

It is gratifying to observe that the operations of the Cork Flax Company have been attended with well-merited success. The working of their new mill for little over three months, at half power, realized a profit of £3,607, out of which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of £2,051 to be carried to a reserve fund.

The Protestant Bishop of Tuam, Lord Plunket, died on the 19th ult.

John Ryan, one of the parties charged with firing at the police at Longstone, and on the occasion seriously wounding Sub-Constable Dunne, was arrested lately in Bristol, by the English constabulary. On Tuesday, Oct. 9, Dunne left Tipperary and proceeded to Bristol, where he identified Ryan. The prisoner was brought into Clonmel on Friday evening, and has been committed for further examination by Alderman Kenny, J. P.

DUNDEE, Oct. 15.—A Poor Law medical inquiry was held by Captain Robinson, Poor Law Inspector, at Kingstown, on Saturday. It revealed an extraordinary state of things existing in that place, in view of the dreaded approach of cholera. A seaman named Hughes died of that disease under the following circumstances:—He took ill on board one of the Holyhead steamers. Mr. Howell, secretary of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, was apprised of the fact and hastened to the pier. He found that the patient had been conveyed to the Rathdown Hospital, at Monkstown, but was refused admission. Application was then made to the Sailors' Home, in view of Mr. Howell then drove to the residence of Dr. Plant, who was connected with the hospital. He said he dared not admit the man, in consequence of a decision come to by the committee not to admit such cases. In the meantime Hughes lay outside the hospital gate on a hard cart, wrapped up in blankets. Mr. Howell then resolved to have him conveyed to the union workhouse near Bray: but no cabman could be induced to do the job, even for £2. Eventually a furniture van was obtained for the purpose. Captain Robinson went there and examined Mrs. Carmichael, the hospital nurse, who stated that when Hughes arrived he was quite cold, unable to speak, his eyeballs turned up, his skin blue, and she thought he was nearly dead. Everything possible was done to restore him, but to no purpose. Mr. Howell began his exertions to get the man relief at 7.30 in the morning. No relief could be procured till 10.30, no medical attendance for two hours later, and he died about 6 o'clock p.m. in complete collapse.

The Kingstown authorities were especially bound to behave in a very different manner, if it be true that the cholera cases on board the mail steamers arose from drinking impure water, obtained from a well into which the Rathdown Hospital is drained. The Daily Express states that the Hon. W. O. Stanley, chairman of the Holyhead Board of Health, has communicated with the Dublin Privy Council on the subject.

Last evening Dr. Buchanan, of the Medical Department of the Privy Council in England, arrived at Kingstown by the Royal mail steamer Munster, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the sanitary state of the steamer of the station, and to view and analyze the well and its water at Monkstown, supposed to be now polluted by sewer matter and drainage from the Rathdown Hospital. He then proceeds to Holyhead on similar investigation. A sharp wind from the northward has set in at Kingstown and the coast, and has evidently produced a beneficial effect in checking the epidemic, no new bona fide case of which has occurred since Friday last. At Holyhead, on Wednesday next, local waterworks are to be opened under the auspices of a limited company. The water is to be then brought down from the head, from a reservoir beneath a spring through pipes, and so supplied to the Royal mail steamers as well as to the township.

The Rathdown Hospital has since been opened for cholera patients, so that it is to be hoped no more of Her Majesty's subjects will be left to perish like poor Hughes, on the public road at the gates of a hospital, under the eyes of the persons charged with the public health, and that no more hospitals will be drained into public wells, to poison the unfortunate persons who drink the water. Dr. Mappother, in his monthly report on the health of Dublin, states that the reports for the last four weeks indicate a high rate of mortality, 671 deaths having been recorded by the Registrar General, against 597 during the preceding month, and 448 during the corresponding period in 1865. The rate was, therefore, 1 in 379, while it was in London 1 in 511; Central London, 1 in 517; Liverpool, 1 in 264; Glasgow, 1 in 509; Cork, 1 in 557; Belfast, 1 in 500; Limerick, 1 in 562; and Waterford, 1 in 443. Some doubt exists however, as to the completeness of the returns for Irish provincial towns. The deaths by cholera in Dublin were 233, against 113 during the preceding month. He says that:—

"In very many instances improper food, imperfect sewerage, and polluted water have been proved to have been promotive of the disease, matters which must be regarded as very much within the control of housewives, employers, or other persons who come into frequent communication with the poor. The preventive measures continued by your officers have been the energetic carrying out of the Nuisance Removal Acts, the disinfection of houses in which cholera occurred, by the officers stationed at Winstone street, Hanover street, East, North Brunswick street, and Caroline row, and the flushing of sewers with carbolic acid, which has been proved to deodorize and arrest the decomposition of filth. It is to be regretted that the arrangements for the disinfection of clothing and bedding have not yet been perfected."

Two persons, father and daughter, died at Clonsilla yesterday, the first cases of cholera in that locality. Two deaths occurred at Graigue, in the borough of Carlow, which led to a meeting of the Dispensary Committee on Saturday. It appears that the attacks of cholera arose from eating unripe apples and unwholesome food.—Times Cor.

FLIGHT OF A BANK CLERK.—Paragrapus have been going the round of the Dublin papers respecting an unpleasant occurrence which has taken place in connection with one of our local banks, in which the circumstances have been greatly misrepresented.—After particular inquiry we find that one of our bank officials, having become involved in pecuniary and other difficulties, found it necessary to leave Dundalk; and finding the tempting opportunity of the cashier's safe being left open, during the last day of his sojourn here, he abstracted a £50 parcel of silver, and by replacing it with a bundle of pamphlets made up in the shape of the cashier till he succeeded in deceiving the eyes of the cashier till his escape was effected. It is thought that he has gone to America, and this unfortunate course on his part has caused much regret, as he was a very respectable young man.—Dundalk Paper.

PHOTURE OF AN IRISH PARISH.—The Correspondent of a Dublin contemporary gives the following picture of an Irish parish:—"When the rector hears that one of the Presbyterian clergy is ill he immediately collects all his own flock to pray with him for the life and health of his Presbyterian brother, and earnestly prays at his bedside. When the rector is ill the Presbyterian clergy convoke their congregations, and fervent prayer is offered for the sick Episcopalian. When the rector goes abroad one of three Roman Catholic priests addresses him with a kind proposal to provide a gift of a stout horse for his comfort. This same priest (now a Roman Catholic prelate) recommended his people always to show marked respect to the ladies of this rector's family when they met them walking. Another priest waylays this rector on his return from parochial visitations, and asks him with hearty good will to refresh himself with cake and wine. The Roman Catholic parishioners delight to send fish, new potatoes, and bulky cauliflower to this rural rector. When any of the ladies of his family are

sick great is their concern. When a daughter, who lived them all, and ever ministered to the sick and poor, was dying last year, prayers were offered up in the Roman Catholic houses in her behalf. Nay when the rector was some time since dangerously ill, prayers were offered up for his recovery in the Roman Catholic chapel in his parish. The parish is Loughlin Island, and the rector is Dr. Drew, hon. grand chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Ireland and chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VERY REV. DR. NEWMAN ON ROSARY SUNDAY.—The Pall Mall Gazette of Monday tries to represent Dr. Newman, and Archbishop Manning, in some sense diverging in opinion, or at least in expression about the Temporal Power. The Pall Mall says:—"Dr. Newman's views of the importance of the temporal power of the Pope, as expressed in a lengthy and venerable oration which he delivered yesterday morning at the Oratory Church, Edgubaston, appear to fall considerably short of those entertained by Dr. Manning and Archbishop Manning. Whilst maintaining with all the earnestness of the extreme advocates of the temporal power the inalienable right of the papacy to the States which it has been from time to time endowed under Providence by the process of Christendom, and denouncing in terms as strong as those of Dr. Manning himself the sacrilegious robbers who would despoil the Church of territories which have been her undisputed possession for ages, Dr. Newman is not prepared, looking to the fact that there were Popes in the early ages of Christianity who possessed no temporal power, to assert that the maintenance of that power now is absolutely indispensable to the life and functions of the church, or that Providence may not, by some compensation principle, obviate the consequences of any loss of temporalities with which it may be pleased to visit the Church. At the same time, Dr. Newman does not believe that the threatened severance of the temporal sovereignty from Popedom as a permanency will be permitted, and, humanly speaking, it would be so great an evil for the Church that all true Catholics must join in praying God to avert it." From what we are here told of Dr. Newman's words we are unable to discover any discrepancy of sentiment. The Archbishop has never said that the Church could not survive the loss of the Temporal Power, or that she could not prosper without it. Neither would he, we are sure, either hold or utter anything of the kind. To do so would be contradictory of all he has ever said on the subject.

The Jamaica Committee have issued another appeal to the public for subscriptions towards the prosecution of Mr. Eyre. They speak of this as a duty which the Government has declined, and as an undertaking essential to the interests of public liberty and justice, which has now devolved on private individuals, after "the positive and almost contemptuous refusal of the Government to do its duty." In the meantime, another Committee feel it to be a solemn public duty to solicit contributions in support of their conviction that Mr. Eyre quitted the insurrection in Jamaica and saved that island. The former deem it necessary to raise a fund of £10,000 for the purposes of the prosecution; the latter are stated to have collected a still larger sum for the purposes of defence. On both Committees we find some eminent names, of which an unwonted proportion belong to various departments of literature. The struggle over Mr. Eyre's body is, therefore, sure to be conducted with all the amenities of a literary controversy, and may probably continue to form the subject of a paper war for months to come, whether or not it be carried into a Court of Law. So far as this question depends upon the discretion of the Jamaica Committee, it is no longer open. They have taken legal advice long since, and pledged themselves again and again to take Governor Eyre and his associates answer for their conduct before a criminal tribunal. They expect to be in possession of the opinion of eminent counsel as to the form of indictment and method of procedure by the beginning of next Term, and they now engage finally not to fail the public, if the public will not fail them. It would be vain to expostulate further with persons so deeply committed to extreme counsels. It is not to them, but to those whose personal aid they invoke, both in the form of subscription or guarantee, and in that of endeavouring to secure the co-operation of friends, that we venture once more to submit what appear to us conclusive objections to the course taken by the Committee.—Times.

THE EVILS OF BUREAUCRACY.—It is an inevitable defect that bureaucrats will care more for routine than for results; or, as Burke put it, "that they will think the substance of business not to be much more important than the forms of it." The whole education and all the habit of their lives make them do so. They are brought young into the particular part of the public service to which they are attached; they are occupied for years in learning its forms—afterwards, for years too, in applying those forms to trifling matters. They are, to use the phrase of an old writer, but the tailors of business; they cut the clothes, but they do not find the body. Men so trained must come to think the routine of business not a means, but an end—to imagine the elaborate machinery of which they form a part, and from which they derive their dignity, and be a grand and a achieved result, not a working and creaking instrument. But in a changing, miscellaneous world there is now one evil, now another. The very means which helped you yesterday may very likely be those which most impede you to-morrow—you may want to do a different thing to-morrow, and all your accumulations of means for yesterday's work is but an obstacle in the new work. The Prussian military system is the theme of popular wonder now, yet it 60 years pointed the moral against form. We have here all heard the saying that "Frederic the Great lost the battle of Jena." It was the system which he had established—a good system for his wants and his times, which, blindly adhered to, and continued into a different age, put to strife with new competitors, brought his country to ruin. The dead and formal Prussian system was then contrasted with the living French system—the sudden outcome of the new explosive democracy. The system which now exists is the product of the reaction; and the history of its predecessor is a warning what its future history may be too. It is not more celebrated for its day than Frederic's for his, and principle teaches that a bureaucracy, created by sudden success, and marveling at its own merit, is the most unimproving and shallow of Governments.—Fortnightly Review.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR.—The London Globe says:—"Despite the pacific declarations of most of the great Powers, the news from the Continent is such as to leave little doubt that at no distant period we shall witness another European war. The friendly relations established between Prussia and Bavaria have greatly increased the jealousy with which France regards the recent aggrandisement of the former of these Powers. Austria is taking measures to double the numerical strength of her army, as well as to equip it in the most efficient manner; and Prussia naturally asks, against whom are these military preparations made? Russia, although with the exception of a single corps d'armes, her army is still thoroughly on a peace footing, is withdrawing her troops from Central Asia as well as from Po and, in order to have them in position on her Danubian frontier.—Even Italy, mortified by the defeats of Custoza and Lissa, and disappointed that her frontier is not extended into the Tyrol and the Istrian provinces, looks forward to the reopening of the Eastern question as a means of enabling her, after she more fully consolidated her power, to obtain the further increase of territory which she desires. We may add, that while Russia is doing all in her power to obliterate the Polish nationality, Austria is pursuing directly the opposite policy in her treatment of the same nationality in Galicia—a fact certainly not calculated

to promote friendly relations between the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, and which seems to indicate a divergence of policy which may lead to most important results in central as well as in eastern Europe.

The London Times of the 30th ult., again editorially urges the reference of the claims of the Government of the United States upon that of Great Britain, for the property destroyed by the Alabama, to a joint commission to be appointed by the two powers. The Times thinks this would be an act of policy, if not of justice.

A NEW READING.—During the recent visit of the British Association to the Midland Railway's Co's works at Derby, Mr. Colville, M.P., explained, to the amusement of the assembled *savants*, that Derbyshire is proud of her antiquity, which can be traced back to the time of the Apostles, when it was said that Paul went from Derby to Lystra, which a philosophical friend had interpreted that St. Paul went from Derby to Leicester.

FENIAN COMBUSTIBLES.—On Saturday a number of magistrates and Town Councillors assembled at the Liverpool Police-station to witness experiments with the Fenian combustible fluid recently seized. A portion of the fluid was poured on a quantity of loose cotton and sticks, and in about four minutes it spontaneously ignited. A bottle containing fluid was then dashed against a wall, which immediately became a mass of flame. The spectators were deeply impressed with the destructive quality of the fluid. Many persons have doubted the existence of a Fenian organisation in Liverpool, but the police cases which are coming to light will undeceive them. As an instance of the marvellous unextinguishable qualities of the liquid, we may state that a short time ago Mr. Superintendent Hewitt poured some of it on cotton, wool, and wood chips, and then placed the whole completely in water, where it remained for a week. It was then taken out and placed on the floor, and in five minutes had burst into flames.

EXTRAORDINARY CONVERSION.—A few days ago handbills worded as follows, might have been seen in several shop-windows:—"God willing a gospel lecture will be delivered by J. Townsend Trench, Esq., at the National Hotel, Digwall, on Thursday, 2nd August, at 6.30 p.m. The day, it may be remarked, was observed as a fast-day preparatory to the dispensation of the Lord's Supper in the Free and Established Churches on the Sabbath. Punctual to time, Mr. Trench, in shooting attire, appeared on the balcony accompanied by his father, and by Mrs. Thistlethwaite, the celebrated 'lady preacher.' Mr. Trench came forward to the railing and announced his text, upon which he dilated at considerable length with much fervency. As might have been expected, he referred to his own conversion. He had ever been a regular church-goer, sat under the ministry of England's greatest preachers, but without profit, and as insensible as ever. But the day of his merciful visitation at length came. Impromptu by a friend, he went to hear a poor sailor preach. The sailor he found to be repulsive in appearance, manner and speech; and while listening and often cussing to go away, 'an arrow shot at a venture' found a joint in his harness and pierced his heart. He also related a dialogue which it is needless to recite, between himself and a Roman Catholic Bishop, who he declared, although a Roman Catholic Bishop, and still performing the functions of his high office, would nevertheless at last reach Heaven as surely as he would.—But the feeling of Mr. Trench's hearers became greatly excited when he said that the keenest and most unnatural enmity existed between the Free and Established Churches. The Free Church declares that they only shall go to Heaven, while the Established Church as positively affirms the same of themselves. Having spoken this tirade, Mr. Trench resumed his seat, and his place was occupied by Mrs. Thistlethwaite, who first extolled her beloved friend in Christ, and next emitted fearful denunciations against those who remained impenitent under his exhortations. Having wound up her address with an impressive appeal, the crowd began slowly to disperse. But a harsher, though not louder, voice issued from the centre of the crowd, and around the new speaker the people began to thicken. All could see the new speaker, for he was a Saul among his hearers, and his address proclaimed him. He was inveighing loudly against the alarming doctrine to which he had been listening, and endeavouring to counteract the impression which Mr. Trench had produced.—Mr. T., anticipating something to his prejudice from the new comer, hurriedly left the balcony followed by his father, who followed him into the centre of the crowd, and confronted his opponent. The clergyman with outstretched hand, held his Bible in dangerous proximity to the layman's nose, and challenged him to quote a single passage of Scripture to prove that 'a sinner can of himself come to Christ.' Passages of Scripture were instantly read and expounded by Mr. Trench amidst interruptions from his opponent, who attempted to interpose questions.—The crowd now became greatly excited. It was evident that they were divided into two parties—the one shouting 'foul play' and the other 'fair play.' Mr. Trench was at length allowed to proceed, but he had not gone far when the clergyman again interrupted him, and again the crowd became violent. Peace again being restored through the exertions of Mr. Trench and his father, the former said that if he was only allowed, he would speak for a fortnight.—And speak he did without further interruption. But when the minister attempted to reply, Mrs. Thistlethwaite (who during the controversy remained a calm spectator) now became excited, took her pretty seat at him, and valiantly endeavoured to controvert his statements. The valiant clergyman, nothing daunted kept up a scorching fire, under which Mr. Trench evidently winced. Having finished his reply, the clergyman moved off, when Mr. Trench shouted, 'Wait, wait, don't be afraid!' 'Afraid!' replied the indomitable Celt. 'A Highlander afraid!' Know sir that I am a Highlander to the core, and that I fear neither you nor the policeman at your back!—And away he went, saluted with a cheer. Mr. Trench had now the whole field to himself, of which he made good use for some time longer. The crowd then dispersed, and all was quiet.—Inverness Advertiser.

THE CROSS IN THE NORTH.—The past week has gone far towards securing the remaining part of the out-standing grain crops in the Northern counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, and the more northern and westerly portions of the North Riding of Yorkshire. There is a wide divergence of opinion as to the condition of the wheat crop, which it is maintained in some cases is irretrievably bad, but in others, and most generally speaking not much worse. The statements are reconcilable when it is stated that low lying districts, owing to the constant rain, have been much under water, and hence the damage done is very great; but in the general run of cases, where care has been taken to bind the sheaves tightly and 'hood' them—that is, invert one sheaf over the other to protect it—the great bulk of the crop has not materially suffered. Barley is in many cases discoloured, and therefore disqualified for malting purposes, but otherwise its condition will not be much deteriorated. Oats are mostly still out, but the fine frosty weather which set in on Sunday and yesterday, with every prospect of continuance, will better the condition of this crop and enable farmers to gather in what barley or wheat may still have been left out. Beans and peas are a fair average crop. Turnips, except in some parts of Northumberland, are the best crop that has been seen for many years, and the same may be said of the root in Yorkshire. In potatoes the disease in some districts has made great ravages.

On the very same morning that witnessed the great Reform demonstration at Leeds, and the day before Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth delivered his elaborate panegyric on the virtues of the British workman at Manchester, a 'non-Unionist' saw-grader, named Fearneyhough, narrowly escaped

being murdered, with his whole family, at Sheffield. The circumstances admit of no doubt whatever as to the motive of the act, even if there were not too many precedents for it. Fearneyhough was in the employ of Messrs. Butcher, and had been a member of the Sawgrinders' Society until about twelve months ago. It does not appear upon what precise ground he seceded from it, but it is stated that he afterwards sought re-admission and broke off the negotiation because he objected to the sum demanded from him. Since that time he had lived in fear of his life, and as the result proved, with good reason. Yesterday week, about 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, all the inmates of his house and their neighbors were awakened by a fearful explosion, which blew away the wall of the sitting room, lifted the bedroom ceilings from their supports, split the staircase from top to bottom, shivered doors and windows, and left the whole building in a tottering state. Fearneyhough rushed out into the street, but could see no one. The cellar was then examined, and there were found the shattered fragments of a tin can, large enough to hold two pounds of gunpowder, and bearing traces of having been tightly wrapped round with cords. Happily, nobody was injured, and nothing remained but to discover the authors of the outrage. Unhappily, it is no easy matter to procure evidence in cases of this kind. Let the cause be what it may, there is an ominous resemblance between these atrocities and what are called agrarian murders in Ireland. The victim, or intended victim, being always a person obnoxious to a large body of his fellow-workmen, the presumption is in favour of several accomplices being concerned in them, yet the difficulty of bringing them home to any individual is extreme.

We are not surprised to learn that a great sensation has been produced in Sheffield by this reappearance of an old plague-spot. Some four years ago that town acquired an evil notoriety for murders committed in the interest of Trades' Unions.—Times.

The following article from the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, on the cause of cholera and fevers on board ships, is worthy of serious attention:

It is a fact that at Southampton, Liverpool, on the Tyne, and at the Welsh ports, the cholera first made its appearance on board ships, and on the Thames there have been many deaths among the crews of vessels. Our Maritime Intelligence has also contained reports of the outbreak of this malady on board a considerable number of ships at sea, and notably the coasting vessels. The Governors of the Dreadnought employed a boat, and their inspectors visited vessels in the river; besides which, the City Commissioners, of Sewers appointed Dr. Letheby to visit the shipping and this gentleman reported that he caused necessary alterations to be made in the forecables of several of them. The air breathed and the water drunk have much to do with the fevers on shipboard; and the former must, to some extent, be influenced by the cargo carried, but chiefly by the nature of the ballast. If mud, sand, or gravel is taken from a river, it must be pure or impure according to the matter deposited and saturated in it, and the state of the water. This ballast, when put down a vessel's hold in hot weather, when the hatches are on, gives off an offensive smell, which enters the cabin where the men sleep.

A High Church contemporary says: the movement in England may be measured by the change in the aged Bishop of Chichester. He is the one who inhibited the late lamented Dr. John Mason Neale for fourteen years together only for having an altar cross and a couple of small candles in his college chapel. He has lately officiated at the installation of the Lady Warden of what may be called a Convent school of the church of England. The Bishop's splendid pastoral staff was carried in procession before him; and the Lady Warden's robe or cloak of office was like an ancient cope of crimson, with rich embroidery of other colours. The aged Bishop entered into the feeling of the occasion very warmly.

The following curious advertisement appears in the Times:—Ritualism without dogmatism.—A clergyman, who is about to try the experiment of combining simple beauty of ritual with the very broadest doctrines, seeks the co-operation (not pecuniary) of laymen interested in the matter. Voices for the choir especially desired.—For particulars, &c.

At an inquest held on the 5th ult., at Bradwell, Bucks, on the body of a child of five years of age, which had died of hydrophobia, evidence was given of a practice almost incredible in civilized England. Sarah Mackenzie stated that at the request of the mother of the deceased, she had fished the body of the dog by which the child had been bitten, out of the river, and had extracted its liver, a slice of which she had frizzled before the fire, and had then given it to the child to be eaten with some bread. The dog had been drowned nine days before. The child ate the liver greedily, drank some tea afterwards, and died in spite of this strange specific.

UNITED STATES.

THE PERSECUTION IN MISSOURI.—It seems that the work of arresting and imprisoning men for preaching the Gospel, has been their custom in other years, is still a matter for military proscription in the State of Missouri. We read in the Missouri Watchman:

ANOTHER PRIEST ARRESTED.

Washington, Mo. Oct. 3, 1866. This night Rev. Father Vattmann languishes in a felon's cell charged with the terrible crime for which Christ was condemned and crucified. Two indictments had been found against him by the professional jurymen of this county, for preaching the word of God, and the cry of 'crucify him crucify him,' was so great that he was confined to the criminal's cell, by order of a court in this one of the United States of America! Oh! where is our boasted religious liberty? where the boasted home of the oppressed; the land of the free? Where can the May Flower of 1860 land, that her pilgrims may again kneel upon the rock and give thanks to their God that they are again delivered from the hands of their persecutors? The last week has been an eventful one.—Three Priests arrested and three Protestant preachers accompanied with other men's wives. Verily things wear strange faces in Missouri.—Missouri Watchman.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—There is no likelihood that Lynch or any other Fenian will be hanged. He will probably be sent to prison for a while, along with various others who will doubtless be likewise found guilty. The Canadian government would be acting foolishly to hang any of these chaps. They were drawn into the Fenian raid on false pretences by a set of talking bullies, who make their headquarters in New York. And Lord Monk has doubtless already been well advised on this and other points so that there is no likelihood, we take it, that any of the ragamuffins who were taken prisoners at Pea Ridge will suffer much severe penalties than they would have done for robbing a few hen-roosts and emptying a few bar-rooms on this side of the line.—They are not worth making martyrs of. And if the provincials choose to board them for the winter months, it will be so much saved to the charitable and pension funds of the Fenian exchequer.—The most absurd and ridiculous thing is the interference of the New York Common Council in the matter. What business it is of theirs we can hardly imagine. Hard cases as some of the Fenians may be, we scarcely know any of them so badly broken down in character as to merit the patronage of that body. The Fenian fighting chap—such as this man Lynch, is, at least, possessed of courage, has a willingness to fight for his living, is prepared to run risks, and probably stole no more from the provincials than was necessary to keep body and soul together. How many of the common council can today present a record as honorable as this? Lynch suffers a little in being deprived of his personal liberty. Why aggravate his case? That is what all true friends of Ireland will naturally ask.—New York Times.

Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, expresses the belief that the Canadian authorities will accede to the request of our Government in the case of the Fenians now under sentence of death.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.—The people of this country will very generally concur with the propriety of the requests presented by Secretary Seward to Sir Frederick W. Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, that the Fenian prisoners recently sentenced to death at Toronto shall be pardoned for their offences. We believe that both of these men are American citizens, and representations made on their behalf in order to procure their release are humane and proper. But we do not think that the menace conveyed in the intimation that the United States will examine into the circumstances of the trials and convictions is in good taste. It is an imputation upon the conduct of the Canadians which is very offensive, and which will probably be repelled with indignation.

The candid and right-thinking people of this country will not agree with Mr. Seward that the offences of these men are 'eminently political.' If they had been Canadians, disputing some public question with Canadians, there would have been some ground for the assertion. But being citizens of the United States, they had no political controversy with the Canadians. If they were unnaturalized Irishmen, burning with feelings of indignation against Great Britain, upon account of Irish wrongs, they could not effect their objects by invasion of Canada, which has no part in the government of Ireland. If the case had been reversed, and one of two parties, quarrelling in Canada, had invaded the United States, wasted our fields and killed our young men, no sort of sophistry on the part of Sir Frederick W. Bruce could ever have induced Mr. Seward to admit that the offense was 'political.' During the Rebellion there were raids upon American soil from Canada, by parties acting in the interests of the Rebellion, and yet Mr. Seward denied that such acts were political. John Gates Brail was hanged at New York on the 19th of February, 1865, for the seizure of *Milo Parsons* and *Island Belle*, on Lake Erie, and attempting to overturn a train on the Lake Shore Railroad. Those acts were arranged in Canada and executed on our soil. Brail argued that they were 'eminently political,' but the United States would not stand any such nonsense, and the man was hanged, as would have been the St. Albans raiders had they been caught. It is folly, with these precedents, to aver that the Fenian invasion of Canada was political. It was not. It was a gross act of crime, and if the United States cannot procure the discharge of the prisoners by pleading for pity on their weakness and want of common sense, and they should assume no other position.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The New York Times, in a leading article, takes the sting out of the belittled stories regarding those claims, which have recently been sent from Washington. The following is an extract:—"Unless we are prepared to abandon those claims altogether, we have nothing left us but to renew the demand for their adjustment. When the reply shall be received, it will then be quite time to determine on the course to be pursued. If we want a war with England, there is very little doubt we can have it. It will not be difficult for a Secretary of State so ingenious as Mr. Seward, so to frame his requisition for payment of claims of which neither the amount nor the justice has yet been conceded, as to drag the two nations into a quarrel. But we can conceive of no adequate motive for such a course, nor do we believe that any portion of our people, except the Fenians, have any desire to see the United States involved in a war with Great Britain.

It is stated that owing to the new phase in the Mexican question, Gen. Sherman has been ordered to Washington for instructions, as also that the Federal Army on the Rio Grande has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to cross the river.

LOOKING IN THE DISTANCE.—An American paper states that every lady who has been at Mount Holyoke seminary is expected to write an annual letter stating whether she is married or single, how many children she has, and other particulars concerning her status and progress. A young lady of the class of 1861 has just written to the class secretary that she is not married, but she thinks she can see a little cloud that arises out of the sky of the future like a man's hand.

BAPTIZING A SINNER.—Poor people have a hard time in this world of ours. Even in the matters of religion, there is a vast difference between Lazarus and Dives, as the following anecdote, copied from an exchange, will illustrate:—

'Old Billy G—' had attended a great revival, and in common with many others, he was 'converted and baptized. Not many weeks afterwards, one of his friends met him reeling home from the court ground with a considerable 'brack' in his hat. 'Hello, Uncle Billy,' said his friend, 'I thought you had joined the church?' 'So I did,' answered Billy, making a desperate effort to stand still; 'so I did, James, and would 'a' been a good Baptist if they hadn't treated me so everlastin' mean at the waters. Didn't you hear about it, James?' 'No, I never did.'

'Then, I'll tell you 'bout it. You see, when we come to the baptizin' place, that was old Sinks, the rich old squire, who was to be dipped at the same time. Well, the minister took the squire in first, but I didn't mind that much, as I thought that 'twould be just as good when I cum; so he led him in miley kerful, and wiped his face and led him out. Well, then come my turn, and instead of liftin' me out, as he did the squire, he gave me one slob, and left me crawlin' around on the bottom like a mud turtle—that's so James.'

'If I have, after death to go either to hell or to heaven, I shall prefer to go with loyal negroes to hell than with white traitors to heaven.—Brownlow.

We do not believe there is another country in Christendom besides the United States in which a man who uttered a sentiment like the above would be invited to address a christian congregation on a christian Sabbath. Yet it was done in Philadelphia last Sunday week.—Petersburg (Va.) Index.

New York, 31st.—The Evening Express says:—Considerable enthusiasm was created at the headquarters of Mr. Stephens to day by the arrival of an envoy from England, who reports that the Fenian organization in that country has increased fifty-fold during the past three months. In Scotland it has increased more than 25 per cent, and in Ireland the boys are drilling whenever they can get a favorable opportunity. The utmost anxiety prevails amongst the brotherhood throughout the three countries in anticipation of receiving the order to commence the revolution. It is stated that the Fenian Sisterhood Fair for the benefit of Irish State prisoners will not be held. The Hall could not be secured for less than \$1,200 for 12 days, and under the circumstances it is deemed more advisable to sell the articles at headquarters and forward the amount raised at once to Ireland. A number of letters from prominent Fenians were received to-day at headquarters stating that a sufficient number of the Brotherhood could be raised to proceed to Canada and rescue Col. Lynch from his impending fate.

TAKING THE GRAVE.—A correspondent writing from Tipton, says:—

'Our Priest here, (H. V. Kalmer) had to pay to the tax gatherer twenty dollars for the Catholic graveyard near Tipton. It seems that is enough for four and a half acres.'

So it works, and yet we are told that we have nothing to complain of in the New Constitution.

Morriessy, the prize fighter, has been nominated for Congress in New York.