church-doors, windows, benches, and confessionals for their fires. The burning of a large statue of Our lady, aroused even the irreligious Lyonnais, but their murmurs were met by the response that "we have come to Lyons to put an end to bigotry.

The former abusers of the Pontificial Zouaves have been silenced by their heroic conduct in the dreadful war that is now raging: they have lived, or rather they have died down the false reproaches cast upon their characters; in the bloody graves of the slain Zonaves ought to have been buried for ever the venmous slanders of their enemies. Cast out of Rome omous size weeds by the Government of Italy, they sprang up into the choicest flowers of martial nobilisprang or as they touched the soil of afflicted France. Whatever may be the final issue of the struggle between France and Germany; whatever reputations may go down shattered past all remedy in the genmay go down withering revelations may be eral crash; whatever withering revelations may be made of incapacity, cowardice, and rotten organization, one thing at least is certain—the career of the uon, one uning as cases as soldiers of the Roman Pontiff will leave a brilliant mark in the history of the war.

A BRAVE FRENCH Soldier .- The correspondent of the Post, writing from St. Maur, gives the following interesting account of the late Commandant Franchetti, who was killed in the sortic from Paris: He was the very beau-ideal of a cavalry leaderyoung, handsome, rich, a splendid rider, brave of course, and adored by his Eclaireurs, who, by the way, were all men of family and position. One of them tells me this anecdote of him :—On the 2nd, the day on which he was mortally wounded, his squadron, being in a very dangerous position and under heavy fire, was ordered to retreat. He begged that they might at least make a dash at the Prussians, but the order was reiterated, and he gave the word to retire—"Au pns." The aide-de-camp, however, as he passed the head of the squadron, told one of the officers to trot, which accordingly was done, till the trot degenerated into a gallop. Franchetti was furious. He put spurs to his horse, reached the head of his men, and shouted, "Escadron halte," in a voice of thunder. They obeyed, while the Prussian shells continued to fall about them. Then, drawing his watch from his pocket, he looked carefully at the hour, leisurely wound it up, and returned it. Then he took out a cigarette paper, delicately rolled up a cigarette, and asked for a match. One was produced, upon which he lit his cigarette, rolled it in his mouth, looked at his watch again, and said, "Escadron en avant au pas-marche!" and thus the little troop walked off the field under a terrible fire before the whole army. Subsequently in the day he received from the shell which has killed him a terrible wound in the upper part of the thigh, but he still remained on horseback till he fell from exhaustion. He was unconscious for some time before his death; but at the last moment he started up as from a trance, and gave a few words of command in French and in Arabic, with his full voice, and then sank back to speak no more.

The Archbishop of Paris has paid a visit to the Breton Ambulance. He urged the wounded to join their regiments again as soon as they recovered, and to continue to combat the enemies of France. He told them never to think of surrendering, but to fight for the deliverance of the country, and said he regretted that his ecclesiastical character prevented his shouldering a rifle on the ramparts.

Considering the hardships they have to undergo and the losses they have suffered, too much cannot be said in favor of the obedience, fortitude, and cheerfulness of the German soldiers. The fact that they are drawn largely from the middle classes of the community no doubt tends largely to this result. Yesterday, immediately after the storming of Villorceau, I was watching a soldier smashing the chassepots of the captured prisoners against a large stone. Stopping suddenly and glancing at the peculiar construction of a ritle he held in his hand, he turned to me with a smile and said "You had better take this one; it belongs to you," supposing it to be of English manufacture; he was quite surprised to find that the letters "N.Y.U.S.A." proved it to have a different origin, and that England was not the only country which exported arms to France. There is no idea more firmly rooted in the mind of the German private soldier than that England is a bitter enemy to Germany because it is the only country that exports arms to France; and it is quite a new view to him to hear that possibly out of five or six millions of his countrymen who are in America some may be found who participate in the large profits made by the manufacturers of that country by the export of arms and other munitions to the enemies of their Fatherland .- Times Cor.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Derry Journal, the organ of the Catholic party in Derry, applauds the determined attitude of the authorities with respect to the late celebration, and seems satisfied with the enforcement of the proclamation. The Derry Standard, Presbyterian organ, takes a different view, and points out particulars in which the prohibition was set at naught.

JUSTICE FATZGERALD ON A DIVORCE COURT FOR IRE-LAND.—In the action tried in the Dublin Courts on Saturday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in his charge, said that an allusion had been made to the Divorce Court: he hoved no Parliament would ever inflict upon Ireland the injury of such a Court. " We don't want it We have no necessity of it; and I believe I speak the truth when I say that five-sixths of the population-I do not allude to any particular Church, but speak equally of Protestants and Catholics-believe that the tie of matrimony can only be dissolved by the hand and ministry of death."

Insa Better.-Irish dairy farmers have now an opportunity for extending the sale of first-class butter in England. The Tours Government have prohibited the exportation of butter from France. England purchased from French dairy farmers last year butter to the value of £2,320,000. There is nothing to prevent our farmers from securing this trade if they will imitate the French in presenting for sale only first-class butter, made up in small neat firkins scrupulously clean.—Irish Times.

THE LIEUTENANCY OF CAVAN. - We have reason to know that it is very generally believed in Cavan that the most likely successor to the late Marquis of Headfort in the lieutenancy of that county will be Mr. Dense, of Turbotston, county Westmenth, who has for some years been Vice-Lieutenant, and who is possessed of considerable property in the county, which has been in his family for centuries. Although Mr. Dease has not taken any very prominent part in public or political affairs, he was a member of the Royal Commission on Primary Education, which has recently brought its labours to a close; and he is not unknown to literary fame, having, in an able article in the January number of the Edinburg Review, entered very fully into the Land Question, and in a great measure assisted to prepare the public mind for the course of legislation, carried out by the present Government. Mr. Dease's second brother is M. P. for the Queen's County .- Freeman.

THE RELEASE OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS-RE-JOICINGS IN CORK .- Notwithstanding the large experience we have in Cork of demonstrations, whether of sympathy or indignation, we must affirm that no event that ever occurred within ordinary recollection was the occasion for such joy as the announce-

no organised demonstration of rejoicing. The integration of the the thing were finally fast friends. Daniel O'Connell terminable bands were silent. Perhaps there wasn't would have selected no man sooner than O'Brien to a single cheer given. Nevertheless there was a joy, universal, emotional, deep-a joy so ecstatic that it required something more than mere sound and fury to give it expression. We understand that the intended release of the prisoners was known for some days previously to the local authorities, for Captain Charles Underwood O'Connell's trunks, which were seized on the occasion of his arrest, were given up to him Friday.—Cork Herald.

The Irish Militia.—We have had the satisfaction a day or two since of being able to state that the Government had decided on calling out the Irish militia, and we are now glad to be able to add that the necessary authority for enrolling was despatched yesterday from the War Office, and will to-day be in the hands of the authorities in this country. The training will take place in the spring, and in the meantime the various regiments will be immediately recruited up to their proper strength, and where circumstances will admit that strength will be increased. It was very naturally regarded as a slur on this country that, while the militia of England was regularly assembled for its annual training, year after year passed by without any training of the Irish regiments. The Government deserve great credit for the decision they have come to, and there can be no doubt that the thanks of the country are mainly due to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. We are certain that we may promise for the militia of Ireland that they will prove themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them, and that when the present distinguished Inspector-General (whose report in their favor had, no doubt, much weight in the decision arrived at) is called on to express his opinion of their efficiency and discipline, it will be as satisfactory as that of his predecessors on any previous occasion.—Irish Times.

A Supposed Murderer Committed for Trial,-William Tobin, who was arrested early last week in Liverpool, has been committed for trial by the Tipperary magistrates on the charge of murdering Lonergan, the bailiff on the Charteris estate. More than a hundred witnesses were summoned to the investigation held at Caher on Thursday and a strong chain of circumstantial evidence was established against the prisoner. One of the witnesses stated that he heard the prisoner quarrelling with the deceased near the scene of the murder, and shortly afterwards heard the sound of blows. The conflict was also heard in one of the farm houses, but strange to say the inmates never went out until all was quiet, when they found the dying man quite close to the house. A waistcoat found near the spot was identified as belonging to Tobin.

BODY OF A YOUNG LADY CAST ON SHORE AT WATER-FORD.—The body of a young lady, upon which was a gold watch, and diamond ring on the left hand, was washed ashore near the mouth of the harbour on Saturday night. The watch has engraved on it, "Marian Beaumont, Belfast." The body was much decomposed, but the remnant of dress that clung to it shows that deceased must have belonged to a respectable family. In a little gold ocket found around the neck was the portrait of a young man. The supposition is that the deceased either committed suicide received foul play.

TENANTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION .- We learn from the Northern Whig of Mounday that a large and important meeting of the tenant-farmers of the northern portion af county Antrim was held on Tuesday ovening, in Ballymoney, for the purpose of inaugurating the Route Tenants Defence Association. The new Town Hall was crowded, and the meeting was one of the best tenant-right demonstrations which has been held in the north of Irelonp for a considerable period. The objects of the association, which is affiliated with the Ulster Land Occupiers' Association recently inaugurated in Belfast, are to adopt measures calculated to obtain administrative decisions in the Land Court agreeably to usage and public equity, to ascertain the nature and practical operation of the Ulster custom, and to take such steps as may seem advisable for its thorough presevation. It was also resolved that a fund should be raised for supporting such cases in the county as the committee might deem just and reasonable.

There was a meeting held some days since in Belfast to warn the government not to dare in any way to protect the Pope. It was an assemblage of st characters, we are told all the respetable Protestants of the town baving kept away. The Orange press declare that the number of persons in attendance was fully 7,000. Well, that was a small meeting; but had it been ten times as large what impression could it make on Mr. Gladstone. who is called upon by the Catholic millions to use his influence in favour of his Holiness? We are tired telling the Orangemen of Ulster that they are a despised little faction; that neither Ireland nor the English government cares to awhat they thing or say on any subject. The only way by which they could acquire any influence would be by joining the Catholic millions, and working with them for the good of the country. In Derry, at all events, they are likely to be roughly handled if they do not obey the law; and we hope the day is not far distant when all the other noisy little factions will be treated in a similar manner, and a reign of peace proclaimed throughout the several counties of Ulster.—Dundalk Democrat.

EVERY Dog Has His Day .- Our ' Liberal' organs are 'desolated' because of the resignation of Minister Bright. He was such a friend to Ireland, and he was so ardently desirous to befriend her. Semehow we cannot recall any very striking proof of this alleged warm affection for us. Like Minister Gladstone, Minister Bright attained office because Irish disaffection had manifested itself in a Feniau reing in Ireland, and in what have been called 'outriges' in England; and Messrs. Gladstone and Bright both professed to be desirous to do justice to Ireland in order that disaffection might vanish. We don't pause now to enquire how they have fulfilled their promises; that is well known. But we would ask those weeping journalists who are so distracted at the resignation of Mr. Bright, what has that gentleman really done for Ireland? For the brief period during which he was actually engaged in the task of pacifying us we cannot recollect anything in his conduct to be particularly grateful for. We do recollect, however, that he warmly defended and attempted to justify the inhuman treatment of the Irish political prisoners in English prisons, and we are certainly not grateful for that, because we were foolish enough to expect something better from him. On the whole, we don't think it likely that Ireland will mourn in sackeleth and ashes because Minister Bright retires into private life, in the enjoyment of a handsome pension, to secure which, his enemies assert, he remained nomi-

nally in office for twelve months, during which time he was prevented by illness from doing any work as an equivalent for his liberal pay.—Dublin Irishman. O'CONNELL AND O'BRIEN STATUES. - At either end of Carlisle Bridge, in Dublin, and at the confluence of some of the noblest city thoroughfares of Europe, these two statues were unveiled on the 26th (St. Stephen's Day). The Irishman says in anticipation of the event:—The inauguration of the statue of William Smith O'Brien, to take place on St. Stephen's Day, will be an event which should be of gratifying import to every true friend of Ireland .-Ircland is now entering upon a new epoch of her history, and at the portals thereof shall stand the statues of O'Brien and O'Connell—the Protestant and Catholic patriots. These are the men whom the nation loves to honor; is not such a choice indicative ment of the release of the political prisoners. The of that concord between all Irishmen of every relinews of the happy occurrence reached Cork about | gious belief which, we trust is destined to give us a midday on Saturday, and in an incredibly short staple peace and an enduring prosperity? They space of time it was known far an wide. There was were first, be it remembered, political opponents;

would have selected no man sooner than O'Brien to continue his work; on the tomb which closed over the great old Repealer, no man looked with greater sorrow than William Smith O'Brien. The moral is evident, the lesson instructive. Protestant and Catholic Irishmen have been long pitted against each other in hostile political camps - the causes of enmity are removed; let them henceforth be fast friends, united in a common desire to serve a common country. He henceforth their affection so dear that one shall place in the other implicit trust, that neither shall suffer without the other feeling the pain and devising the remedy! Long may they stand, those fair marble monuments, from which those whom they typify, being dead shall yet speak in spirit; thus shall death give life to human words and lend to the lessons of departed lives the influence and vigor of immortality.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE. - A case the most important to the Catholic charities of Dublin that has ever been tried, is now before the Court of Probate. The testator, Charles Egan, a woollen-draper of High-street, Dublin, was the last survivor or five brothers, all of whom were unmarried. They had accumulated a vast amount of property, which finally became invested in Charles. He made a will bequeathing to his next of kin, first cousin, the sum of £850, to certain dependents and employes a further sum of £1,000, and the remainder of his property he disposed of in the following way. To his Eminence Cardinal Cullen he left a sum of £5,000 upon trust, to apply £4,000 in enlargement of the Mater Misericordi e Bospital, and the balance in the erection of a front to the Roman Catholic Church of S. Audoen, High-street. He also made the following dispositions :- To the Female Blind Asylum, Merrion, 1300; Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, £200; Sick and Indigent Room-keepers' Society, S. Vincent's Hospital, Jervis-street Hospital, and S. Brigid's Orphanage, £200 each; Sisters of Mercy, Baggot-street, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Cabra; Christian Brothers' school, Synge-street, and the Convent, Stanhope-streat, £100 each; £100 for Masses for his soul's repose, and £100 for the poor of S. Andoen's parish. testator then bequeathed all his property real, freehold, and chattel to trustees, with directions that it should be sold, and that the proceeds should be invested, and that the income should be applied annually in aid of a number of specified Catholic charities. The validity of the will was contested on the ground that it was not executed in accordance with the terms of the statute, want of testamentary capacity, and undue influence; and one of the defendants charged that it was obtained by fraud on the part of Mr. John Martin, solicitor, and Mr. Edward Williams, book-keeper to the testator. The amount of property involved amounts to £152,-000 personalty and £2,000 per annum.

The probate case, "Brophy v. Cullen," has been compromised. The will is to be established, and the heir-at-law is to get £5,000, in addition to the present legacies; and the next of kin is to get £6,500 additional.

PECUNIARY PROSPECTS OF THE IRISH DISESTABLISH-

HEXT.—The loaves and fishes among disestablished

ministers in Ireland do not seem likely to abound, The experiment which Dr. Pusey and others would e content to try on this side the Irish Channel, will probably be worked out on the other. The problem is, if we state it in terms which Anglicans would accept: "Given, a national Church, not in common with Rome Untie the cord which binds it to the State, and, at the same moment, remove the dish of daily food on which it has fattened during that State servitude. What will it be able to do for itself? How will it feed, and how will it work?" Now, as to the working, we shall see as it goes on But meanwhile, as to the feeding, the prospect is poor. Hear the Times correspondent from Dublin, writing on Tuesday last. "The collection of funds has not proceeded as satisfactorialy as might have been expected, and it will need a very great effort to place the Disestablished Church in a position of financial security. . . . The hope of realizing a considerable sum from commutation and compositiod of life-interests to form the basis of a re-endowment is becoming fainter every day. This is owing to the fact the clergy, as a rule, are driving a hard bargain with the representative body, and have insisted upon such advantageous terms for themselves hat there is little chance of a surplus for the future Church (!), and some of the laity apprehend that if considerable number of the clergy avail themselves of the privilege of compounding, there will be serious risk of a deficit." Posterity, they naturally think, has never done anything for them; why should they do anything for posterity? Certainly, this is not the principle on which the Church of the Apostles was founded. But then, the Church of the Apostles was enabled to exhibit " the signs of Apostleship," "in hunger and thirst, in many fastings, in cold and nakedness; as needy, yet enriching many, as having nothing, and possessing all things." And this, by an inherent power and life, which it would be profane to apeak of in the same breath with the Disestablished Church of Ireland .- London Tablet.

HOME RULE.—The Association established in Dublin to agitate for Home Rule is progressing very slowly. They have had several meetings during the past four months, but we do not observe that the result is of any importance. Some speeches have been delivered and resolutions adopted, proving that Ireland suffers from the ignorant legislation of the London Parliament, and the utter impossibility for Ireland to become prosperous, or her people comfortable, whilst their laws are enacted by an alien legislature. Now, we say with all respect that to engage in such matters is anly a waste of time, as all this has been proved a thousand times. What we should like to see the Home Rule Association doing is, to point out to Irishmen by what course they mean to win a native legislature. Their remedy for achieving an Irish parliament should be laid before the country. They may rely upon it that they will never obtain Repeal by merely asking for it. England knows as well as Irelany that the Union is a fraud, and a great injustice to our country. She carried it that she might plunder us; and that she has effected her purpose few will be found to dispute. She destroyed by means of the Union our manufactures, our commerce and agriculture; and banished four millions of the Irish population; and as she has not the power to crush us down, she has kept us divided in order that her plunder of Ireland might be prolonged. What, let us ask, is the remedy of the Home Rule Association for bringing this plunder to an end? Will they fight the buttle on the hustings of Meath, and at every election that may take place hereafter, and carry the war into the British parliament? Or will they appeal to the millions of all creeds, and call upon them to hold public meetings in every county to protest against the continuance of the Union and call for its repeal? There is no doubt at all that if Protestants and Catholics give up their contentions, and wisely unite for the purpose of winning Home Rule, they will be successful. But if they continue in disunion, and, like madmen, scowl at each other, that is all England desires in order to keep us in misery and carry off £20,000,000 a year from our shores for the aggrandisement of her own people. The millions who have gone to America, Australia and other countries, would have enriched Ireland by their toil. if we had got a native government to provide it for them. But as we had no government but that of the stranger, they were obliged to leave their native land, and now they are enriching other nations by their toil and industry. Let the Home Rule Association look to what they are doing. They are, we think, only wasting time, in proving the loss Ire-

land sustains by English misgovernment. They

should appeal to the nation at large to assist them, and try to have Repealers elected whenever there is a vacancy in an Irish constituency. They are also to observe that England is likely to be in difficulties very soon, and they should prepare to press the claims of Ireland upon her, when these difficulties shall surround her .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE DANES IN IRELAND. -- IMPORTANT ANTIQUARIAN Discovery. - A correspondent of the Irish Times writing from Dundalk, says:---

"The most important and interesting antiquarian discovery that has taken place in this country for many years has just occurred on Lord Rathdonnell's estate, at Gernonstown, county Louth. At a place now called Greenmount, and in former days Drumcath, or the Battle Ridge, there exists an ancient tumulus, or Danish mound, Irrespective of the traditions attaching to the mound, it is in itself an extraordinary geological curiosity, for the pebbles. sand, and gravel of an ancient sea beach can be traced from it up to the Castlebellingham Railway Station. It was often a matter of surprise to many in the neighborhood that no attempt had been made to ascertain whether the tumulus contained any memorials of the days when the Danes were indeed "proud invaders," But, perhaps, what led to its remaining undisturbed for centuries was owing to the singular fact that although Danish forts and raths are scattered throughout Ireland, not a single Scandinavian relic or inscription has been found in this country, though many have been found in Scotland and the Orkney Islands. However, some few weeks ago, Lord Rathdonnell and his brotherin-law decided that an exploration of the tumulus should take place, and their decision has met with an ample reward in a discovery of the most interosting character. The men employed first made an excavation at the southern side of the mound, and in a short time came upon a broad passage, flagged on the top, and running horizontally into the mound, and ending about fifteen feet from the place where it was first entered. A large pit was sunk down into it until the termination of this passage was reached. The mound was found to consist of the materials of the ancient sea beach, gravel, sand, and water-worn or rounded stones; but through these was mingled some charcoal and many broken and half-burned stones, human teeth, portions of skulls, and a large portion of the other bones of the human body. About 11 feet from the surface or top of the mound the excavators came upon a small bronze plate lying upon what the finder ikened to an edging of snuff-coloured dust or burned paper. This plate, on being carefully cleaned, was found beautifully ornamented on one side, in silver tracing, with the involuted "chorls" and twistings so common on the very ancient Irish monuments, and particularly at Monasterboice, formed by the interweaving of a triple cord. On the other side it bore in clear and well defined Runic characters an inscription which has been translated as follows:—"Tom (or Tomri) or Selshof owns this sword." The snuff colored powder lying about the plate was undoubtedly the remains of the sword belt. The plate has been transmitted to the Society of Antiquities in Copenhagen, and the opinion of the best Runic scholars is to the effect that this plate, or portion of a sword, belonged to 'Tomar of the Torque,' of Dublin, Earl Tanist to the King of Locklaun, of the ninth century of the Christian Era, and the Danish Chieftain alluded to by the poet Moore as having the collar of gold torn from his neck by King Malachy. This Prince Tomar is frequently alluded to in the Annals of the Four Masters, and also in the Book of Rights,' where he is mentioned as receiving tribute; and it also contains a quotation from the Annals of Ulster, which states that A. D. 847, Malachy fought a battle with the Pagan Danes at Fora, and Earl Tomar, the next in power to the King of Lochlaun, was slain, and with him also 1,200 men fell. Dr. O'Dononyan, states that Moore's version is incorrect. for Tomar's Tore, or ring, which was preserved by the Danes of Dublin as an heirloom, was carried off from the city by Malachy II, in 994, long after the death of Prince Tomar; and Malachy, therefore, could not win the collar from a chieftain long dead. The question still remains, why was Tomar interred at ancient Drumcath, or how came a portion of his sword to be found there? The matter will come before the Archaelogical Society of Kilkenny at the meeting, and no doubt a satisfactory answer will be furnished to all who take an interest in the ancient history of Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PUSHOP OF CLIFTON ON THE DOGMA OF THE INFALLIBRATY OF THE HOLY FATHER,-Catholics will ejoice in the following expressions of his Lordship the Bishop of Clifton; not because they doubted his faith or his loyalty to the Church, but because his name has been used by the enemies of the Church as though he were rebelling against her authority. The Bishop of Clifton consistently and rightly took a plain and independent course when his judgment and his counsel were asked. He was no less consistent in submitting to the Church when she had definitively spoken. He has now himself spoken, because he judged that the time for him to do so

At the High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Clifton, on Sunday, the 11th ult., the following circular, addressed by the Bishop to the Clergy of the Diocess. was read by the Vicar-General before the sermon:

"In consequence of some doubts having been expressed on the subject, I take this occasion of reminding all, in so far as it may be necessary, that the Apostolic Constitution published in the Vatican Council, which declares the Successor of S. Peter to be by Divine assistance preserved from error, whenever he defines, ex Cathedra, doctrines concerning taith and morals, is binding on all Catholics.

"It is published on pain of anathems, and any person presuming to gainsay the same thereby cuts himself off from the communion of the Catholic

" † William, Bishop of Clifton."

FRENCH EMIGRATION INTO ENGLAND .- For the last wo days the French emigration from Normandy and Picardy to England have been enormous. The towns on the coast of Kent are invaded by refugees. Several thousand persons have arrrived.

There is a report that Dr. Livingston has arrived at Mozambique, and that he was waiting for a vessel bound for England.

A Russian officer has been allowed to go over the Woolwich Arsenal, and by orders of our very British Government received any information he required to enable his country to kill Englishmen, if a too possible war should really occur. Is this stupidity, or sheer indifference in aiding the foe ?- Daily News. At a meeting of the Hull Town Council an alderman complained of the absence of a certain councillor. 'Sir," exclaimed a councillor, indignantly, "you ought to have made that complaint when he was present."

The London police magistrates have lately adopted a course excessively annoying to those dushing fellows of the "jolly dog" type, who, giving full play to a free flow of spirits, turn off gas, punch policemen's heads, and are obtrusive in their attention to women. They send these choice spirits to jail for a month, without the option of a fine. It is a good precedent.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, member of Parliament for County Limerick, has offered the Pope a residence on his estate in Ireland.

SOUTH TO THE

Mr. Shaw Lefevre has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, The World's special, London, Jan 9.—An immense Gazette.

merting was held to-night at Greenwich to demand Mr. Gladstone's resignation. There was a great disturbance and some fighting.

The iron ship building trade in England has lately been making enormous strides in a comparatively new direction-the Humber. A gr ater tonnage of ships is now in course of construction in that river than any previous period in the history of iron ship building. One firm has on the stocks seven large steamers. An enormous vessel of 1,500 horse-power for the Liverpool-Alexandria trade, has just been launched.

The Army and Nacy Gazette says :- It is understood that the fortification branch of the War-office, under Sir F. Chapman and Colonel Jervois, C. B., has been directed to prepare a careful scheme for defending London. All that will be done will be to make a careful study of the hills which enclose the great busin of the Thames, that we should have a ready-made plan whereby to turn our navvies on to the entrenching of a set of rough field-works, should the Continental fleets and the Continental armies unite to imperil our metropolis. In such case we should have the labor and the guns, and should try to create a big Sebastopool.

It was thought a wonderful event when Eugene Aram was tried and executed for a murder committed fourteen years before, but a man has been brought before a London magistrate on a charge of felony and embezzlement which dates back more than double that time. The felony was represented by 7s, 6d; the embezzlement by £10, and the defendant had endeavored to make some amends by sending the prosecutor, his former employer, 10s. worth of postage stamps. The magistrate put it to the latter whether, after the lapse of so many years, he intended to proceed against the man, and the prosecutor replied that he was determined to put the law in force. Pending further inquiry, the defendant was released on his own recognizance.

Count Bernstoff, the Prussian Minister, has received the following despatch from Bismarck :-- Versailles, Jan. 8.—The report of the German commander at Rouen respecting the sinking of English colliers has not arrived, but the facts are known. Tell Lord Granville that we sincerely regret that our troops, to avertimminent danger, were obliged to seize British ships. We admit the claim for idemnity. If unjustifiable excesses were also committed, we regret them, and will call the guilty to account, Signed,

Further explanations represent that the vessels were seized for fear the French would use them to land troops.

THE BANKERS AND THEIR CLERKS .- It was reported last week that the directors of a well-known London banking establishment had issued an order prohititing all the clerks in their employ whose salary is under 1501, a year from marrying, on pain of instant dismissal. The unfavourable notice which the Press has taken of this decree has been far other than serviceable to those whom it most nearly affects. In reply to a potition from the clerks to have the hours of business lessened in some slight degree, the reply of the Board has been that chronometers are to be set up in all its oflices, and that any clerk whose arrival is even one minute after 9 o'clock in the morning will be fined a half-a-crown, and that six repetitions of the offence will subject the offender to suspension or dismissal.

THE MISSING EARL OF ABREDEEN. - Charles F. Paine gives what purports to be a true statement of all the circumstances in connection with the career and death of the late Earl of Aberdeen. The writer assisted in taking evidence in regard to the Earl and imagmuch as the accounts heretofore published are false, and calculated to wound the feelings of the Earl's surviving relatives, he deems it his duty to give to the public "the true account. The Earl, he says, gave interesting accounts under an assumed name, to his mother, of almost every voyage he made, and it was entirely from the clue which the letters gave that an intimate private friend of the family followed him step by step in America. The Earl was of age when he left home, after all efforts to dissuade him failed. It is well known to his mother and friends that he meant to assume a strict incognito, and it was only when an unusual silence of several months alarmed his mother, that the intimate friend came to America and traced him step step by the light of his silence was but too well explained. He was no longer alive, having been washed overboard from a Boston vessel on the 21st of January last, Mr. Payne states there is no evidence he had shown particular attention to a young American lady, and hence could not have been "filted" by a capricious "fair one." Mr. Payne offers no theory as to the causes which led the young Earl to take so anomalous a course, but says he is authorized to deny the various statements which have been made. The commission with whom the writer acted are going to China to take the depositions of the officers and crew of the Hera, which can only put a thing beyond a doubt which is already morally certain.

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The XLIst Congress is not likely to go down to history with a commendable reputation for good morals. Two of its members have been expelled for selling cadetships, one resigned to escape expulsion, three or four others got off only by the hard swearing of their accomplices, one has convicted himself of attempting to procure counterfeit money to pass among the poor negroes, one is charged with cheating soldiers' widows out of their pensions, and now indictment of another for bigamy is reported.

DRINK.—The "Festive season" is nearly over but the effects of it seem likely to linger for some time yet. It is usually at this time of the year that the largest number of crimes are committed, and already our local columns bear witness to the fact that the 'law of averages" will tell its usual tale. Several women have been killed by their husbands, and numbers of people struck down in brawls. Drink is at the bottom of all the mischief, and any one who is much about the streets now, especially at night, will be tempted to wish the Wendell Phillips could have his own way with the grog-shops.-N. Y. Times.

The following touching epitaph is to be found on the tombstone of a Colorado deacon: "When circumstances rendered it impossible for him to attend the stated preaching of the Gospel, he made it a pious rule to kill an Indian every Sabbath."

A special despatch from New York of the 3rd instant says :- "Murders were never more frequent here than now. During the forty-eight hours ending Monday moon, there have been five homicides and thirteen attempts to kill; nine men were shot and stabbed vesterday alone."

Theology seems determined to play an important part in Western divorce courts. It is only the other day that we had occasion to refer to the case of a lady who found the conjugal sphere of life unendurable when shared by a sceptic who refused to believe that still-born babies must be damped. In another county (Trumbuli) of this outraged woman's State (Ohio) she has found an imitator in an equally conscientious sister, who spurns the yoke of tyrant Man because her husband maliciously, cruelly, and contemptibly declines to agree with her views regarding baptism, and is basely content with aspersion, while she, in the full majesty of her superiority of sex and intellect, knows that immersion is indispensable. As we have said before, they need clever lawyers to satisfy these theological ladies by obtaining for them the coveted decrees nini .- Montreal

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