate eulogy of Father Kelly; and a hearty response of approbation to every word of praise was given in the sobs of the vast congregation that had gathered to mourn the loss of one whom all had loved as a father, under whose pastoral care the greater part of those present had lived from childhood. The Right Rev. Bishop Bayley pronounced the final absolution, and the remains were buried in the Catholic cemetery of Jersey City.—The day was rainy, and many of the clergy were thus prevented from accompanying the remains to the place of burial, by the ecclesiastical law of Newark diocese, that prevents more than six carriages being admitted to the funeral cortege.'

CRIME AND COMMON SCHOOLS.—Sixteen murderers are now confined in the Tombs at New York, double the number ever confined there before at one time, from three to six each at Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago; two men were hung in the adjoining county of Gambia last week; eight persons were murdered in Philadelphia a few weeks ago; and suicides are being committed almost daily throughout the country, while robberies and burglaries are being perpetrated in every community, and this too after the country has been governed, for the past five years, by a party controlled by grand moral ideas. Either the teachers or the morals must have been of the bad sort, to produce this carnival of blood and outrage.—Clearfield (Pa.) Republican.

The seeds are deeper down than the 'past five years,' that produce this fearful crop. Puritanism

went to seed in the scheme of 'State school education'—training boys to be sharp rogues—giving them ideas about how to 'read, write and cypher,' without any religious training to act as a balance wheel. The war has produced much demoralisation as a civil war always does. But the material for moral disruption has been sowed broadcast, over the land, by the State usurping the God-given right of parents, in the education of the young. This is not popular talk, but it is truth.

To see whether the system of State Education under which the present generation at the North has principally grown up, has not helped forward the mischief read the following from last week's Crisis, of Columbus, Ohio.

AN ARISTOCRACY OF CRIME.—The frequency of the appearance of such articles as we subjoin in our daily exchanges suggests the inquiry—have we an aristocracy of crime amongst us? The first paragraph from a paper published in the centre of Puritan virtue, Boston, and is altogether a fine tribute to the administration of justice there:—

'We have in our vicinity two members of this class of wealthy men. One is Charles Adams, the robber of the Concord Bank, who, after the bubble made over his deflection, has settled down for life with an independent fortune, on the snug farm which he has made the base of his operations against the bank safe, and drives a splendid span, with the bride whom his successful speculation has enabled him to marry within a month past, envied by all her poor and honest neighbors. The other is Horace Annis, the hero of a still bolder operation, and which carried a million and a half of money in broad daylight from the counting-room of a purloined New York broker, and who has been here within the week, brazen in the security from arrest which was one of the terms of the bargain, and boasting to the admiring detectives and sporting men, who are his familiars, of the cool hundred thousand which he carries in his pocket as the result of his speculation.'

The next case in point is found nearer home. The following is from a Columbus daily:—

'The case of the State of Ohio vs. W. H. Gibson, pending in the Franklin county Court of Common Pleas, since 1857, was yesterday dismissed. The particulars of the case it is unnecessary to speak of now, for all are familiar with every detail. The case was dismissed, we understand, at the instance of Attorney General West.'

The following is also from a Columbus paper:— 'The five indictments founded at the November term, 1865, of our Court of Common Pleas against G. Volney Dorsey, ex-Treasurer of State, for embezzlement of the public monies, were quashed at the present term of the Court. The defendant was held on his own personal recognizance without security, in the sum not of \$5,000, as has been stated, but of \$2,000, to answer the charge of embezzlement at the next term of Court. At the time he entered into his recognizance, something being said about security, Judge Bates remarked that the Doctor's personal recognizances was sufficient, and that if he (the Judge) were of the bench, he did not know but he would give his (the Doctor's) security!'

The immunity conceded to crime, provided it is clothed with wealth or secured by social position—the ease with which a rich felon evades the penalty of his offence, compared with the certainty and severity of the punishments visited upon the poor villager who falls into the meshes of the law—are but symptoms of a most deplorable degeneracy and demoralization among the people. Through the alchemy of money, crime becomes a species of martyrdom, or what is worse, a species of glory, respected in courts, tolerated in society—and recognized in politics.—Crime constitutes an element in society—a higher order of aristocracy to which honest poverty and worth must perforce, bow with humility, although without respect. Make way for the nobility of lawlessness—the aristocracy of crime! Through tattered clothes small vices do appear; robes and furred gowns hide all others.

ILL VENTILATED, OVER CROWDED SHIPS.—The steamship Virginia arrived at this port recently with a large number of passengers, many of whom were on the sick list. She was immediately put in quarantine, the sick cared for and isolated from the city until cured.

Investigations made by the proper officers show that none of the passengers came from ports infected with cholera, and that it was not until some eight days after the departure of the Virginia from Liverpool, that disease broke out on board. It appears that the ventilation was so defective that the passengers suffered greatly, and being enfeebled by bad air and insufficient food, poor in quality, were especially liable to attack. That many died is not to be wondered at. But it seems passing strange, however, that with all the modern appliances for obtaining fresh air and creating a thorough circulation in apartments that so little attention is paid to it. On ship board, of all other places, this matter is easy to regulate. The loss to the owners by the detention of their vessel amounts to a large sum, and if not for humanity then for the pocket's sake, a little more interest in the welfare of the steerage passengers would pay. Every person who has been to sea however, in a steamship, must acknowledge that the officers are not always to blame in this matter. When there are only one hundred passengers it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to get those in the steerage to behave with common decency. They defy persistently all the laws and rules of the ship, not perhaps in all cases to be ugly, but from their inability to comprehend the importance of them. Tell a man who has lived thirty years without ever being really clean, that if he does not instantly change his habits he will lose his health and life, sooner than hee he advice he will die, and his fellow by his side will die from the same cause.

They prefer to skulk away in their berths, to grovel in filth in the darkest corners, to be dirty when it is easier to be clean, because that it is the way they have always lived. It requires close watching and strict discipline to preserve even an ordinary degree of health in emigrant vessels at all times, still more when epidemics rage.

In view of these facts the strictest quarantine should be enforced, and if legislation is necessary to security, certainly those in authority should see that nothing is omitted.—Scientific American.

The facility with which divorces are granted, is shown by a case which occurred in Boston, last week. A woman, the wife of a soldier, now in the regular army, who during nearly the whole of the war-drew State aid because her husband was in a Massachusetts regiment, was divorced from her husband for desertion.

It is expected that 3,000 Mormon emigrants will arrive at New York this spring, on their way to Utah. There are 1000 coming from Sweden and Norway, and 1700 from England. It is said that there are nearly one hundred Mormon missionaries now in Europe.

The United States Customs officers seized, at Rouse's Point, 1280 stand of arms on Saturday night. They had come by the Lake Champlain boat, in cases marked 'machinery' for Ogdensburg. The cases looked a little suspicious, and one of them was opened. The officers telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and the answer was to seize the arms and prevent their being forwarded. They were claimed by some Fenian Centre from the vicinity of Ogdensburg, but they were detained by the United States authorities. As we write they are lying in the station-house, and might be captured by force. But the Fenians will scarcely venture to play that game against the United States Government. This movement of arms, coupled with 'recent proceedings,' would seem to indicate that the Fenians had not altogether abandoned their mad designs on these Provinces. There is yet 'reason' to watch against raids, and especially at such a point as the railroad from Lake Champlain.—Montreal Gazette.