

DRUMS, May 19.—The disgraceful riots at Ashton have called forth some strong comments from the popular press. Such outrages show the necessity of having a better organisation of the police system in the English provinces. It would be impossible to enact such scenes in Ireland with the facilities which the Executive possess for concentrating at any given point an overwhelming force, highly disciplined and subordinated under one head. The repeated riots in Belfast, which might be thought to bear some resemblance to those in Lancashire, would in all probability never have occurred had there been in the town such a strong and impartial body of constables as there is now since Sir R. Peel's Local Police Bill came into operation. The *Freeman* commends the vigour and judgement with which the Rochdale magistrates acted, but suggests that persons of greater influence than the travelling firebrand are at the bottom of the Ashton and Staleybridge riots. He is the convenient instrument while they supply the motive power. Some steps, it thinks, should be taken to prevent such fellows as Murphy from kindling a religious war in England. The *Freeman* indicates the character of the Irish population in England in the following terms, and appeals to the Protestant sense of justice to protect them:—'The Irish in every part of England and Scotland are most orderly and peaceable. They may have little family jars of their own, as all people have, but they never interfere with others if they are let alone. They are never the aggressors. How would Englishmen like it if their religious convictions were insulted, as Murphy and the more criminal persons who encourage and give him bread insult Catholics and their religion? Would they patiently bear such indignities? Was ever such a thing heard of in Ireland as a Catholic mob destroying Protestant churches, and convents in England? In remote districts, where Protestant churches might be destroyed or injured without the possibility of detection, they have been just as safe as Catholic churches.' The weekly papers have articles on the same subject written in a more indignant tone. They plainly exhort their countrymen in England to defend themselves if the authorities do not afford them protection.—*Times* &c.

We understand that her Majesty's Government, with a view of constituting a separate Department of Science and Art for Ireland analogous in its constitution to the existing Science and Art Department in London, and of amalgamating, as far as possible, all existing institutions in Ireland receiving State grants for science or art, have appointed a commission to report on the best means of carrying out this object. The commission will be composed of the following gentlemen:—The Marquis of Kildare; the Rev. Dr. Baughen, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth; Col. Laflair, Royal Engineers; G. A. Hamilton Esq., Secretary to the Treasury; Professor Buxley, F.R.S.; and Captain Donnelly, Royal Engineers, who will also act as secretary.—*Star*.

The *Northern Whig* has the following story:—'The other day, at a vaccination station certainly not a hundred miles from the Belfast Exchange, a woman entered the room and asked to have her child, which she bore in her arms, vaccinated, and on her request being acceded to, demanded that the lymph should be taken from the arm of an Orangeman's child, or she would leave without the operation being performed. The operator endeavoured to find among those present a young scion of the favourite tinted lineage. He failed in this, but at last induced the conscientious mother to accept the requisite material from the arm of a less fortunate babe, whose father was, its mother declared, only 'a true Protestant.'

The committee who managed the successful ball given to the Prince of Wales in the Dublin Exhibition Palace have a surplus, after paying all expenses, of nearly £600, which is to be distributed among the charities of the city, without distinction of creed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Among Low Church or Evangelical Protestants in the Church of England, among Scotch Presbyterians, among Dissenters from the Church of England, whether Baptist, Independent, Methodist or what not, there is a genuine horror and hatred of Catholicism. It is as far as we could ever discern an earnest, deep seated, unquestioned conviction among them that Catholicism is a very bad, a very shocking religion, and that to become a Catholic is to commit a great crime. And the consequence is that, as a rule, they do not dream of applying their own principle of the right of private judgment for the benefit of Catholics. Dr. Newman's fifth lecture on the present position of Catholics in England, 1851, illustrates this, and is unrivalled. 'What is a more fruitful theme of declamation against us (he says) than the charge of persecution? Yet Protestants have felt it right, just, and necessary to break the holiest of earthly ties, and to inflict the acutest of temporal suffering on those who have exercised their private judgment in the choice of a religion. They have so acted, and they act so daily. A sense of duty to religious opinions, and of the supposed religious interests of those entrusted to them has trampled over the feelings of nature. Years have passed, perhaps death has come without any sign of recognition passing from the father to the son.— Sometimes the severance and its consequences may be sent away, her children taken from her, because she has felt a call in conscience to join the Catholic Church. The son has been cut off (as they say) to a shilling. The daughter has been locked up, her books burned, the rites of her religion forbidden her. The malediction has been continued to the third generation. The grandchildren, the child unborn, has not been tolerated by the head of the family, because the parents were converts to the faith of their forefathers. I have been speaking of the upper and middle classes; in the lower the feeling is the same, only more unceremoniously expressed and acted on more summarily. The daughter on her return home tells the mother that she has been attending and means to attend the Catholic chapel, whereupon the mother instantly knocks the daughter down and takes from her her bonnet and shawl and the rest of her clothes, to keep her indoors; or if it is the case of a wife, the husband falls to cursing, protests he will kill her if she goes near the Catholics, and that if the priest comes there he will pitch him out of window. These scenes come out of the very depths and innermost shrine of the Protestant heart; it is undeniable; the very staunchest Protestants are actors in them—say, the stauncher they are the more faithfully do they sustain their part; and yet if a similar occurrence were reported of some Catholic family, in Italy or Spain, those very persons whose conduct I have been describing would listen with great satisfaction to the invectives of any itinerant declaimer who should work up the sternness of the father, the fury of the mother, the beggary of children and grandchildren, the blows struck, the imprecations uttered, the imprisonment, the over-punishment or the compulsory promise, into a demonstration that Popery was nothing else than a persecuting power, which was impatient of light and afraid of inquiry, and which imposed upon fathers, mothers, and husbands, under pain of reprobation, the duty of tormenting their servants at an hour's notice.' The hatred of Popery is no where more intense or more violent than among the English Protestant Dissenters from the Protestant Church of England. Yet it is with these English Dissenters that the wise men and chosen representatives of Catholic Ireland have thought fit to contract an alliance.—*Tablet*.

THE ORANGE RIOTS AT ASHTON.—Twenty-three persons—eight Irish and fifteen English—were examined before the Ashton magistrates on Wednesday, on the charge of having taken part in the disgraceful riots of Sunday and Monday. Of the Irish prisoners, all but one were committed for trial. The

fifteen Englishmen have been remanded on a charge of having been concerned in the disturbances at Staleybridge. It will be remembered that a woman was reported to have been trampled to death at Ashton. It appears, however, that the surgeon who made the post mortem examination of the body could find no traces of external violence, and the coroner's jury have found that death was caused by fright.—The Rochdale magistrates have ordered 3,800 copies of one of Murphy's publications which were found in a house in that town, to be destroyed.

MURPHY AT BURY.—Last night (Wednesday) was fixed for Murphy's first lecture at Bury, and the streets of the town presented an appearance of great excitement from an early hour in the evening. On the lecturer entering his tent a pistol was fired, whether at him or by him our report does not state. Before the proceedings had been opened a noise arose outside, and nearly the whole of the audience rushed out. One of the Murphys, tucking up his shirt-sleeves, brandished a sword, and said that if the others would follow him they would 'clear them all out of Bury,' meaning, it is supposed, the militia, who were said to have created the disturbance. The invitation, however, was not accepted, and comparative order was soon restored. At the close of the lecture Murphy was escorted to his lodgings. The streets were crowded, and several fights took place as a consequence, but nothing serious occurred. In the course of his address, Murphy spoke of the persecution which he said he had come to England to endure, and suggested retaliation by repeating the following elegant lines:—

'And shall Murphy die; and shall Murphy die?
Then 30,000 Lancashire clogs shall show the reason why!'

—*Manchester Guardian*.

Murphy has invaded the quiet neighborhood of Bury and has succeeded in creating disturbances there, much in the same way as he did previously at Blackburn, Bacup, Rochdale, Dukinfield, and Ash-on-under-Lyne. He went there yesterday, and pitched his tent in Freetown, which is the quarter of the borough mostly inhabited by the Irish working class. He calls his tent the 'Protestant tent,' and announces himself as an Anti-Popery lecturer, knowing that most of the Irish are Papists. Last night he was accompanied by his lodgings to his tent by some hundreds of his so-called 'Protestant' friends, and it is said that he entered an attempt was made by a Militiaman to strike him. This was the signal for a row. A great number of Irish were there, and among them some Militiamen out for drill at Bury. A collision immediately occurred, and an indiscriminate fight led to the interference of the police, a body of whom armed with staves and swords, charged the combatants. Several people received injuries by blows and cuts. A number of arrests were made, and it was some time before the riot was put an end to. A man named Ashworth in the employ of Murphy, was arrested for striking several persons with a sword, and for inciting to riot. At an early hour of the day Murphy had appeared in the police-court at Rochdale, where an agent of his had been cited to show cause why some 2,800 of Murphy's books, described to be of an exceedingly 'obscene and filthy character,' should not be destroyed, the books having been seized at the defendant's lodgings. The work is entitled 'Depravity of the Roman Priests and Impiety of the Confessionals,' and it professes to give the Latin text, with a translation, of certain examinations which the priesthood are entitled to use at the Confessional.—This book is much used in the anti-Popery lectures to incite the zeal and disgust of the more fanatical Protestants against the practices of the P.P.s, and as there are always a number of Papists present who are ready to denounce Mr. Murphy's inferences from the book and representations of Romanish doctrines as untrue and scandalous to their co-religionists, Mr. Murphy succeeds in every town which he visits in setting the more ignorant of two classes by the ears. These books were first produced at Rochdale by two co-laborers of Mr. Murphy's, professing to be Catholics, deputed to this work by a society in London calling itself the Protestant Electoral Association, one of whom at the last winter assizes at Manchester was committed for a long term of imprisonment for firing a revolver and shooting at a Rochdale policeman. The application for power to destroy the books was made under Lord Campbell's Act, and the magistrates, after satisfying themselves of the character of their contents made an order for their destruction.—*Times*.

INTRAMURAL EXECUTIONS BILL.—The following is the substance of an article on this bill which appeared in the *Post* of Wednesday:—The bill provides that judgment of death to be executed on any prisoner sentenced after the passing of the act, on any indictment or inquisition for murder, shall be carried into effect within the walls of the prison in which the offender is confined at the time of execution. The only capital offences in this country at present are high treason and murder, so that it would seem that in cases of conviction for the former crime it is the intention of the Legislature that the execution should continue to be in public. In Ireland shooting at a person with intent to murder was a few years since a capital offence; and it is, doubtless, under a similar law that the man who attempted at Sydney to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh was sentenced to death. If the Irish statute to which we refer has not been repealed, executions will continue to be in public for offences committed within its scope. Practically, however, public executions in the United Kingdom may be considered as abolished by this measure. In order, however, to secure not only the due execution of a sentence of death as well as necessary publicity for the fact, it is provided that the sheriff charged with the execution, the gaoler, the chaplain, the surgeon of the prison, and such other prison officials as the sheriff requires, shall be present at the execution independently of any persons to whom the sheriff may accord permission to attend. After the execution the surgeon must examine the body of the culprit, and certify in writing that life is extinct, and within the subsequent twenty-four hours a coroner must hold an inquest on the body with a view to establishing its identity, and the fact that judgment of death was duly executed; and it is further provided that no officer of the prison, or prisoner confined therein, shall serve upon the jury at such an inquest. Finally, the bill provides that printed copies of the surgeon's certificate, and of the coroner's inquisition, shall, with all possible despatch, be exhibited for twenty-four hours at the principal entrance of the prison in which the execution has taken place.—Such is the substance of this measure and it will be felt that it meets every reasonable objection that has been raised against the substitution of private for public executions. No one not even the least educated, will ever entertain the slightest doubt that the sentence of law has been carried into effect; whilst the circumstance of that sentence being executed in private will invest such execution with unknown terrors, probably far greater than any inspired under the present system. Many, perhaps, will be inclined to regard this law as a step towards the total abolition of capital punishment. We cannot, however, regard it in this light. Many persons may well be averse from those degrading and demoralising spectacles which have so frequently caused thousands to congregate, who nevertheless consider that the crime of murder should be expiated by the offender's blood. The same argument which proved so irresistible forty years ago in confining the punishment of death to cases of murder operates with equal force to day in retaining that punishment for that exceptional crime. Formerly there was no inducement to a burglar or a highway robber to spare the life of the individual he sought to pillage, but, on the contrary, he had the strongest motives for slaying possibly the only person who could convict him of his crime. Under the existing law, however, the burglar or the robber may, independently of any

other considerations, hesitate to take life, knowing as he does that in the event of detection his own will be taken in return. Abolish capital punishment, however, and you restore the ancient state of things and once more offer the criminal a direct inducement to take human life. This is a consideration which we are happy to find weighed with the majority of the House of Commons on a recent occasion when an attempt was made by Mr. Gilpin to pass a bill abolishing capital punishment.

In the same paper of yesterday which contained the news of Mr. Disraeli's defeat and his motion to report progress on the Scotch Reform Bill it was announced that the Queen, with her family, had left Windsor Castle the evening before at half-past 6 o'clock, for Balmoral. Thus, at the very hour when a most important debate was proceeding—a debate on which the question of life and death to Government or to Parliament might turn—the first person in the State, to whom recourse must be had in every momentous conjuncture, was hurrying at full speed from the neighbourhood of the capital to a remote Highland district, six hundred miles from her Ministry and Parliament. In the month of May, at a time when the business of the nation is at its height, and interests of every kind cause people to congregate in London—at a time when it is especially necessary that the Sovereign should be accessible to her Ministers and to the Legislature, we have the whole Court withdrawn to a distance which renders any personal communication impossible. The consequences in the present case are singularly inconvenient. The Sovereign is an essential part of the Legislature, as much as the Lords or the Commons, and when Parliament is summoned for the despatch of business it is but reasonable that the Sovereign should be at hand. As either House may confer with the other, so either has a right to address the Queen and to seek information or permission from her; and cases may arise when it may be necessary that this should be done without delay. The Session of Parliament does not occupy so large a space in the year as to render a residence in the southern portion of this island irksome from its duration, and the great Royal Palaces of London and Windsor, to say nothing of Osborne, are kept up in order that the Sovereign may have a fitting habitation while performing duties necessary to the State. Until now, except in times of deep affliction, for which all could make allowance, the Queen has shown sufficient solicitude respecting public affairs, and we cannot but regret that Mr. Disraeli should not have represented to Her Majesty that the present was a period in which it was of more than ordinary importance that she should remain within reach of her Ministers and of her Parliament.—*Times*.

At the sitting, on Monday, of the select committee of the House of Commons on Mr. J. A. Smith's Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill, evidence was given by Sir James Ferguson, Bury, president. His Grace said he had taken great interest in the working of the law regulating the sale of drink. He believed that drunkenness had increased, and that there was more drunkenness on Saturday night and Sunday than any other day of the week. Efforts on behalf of the spiritual benefit of the working classes were absolutely paralyzed by the prevalence and inveteracy of their evil habits. There was a great evasion of the existing law. The restrictions proposed by the bill—viz, the non-consumption of liquor on the premises, and the curtailment of hours of sale on Sunday—would, he believed be beneficial. He did not think that further restriction would give rise to anything like a proportionate increase of evasions in the law. He looked for much benefit from Mr. Smith's bill which he hoped would pass. It would have the effect of restoring the people to their homes; and at present one of the most potent causes of the destitution of the homes of the working classes of our large towns was that they and their families were taken from them to drink in the public houses. Houses of call and of refreshment were only a fractional part of the public houses and beer houses to which men resort for drinking and boozing purposes. The cause of a great proportion of the wretchedness of the working classes was drunkenness, and that, again, arose from the mischievous facilities which were given to drinking. Coupled with the restrictions proposed by the bill, he thought there ought to be a more efficient supervision on the part of the police. One reason that men were driven to drinking was that their homes were not fit for human habitation, and badly supplied with water. Until the homes of the poor were made fit for human habitation, the attractions of the public house could never be counteracted. It was true that restriction would be imposed by the rate of the majority on the minority—say in the proportion of five to one—but the benefits would be so great that this could not be reckoned a hardship. He admitted that in a population of 3,000,000 there would be considerable difficulty in putting into operation any permissive bill. By Mr. Verham: I think drunkenness among women is on the increase.

THE DARDANELLES GIANT CANNON.—Within the last few days one of the giant cannons of the Dardanelles and some shot for it were received at the Royal Arsenal. We understand that this piece of ordnance, which is one of the greatest curiosities in artillery, was presented to our Government by Turkish Government and it is to be deposited in the museum of artillery in the repository grounds at Woolwich. The gun is bronze, and in two parts: the hind part, or powder chamber, screwing into the forepart, or shot chamber. The screw in the hind part is a curiosity in itself. It is 14 inches long and has five threads, about three inches wide and deep; the diameter of the screw is 24 inches. The hind piece itself very much resembles in form a windlass or capstan, having hand or lever holes all round at both ends for the purpose of screwing it to the front piece. The gun is without any trunnions, being intended to be laid on sleepers on the ground, as other similar guns are now placed in the batteries on the Dardanelles. It is evidently of great age, and similar to that described by Gibbon in his 'Decline and Fall,' as employed by Mahomet II. at the siege of Adrianople in 1453 (vol. xii., page 197). The powder chamber in the breech part is 64 feet long and 10 inches in diameter. The bore, or shot chamber is 25 inches in diameter. The shot for this monster are round, and of white granite; they weigh 650 lb. each. The following are about the weight and dimensions of this interesting piece of artillery: Breech part, 9 tons 18 cwt.; length, 7 feet; front part, 8 tons 17 cwt.; length, 10 feet. There is a curious account of it in the 'Memoirs of Baron de Tott,' which was translated very comically in the 'Life and Adventures of Baron Munchausen,' one of the delights of our boyhood.

The Wolverhampton case has at last been heard and decided by the Queen's Bench. A metal broker in Wolverhampton of the name of Scott, a member of the Protestant Electoral Union, was complained of last year, by a police officer acting under the direction of the Watch Committee of Wolverhampton, for selling, and having in his possession for sale, copies of an obscene pamphlet entitled the 'Confessional Unmasked,' of which, according to the case stated, he had sold between 2,000 and 3,000 copies. These pamphlets he had purchased at the central office of the Protestant Electoral Union in London, a body whose objects are, *inter alia*, 'to protest against those teachings and practices of the Romish and Puseyite systems which are unengish, immoral, and blasphemous to maintain the Protestantism of the Bible and the liberty of England, and to promote the return to Parliament of men who will assist them in their objects, and particularly will expose and defeat the deep-laid plans of the Jesuits, and resist grants of money for Romish purposes.' The Justice of the Peace issued their warrant under the 20th and 21st Vic. c. 83 by virtue of which 250 of these obscene pamphlets were seized on Scott's premises, and ordered by the justices to be destroyed. Mr. J. J.

Powell, M.P., Recorder of Wolverhampton, quashed the order of the justices, and directed the books to be returned to Scott, being of opinion that as Scott did not keep or sell pamphlets for purposes of gain nor to prejudice good morals, (though the indiscriminate sale and circulation of them is calculated to have that effect,) but kept and sold them as a member of the Protestant Electoral Union to promote the objects of that society, and to expose what he deemed to be the errors of the Church of Rome, he was not guilty of a misdemeanor, and his possession of the books was not unlawful within the statute. But at the desire of the justices the Recorder stated a case for the opinion of the court of Queen's Bench, and their lordships delivered judgment on Wednesday, reversing the judgment of the Recorder, and held that upon the facts stated the sale and distribution of the pamphlets was a misdemeanor, and proper to be prosecuted as such; and ruled that the order of the justices for destroying the pamphlet should be confirmed. We need not give the reasons of the court for their judgment. They are obvious, and may be summed up in one sentence, viz., that if a man publishes matter manifestly obscene he must be taken to have had the intention which is to be inferred from his act, and must not be allowed to say that he had a good motive in doing so. But what a scandal to England and to our civilisation on this case.—*Tablet*.

MISSING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.—A correspondent writes to us the following incident, which he thinks will show how much the Queen is respected by the Radical party at the present time.—'At the close of a public lecture given by the Rev. J. Page, M.A., at the Town Hall, Reading, on Monday evening last, upon the Irish Church question, when the National Anthem was proposed to be sung, a number of men, several of them being known members of the Reform League, rose up, put on their hats, and commenced hissing at the top of their voices; but their hissing was drowned by the powerful strains of the organ.' The correspondent, who was present and can give the names of the parties, adds—'I think such conduct is disgraceful, and deserves to be publicly noticed.'—*Globe*.

JUDGED BY ITS FRUIT.—Mr. Disraeli and his followers affect a holy dread that after the Irish Church is disestablished the English will undergo the same operation. And most assuredly its principles and prelates can urge no valid plea for respite of judgment. What has it done for the country? Let the Established Church be judged, like a tree, by the fruit it bears. It has the largest revenues of any institution of the kind in the world; and yet notwithstanding this, the English, as a people, are the worst educated amongst all civilized nations, and there is more crime and drunkenness amongst us than in any other country. If the Established Church of England, pronounced rotten by the voice of the people, rot it up as you would a withered tree—and the sooner the better.—'Gracchus,' in *Reynold's Newspaper*.

A petition in favor of woman's suffrage containing nearly 22,000 signatures, has been presented to the British Parliament. Among the notable persons who appear among the signers are Mrs. Somerville and Florence Nightingale, who head the list, Lord and Lady Amberley, Professor Bain, Sir R. Anstruther, Bart., M.P., Sir John Bowring, Madame Bodichon, the Archdeacon of Coventry, Dr. Farr, Mr. Grote, the historian, and his wife, Mr. Commissioner Hill, William and Mary Howitt, Professor Huxley, the Rev. Chas. Kingsley, the Hon. Aulander Herbert, Miss Martineau, Professor Leslie, the Hon. Mr. Thomas Liddell, Professor Mason, Mr. John Morley, Professor Newman, Professor Nichol, and many others.

THE DIRECT COST OF PAUPERISM.—The sum expended in relief of the poor in England and Wales during the year 1867 was £6,959,840, or 6s 6d per head on the population. The sum raised from poor rates levied was £10,303,665; and there were receipts in aid amounting to £388,623, making a total of £10,692,288; but of this sum £3,945,333 was expended for other purposes which, in fact, have no connection whatever with the relief of the poor.

A meeting of the members of the University who supported the election of Lord Brougham as Chancellor of the University was held in Edinburgh today; Sir J. Simpson in the chair. It was unanimously resolved to propose Mr. Gladstone, M.P., as Lord Brougham's successor.

Mr. John Bright in the House of Commons on the 19th ult., gave notice that he would defer bringing on his motion with reference to the petition from Nova Scotia to Thursday the 16th June.

The British authorities have advertised for sale at Annesley, in a few weeks, a number of steam tugs, camels, railway plant, and other material belonging to the Abyssinian Expedition.

UNITED STATES.

HORRIBLE.—When talented men leave the communion of the Church of God, through vanity or false pride, or through irregular and vicious impulses and desires, and profess disbelief in God and Christ, they seek to quiet or deaden their protesting consciences and to blind the observant world by the most unnatural and indecent abuse of the dogmas and mysteries they and their ancestors have believed in.—They do this, trying to satisfy and convince themselves and the world that their skepticism is sincere and honest. But they forget that the very fact of their resorting to such measures is proof positive of belief, faith, not skepticism. If they were sincerely and honestly skeptical, really and truly not believing in anything, even in their own skepticism—what they must do in order to be consistent and sincere—they would be content and at peace. A most striking proof of this kind of insincerity and dishonesty of skeptics occurred in Paris on Good Friday. The notorious infidel seafarer, Sainte Beuve, gave a dinner to eleven of his equally notorious infidel companions, such as the infamous Renan, who has given his life and talents to vilifying the God who gave him life and talent, and the Christ who redeemed him with His blood; and the renegade, debauched and infidel Prince Napoleon. The meal was, in its material of bread and wine and in the number of twelve persons sitting down to it, modeled after the last supper of Christ and his apostles when the Blessed Eucharist was instituted. To make the false mockery yet more infamous and blasphemous, one of the twelve was a woman, in imitation of the disciple John, whom they love to represent as a bad woman. These horrible orgies ended with the most fiendishly blasphemous action that we know of ever having occurred in Christendom—they drank 'to monsieur Jesus Christ!' And this Renan, and this Sainte Beuve, and this Prince Napoleon, are the pets and heroes of the Protestant world—the Protestant world magnifies them and worships them; the Protestant world, claiming to be supremely Christian, to possess all of pure unadulterated Christianity that is, applaud and heroize this Renan, Sainte Beuve, Prince Napoleon, *et id omne genus*, who claim to be certain of only one thing—the falsity of Christianity and the imposture of Christ, and a genuine feeling of hatred for every Christian doctrine and virtue!—*Catholic Telegraph*.

THE NEXT INVASION OF CANADA.—Under this heading, the *Irish Republic*, a Fenian organ, has a long editorial article. We copy the closing paragraph:—Our poor, honest, honorable, hardworking rank and file, love their lost land and hate her oppressors. They can easily be roused to a frenzy of excitement, and got to enlist, and many if them to march to battle. But before they go, we respectfully ask them to decide a few doubtful points. Some of them have helpless young families. Will these Fenian leaders provide them with food and raiment and education, with a home and a calling in life, if they are left orphans? The great O'Neil, and his multitudinous officials have not done this—are not doing it—for the families of Luby and of hundreds of other patriots now rotting in English dungeons. Thousands of other honest enthusiasts will lose their situa-

tions. It is believed that not less than thirty thousand of our best men were raised by the former raid on Canada. All who coolly think that a predetermined failure and a certain disgrace are worthy of such great sacrifices, may make them if they so please. But the subject is worthy of a little reflection—that's all. And above all things, let honest men who really leave their homes and business to fight, see to it that all the leaders, senators, organizers, and officials, are in the field, at their head. Every man who invites and encourages others to go must go himself—not merely to escort supplies on railroad trains, or to skulk for a fortnight about Malone or St. Albans, and then say he was 'at the front.' Every man who helps to get up this guilty movement must take the field as a soldier—and we have our eyes on the entire set—and if he refuses and shows the white feather, we will brand him before the world as a liar, a hypocrite, and a coward. So gentlemen, if you choose the cheap glory of merely 'talking,' we will put you through the somewhat unpleasant process of doing it.

PURCHASING A FARM.—Collector David Henshaw was a kind hearted man as well as able; but, smart as he was, on one occasion in doing a generous act, he was sadly taken in. An old customer doing business in Eaton, N. H., had filed, owing Mr. H. a firm \$2,000. After settling with his other creditors, he came to see Mr. H. 'Well, sir,' said the latter, 'what can you do for us?' 'Have saved my farm for you sir,' replied the unfortunate. 'Your farm, hey said Mr. H., and what have you got left?' 'Well, sir, a horse, a pig and cow, and altogether I think they may bring me in about \$75—sufficient, I hope, to get myself and family out West, where I intend to settle. By the way, here's the deed of the farm sir,' said the poor but honest debtor, as he passed the document which certified Mr. H.'s legal right to two hundred acres of land, 'more or less, and long known as the "Cold Stream Farm." 'Oh, that will never do,' says Mr. H., and drawing his check for \$500, he handed it to his old customer, remarking at the same time that he was sorry for his misfortune, and appreciating his integrity, it gave him great pleasure to be able to afford him a little help at starting again. The poor fellow was greatly surprised, and reluctantly, hearty thanked his over generous creditor and departed, but to be seen by Mr. H. never more. About the first of April following, Mr. Henshaw thought he would go up to Eaton and take a look at his real estate there. Arriving at about dusk, he 'put up' at the tavern kept by his old friend, who on learning his guest's errand said he would go out with him next morning and show him where the farm lay. Next day, soon after breakfast the two sallied out to see it. After proceeding a few rods the old tavern keeper halted, and directing his companion's attention to a bare but very steep and rough looking mountain that stood a few miles off, remarked that 'that was called Bald Mountain.' 'That's a tough looking place,' said the other. 'Well,' continued the tavern-keeper, 'the location of your property—the Cold Stream Farm—is on the top of that mountain.' 'Yes, but how do you get there?' 'Why, you don't suppose anybody was ever up there, do you Mr. Henshaw?' 'Well, what's the good of it—what is done with it?' 'Usefully inquired the amazed merchant. 'The town sells it every year for the taxes,' replied the tavern-keeper. 'They do, hey?' says Mr. Henshaw, 'and pray tell me who in these parts is fool enough to buy that style of property?' 'Why, any of our chaps around here who get into trouble or fail, buy it for the purpose of settling with their Boston creditors.' Mr. Henshaw took the first opportunity to return home, and perhaps would not have told the story, had not a friend, in asking him as collector, to give a man a place in the custom house, for one reason, among and above others, that he was from New Hampshire—when he gave this little bit of experience with one of the Granite State men.

DETROIT, June 2.—A mass meeting of the Fenians of Detroit was held last evening at the City Hall. A large and enthusiastic audience were present comprising not a few ladies and fully 4,000 persons. Mr. Daly was called to the chair, and, after making a few remarks, introduced Professor Biophy, of Washington. He said:—It is eminently appropriate for Irishmen to assemble as you have this evening, to recall memories of their native land and to devise means for her regeneration. He proceeded, declaring that Ireland had always been the home of the oppressed. He denounced Disraeli the present British Minister as a direct descendant of wretches who crucified the Saviour and of the impudent thief and declared that Ireland would be free when he and men like him were sunk so low in perdition that no sounding line could reach them. In the invasion of Canada, he declared that no injury to Canadian people was intended, but to overthrow regular British forces, and gain foothold from which to operate against England. The invasion was as legitimate as the invasion of Canada by Montgomery and Arnold in the Revolutionary War. The attitude too of England during the past 700 years towards Ireland has been that of a robber upon a highway, who presents the pistol to the victim and demands his property. If the Irish now believe that they can knock that robber down, as please God they will soon demonstrate, the Church will tell them to go forward with his blessing. After a few other remarks, Gen. Spear was introduced by the chairman. He said that if the numbers and enthusiasm of the present meeting were indications of what they proposed to do, the day of Ireland's deliverance is near. He urged the strengthening of the military organization and using of additional supplies and money. Aid in the latter feature can be supplied by all. The army is now placed upon secure war footing, and a descent upon Canadian soil can soon be made if the efforts of the soldiers are supported by the mass of Irish people. Gen. O'Neil was next introduced, who said that, at that late hour he had no intention to make any lengthy speech. During the last month he had travelled over a large section of the country to learn whether the Irish people were willing to fight for deliverance of Ireland. It was best to understand at once that Ireland was only to be freed at the point bayonet. England might be preparing to abolish the church system in Ireland, and alter the law of tenure of land, but was only through fear. In his travels he had spoken in almost every city in the Union, and found the whole people ready to commence active war upon England and her dependencies, and compel her to restore to Ireland her own government. What the people now want is to be satisfied that action is at once to be taken, the movement is swiftly going forward, and nothing on earth can now stop it. The day for opening the campaign is not far distant, nearer than most people think, when the green flags shall be upraised again on British soil. A large sum of money was raised, and many new recruits enlisted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The official records of the New York Inebriate Asylum show that since its establishment, about ten years ago, there have been among the applicants for admission 39 clergymen, 8 judges, 340 merchants, 225 physicians, 240 gentlemen, and 1,300 rich men's daughters.

A confessional has been established in Trinity Church, New York, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Dix, who quotes Jeremy Taylor, Oranmer, and other eminent Protestant divines, who have spoken and written in favor of the rite.

Farmers in some parts of Ohio complain of a singular throat disease which has appeared among horses, and is spreading rapidly, always proving fatal in a short time. Whole neighborhoods are infected, and no remedy has been discovered.

Coal now sells in New York at from \$3 to \$5 per ton.