## TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE OCTOBER 11, 1867.

in the present year it has been 5,458,945; making a at intervals during the last week retarded the work decrease now of 61,623 acres. The decrease has been of cutting and gathering it in, and as the season of the control of the con 40,283 acres; bere and rye, 415 acres; beans and unsettled, the apprehensions of the former increase.

Pass 1327 acres; potatoes 48,808 acres; mangel Fortunately high winds, with intervals of sunshine, and neer, 1,50 c acres, canonic, 12,007 acres, acros; and but if this week be not more settled than last, serious wetches and rape, 3,924 acres; making a total de crease on those crops of 157,575 sores. The cultivation on which there was an increase was in barley to the extent of 20,411 acres; turnips, 18,513 acres; and meadow and clover, 57,018 acres. Thus it will be seen that the increase, which is mainly relied on as the counterbalance to the vast falling off in tillage, is in meadowing, the most primitive and the least valuable of all sorts of husbandry. The summary of the year's operations is as follows:—' From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there has been a decrease of 61,623 acres in the total area of land under crops in 1867 compared with 1866; grass has increased by 52 828 acres, fallow by 772 acres; nog and waste unoccupied, by 13,176 acres. Woods and plantations show a decrease of 5,152 acres.' In lashes them severely. every case of agriculture where the hand of man is needed, we seem to be falling off, while every year new restorations to the primeval wilderness are being made, of land, which the industry of the people had formerly rescued from it. While this has been also incessantly the case, we have been often consoled with the assurance that stock was increasing vastly in the country, and that the farmer was better off by the possession of valuable cattle. Even that poor consolation is denied us. The returns of live stock for 1867 compared with 1866 show a decrease in the number of horses of 13,451; of cattle, 43 779; and of pigs 263 381, with an increase in the number of sheep of 551,733? The increase it will be observed, has taken place in just that item of stock which needs least of human care and which is supposed to flourish upon the extermination of popula-tion. The total estimated value of horses, cattle sheep, and pigs this year was £15 095,224, which is a decrease of £114.491 compared with 1866. The emigration returns are not quite so unhappy as usual. According to the figures before us the number of persons who left Ireland this year up to the 31st of July was 54,150, which is 20,045 less than in the corresponding months of 1866. We must however, not be too hasty in congratulating ourselves was less the prospect which Ireland offered than the difficulty of getting out of it that brought about this state of things. There was a great slackening in emigration previous to the year 1851; since then the departures have reached the enormous number of 1,784,239—that is to say in sixteen years nearly two millions of emigrants. - Cork Examiner.

TENTE AND PRODUCTS TORIC

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS IN TRELAND. - In the account for the quarter ended March 31st, 1867, published in the Parliamentary papers on trade and navigation, there were some errors in the estimates of the number of gallons duty spirits imported into England from Scotland and Ireland. The errors have now been adjusted, and the correct account of the home-made spirits consumed in Ireland stand thus: - In the balf year ending 30th June, 1865, there were retained for consumption, as beverage only, 1,985,022 gallone. This quantity had increased in June, 1866 to 2,260,599 gallons. A slight decrease is marked in the returns for June 1867, when the quantity retained was 2,55: 383 gallons. There is an increase for the three half years in the quantity distilled in Ireland. The account is 1 901. 307 gal lons in 1865; 2,042,416 in 1866, and 2,115,326 in 1867. The quantity of spirits imported from Scotland fell from 262 972 gallons in 1865, to 244,540 in 1866, but rose to 304,194 in 1867. The increase of 60,000 gailons of Scotch spirits used in Ireland within a year is remarkable. It is elso to be noted that our exportation of Irish spirits to Eogland has " declined. Thus, England tok 459.159 gallong of Irish whiskey in 1865 432,089 in 1866 and 537,709 in 1867. The quantity of spirits retained for beverage in Scotland in 1865 was 2,285,568 gallons; in 1866, 2.364 203 gallons and in 1867. 2,2 6 775 gal-Scotland took a scarcely appreciable quantity of Irish spirits in the torce years, namely -11 174 gallone, 15,072, and 14 642 Scotland in proportion to ler population consumes a larger quantity of spirits than either England or Ireland. The firmer country used in 1865, 5 372 786 gallons; in 1866, 5,665 204, and in 1867, 5 359 999. She purchased from Scotland 1.716,179 gallons in 1865 1.788 062 iT 1866, and 1 640,511 in 1867. The quantity of malt used in Ireland in 1865 was 1840 010 bushels; in 1868 1.981 211, and in 1867 1833,354. No methylated' spirits are manufactured in Ireland ... The tot I quantity of spirits retained for consumption in the United Kingdom was 9643 gale. in 1866, 1,290 006 in 1866 and 10,177,657 in 1867.

GOLD IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS. - From all antiquity. gold has been gathered in Cornwall and Devonshire The laborers engaged streaming for tin neer Gram pound, observing particles of a bright yellow color in the gravel on which they were at work, picked out a quantity of the larger sort, and carried it, mingled with the tin ore, to a melting house situ ated near Truro. The newly found mineral appeared so abundant, that the melter Mr. Roswarne, mistook it for mundic or copper, and scolded the men for bringing him tin for sale without first burning this foreign matter out. Upon an assay, however, he found it to be gold, and of the purest. The miners on learning this unexpected and most joyful intelligence, produced from their pockets several lumps of similar metal, which they had long carried abou them as they might have done anything besides of attractive appearance, but of no presumed value. Cornish gold is usually found in a sandy state, and the miners report that it is found in greater or less quantity among all stream in the country. In Devoushire, it has been found in the old crystalline rocks. It has been stated that at Coombe Martin, in that county, Sir William de la Beche ' fonud nuggets as large as a pigeon's egg; but that he knew better then to allow the scientific corps under his guidance to disorganize themselves by the pursuit of any such game, judging, probably, that in the long run, the gane, as the French say, might not be worth the candle It is certain that gold must have been obtained in very considerable quantities by the ancient Irish. The peasant's spade is continually bringing to light some precious relics of old times - crowns, corslats, bridles, rings, chains, torques, bracelets of pure, unalloyed gold. There is scarcely a private museum in Ireland which does not contain many specimens, some of them of considerable weight Sir W Baecher refers to one of thirty-six ounces, and Mr Petrie had an ancient collar weighing more than twenty-seven ounces, procured from; a beg, b7 the tarf cutters; but all that has been thus preserved bears no proportion to the quantity privately consigned to the melting pot by the lucky discoverers. The Irish Wicklow Mountains are built up of those very rocks which Bir Roderick Murchison has pronounced to be invariably gold hearing to a greater or lesser extent. The celebrated Cro ghan Kinshelly mines are situated about seven miles west of Arklow .- Ex.

The Nenach Journal says; - In a late number of been discovered on the south side of Keeper Mountain the property of George Bolton Eq. Orown sames of the accused are James M'kill, william Solicitor. The place has since been visited by seventher and the prosecution that a revival meeting, ral gentlemen connected with miding operations of the accused are James M'kill, william M'kill, and Thomas Frager. It appeared from the vidence for the prosecution that a revival meeting, ral gentlemen connected with miding operations of the accused are James M'kill, william M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are James M'kill, william to be accused as a superior of the accused are accused as a superior of the accused accused accused acc tions in this country, and they have given it as their opinion that the mineral properties of the rock to which t e lead is found are of a rich and valuable description, and thre the mine is likely to One of the witnesses asked whether the refusal to be most productive. The rock in which the lead is found is pure limestone, and as there are thousands in improper connexion with some of the females at of feet of it even above the surface, the amount of good it will be to the locality it is hard to of good it will be to the locality it is hard to conjecture.

of land under all crops in the year 1860 was 5,520 568; respect to the harvest. Heavy showers, which tell in wheat; which has fallen off 37 282 acres; in oats, advances, when the weather usually becomes more pear, 1357 acres; cabbage 12,510 acres; carrots, have repaired most of the injury inflicted by the rain loss will be incurred. In the county Down, there is a large breadth of grain ready for the sickle. In Galway comparatively little corn has been cut although the reaping machine and the scythe been in been a man' by one of the accused. Not content active requisition whenever opportunity offered: with this, some one in the crowd soized her by the The potato crop is still reported to be safe in that part of the coast, which is a matter of considerable took their turn of assailing ber. She had been under importance. In Westmeath the rain bas been very injurious. In parts of Kerry and West Cork the hay has not yet been out, and the other crops must suffer considerably if the weather continues unfavourable. But it is satisfactory to learn that there too the potato crop is sound. The absence of complaints from several counties is a hopeful circumstance, as the farmers do not wince in silence if the storm

The visit of the Lords of the Admiralty to Cork has called forth a strong expression of disatisfac tion in reference to the construction of the Royal dockyard. The Cork Examiner indignantly complains that up to the present 'the works have been a mere mockery of the hopes they were intended to fulfil; that of the 46,800l. voted in the estimates not one-fourth has yet been expended; and that the object appears to be to do as little as possible in order that the Board may at a future time abaudon the distasteful job without much loss. The first Lord is appealed to as an Irishman to show his patriotic feeling by putting a stop to the 'Admiralty' dodging.' The Cork peo is have some reason for being out of humour, as little earnestness has kitherto been shown in carrying out this Irish project up m which they have set their bearts.

Protestantism in Ireland has been for England a most expensive commodity. Not a yard of lawn in the Episcopal sleeves of their graces and lordships of the Irish Church Establishment, but has cost England hundreds of thousands of pounds at the very least. For what is past there is no remedy. Therefore we shall not further refer to it. What we ask our renders to do, is to commence such an agitation on this fact. Having taken place during a year of of the Irish Church Question, as will compel minispeculiar depression there is reason to apprehend it ters to deal with it in the next reason of Parliament. -Northern Press.

A respectable young man named William Michael Dowley was recently drowned at Waterford, The evidence adduced tended to show that he must have deliberately committed suicide.

## GREAT BRITAIN. THE RITUAL COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir, - A very curious story which is told in the Appendix to the Report of the Ritual Commission. It was supposed until the other day that the MS. copy of the Prayer book attached to the Act of Uniformity, and designed to be the ultimate standard of refer ence, had been either lost or stolen from the records of Parliament. Such a loss would have been more than a mère antiquarian misfortune. It happens that most serious doubts would have been thrown an the authenticity of that rubric, 'concerning the ornaments of the Church and of the ministers there of,' to which the Ritualists appeal, and which is, in fact, the occasion of all the present disturbance. A letter was addressed to the Commissioners adducing strong prima facie evidence that this rubric had been interpolated. Printed copies of the MS. are deposited in the Courts of Law and elsewhere, and are known as 'The Sealed Books.' Now, in the Sealed Book of the Court of Common Pleas the page containing the rubric appears, not in its present. place, immediately after the calendar but before it; and in this place the rubric is cuncelled. Practically, therefore, the rubric does not exist in the book of the Court of Common Pleas. In the other Sealed Books the rubric has similarly been cancelled on the page before the calendar. It has, however, been reprinted on a loose page, which has then been in-serted after the calendar where it now appears and we happen to possess direct evidence that in the Ely Sealed Book this page was actually lying loose, and was pasted in by the late Dean of Ely, Dr Peacock The presumption thus suggested was confirmed by a strong piece of direct evidence. The MS. book attached to the Irish Act of Uniformity is preserved, and was open to reference in the Rolls office, Dublin. In this MS, the rubric does not exist.

A more curious combination of susp cious circumstances could hardly have arisen, and it would have been a strange end to this controversy if it had been suddenly discovered that this much-debated rubric had no legal existence. Fortunately, all doubts on the subject have been removed. The Dean of Westminster, who has protected so many memorials of antiquity, has sent the means of recovering this historical document. On the 30th of July he made inquiries of Mr. Thoms, in the House of Lords; and expressed a wish to see the tower in which the Acts of Parliament were till lately kept, the rooms in the Victoria Tower where the Acts are now deposited and the Act of Uniformity itself. Mr. Thoms then spoke to the person who has charge of the Acts in the Victoria Tower, and this person told him that when the Acts were removed he had found among other books, MS., journals, &c., a MS. Prayer Book which he had handed over to the chief clerk, Mr. Smith.' Mr Smith upon being referred to, 'at once said the Prayer book was in custody,' and the fact was communicated the same evening to the Dean

The Commissioners add that 'an inspection of this Mt. Prayer-book has proved the the orde for morning and ovening prayer daily to be said and used throughout the year is identical in all respects with that which is ordin rily prefixed to the Book of Com mon Prayer ' The rubric, therefore, is genuine, and the circumstances under which the doubt arose are readily explained The Commissioners of 1662 determined, after the book was printed to alter the place of the rubric. For this purpose it was necessary to cancel it in its origin I place and to have it reprinted on a fresh leaf. It was cancelled in all the Sealed Books but in one of them the new leaf was either not provided, or has been lost. No suggestion is offered as to the reason why the rubric is omitted in the Irish MS.

One cannot but add that our Parliamentary Records must have been kept in great disorder for so important a document to have been regarded as lost. That when it had been found it should have so long remained in obscurity in the quiet hands of Mr. Smith affords a curious illustration of the adage that Familiarity breeds contempt.' In that proverb is described the peril of innumerable ancient records

and monuments. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, Sign that the

London' Sept. 10.

REVIVALISM REDIVIVUS .- Three young men who have, for a considerable time past, assisted in carrying on revival meetings in Hutchesontown, Glasgow, were brought up to the Southern Police Court, of this fournal we announced that a lead mire had Glasgow charged with quarrelling and fighting in or near Commercial-read or Spring lane. The names of the accused are James M.Kill, William evidence for the prosecution that a revival meeting, held out of doors, on the evening of the day libelled, the services were interrupted by M'Kill, attempting to speak against the wishes of his fellow ravivalists the more he raised his voice the louder did his friends proved in appearance, and pastures generally are so value of property in the State 1 It would require a mic.

Insu A GRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The total acreage Dorans, Sept. 8.—Ruch uneasuess prevails with shout hymns and portions of Scripture. His brother, excherantly rich that the cluxuriance is actually capital of \$3,00 000,000 to yield this amount at James M'Kill, suggested, that he should go off and not make a foul of himself; and, in return for the advice, received, it was alleged, a blow in the face. By this time the meeting was in great confusion, and a number of persons living in the immediate neigh-borhood had their attention attracted to it. One of these, a girls about seventeen or eighteen years of age, having remarked that William M'Kill should be of 1867. allowed to speak if he wanted, she was, ac ording to her account, called a 'dirty blackguard' by one of the women, and 'sparred upon just as if she had hair, and the 'whole of the meeting, men and women.' medical treatment for some time in consequence -Nearly all the revivalists, this witness averred, were cursing and swearing, and fighting with each other, William W Kill coming in for the chief share of abuse William seems to have retaliated in kind, for he confessed to having called his fellow laborers damnable hypocrites, and several of the witnesses credited him with a good deal more of equally forci ble language. The evidence given abose was corroborated by several witnesses. For the defence it was sworn that William M Kill was the real disturber of the peace, that Fracer and James M Kill did nothing but sing and read portions of Scripture, and that it was the women of the party who created a noise, which appears to have reminded one witness. of ' Donny brook Fair,' and another of ' dogs worry ing one enother? In answer to a question put by the Bench, it was staled by a witness that these revival meetings (which are attended by women chiefly) are under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr Howie and by one of the accused that they form part of the work carried on by an Evangelical association in Glasgow. Bailie Neill said it appeared to the Court that it was a very unseemly affair, and not at all consistent with the professions of religion made by the pretended preachers who were concerned in it .-Wm. M Kill's conduct had been very reprehensible, indeed, and as he seemed to have been the principal mover in the disturbance, it was with difficult the Court restrained an inclination to fine him. It was hoped, however, that the public affront which he would sustain would be a sufficient punishment and warning to bim. The accused was then admonished and dismissed. - Scotsman.

The London Times in an editorial on the projected Abvasintan expedition quotes the experience of tra-

vellers as to the soil and climate of the country :-Colonel Morewether is the only traveller who gives the least hope that it will be practicable to move our forces after we have landed them, at d his i vestiga-tions have not extended beyond the vicinity of Massowah. If we accept his account as literally true, it affords small encouragement, for nothing could be gained by keeping the army on the plain of Aylat, or on the plateau of Agametta. Aylat, he tells us, might be cultivated to advantage, 'if there were a good Government to arrange for the cultivators,' but at present nothing is grown there upon which he commanders of the expedition can depend. Yet this is the most favorable point of the whole route, if we can speak of the unknown journey upon which we are sending our soldiers as a route. On the best of all the roads to the spot where the King was supposed to be confined when Colonel Merewether wrote, he confesses that 'there are great difficulties on the score of water, none but very brackish being procurable.' The state of the roads may be conceived from a description given by Mansfield Parkyns . — The utmost labor bestowed on any road in this country is when some traveller, vexed with a thorn that may happen to strike his face, draws his sword and cuts off the spray.' And the track of which this was written is the great caravan road from the capital of Abyssmia to the Red Ses. We may judge for ourselves of the tack which we have set our forces, in bidding them cross mountains ten thousand feet in height in search of a band of savages acquainted with the country, accustomed to the climate, and moving without impediments of any

kınd. Travellers who have ventured beyond Colone! Merewether's limited field of observation describe the well to study. The French captains Ferret and Gadelena away by the inhabitants more ferocious than their wild beasts. They found fevers, dysentery, and plague almost throughout their journey. -The caravan road described by Parkyns is abundantly watered, and another traveller found running water in the course of a journey from Massowah to Kiagnor But neither of these routes leads to Magdals, and Colonel Merewether's statement may be received as the most favorable that could be made. Mejor Harris found that it was necessary to carry water with his party for men and beasts. The coun try traversed was dreary and desolate, and one porion Major Harris describes in language which we should be sorry to touch: 'Foul mouthed vampires an'l ghouls were alone wanting to complete the horrors of this accursed spot, which, from its desolate position, might have been believed the last stage in he habitable world.' Bruce describes one road which he trok, and which, for aught we know may be the course Jestine 1 to be taken by our forces, as the hottest country in the world.' At sunrise the hermometer marked 61 degrees, at subset 82 de grees, and in the afternoon it stood at 116 degrees. The whole of the Abyssinia is not so terribe as this: here are some fertile plains and fordable rivers, but. aken altogether, it is the worst country a body of Europeans ever attempted to march through and the severest of our bill warfares in India have been ight summer campaigns compared with the work before this expedition. In India it is not difficult to obtain supplies on the road, or to make the country maintain the invading army Moreover, a General can always keep up communication with his base.-But in Abresinia our troops will have nothing to depend upon more than they carry with them, and it would be a work of genius to convey reinforcements

o them should they ever meet an enemy. After a season of strange vicissitudes and doubtful prospects we are at length enabled to say that under which our neighbours are staggering. There the Harvest of 1867 is decidedly a good one. The wheat crop, the most important of all, is probably somewhat under the average. On many soils and over wide districts it is above the average, but the net product of the country is reduced by the effects of blight in some places, and the total yield is proportionately impaired. There appears, however, to be still a chance that even this deficiency may be compensated. The Harvest of the whole country south of the Trent may now he considered, with slight exceptions, as secured; and the next fortnight will probably see the crops of the northern counties safely housed. In Scotland, however, the barvest has still to come, and we are informed by the experienced correspondent whose letter we publish in our impression this evening that a fine autumn would insure one of the heaviest crops ever. gathered in that country. Possibly, therefore, the partial failure of the southern fields may yet be made good, and the wheat Harvest of 1867 raised to the full standard of an average season.

But this is not the whole of the report. There is affecting the subsistence of the people. Besides other grains, such as oats and barley, the hay crop and the various root crops attract anxions attention

considered excessive. If potatoes escape the blight, the crop will be an average one -in some districts very much above this mark; and when we add to this recapitulation that oats and barley are both more abandant than usual, and beans not less so, we shall have said enough to show what great reason

The Pall Mall Gazette calls attention to the fact that annexation his become a popular topic in America. It is imagined that the difficulties in the case of the Alabama claims are kept open to facilitate the acquisition of British America, and that the purchase of the Russian possession was a hint in the same direction. What Englant might do, says the London correspondent of the New York Times, or will do eventually, I cannot say; but I can tell you what the actual government is doing. It is trying the Rodman gun at Shoeburyness, and sending off iron plates to cover the forts at Bermuda. It is also rolling iron plates lifteen juches thick at Sheffield for other fortresses. England does not wish to have war with America, but iron-plating the fortifications of Bermuda, and of course those at Halifax and Quebec, can mean nothing but a preparation for and the admission of the possibility of, such a calamity.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL .- The coal extraction of the United Kingdom has made enormous strides during the last I2 years. In 1855 the quantity raised was 64,453 079 tons; in 1856, 66,645,450 tons; in 1857 65 394,707 tons; in 1858, 65,008 649 tons; in 1859, 71 979 765 tons; in 1860, 84 042,698 tons; in 1861, 83,635 214 tons; in 18+2, 81,638 338 tons; in 1863 (when Sir William Armstrong raised his warning voice), 88 292 515 tons; in 1864, 92 787 873 tous; in 1865 93,150,587 tons; and in 1866, 101,630,543 tons.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette complains of an advertising nuisance, giving two instances. A circular was received by a family plunged in affliction by the loss of its head, enclosing desiges for a tombstone, with the announcement that the advertises had been awarded one gold and two silver medals for excellence of design. Another family simi larly afflicted received a circular, accompanied by a pempitiet and photographs of mourning fashions.

Chief Justice Chase has expressed his intention of presiding at the November term of the Circuit Court t Richmond when Mr. Davis will be tried Mr. Davis will not torfeit his bail. He will be present and test the question whether all men are not " free and equal."

A couple of Americans created much amusement in Paris recently by enquiring the way to the Bastile. When informed of its destruction, they said, with characteristic readiness, that they supposed it had been rebuilt .- Exchange.

They had seen Lincoln bastiles spring up so rapidly in their own country, that they might well suppose the old French Baetile had been rebuilt. That was rather hard on their now country, however .-North Western Chronicle.

The reading public will probably regret to learn that Dr Russell will not accompany the expedition to Abyssinia.

A rich Somersetshire farmer has been sent to jail for a month for having sent bad meat to Lordon. Flour has arrived at Leith, direct from South Australia.

## UNITED STATES.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:-- If the question of our recognition of the Southern States as a belligerent should ever be raised in the American Congress it is to be hoped that the aged leader of the House of Re-presentatives. Mr Thaddeus Stevens, may be present to repeat the following bit of testimony recently taken down from his lips and printed with his consent:- When the rebellion first commenced I was in favor of treating it as a rebellion and the participators in it as traitors to the Government of the United States, liable to punishment for their treason. It was so understood by President Lincoln and his Cabinet After the adjournment of the first session country in language which the Government will do of Congress during Mr. Lincoln's term, shortly after my return to my home, I saw, to my surprise a prolinier could not halt at one place during the night clamation declaring a blockade of all the rebel ports. because it was intested with lions. In another they This was a great blunder and absurdity. If the rebel States were still in the Union, and only able revolt against the Government, we were block ading the ports of the United States. I attributed this at once to he incomprehensible statesmanship of Mr Seward, and went to Washi gton to see and talk with President Lincoln on the subject. I laid my views before him, and told him that the blockade was a stultification of the former position of the Government in relation to the rebel States; that the ports, instead of being block-ded, should have been clused, and a sufficient number of armed revenue vessels sent out on the seas to prevent smuggling -I pointed out to him the fact that by the act of blockade we recognized the rebel States as an independent belingerent, and should thenceforth be compelled to conduct the war, not as if we were suppres sing a revolt in our own States, but in accordance with the law of nations 'Well' said Mr. Lincoln, when he had heard my remarks, 'than's a fact. I see the point now, but I don't know anything about the laws of nations, and I thought it was all right.' As a lawyer, Mr. Lincoln, I remarked, I should have supposed you should have seen the difficulty at once On, well, replied Mr. Lincoln, 'I'm a good enough lawyer in a Western law court, I suppose, but we don't practise the law of nations up there, and I sup posed deward knew all about it, and I left it to bim But it's done now and can't be helped, so we must get along as well as we can.' In this Mr Lincoln was right. The blunder had been committed, and the rebel States were thenceforth an independent belligerent-not an independent nation, of course, but an independent beiligerent, to be dealt with in accordance with the law of nations.

report of the Financial Committee of the Constitutional Convention of New York, sevenling some startling facts respecting the burthens of taxation are men to be men with in Canada, such blind admirers of the great Republic and its institutions, and such sturdy belittlers of, and grumblers against things Canadian, and they will not believe that the weight of taxation there is greater in proportion to the wealth of the people than is ours in Canada They cannot deny that the debt and the taxation are greater per head, the figures are too easy of access and the calculation too easily made. But they always fall back upon the statement that the greater riches and prosperity of the people of the United States enable them to hear their burdens oute as easily. It is not that, but their greater enterprise and pluck and patriotism which enable them to do this. If those who giumble and cry out and whine so much, were less cowardly and more patriotic, they would help to make Canada great instead of decrying her, and bestowing their admiration and praise on a foreign country simply on account of its size. How stands the case according to the statement of this committee, drawing its information from official sources? The debt owing by the people more to come, and the supplement is most satisfactory. The wheat crop is by no means the only crop per head for every man woman and child in the affecting the subsistence of the people. Besides The assessed value of all the property; in the State is only \$1,639,432 000, so that the debt is consider and the various root crops suract anxious attention is only \$1,000,000 no that the use of considers as furnishing the food of cattle, and governing is ably over one third of the property. But even this great measure the price of meat. Now, in the present seamount of debt has been kept at its present figure sent year the bay crop has been so singularly excelling the imposition of a rate of taxation such as the lent and abundant that the like, we are told, has world hardly ever any before it amounts to nearly seldom been known in England. Never was there its 181 000,000 per annum prismayerage of over \$45.

We published on Wednesday an extract from the

per cent, or nearly twice the amount of the assessed value of property. Calling the real value of property \$3,000 000,000, therefore the people pay 6 per cent on all they are worth to support their government. 'It is estimated,' says the Committee, 'that 31 per cent upon the value of 'property is a liberal allowfor thankfulness is furnished by the general Harvest ance for the profits of the people. This brief state-of 1867. largely beyond the entire net earnings of the whole people, and is absorbing the capital with fearful rapidity. No argument is needed to establish the fact that such an extent of tuxation cannot be permanently endured.' Such is the picture painted by those who have studied the subject best, of the financial condition of the great Empire State. Such the after pleasures of baving one's will of one's enemies, ang crushing out the aspirations after independence of Sister States. It is not a condition which any sane man would willingly rush into or ask his countrymen to accept. Montreal Gazeite.

> WRITE SLAVES - MASSACHUSETTS THRIFT AND MO-RALITY .- People who are in the babit of imagining that there is no such thing as poveriy or ignorance in the model commonwealth of Massachusetts, will be rather surprised to read the report which has lately been made by Mr J B Hard, a Commissioner, appointed by the United States Government to examine into the condition of the operatives of Massa. chusents. He states in his report that he had been kindly received at the different mills by the propristors; but was sorry to say that he found a dreadful state of things existing, the condition of some of the operatives being quite as bad, if not worse, than formerly existed among the slaves of the South. He speaks of the tearful immorality which pervades the community, and which, from his account, must be of the most terrible description. The bad ventilation of the mills, the long hours, and the early age at which the children are placed at the mills, their deplorable ignorance, and insufficient wages, are also alluded to in terms of the warmest censure. The reports intimates that nowhere in the crowded manufacturing districts of England can be found such a picture of vice destitution and ignorance us prevails in the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts.

> Female suffrage is a direct issue in the campaign now in progress in Kansas. Its advocates are work ing enruestly, and some of them say they are sure of carrying the State. Of the many severe things said of female suffrage, the most covere we have seen was embodied in a resolution adopted by a town meeting in Kansas a few weeks ago. After declaring that while female suffrage is supported by many good persons of both sexes the resolution goes on to say, yet we cannot fail to note the fact that every scoffer at the sanctity of the marital relation, every advocate of the doctrine of 'personal affinity' as the true basis of a union between the sexis, is numbered among its most active sympathizers and promoters." The logic of this line of argument may not be strong, but the fact it sets forth is not to be controverted. and we dare say it accounts for the lack of sympathy with the female suffrage movement which is manifasted by respectable men and women throughout the country.

Why Davis Was Not Tried.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:

'The ultimate release of Mr. Davis has been an exciting topic of discussion among the Cabinet, and his present freedom will result in a few days in eliciting the fact that be cannot be tried on the charge of high treason. The Attorney General is said to take this view of the case; and Judge Chase, he holds is responsible for the result, as the Judge, during the war, decided that the rebels were belligerents in order to justify the disposal of the blockade runners in prize courts, and belligerents cannot betried for treason To reverse to decision would be to declare all the prize vessels uplawful. It will be remembered that the South claimed such vessels should be the subject of adjudication in Admirelty Courts, but to overcome this objection, Judge Chase declared they were balligerents. This is the true cause why Mr. Davis has not been tried.

Alluding to the rumor that President Johnson contemplaces using the Maryland militia, 10 000 strong, as a sort of Pride's Purge for the Congress, the Tri-bune of Tuesday says: 'It affords only another illustration of what we have again and again declared that the public mind is in a condition of chronic slarm, and watches with nervous succeptibility for the slightest indication of Executive violence. Never before has the country been in a predicament so humiliating. It is a disgrace to be credulous, as it may be rain to disbelieve.'

The New York Times asserts that Napoleon only withdrow his army from Mexico when assured by Mr. Seward that he would be responsible for Maximilian's safety. He must now, instead of being held 'responsible for the safety' of the Prince, be held responsible for his execution. His efforts to influence the Mexican authorities were strangely dilatory and bes sides a simple courier was entrusted with a message which should have been enforced by the weight and personal influence of a Minister

The Memphis Avalanche tells a queer story about thirteen or lifteen car loads of pegroes passing northward daily on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. They came, says the Avalanche, from Al bama. Georgia, and Southern Tennessee, as well as from this State. 'A majority of them did not know where they were going to but said the Boord was sending them somewhar to vote.' Some of the more in elligent ones said they were going to Obio for that pur-

Says the New York World: "When ever it becomes necessary, the Democrats will cause it to be fully understood that they will stand resolutely-not by the President, who is nothing to them - but by the Constitution threatened to be outraged in his person. They will make no sacrifices for the man, but they will shrink from no sacrifice which may become necessary to vindicate the rights of the office."

BUTLER AND SHYLOCK. - When a man is accused of ealing silver spoons, he ought to think twice before he tries to convince the world that steuling is a virtue. General Butler has been accused for the last five years, of having stolen silver spoons (in New Orleans) and now he is trying to prove that if stealing is not exactly a virtue, it is at least wice statesmanship. --Itinois Staats Zerlung, Sept. 18.

The other day Foreman was ridiculing an Irish. man who had hitherto been a Republican because he would not go for manbood suffrage, and appealed to the Irishman to say whether a negro was not as much of a man and a brother as though he was not of a different color. 'Och by jabers !' said Pat-'It's not the color I object to; it's the smell, sir-the smell by the holy Sr. Patrick lypho can stand that? A skunk might be as sociable in a family as a cat were it not for the smell !' - Wooster Democrat.

WASHINGTON, October 1st. - All the statements heretofore published regarding the trial of Jeffe Davis have been mere surmises, as the Government has not authorized them It is supposed however, that the Government will ask for further delay when the trial comes on in November pext, and that the counsel for the accused will then make a motion to enter a nolle prosequi.

Two young women, sisters, pamed, Mary and Mar-garet Jones, have just, been committed for trial in Philadelphia for the murder of Apple E. Richards, a child four or five years old half child had called the girls "dried up old maid," and shortly after wards one of them gave ber a peach containing strychnine, which she ate and died in a few hours.

The Turkish Government, basimade an apology, to the American Ambassador at Constantinople for the insult offered to one of the messengers attacked to the