

Sub-Inspector Jones, of Ballina, county Mayo, with an escort of police, arrived in Castlebar on Feb. 26th having in charge three prisoners from Ballina, committed to the county jail under the late act. The following are their names: John O'Hara, attorney's clerk; John Sheridan, smith; and John Gaughan, cooper, late of America. Sub-Inspector Abbot and party also arrived here about the same time with one prisoner from Ballinrobe, named Thomas Collier, a baker, and also a militia man, John Hughes, arrested in Castlebar on Feb. 26 by Head-Constable Smith and conveyed to the police barracks.

It is understood that the authorities at the Horse Guards have determined on strengthening the depot battalions of infantry serving in Ireland, and that the depot battalions at Belfast, Templemore, Mullingar, Fermoy, and Buttevant will shortly be considerably augmented by the addition of several of the English and Indian depots now attached to the battalions in this country.

There was a strict search in Blackpool and other districts of the city of Cork, on the morning of Feb. 19th. The police arrested four persons on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian organization. A drummer was tried on a charge of Fenianism at the military barracks on Feb. 17th. His sentence has not yet transpired.

On the night of Feb. 26th a party of police arrested seven men charged with illegal drilling in the neighborhood of Aughadown, Cork. It seems there were a number of Fenians assembled in the neighborhood on the night of Feb. 18th, all practising military exercises. They were arrested on private information.

The entire number of prisoners lodged in William street police station, Limerick, was fourteen, mostly young men engaged as clerks in respectable establishments—one an extensive grocer, one a draper, three publicans, and some artisans.

The peaceful inhabitants of Killyleagh, Armagh, in Ulster, were not a little surprised on learning that a large number of rifles—it is said 150—with an equal number of bayonets, had been sent to the lodge from an unknown quarter recently, to be distributed among the Orangemen of the neighbourhood.

Considerable excitement was created in Mallow, Cork, on Feb. 28th by the arrival of a prisoner from Castletownroche, under the escort of Sub-Inspector Royle and four men, charged with Fenianism. The excitement was redoubled when it became known that the prisoner was a policeman named John Brien, who was for a long time stationed at that town, but was removed to Castletownroche a few months since. He is a fine looking man, standing fully six feet four inches in height.

On February 19th a man named James R. O'Gorman, a blacksmith, belonging to Carlow Grange, was arrested at his residence, Back-lane, Dublin, by the police of the A. division. On the premises were found seventy greased rifle cartridges ready for service, a large quantity of machine-cut cartridge paper, and 14 lbs. of gunpowder, all of which were seized, and the prisoner was lodged, with numerous others in 'the Fenian interest,' in Mountjoy Penitentiary.

Much surprise was caused on Feb. 20th by the arrival in Waterford from Dunmore, on three cars, of a party of police, having in custody Mr. Maurice Walsh, proprietor of the Great Hotel in that pretty little watering place. Mr. Walsh is about 43 years of age, is enterprising, industrious and well-to-do in the world. He was charged with Fenianism.—*Citizen.*

Scarcely a night or day passes that there is not a robbery of arms in the co. Leitrim, particularly in the barony of Carrallen. Recently a farmer named Terence McPortland and another farmer named Patrick Darcy were coming into Ballinamore for the purpose of depositing three guns with the constabulary, when three men disguised came up to them on the road and demanded the arms, which were quietly given up. Also on the same day two men with their faces blackened went to the house of Edward McManus, of Derrymacloffe, during his absence with his family at church, and carried away his gun.

At the opening of the assizes of Louth county at Dundalk Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in the course of his address to the grand jury, referred to the Fenian conspiracy, some drilling cases having come before them. He expressed his satisfaction at the readiness with which the gentlemen summoned on the grand jury and the long panel had come forward to dispose of those cases. That was a wholesome sign of the times, for, although Louth was in comparative peace, and although it was to a large extent free from the disastrous conspiracy known as the Fenian Confederacy, yet there could be no doubt that they lived in a time when it was incumbent on the gentlemen of the county to show a determination not alone to perform their duties, but to lend their aid to the Executive Government in resisting the progress of the disorder. He hoped he was not transgressing the proper limits of his duty in saying that it appeared to him to be impossible to over-estimate the importance of the aid to the Government given by the country gentlemen, the grand jurors, and magistrates in the careful and determined administration of the law, and by their example and the influence of their residence on their property. This had done much to arrest the progress of what he would call the flood of socialistic red Republicanism which threatened the welfare of the country.

At the opening of the Waterford Assizes, Baron Deasy congratulated the grand jury on the tightness of the calendar and the tranquillity of the county. Similar congratulations were addressed to the grand jury of Westmeath by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

At the Monaghan Assizes seven persons have been convicted of riot and assaulting the police at Castleblaney, during the election in last July. Nearly all the cases in the calendar in that county arose out of election riots.

At the Wexford Assizes, where Dr. Ball, Q.C., is acting as Judge, instead of Mr. Justice Hayes, who is ill, a young man 21 years of age, was found guilty of the murder of his father, near Newtownbarry, in October last. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of April. When sentence was pronounced the prisoner fell back in the dock perfectly senseless.

In opening the Assizes for the county of Clare on Thursday, the Chief Baron congratulated the grand jury on the absence of crime generally, and also upon the fact that although there had been a very few instances of arrests under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, no one had been made answerable in Clare for complicity with the Fenian conspiracy, which proves, says the learned Judge, that there is here a respect for law and order, and no sympathy with those who conspire against them.

There is no meeting held in Belfast during the year which more significantly shows the rapid prosperity of the town than the annual meeting of the Harbor Commissioners, and the report of that Board for the year 1865 was one of the most satisfactory ever issued. The receipts for the year amounted to £52,281, 3s. 6d., and the expenditure, including interest on loans, £41,591, 13s. 6d.—the balance of excess of income over expenditure on the year being £10,689 10s. 0d. The income in 1865 was greater by £3,885, 2s. 4d. than in 1864. The tonnage which entered the port in 1865 was 1,111,158 tons, against 1,003,770 tons in 1864, or an increase of 91,544 tons in the year; and the quantity of coal imported during the year 1865 was 538,530 tons, or nearly 40,000 tons more than in the previous year. These figures, says the *Northern Whig*, show in a satisfactory and remarkable manner the rapid increase of Belfast as a great commercial centre, and its progress onward to what it is likely to be—one of the first towns in the United Kingdom.

The police have been watching and searching all sorts of craft in the Bay of Dublin, in the hope of finding Stephens. In that pursuit they seem to be still at sea.

LIMERICK ELECTION.—Mr. Monnell was re-elected for Limerick county on Thursday, without opposition.

Another of Dr. Neilson Hancock's very useful statistical reports has just appeared, the subject being flax culture in Connaught and Munster. The inquiry was ordered by the Lord-Lieutenant with a view to ascertain whether it would be politic to continue the grant of £5,000 made by Parliament in 1864 and 1865 to promote the growth of flax in those provinces. In order to obtain a standard to estimate the results in 1865 it was necessary to consider what took place in Ulster, the seat of the linen trade of Ireland, where nine-tenths of the flax is produced, and where no Government encouragement was given. From 1861 to 1865 there was in that province an increase of over 90,000 acres of flax, or 63 per cent. In the province of Connaught the growth of flax decreased in 1862, but more than recovered in 1863 without any Government encouragement at all. The increase in 1864 was very great, and the total increase from 1861 to 1865 was 254 per cent. If it decreased 13 per cent. in 1865 in that province it decreased 16 per cent. the same year in Ulster. In Munster the total increase from 1861 to 1865 was 225 per cent.

Dr. Hancock, having referred to the varying effects of climate in different parts of the country on cereal crops, remarks:—

'The agriculture of the province of Munster is undergoing a change in consequence of the competition with wheat from warmer climates. The full effect of this competition did not take place immediately after the adoption of free trade, because the Russian war for several years caused a rise in the price of wheat. But the fall of the price in recent years, and the cold seasons of 1860, 1861, and 1862, proved that the cultivation of wheat would for the future be unprofitable in any but the warmest parts of Ireland, and hence the falling off in the acreage under wheat, which is especially marked in the following counties. Now it is precisely the counties and baronies which have suffered most by the change which are likely to prove the most favourable places for the cultivation of flax. As these are the districts that have had their agriculture disturbed by the adoption of free trade, to afford them instructions as to the cultivation of flax, where the district is too cold to produce wheat, appears to be at once a very wise and a very just way of softening the inevitable change to them, without violating the general principle of non-interference by Government. In conclusion, I beg to submit, as the result of my inquiries into the experiment of Government encouragement to the growth of flax has been successful in all the counties in Connaught; has also been successful in Clare and Kerry; and in the baronies I have specified in Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. The continuation of the experiment for two or three years would lead to some very valuable results. It would probably lead the people of the districts where wheat has been displaced by the competition of warmer climates not to depend on cattle and oats alone, but to combine a considerable produce of flax, as is so successfully done in many districts with a similar climate in the north of Ireland.'

The Cork *Herald* says that emigration to the United States had already commenced on a large scale. It is not the poorer classes that are departing, but those who could live at home if they could only be taught to be content with their lot.

It is said that emigration has increased so much lately that the fare has been raised from £4 to £7. The report that two of the constabulary had been arrested as Fenians has been contradicted by the sub-inspector at Fermoy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 6.—The *Catholic University*.—Mr. Lowe asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether he would obtain and lay upon the table of the House the following information with regard to the Catholic University:—The instrument of its foundation, the authority by which it professes to confer degrees and a list of such degrees, the number of its students for each year since its foundation; and by students he understood students actually studying in the University, not affiliated to the institution, and not evening students; also the number of professors.

Sir H. Cairns desired, before the question was answered, to put that of which he had given notice, having reference to the same subject. He wished to know whether the changes contemplated in the constitution of the Queen's University in Ireland are to be effected by a surrender from the corporation of their present charter, or in what other manner; and if by a surrender of the charter whether the assent of the University to such surrender had been obtained.

Mr. Lawson, in answer to the questions put by the right hon. gentleman, begged to state that the Catholic University was a voluntary institution, and was not, therefore, in a condition to lay on the table papers containing the information asked; but he should be happy to make inquiries, and if he succeeded he would lay the result on the table. In reference to the several points to which the right hon. gentleman had alluded, he might state that, as the Catholic University was founded by the Roman Catholic prelates in Ireland he was not aware that there was actually any instrument of its foundation. As to the second point, the power to confer degrees, it had no such authority, and he believed it did not profess to confer any degrees except in theology. He was not in a position to give the number of students or professors. He had only access to the University calendar, and could not give authentic information on these points. But he would ask for the information, and if he obtained it he would be happy to lay it on the table. With respect to the question of the hon. and learned member for Belfast, as to the mode in which the changes contemplated in the constitution of the Queen's University in Ireland are to be effected, he had to state that the mode of effecting these changes had not yet been finally decided upon. The changes which it was in the contemplation of Government to recommend would be shortly laid on the table in the form of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. It would, of course, be necessary to obtain the assent of the governing body of the Queen's University to those changes, and that assent had not yet been asked or obtained.

There has been nothing of greater interest in either House of Parliament during the week than the speeches of Lord Lifford, Lord Russell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Grey, in the debate raised by Lord Lifford on the question of a State provision for the Catholic Church in Ireland. Lord Lifford recommended a State provision for the Catholic Church in Ireland, because it would remove a political anomaly, gain a political advantage, and above all, perform an act of grace to Ireland. Lord Russell would not say what some future Government might find it advisable to do. He said: 'I believe that it would be most undesirable on the part of any Government in the present day to propose such a grant when we consider not only the disposition of the Protestants to make such a grant, but when we also consider the disposition of the Roman Catholics themselves.'

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would, on the 13th of March, call attention to the paragraph in the Queen's Speech referring to Parliamentary Reform. Returns in regard to constituencies, &c., were in preparation, but possibly might not be in the hands of members before the above date, in which case, although he should ask leave to bring in a Reform Bill, it would be open

to members to object to its being read until the returns were laid on the table. This announcement is regarded as evidence that the Cabinet is united upon the Reform Bill, and as a conclusive answer to the idle rumours of resignations of Ministers.

In the House of Commons on the 2nd, Mr. Gregory moved an address to the Queen in favor of establishing the principle that private property at sea should be free from capture. He said it was almost suicidal for England to allow things to remain as they are, for, in the event of war, she might lose her entire carrying trade.

The question was debated *pro* and *con*, by numerous speakers.

The Lord Advocate said it was impossible for the Government to assent to it. The effect, if carried out, would be to tie up the hands of the Government when they ought to be as free as possible.

The Attorney General also opposed the measure as most impolitic and difficult of adoption.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

THE COMING REFORM BILL.—Mr. Edward Craufurd, M.P., had an interview with Earl Russell at his residence, in Oshesham-place, on Monday, to present resolutions unanimously adopted at a public meeting in Ayer in favour of a substantial measure of Reform—extension of the franchise, redistribution of seats, and increased representation for Scotland.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.—The return of the number of persons who would be admitted to the borough franchise if the qualification of the voter were lowered to a £1 gross estimated rental shows also in what a singularly unequal way such an alteration of the law would operate. In many boroughs it would have very little effect at all; in the following the result would be that the number of electors would be more than doubled at a stroke,—in several much more than doubled,—so that the new men could take the representation entirely out of the hands of the present constituency:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Bradford, Salford, Stoke, Portsmouth, Preston, Bolton Blackburn, Stockport, Dudley, Macclesfield, South Shields, Great Yarmouth, Warrington, and probably Derby. In several other boroughs the result would be nearly the same. In Walsall and Merthyr the new men would be nearly twice as many as the number of the present constituency, and in Oldham more than twice as many.

GRAPPLING FOR THE CABLE.—The London *Herald* describes in detail some of the arrangements making for the recovery of the Atlantic telegraph cable as follows:—

Three vessels, including the Great Eastern, will be provided with grappling apparatus. Last year, it may be remembered, the grappling was done with makeshift appliances. In fact, the grappling lines were only buoy ropes, and the swivels which broke while the cable was being hauled up were never intended to bear any such strain as to which they were subjected. In the new grappling tackle there will be no swivels, perhaps even no shackles. Each line will be, if possible, in one piece, certainly not in more than two, joined together by a strong shackle. There is, therefore, little fear that if the cable is grappled, of which there can be no reasonable doubt in the mind of any one conversant with the subject, it will be brought to the surface. And there is the more probability of this because the cable will be grappled in three places, at intervals of about two miles. One vessel will grapple and, if necessary, cut her end by means of a steel blade set in the grappling iron; the middle ship will haul up, and the third vessel will also raise the cable to lessen the strain. There will therefore be three rights on the cable, or two rights at an end, and this end will be prevented from slipping by the formation of the grappling iron in which the cable will be jammed. No one connected with the project appears to entertain the slightest doubt about the success of this section of it.

THE TRUCE OF GOD.—The Revd. F. Richardson has drawn up a form of pledge, under the title of 'The Truce of God,' by which, whoever takes it, promises to abstain from intoxicating liquors from the evening of Friday, the 10th March, to 12 o'clock on the night of Sunday, 18th. His Grace the Archbishop has granted an indulgence of 49 days to those by whom the truce shall be observed. We believe that the revival in its present shape of a venerable Catholic usage was productive of the best results on past occasions.—*Tablet.*

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.—The *Morning Post* gives prominence to the annexed paragraph: 'We hear on excellent authority that there is no ground for believing that any of the soldiery have really turned Fenians, but that during the last two years many Fenians have enlisted with the worst of motives.' The time has come when a strong line should be taken and an example made. It is idle to try soldiers and give them commensurate punishment with civilians, and therefore it is felt that the soldiers arrested should be arrested for high treason, and punished accordingly. We trust that the authorities will show no hesitation in dealing out to these traitors the utmost rigor of the law, and we are certain that public opinion will sustain them in this course with unanimous approval.

MR. LYNE AT THE VATICAN.—Mr. Lyne (the so-called Anglican Benedictine) has published an account of his reception by the Holy Father. He does not say whether he wore his habit on the occasion. He was courteously received, and that benediction was bestowed on him, which the Vicar of Christ gives to all who approach him, *urbis et orbis*, not to Catholics alone, but to Turks, Jews, infidels, heretics, and pagans, may even to oxen, mules and asses. Mr. Lyne sees in this fact a recognition of his monastic order, and of that 'Church of England,' which does not recognise it or himself, but has refused him ordination and cast him out. We fear Mr. Lyne is too sanguine and rather lets himself be carried away by his feelings than regulates those feelings by truth and soberness. If the Pope has only recognised him as much as he the Pope it would not come to much. He calls the Holy Father 'Patriarch of the West' if he is that and no more, he would be below the level of Mr. Lyne himself. Mr. L. cannot be ignorant that the Pope claims to be the Vicar of Christ. If he is not that, he is nothing. Mr. Lyne complains of the conduct of irreverent English Protestants at Rome. We say it is irreverent if he himself the most irreverent of them all. They do not insult the Pope whilst the Pope blesses them. Mr. Lyne, on the contrary, pretends to honour him, and in the same breath dares to deny him that which he himself claims. But to tell him that he makes such a claim wrongfully, is in effect to tell him that he is what his enemies call him, and what the irreverent loungers have been taught to consider him. They act consistently with their bad principles; we wish Mr. Lyne would be consistent with his good ones; for he has some.

Newcastle is suffering from fever of a most malignant kind. The *Northern Daily Express* reports that two medical men have been carried off by the disease, which was contracted in the course of their professional duties.

It will, we are sure, be gratifying to many of our readers to know that the Irish prisoners now at Pentonville, are enabled to participate in the benefits of religious worship, according to the rites of the Catholic Church. This service is afforded them by the Rev. Canon Oakeley, and the visiting priest of Pentonville Prison, on all Sundays and Wednesdays.—*Tablet.*

The West India mails were Jamaica dates of Feb. 8, had reached England. The papers publish voluminous details of the proceedings of the Special Commission from the special correspondents. The *Times* editorially contends that evidence leaves no reasonable doubt that the mutinous spirit in Jamaica was rife for rebellion; and that the massacre at Morant Bay was not an unprovoked *emeute*. It admits that acts of detestable inhumanity were committed by persons wearing the British uniform.

A new company is about to be introduced to carry on the arrangements for laying the Atlantic cable. It is to be called the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, with a capital of £600,000.

Scotland bids fair to rival Pennsylvania in that new source of wealth which consists in 'striking' life. According to the *Inverness Courier*, many large fortunes are being made by the lucky finding of petroleum deposits.

UNITED STATES.

The American Bishop who is to receive the Cardinal's hat is said to be Archbishop McCluskey.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW YORK.—The anniversary of Ireland's great Apostle was celebrated in this city with unusual spirit. Never before have we witnessed so large and magnificent a procession, such dense crowds in the streets, or such universal good order and good feeling everywhere. The day was all that could be desired, clear and cold, and everything appeared to combine to render the day one of alloyed satisfaction and pleasure to all classes of our citizens. The square at the junction of East Broadway and Grand street, where the military and the civic societies formed in procession, was literally thronged with an immense congregation of men, women and children, assembled to witness the parade, while all along the line of march stretched a vast multitude, miles in length, through which the soldiers and the different societies passed amid continued cheering, the flaunting of banners and a general display of green ribbons and flags of every size and shape.—*Tablet.*

MISSOURI TEST OATH.—It will be remembered that the case of A. J. P. Garesche was set for trial on the 9th, to the supreme Court of the United States. We have been anxiously awaiting some news from Washington as to its progress. As we go to press we receive a copy of the argument of the learned plaintiff in the case. The document is too lengthy to reproduce here, and at this late hour we have not time to make even a synopsis. The argument, as might be expected from one who has sacrificed so much for consistency and principle, is energetic and pointed, and to our lay mind, backed, as his arguments ever are, by inexhaustible references to authorities, conclusive. At the end of the argument he says:—

I close, then, my argument. I have a deep personal interest in its decision, for I have resisted every temptation to allure me from my profession, and for more than twenty years have devoted myself assiduously to its pursuit. But far greater than my own interests are those which affect the people of the State. They will with painful eagerness await your judgment. But I feel that I speak in their name when I aver that, whether I realize their fear or fulfill their hopes, whether in joy or in sadness they pursue it, under every circumstance they will receive it with cheerful acquiescence and a ready obedience, as the command of that Court to whose decisions the most respectful submission is due as that of final arbitration.—*St. Louis Guardian.*

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT?—The Boston *Traveler*, by no means a friend of Britain, but one of many very much disposed to abuse England and express sympathy for the much exaggerated (at present) sufferings of Ireland, says:—

'Fenianism is expected to drive many people out of Ireland, most of whom will come to America. This is what the English desire, [this is not true]—that is, they wish to get the Irish out of Ireland, though they would prefer they should not go to the United States. Instead of gaining Ireland for the Irish, Fenianism only helps the English toward the possession of Ireland. It has been so in every instance in which the Irish have struggled against the English. In the 17th century, the Irish were sent out of Ireland, after Cromwell's victories, to serve in foreign armies. Forty years later after William III's success, thousands of them went into the French service. After 1798, Irish emigrants were common. Fenianism is to be no exception to the rule, and already it has set Irishmen in motion for other lands, where, let us cherish the hope, though there is not much foundation for it, they will not be humbugged by swindling politicians, such as are now living on the hard earnings of other Irishmen. Mr. O'Connell's 'rent' has been severely condemned, but Mr. O'Connell did much in return for what he received; and he sacrificed a great professional income to take the lead of his countrymen in a practical movement, in which much success was won. The Fenian leaders make no sacrifice, and they make no returns for the sacrifices that are made by their deluded followers who pour out money most lavishly, which for any good that their liberality affords, might as well be thrown into the sea. However, it is an ill wind that blows many Irishmen to countries where their industry will become useful to themselves and to others. Ireland will remain under the Saxon, who will finally get the whole country into his grasping hands.'

The New York *World* quotes statistics to show the decline of American shipping; and admits that all hope of American mercantile supremacy on the seas is forbidden by the dearthness of building of both wooden and iron ships in the United States, owing to the policy of protection. It says:—'Now, whatever flag would "rule the waves" must fly over iron vessels. But rather than that the stars and stripes should be that flag, the Pennsylvania iron-masters greatly prefer to "protect" into their own pockets about \$25 on every ton of iron bought by American steamship builders; and the Pennsylvania coal miners prefer to "protect" about \$6 a ton on the coal used by American steamship builders into their own pockets. On the Clyde £3 a ton will buy pig iron, which the protection plumbers make the American shipbuilder pay \$50 a ton for in New York; and there ten shillings a ton will buy any quantity of such coal as is consumed in the building of our iron vessels, for which here the American steamship builder is forced by the protection-plumbers to pay \$10 a ton. Of course we cannot compete with Great Britain against such fearful odds, and there is an end to the hoped for supremacy of American commerce.'

BRITISH RESISTANCE TO AMERICAN TAXATION.—The State of Massachusetts, in order to provide ways and means for meeting its heavy war debt, has among other measures, imposed a tax upon all outside insurance companies doing business in that State. The tax levied is four per cent. upon the receipts for premiums. The Liverpool and London and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company has resisted the tax, whereupon the State Treasurer has applied to the Courts for an injunction to restrain the Company from doing business in the State.

THE MOUNT HOPE INSANE ASYLUM.—A very extraordinary trial has been going on for the last week or so in Baltimore County court, indicative of the age we live in. William Schley, an eminent Baltimore barrister, remarked, during the course of the proceedings, that in the course of thirty years' experience at the bar he had never witnessed such bitterness of feeling displayed. It was a prosecution brought nominally by the State against the physician and sisters of charity who had charge of the Mount Hope Asylum, accusing them of a conspiracy to maltreat and maltreating the unfortunate insane committed to their care. The physician in charge, Dr. Stokes, is one of the first in his profession in the city, and a gentleman of unimpeachable and unimpeached character. The sisters, acting as nurses and managers at the asylum, have for years devoted themselves to their arduous and painful duties, with no earthly reward but their approving consciences and the respect and admiration of every sympathizer with humanity. For years they have devoted themselves to alleviating the sufferings of the sick, to watching over the insane, and no one is there who has witnessed it but can bear testimony to their tender

care and untiring solicitude; and yet in the trial the coarsest invective and fiercest denunciations were poured forth upon them and that kind hearted amiable gentleman, Dr. Stokes, who, by the way, is a Protestant. It was even intimated by the prosecution that somebody had been foully dealt with and a secret murder committed in the institution. But the whole affair was too evidently a political and religious persecution; one of those cases that not infrequently, now-a-days, disgrace the annals of our courts. Matters went so far in the prosecution that the judge, who had been elected as a partisan, was in an anonymous letter, threatened, because of his fair and impartial decisions. The case went off on a ruling of the Judge as to the testimony, and the State's Attorney abandoned as discreditable an attempt to pervert and prostitute engines of justice as ever was witnessed.

We judge, however, that this prosecution is but the precursor of others the forerunner of coming events, and that the Catholic Church will have to prepare itself for further development of the bitter spirit of Puritanism. Such men as the Beechers and Cheevers must have somebody to annoy and persecute. Now, that they have finished the slaveholder, they will take the Catholics. In his recent speech at Washington, Mr. Bancroft alluded very significantly to a grudge they had against the Roman Catholic Church.—*N. Y. Freeman.*

PEACE AND SPIRIT.—A private in the Oaledonia rifles, says the *Cayuga Sachem*, named Thomas Eroy, occupied a situation in Cincinnati at \$1,000 per year, but on receipt of a telegram that the company had been called out to defend Canada against the Fenians, he went to his employer and stated his wish to leave at once to join his company. His employer at first objected to the loss of his services, but seeing Eroy's disappointed look, he not only consented to his departure but informed him that he would keep the place open for him till the Fenians had been disposed of. This conduct was alike honorable to employer and employee, and we take pleasure in passing the fact around. Eroy arrived in Oaledonia on Tuesday, and was enthusiastically received. Lieutenant Hammond, also of Oaledonia, left a situation on the American side, at a salary of \$1500 a year, and came home at his country's call, to peril health and life, in its defence, for the mere pittance allowed to soldiers. The brother of Dr. Davis of York, actuated by the same patriotic spirit, also gave up a lucrative position in the United States to rejoin his company, on receipt of a telegram that he was required to aid in the defence of the country. These examples show that the fire of true patriotism still burns with vivid fervor in Canadian breasts.—Are these lessons not sufficient to teach the duty of those who have property to defend, but who remain at home to enjoy their wealth and ease, while the poor soldiers leave their families unprotected, and expose their own lives, in the service of their country, and to save from the ravages of the spoiler, the hearths, the homes, and the property of their wealthy neighbors?

It is important to purchasers of the pecuniary pledges of Irish independence to know that three presses have been running a fortnight or longer on a very accurate counterfeit of the Fenian bonds of various denominations. The spurious \$10 bond so closely resembles the genuine that it requires an expert to detect the cheat. Of the bonds of greater denomination the police have no description. The engravers and printers of these counterfeit bonds are said to have been employed by men of large resources—whether British or otherwise is not stated—and it is, moreover, alleged that the backers of the counterfeits have employed a gang of adventurers to distribute their bonds, and that already many thousands of the false tokens have been sold to the credulous Irishmen and hard-working servant girls, and that the interior of the State, and New England and the West, have been flooded with the counterfeits, or are to be flooded within a fortnight.—*U.S. Paper.*

Spurious Fenian bonds are said to bear a very close resemblance to the genuine article. We have no doubt of their being exactly alike.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* is charmed with the serene peace that prevails in that city:—'With the exception of fifteen or twenty fights and the exchange of a few friendly shots without any unfortunate results, nothing has happened of moment for two days.'

The mutterings of the storm are already heard in the great North-West. The men who, with Sherman, bowed their way to the Gulf of Mexico, from the instinct that they must own the right of way thither for their productions, have not gone home disposed to become servants under tribute to the manufacturers of New England and of the Atlantic States. The robust farmers of Illinois and Iowa, are, this winter, burning their Indian corn for fuel, because it is cheaper than coal. It is cheaper, because they have no market for it. They have no market for it, in large part, because the people of Europe cannot afford to buy corn from people who, by enormous tariff duties exclude European manufactures. New England monopolies are piling up wealth, which is, as steadily, drained from the producers of the far West. The latter, already, are beginning to be pinched by poverty. Their lands are as fertile as ever, and their crops magnificent—but, cut off by high tariffs, from the markets of the world, they are impoverished by bad government. In the great central States—even here in New York—the classes of honest humble labor, are witnessing with dismay the disappearance, for bare necessities of life, of the hard savings of former and better times. Let New England remember, if she continues, by her Thad. Stevens, and her Chas. Sumner, to promote the spirit of revolution, the day is hastening on when the oppressed producers of the North-West will take a further step in the course begun.—*N. Y. Freeman.*

A WONDERFUL CAVE.—A St. Joseph (Mo.) correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican* says that a wonderful cave has been found in the bluffs about a mile above St. Joseph, which has been explored by some of the leading citizens of that place. Provided with all things necessary they entered the cavern about 10 A.M., and were gone until 4 P.M., when they returned expressing the greatest wonder, and relating marvels too strange almost for credence. Before proceeding very far they came to a vast and splendid chamber, whose ceilings and sides were adorned with various stalactites of every form and hue, and transparent in their brightness. Fish and beasts and human forms were represented by this brilliant accretion, and massive curtains of it, brilliant in hue, were pendant from the ceiling, and hung heavily around the walls. Passing through this vast chamber, they found themselves in a sort of grotto, whose sides were formed of crystal columns, and whose arched ceiling resembled a gorgeous bow of diamonds. Emerging thence they beheld another hall vaster than the first one, and far more gorgeous in all its appointments. Here were niches, columns, recesses, fountains, all arranged as if by the hand of some great artist; and what was stranger still, a sort of low melody seemed to fill all the space. The last they attributed to the murmur of a crystal streamlet, which leaped from a portion of the wall, and ran into a recess over glittering pebbles. On one side was a raised platform of pure white marble, extending the entire length of the room; and on this platform they discovered a human form of gigantic size, and in excellent preservation. 'It's length, from head to foot, was thirty-eight feet six inches. They could not measure the circumference of the head, but it was immense; they should "imagine about six feet. Two of the teeth were dislocated, and these they brought to town, and I have seen. They are now on the counter of the office of the Pacific Hotel, for general inspection. One of them is certainly an incalculable treasure, and the other about six. It is almost impossible to imagine an animal large enough to wear such masticators, and I suppose it is a new