

testants was a fair panel in a Catholic county Mr. Reilly, when sub-sheriff, had man for man. But Mr. Mitchell would not agree to that agreement, and so he went back to the old system, and made up his panel with four Protestants to one Catholic. It has been a nice business altogether, and not creditable to Mr. Mitchell. But worse than all is the fact that the first ten names on the panel did not embrace that of one Catholic; and of the first seventy names only about seven were those of Catholics. Another glaring defect in it was, that it only contained the name of one magistrate belonging to the county. Magistrates are supposed to be intelligent men, and intelligent magistrates, although possessing strong religious and political feelings can act impartially as jurors. But all were passed over, with one single exception; and men's names were placed on the list, some of whom, we fear, would convict in direct opposition to credible evidence of innocence. Many of them, it is probable, were like the elector who spoke to Dr. Gray, in 1852, when he was a candidate for the county Monaghan. "Doctor," said this ferocious big game hunter, "I would not give any service to the Papists?" "I have no doubt," the Doctor replied, "that it would serve every man who has a farm of land." "If that be the case," said the enlightened elector, "I will not vote for Dr. Gray." It is probable that many such characters as this were on the panel prepared by Mr. Mitchell, and that McKenna would have little chance with a jury composed of such persons, if they were told to give the benefit of a doubt to the prisoner. It was no wonder that Mr. Butt and Mr. Heron were brought down specially by the Catholics, or that the first effort of these talented men was to have the panel quashed, and the little Orange baby-house scattered on the winds? Nor can we be surprised that the two respectable men, who were sworn to try the question, when they heard the evidence, and saw four Protestants to one Catholic on the list of jurors, pronounced the panel improperly arrayed.—The whole affair was too glaring, and could not stand the test of truth or fairness. Most of our readers are not aware of the qualities of a county Monaghan Orangeman. Perhaps in the whole world most of the 'brethren' of that county are unmatched for devilish malignity. Their wicked party feelings surpass those of the Orangemen of Armagh, Down, Antrim or Derry. There are, we have no doubt, some generous men of the class to be found in the counties we have named, but, to our knowledge, there are not a dozen in the entire county Monaghan. Somehow or other they have succeeded in trampling on the law, and making it almost totally impossible for a Catholic to escape from the dock, or an Orangeman to be convicted. We happened to be in Monaghan court house, a good many years ago, whilst an Orangeman was on his trial for murder, and we saw and heard the prisoner's son prompting a witness, before the court, the jury and hundreds of spectators. He actually put the answer to a most important question into the witness's mouth, and because a Catholic uttered one word he was put into the dock!—Dundalk Democrat.

DEBATE, March 12.—The requisition to Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination as the Conservative candidate for the city, was presented yesterday and complied with. It is stated that in three days it received the signatures of more than 2,000 electors.

DEBATE, March 21.—The Dublin Synod met at the St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day, and elected delegates to the Conference on the Irish Church Question.

A ballad in the service of the Earl of Leitrim was shot dead on Saturday in Donegal, it is said in mistake for another ballad who was in company with him at the time.

Baron Deasy, in opening the Assizes for Tipperary, commented upon the increase of crime in that county.

Mr. Cecil Guinness will be the Conservative candidate for Dublin, and Sir D. Corrigan will contest the seat in the Liberal interest.

David Baird, John Baird, and John Clarke have been acquitted at Monaghan of the charge of murdering Hughes on the 13th of July last.—Times Cor.

The Protestant Declaration, with its 1,000 signatures, may be dismissed with the remark that it advances nothing new, not one additional reason for any further tampering with the peace, perhaps the safety of the empire.

A party of 20 men, with their faces blackened, attacked the house of Mr. Kernan, in the Killenalee and Ballinacorney police districts, county Tipperary, on Friday night, and carried off a double-barrelled fowling-piece, a pistol and £10 in cash. A lady who was on a visit in the house was struck a severe blow in the face by one of the Whiteboys.—Times Cor.

A CREDITABLE EXAMPLE.—It redounds very much to the credit of the employer and the employed, that we are enabled to state that Mr. J. F. O'Brien has resumed the position of trust which he occupied in the establishment of Messrs. J. Clery and Co., previous to his imprisonment for the political offence of which he was found guilty.—Cork Herald.

Crime has become more frequent in some parts of Ireland. In Tipperary an armed and masked band have been searching houses for arms. The Mullingar stationmaster had died, and his murderer remains as yet undiscovered. Other servants of the railway company have been threatened, and it has been deemed prudent to remove them from the station.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Irish National Association on Wednesday, a resolution was carried, on the motion of the Very Rev. Monsignor Moran, approving of Mr. Gladstone's bill, save in some details. Another resolution was adopted, requiring that the cathedrals to be maintained as national monuments shall be preserved not for any favored sect, but for the nation.

The Derry papers report an atrocious attempt to blow up a house near Raphoe. A tenant had been dispossessed, and the new-comer received warning that he would be visited with serious consequences if he entered into possession, and he obtained the protection of a body of police. A few nights ago they were alarmed by a tremendous explosion, and on going out to ascertain the cause found that a barrel of gunpowder had been placed near the house, and fired by means of a fuse. Fortunately no injury was done.

LOYALTY OF THE CHURCH PARTY.—The Conservative press terms with letters, all of which, from the bellicose threat of the northern parson, that he will arm his congregation for the protection of 'his little lot,' down to the archdeacon's mild suggestion of a repeal of the Union, evidence the purchaseable nature of the loyalty England has so long relied on, but not one of which contains a single argument that could for a moment stay the judgment of an impartial arbiter. These are the people for whom the English nation has cast aside the friendship and good-will of the whole Irish race. Who can say whether it be not too late to regain them?

A circular has been issued to all the tenants on the Earl of Derby's Ballykisteen estates on Saturday relative to a recent murder, which contains the following passage:—"It is the interest of all that craves of such magnitude should not go unpunished; and I desire to impress on you what I fear is not sufficiently understood in Ireland, that he who, by shielding a murderer, encourages the crime, is only one degree less culpable than he who commits it. You all know that I never ejected a respectable and deserving tenant, but you must not be surprised if I do not allow any one to continue in the occupation of my land who, by concealing or misrepresenting facts within his knowledge, shall be found to have done his best towards frustrating the ends of justice, and making himself virtually an accomplice in the crime of murder.

IRISH PROTESTANT REPEALERS.—In the pages of some of our Conservative contemporaries, the Nation writes, there is at present exhibited a remarkable

outburst of sentiment in favour of a Repeal of the Union. Protestant clergymen and laymen of influence, landed proprietors, magistrates, deputy-lieutenants, and others of the same social rank, are pouring letters into those papers, declaratory of their resolve to the regard the destruction of the Church Establishment as a violation of the Act of Union, their readiness thereupon to agitate for a total abrogation of that compact, and their strong preference for the rule of an Irish Legislature rather than that of the Imperial Parliament with the Irish Church disestablished and disendowed.

A robbery and savage attempt at murder were committed on Friday morning at Killyleagh, county Down. A man named Heaney effected an entrance through a window in the house of Patrick Moore, a farmer, who had gone with a manservant to Belfast, leaving a female domestic, named Mauball, at home. After rifling the drawer in which Moore kept his money, he was endeavouring to make his escape, when the woman overheard him, and, rushing out to a neighbour's, tried, to raise an alarm. Heaney, fearing detection, attacked her furiously with the handle of a pickaxe and a reaping hook, inflicting some dreadful wounds, and also attempted to cut her throat. She crawled to the house of a neighbour, who sheltered her, obtained medical aid, and sent the police in pursuit of Heaney, who formerly lived as a servant on the farm. It is hoped that the woman will recover.

The Galway election trial had a sequel which shows that the fighting spirit of the West has not died out. During the trial a quarrel arose between Captain Blake Forster, J. P., and Mr. O'Flaherty. Hostile communications were exchanged and finally it culminated in a challenge given and accepted. Seconds were appointed, Mr. Anthony O'Kelly for Mr. O'Flaherty, and Mr. F. Tobyn for Captain Forster, and preliminaries were in course of adjustment, when somehow an inkling of the intended affair occurred, and Mr. Greene, the resident magistrate, hearing of it, had Captain Forster brought up before Mr. Justice Keogh, who obliged him to enter into recognizances, himself in £1,000, and two sureties in £500, each to keep the peace for 12 months. Mr. O'Flaherty was not to be found. Judge Keogh recalled a characteristic incident of the olden time, observing that his father and Captain Forster's once fought a duel. Captain Forster has risen immensely in the estimation of the populace since the discovery of his intended encounter.

The popularity which Earl Spencer is acquiring in Ireland is resented by certain sections of the Protestant Irish with characteristic spite. The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph informs us that 'his Excellency is very much liked by every one with whom he has come into contact,' and that such journals as the Daily Express consider the fact a reproach to the Conservative party. That journal disavows the gentry from attending St. Patrick's ball, and breaks forth in the following impressive declaration:—"Let the empty halls of Dublin Castle show what the feelings of true Irish patriots are on the wholesale robbery proposed by a party reckless of everything but their own aggrandizement." Mr. Disraeli is badly served by such instruments, but they are, perhaps, good enough for the cause which they espouse. Alas! for a nation of which these are the 'patriots!' It was surely not too soon to destroy the 'ascendancy of such pestilent seditious mongers. To live with them at all must be a dismal lot, but to live under the debasing influence of their tyranny is a calamity which Ireland may well desire to escape. Has she not endured it long enough?—Tablet.

The executive committee of the Central Protestant Defence Association met on Saturday, and passed a series of resolutions to the effect that the urgency of the present crisis demands immediate action for the purpose of securing an adequate representation in the House of Commons to the Protestant parishes, first giving notice to elect two or more lay representatives, and that the parishes should as soon as possible invite the incumbents to give notice of such meetings. The members of the branch associations were urged to assist in carrying out these suggestions. A form of short petition was also agreed upon praying the House of Commons to reject the Bill. No further evidence is needed to show the utter want of preparation on the part of those who profess to be the friends of the Establishment. In some places rural deanseries are meeting, in others branches of the lay and clerical associations are being formed. Some propose diocesan synods, others a general conference; some special vestries, others the usual vestries; some will have the lay representatives nominated by the clergy, others insist that they shall be selected by the laity only. Opinions are divided as to the numbers to be chosen, the votes they should have, and the course they should adopt when, if ever, they meet. And so without a commander or a helmsman competent to guide her, the old ship, with the flag of 'No surrender' at her mast-head, is drifting on to the rocks.

STORY OF THE IRISH CHURCH MISSESS. By Rev. A. Dallas, Rector of Winston, Hert. London: Fatchard. The Story of the Irish Church Missions, by the chief actor and promoter of that iniquitous scheme to rob Erin of her faith, will be a welcome volume to the Priests whose parishes have been overrun by the emissaries of the Society of which Mr. Dallas is the honorary secretary.—The author has chosen a singular time to publish his 'Story,' rightly so called, for it shows the weakness of the Irish Establishment far more clearly than either the Premier or any of his most enthusiastic adherents will be able to do, during the ensuing debates on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Report of the Society for last year, now lying before us, with that for 1864, show that the friends of Mr. Dallas have been compelled to withdraw their Scripture readers from various parishes. Among them we may mention Cushendall, in the Glens of Antrim, where Superstition has been totally and completely routed. Mr. Dallas tells us, with truth, that Ireland is England's difficulty and 'obstaclement.' And she will so continue till the auspicious morning that ushers in the fall of that incubus 'the Establishment.' Ireland is England's 'obstaclement' because she has 'sown the wind, and must reap the whirlwind.'—England has long felt that Ireland as a thorn in her side—because she has endeavored to foist opinions on her sister country—which her Catholic instinct at once rejected and spurned. A real history of this movement (superstition) is also necessary; and we here are long to witness its publication. It will bring to light many facts not generally known, and expose the absurdity of Dr. Bernard's assertion, that children would wade up to their necks in water, to visit the buildings, where the Anglican service was being used.

The first fruits of Mr. Gladstone's 'disestablishment' are an overwhelming outburst of sedition from the Tory journals. If it were only sincere, we should rejoice, but we fear it is only a weak attempt to intimidate Ministers into modifying their Church abolition scheme somewhat. But we have strong hope that they will yet come to really see that we can ourselves better rule our country than strangers. They now talk of 'Repeal,' by-and-by they may go farther, and advocate 'Separatism'—or, in plain terms Fenian doctrines. The Daily Express and Irish Times are the most outspoken of the Tory journals. We hope soon to have them as rivals in preaching the doctrine of Nationality. The Daily Express in a leading article published on Monday last, says:—"The spirit which even in '68 induced Protestants to reject the allurements of the English Government and refuse to be made the instruments of English tyranny over their own countrymen, is abroad amongst us, and growing in intensity every hour—and why should it not—are we not all Irishmen, neither Saxon nor Dane?" The Express adds, that if 'certain landmarks are removed'—meaning, we presume, amongst others, the Church Establishment

—they (the Protestants), may yet 'do something worthy of their traditions in the cause of Ireland and of freedom.' A correspondent of the same journal, who signs himself 'An Irish Resident Proprietor and J. P. and D. L.,' bursting with indignation, asks why should they any longer support 'the English connection,' when every article of the Act of Union they most value is to be swept away as a tiling of yesterday? Why, indeed? He asserts, also, that 'the spirit of '62 is not yet dead, and that it never burned stronger than it does at present.' He says, also, that there is one great bond which should be common to the Orangemen and Catholics—'hatred of perfidious England.' 'Let the Union be repealed but totally,' he cries, 'send back to us our nobles and gentry who spend their wealth in luxurious London.' Our country is wasted and our people starving, and we must be 'free!' A Protestant Clergyman of the County Meath, in the same paper, hopes soon to have a 'Parliament in Gullage-green.' The Irish Times asserts that the great middle classes, the landed gentry, and educated men of all professions do not 'at present' seek separation from England, but may do so if 'coerced,' and that many men, holding influential positions now, do not hesitate to avow sentiments which heretofore would be thought to 'avour of sedition.' The Evening Mail thinks that protests are useless, that 'protest and go about your business' is the motto of Englishmen; and that the model of a free legislature might advantageously be borrowed from Protestant Canada for Irish uses.—Dublin Irishman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Military expenditure in the Colonies during the current year will be £2,587,880, while the repayment to the British Exchequer will amount to only £252,000.

Between 200 and 300 people are at work at the Sutherland gold diggings. Some of the miners earn from 5s to 12s per day. The average earnings, however, are not more than three shillings per diem.

The good people of Linlithgow, Scotland, were recently in high revolution because the Department of Woods and Forests threatened to reduce the number of swans on the lake. An ancient tradition states that these swans all disappeared on Cromwell's coming to the throne, but returned immediately after the restoration.

A diabolical attempt to blow up a non-unionist saw-handle maker named Martin, was recently made at Sheffield. At about one o'clock in the morning a stone bottle filled with combustible material was thrown at the window of the garter where it was supposed the man slept; but fortunately its contents did not explode. Martin, who has been a non-unionist and non-unionist by turns, had lately gone to work for a master whose men were on strike.

The area of London, as defined by the registrar-general, and including extensive suburbs, is about 78,000 acres, or nearly 123 square miles. On this area stand over 400,000 inhabited houses with an average of nearly eight persons to a house, giving a mean density of 40 persons to an acre. The estimated population at the present time is 3,125,000. The county rate assessment of 1866 placed the annual value of property in London at £15,261,909.

INCOME OF GREAT BRITAIN.—From a parliamentary return which was published last week it appears that the total income of the United Kingdom for the year ended on the 31st of December last was £71,800,077 12s 8d, while the expenditure exceeded that amount by £2,221,602 12s 9d. The report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the year ending March 31st, 1868, was issued at the same time. The amounts were as follows:—Excise, £20,173,298; stamps, £9,461,010; taxes, £3,459,318; and income tax, £37,106,456, making a total of £39,263,782 as against £39,159,781 for 1867.

The London Herald refers to Mr. Gladstone's measure for the spoliation of the Irish Church in the following terms:—"The moral and legal effect of Mr. Gladstone's victory will be to release the Irish people from all obligations to obey the laws of the United Kingdom. He will, in effect, repeal the Union, and bring about all the consequences arising from a state of anarchy. He will destroy the only legal power the Parliament of the United Kingdom has of legislating for Ireland, and cannot replace it. We doubt if he can frame any clause in any act of Parliament that can authorize the commission he proposes to appoint, to receive the tithe-rent charges from any of the persons who now pay it."

A very scandalous case of mismanagement of charitable funds, has just been brought to light in the case of Dulwich College, an institution founded in 1619 for the maintenance of poor scholars; and for the relief of the poor in certain parishes. During the last ten years this establishment has received an aggregate income of £132,131. Out of this £40,410 has been paid away on pensions, and of the residue of £91,721 no less than £41,931 has been wasted in the expense of management, &c. Had anything of the sort been brought to light in France, or Spain, or the United States, how we should have read the delinquent long lessons upon the commandment: 'Thou shalt not steal' in all our newspapers and our public speeches. As it is hardly any one seems to think the little robbery worth noticing.

ADULTERATION.—Lord Edward Cecil asked the House to resolve that Government should bring in a Bill for the more effectual punishment of adulterations, and the use of false weights and measures.—Mr. Bright refused to agree, declaring that many convictions for false weights are merely for inaccuracy, and that till the standards were made more accurate it would be unjust to strengthen the law. Adulteration arose from extreme competition, was promoted by the ignorance of customers, and would disappear when they knew better. In speculation is objectionable, for if traders were to be tracked by inspectors in their private businesses every hour of the day, he should advise them to emigrate. The speech is pure old Whiggery, a perfect illustration of the great art 'how not to do it.' Nobody was asking for inspection of food, or any such folly. What is wanted is a law empowering a customer to bring the seller of adulterated goods before a magistrate, to be heavily fined on conviction, and his name published like that of a bankrupt. The harmlessness of some adulterations has nothing to do with the matter. Let anybody sell plaster of Paris instead of flour if he likes, or put salt water in his beer, but let him say so. On what principle does Mr. Bright object to the adulteration of the coin?

ACCUSERS' ERRAS.—The testimonial presented to the Archbishop of Anzurba on the 3rd instant, in the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, prior to his departure for Glasgow, has a deeper significance than sometimes attaches to such a memorial. It is not only an acknowledgment, by those who can best appreciate them, of past services, but an augury of the success which it is hoped will attend his Grace's labours in a higher sphere. The progress of religion in Scotland of late years has been extremely rapid. Already the Catholic, but lately a mere handful, form one-tenth of the whole population. Bitter as are the prejudices of Scotchmen, and fierce as is their self-esteem, they are conspicuous for keen intelligence, and are beginning to form a truer judgement of the human religion bequeathed to them by their so-called reformers. The day of grace has come for them also, and we trust that the Archbishop, who has so long and so diligently cultivated another field, is about to reap in a land where he has not sown. There are no better Catholics in the world than the Scotch, and we are persuaded that the Apostolic Delegate will find in their loving co-operation a reflection of his own zeal and charity. His Grace arrives in Scotland at a critical moment, when a dangerous educational measure will claim his immediate attention, in order that he may successfully contend with party which threatens to rob Catholic children of their birthright, if the mischievous design be not thwarted by timely resistance.

The question of the Irish Church is very considerably complicated with that of national education. The Irish Catholics have always demanded a denominational system of education, upon the ground that the English have it, and they see no reason why they should not. The Imperial policy hitherto has stood much in the way of their claims and it will be a matter for serious consideration whether this policy shall be persisted in now that the Empire repudiates its jealousy of the creed itself. Of course, there is still another alternative. It is that the national education of this country, too, shall be deprived of its present denominational character. If it is distinctly and decidedly recognized that the English national system is denominational, and that every respectable denomination in this country may demand its full measure of State aid, then it follows that the Irish Catholics, will be deemed on an equality in this as in other respects. We conceive, however, that the true spirit of the Government measure before the nation is not in this direction, and that we are not going to strengthen and extend our religious establishments, whether they be called Churches or Schools.—Times.

A DEADLY PLANT.—A few years ago there was, in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, a specimen of probably the most poisonous plant ever introduced into England. It was the jatrophaurens, the properties of which are so noxious that its possession is positively dangerous. Mr. Smith, the curator of the gardens, was one day reaching over it, when its fine bristly stings touched his wrist. The first sensation was a numbness and swelling of the lips; the action of the poison was on the heart, circulation was stopped, and Mr. Smith soon fell unconscious, the last thing he remembered being cries of 'Run for the doctor!' Either the doctor was skilful, or the dose of poison injected not quite, though nearly, enough; but afterwards, the man in whose house the plant was placed, got it thrust into a corner, and would not come within arms length of it; he watered the plant with a pot having an extremely long spout. In a short time, however, the plant disappeared altogether, and another specimen of the genus jatropha, which was afterwards introduced, vanished in the like mysterious manner. It was presumed that the attendants were secretly determined that such plants should not be retained in the houses, to cause the possibility of an accident such as that which had happened to the curator.—(World of Wonder for March.

Mr. Disraeli has announced that he and his party will continue to oppose Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, in spite of the verdict pronounced by the nation at the late elections. No one does Mr. Disraeli the injustice to imagine that he has really any personal sympathy with what he once called the 'alien Church,' or that he has the least doubt as to the injustice and immorality of maintaining any longer an institution condemned by all Europe, and by nearly all England. Set as the head of a political party he must have a 'cry,' and this one will serve his turn as well as another. Such tactics do not inspire respect for modern statesmanship, but not many public men of the nineteenth century care to appeal to so an unprofitable an emotion. The Conservative party, then, is pledged to maintain, if it can, an abuse for which it is impossible to allege even a decent pretext, and which the conscience of mankind has condemned. They avow the shameful purpose. The old spirit of George III. and Lord North, cast out everywhere else, still lives in them; that spirit which kindled in Americans the hatred and resentment which time has not yet healed, and which has made Ireland the angry and reluctant associate rather than the cordial ally of England. The policy of Mr. Disraeli is, to call things by their proper names, both stupid and criminal; stupid, because its failure is inevitable; and criminal, because it could only succeed by justifying the rebellion which it provokes. In England so much loved abroad that she can afford to inspire hatred at home?—Tablet.

THE CONVENT CASE. The following extracts from two Protestant journals are so remarkable and so different from the tone adopted by nearly the whole of the Protestant press of this country, in commenting upon this case, that we gladly call the attention of our readers to them:—"The Sun" says, the Court Circular, 'affords certainly one proof that the inspection of convents is unneeded. Had such officials been in existence, that lady would hardly have claimed their interference, for she desired to remain where she was, and the powers with which it is proposed to arm these functionaries would only have reference to the liberation of unwilling inmates. It is a great matter for congratulation that in the recent proceedings not a single act or word has been suggested affecting in any way the good fame of the establishment. To the shame of those who ought to set an example to the society, the Court was crowded day after day by the curiously curious' in the hope that their appetites would be fed with immoral details. Happily this was not the case, and the defendants, though defeated, may still be grateful that through them an unwarranted suspicion has been removed from the minds of many.—The Weekly Dispatch criticizes Miss Saurin with much severity:—"Here is a vestal virgin, whose sacred fire is the 'magnificent peroration' of a Solicitor-General. She has renounced the world, indeed, but not her action of battery. She is a bride of Heaven, no doubt, but her bridal suit is a suit of law. She has registered her sacred vow of poverty, but must have £5,000 damages; her vow of obedience is due to her spiritual mother, but first she must show her that she has got a daughter of spirit, rather than a spiritual daughter. She seeks a convent for the consolations of religion, but she goes to a jury of her country for a solatium to her wounded feelings. We can understand a worldly woman seeking a worldly remedy for a wrong. We can even conceive of a pious and devout person looking to material interests in the affairs of this life—while she is in the world being also of the world. But the very essence of her case is religion. It is 'a babe of grace' and this mother in the Lord who are the parties. It is purely their spiritual lives that constitute the cause in action; and yet the wise virgin trims her lamp to throw a light on trover, assault, and conspiracy! The uncle priest goes to law to recover dower and damages, and Sister Scholastica finds a melancholy satisfaction in rendering a religious life odious, and doing her best to make her faith ridiculous."

BABY FARMING.—Last evening, at a meeting of the Social Science Association at the Adelphi, Dr. Farr in the chair, Mr. J. Brandon Cargiven read a paper on baby-farming and proposals for the registration of nurses. The speaker stated that the term 'baby farming' was only invented a few months ago, but the subject had long been before our social reformers, as was proved by the fact that the Harveian Society several years since debated the matter at some length, and made suggestions to the Government for repressing the evil. He described the present condition of the evil, baby-farms being kept by ignorant and, generally, depraved persons, who take but little care of the children, and the consequence was that infants speedily passed away, the mortality of these children rising as high as 90 per cent., whereas the mortality of other children was only between a fourth and fifth. Some of the nurses were perfectly reckless of life, they were ready to permit the children to die of neglect and it was known to the medical profession that many of the mothers of the infants sacrificed their lives owing to the ignorance and unscrupulousness of these nurses. He proposed that all the people who 'adopted' children for money should be registered and reported upon by proper officers from time to time, so that it would be impossible for a person to keep such baby farms as were described in the British Medical Journal a few months since, when it was shown that women took children off hand from the parents for a small sum, and kept the poor children in improper dwellings on improper food, the consequence of which was that

death speedily ensued in most cases. He drew attention also to the vast mortality in workhouses, and he advocated a view put forth some time since that these children should be placed out in the families of working men and taught in every day life the blessings of industry. Mr. Theobald spoke at some length, and urged that as these baby farms were illegal places they would be legalized by being recognized through legislation. Dr. Kendle urged that the evil should be struck at the root by encouragement being given to marriage, for, he said, people, and respectable chapel and church-going people too, encouraged their children to remain single by which the evils complained of chiefly arose. He said it was well known that the children born in one month were expected to die, and generally were made to die, in the next in certain districts, and every one in the neighbourhood was aware of the presence of unwelcome children. The discussion was continued at great length, and the usual vote of thanks to the reader of the paper closed the proceedings.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

The remains of eight persons lynched at different times rest in a single cemetery in Indiana.

A Louisiana paper has the following:—"A mother and her child were accidentally ground up in Boggs' sugar-cane mill last week. We regret the accident, as the quality of sugar furnished at this place has been very good."

The New York Times says:—"Prosecutions, both crimina and civil, are to be instituted by the passengers of the horror ship 'James Foster.' The consignees will be sued for damages, and those of the officers who are still alive, will be sued for homicide or cruelty. It is certainly true there was some penalty for the outrages often perpetrated upon emigrants in passenger ships. Besides the captain and mate, nine of the unfortunate passengers have died from the effects of starvation on the passage to New York of the horrible ship."

BAD FOR JOE.—An exchange says Brigham Young's son Joe 'smokes cigars, drinks liquor, gets tipsy, plays poker, licks his wives and preaches the gospel.' Whereat the Lebanon (Ohio) Patriot remarks that Joe ought to remove to some Northern State where the radicals have a majority, or, with carpet-bag in hand, migrate to Dixie and become a radical member of Congress: for he has all the requisite qualifications. No, no. Joe evidently has sins enough already to answer for without adding a heavier burden than all.

FISH ON FIGHT.—The Tribune fulminates over the New Dominion of Canada and the insubordinate Province of Prince Edward's Island in such a fashion as may well sour all the milk and spoil all the beer between Labrador and the Saskatchewan. It is all, 'too, about fish. The philosopher of Graham beard is smitten with a cod's tail in the house of his friends. The trips of the brahman of Chippawa are cast in his face by them of his own household. The Tribune has discovered (it is always making such discoveries) that 'a high civilization is, in a marked degree, due to variety and abundance of food.' Also, it has learned (we fear a little late in the day) that fish goes to the making of brain. Wishing, therefore, to become highly civilized and to make for itself brain, the Tribune demands fish. It roars for fish, indeed, as fiercely as John Hook, in the famous speech of Patrick Henry 'bawling hoarsely through the American camp, 'Beef! beef! beef!' What has all this to do, you will ask, O reader, with the New Dominion and with Prince Edward's Island? Much. The Canadian waters and those of Prince Edward's Island are prolific of fish, of 'fish needed,' so the Tribune assures us, for 'the progress of that large portion of North America which is governed by the United States.' The people of Prince Edward's Island having been visited last summer by a Congressional Committee, with B. F. Butler at its head, are so horribly scared at the notion of a return of their fearful guests that they are quite willing to let us have all the fish we can catch in their waters. But the New Dominion is more plucky and less liberal. Canadian fish, it appears, are not to be caught with any but a 'reciprocity' bait. This the Tribune, dazed by its habitual lucubrations on the subject of the 'balance of trade,' declines to let the New Dominion have. It prefers to fight for its fish. It informs the Canadians that, while the rights of nations are 'seen to be proper' and do not contravene the rights of humanity, they may 'be respected; but that when they cease to be such,' then it is time for the weaker to go to the wall and their 'rights' to become 'technical.' It is a right of the Canadian nation to say who shall fish in their waters. But it is a right of mankind, the Tribune thinks that people who live in New York who lack brain and need 'brain food,' should go and take it whether or no. This doctrine is equally beautiful and simple, and it is susceptible of a general application with the happiest results to private and to public affairs. The rights of property, for example, will be found, in accordance with this doctrine, to be perfectly respectable until they contravene the rights of humanity. It is a right of property in a Third Avenue baker to keep his loaves on his own shelves till they are bought and paid for. But it is a right of humanity in Jack Cade, being an hungry and penniless, to march into the said baker's bakery, and knocking him down with a stove of one of his own flour barrels, to make off with a handsome quarter. The baker's 'rights' then become 'technical.' In the present state of our national affairs, however, and under the existing pressure of the National debt, we hope the Tribune will not insist upon its creed too strenuously. We shall be delighted to see the Tribune supplied with 'brain food,' but we really do not think it was particularly fond of fish, 'believing, what many persons say, that it is more digestible than other food.' But he also adds that he never ate fish in conjunction with flesh, thinking the two 'would agree ill together.' We fancy Montaigne was right. Let the Tribune get fish and eat fish, but forbear to mix flesh with it, even though it be, fee, fan, fam, the flesh of an English man.—[New York World.

(From the Detroit Tribune, March 10.)

We present herewith a copy of the will of the late Bishop LeFevre. The vast power of the Bishops is well illustrated by the enormous amount of property, at least \$3,000,000, conveyed by this will to Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and Kenrick, of St. Louis. Our laws forbid the creation of trusts for the benefit of property, so that the conveyance is absolute but the property will of course be put into the hands of Bishop LeFevre's successor for the use of the church. He left no property of his own.

(Extracts.)

First I hereby constitute, my Vicar Generals the Very Reverend Peter Kindickins and the Reverend Peter Hennert, and the survivor of them, executors and executor of this my last will.

Second. After payment of all my just debts and funeral expenses, I do bequeath all the estates whether in possession or expectancy, which at the time of my demise shall be within the United States, to which, I shall, at the time of my decease be entitled, or if which I shall die possessor, to the Most Rev. John E. Purcell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cincinnati, and the Reverend Peter Richard Kenrick, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis.

And further. Although for the purpose of avoiding litigations I have hereby bequeath all my estate, to my said two devisees, yet, being myself a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church and attached to the Diocese of Detroit, of which diocese I am the acting Bishop, it is my hope that my said devisees will as soon as may be after my decease, over to and vest in the person who shall, become the Bishop or the acting Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Detroit, all the estate that may or shall under this will, accrue to the said devisees.