

graduates of Universities, members of learned societies, and merchants of eminence. It argues that the upper ranks of Catholics have given another proof of their opinion, which is, even more substantial and convincing, by sending their sons, not to the Protestant schools, but to Catholic schools in an intermediate and liberal intention, and that they will give another proof of the hostility which it has ever shown to Catholicism. The Examiner observes that—

Catholics ask for no ascendancy, as they have been falsely charged. It is not they who demand that the members of any creed should be coerced to put up with an education to which it is conscientiously opposed. On the contrary, they ask for simple equality, and it is this which up to the last Trinity dodge is intended to deprive them altogether.

The Northern Whig views the subject in a different light. It is unwilling to give credit to the University for liberality, and remarks that had the members for Trinity College delivered three years ago the speeches they delivered on Friday night they would have been denounced by the great majority of their constituents. The Whig sketches as follows the course which it thinks ought to be pursued:—

After the Irish Land Bill becomes law, the whole question of Irish Education will have to be thoroughly considered by the Government, and measures will have to be introduced dealing with the subject in a liberal and comprehensive spirit. The principle on which the Government will have to act is clear and which will have to be steadily asserted, unless Mr. Gladstone, at the head of the most powerful Government of modern times, is prepared to deliberately throw his power to the winds. The precedent of the Irish Church Act will have to be followed. As the State, according to the great measure of last Session, was no longer to be the patron of any religion in Ireland, it follows, as we have before said, that it cannot be the patron of denominational colleges and denominational schools. It would be a great injustice indeed, to prevent students trained in such institutions from obtaining degrees. But while facilities ought to be afforded with this object so long as the students at examinations come up to the recognized standard of educational acquirements, we hold, and have often said, that the State can no more support rival denominational colleges than support rival Churches. The system will never do. It would shock many consciences. It would foster those sectarian jealousies which the tendency of recent legislation is to remove.

It criticizes Mr. Plunket's speech as showing a sectarian spirit while advocating a non-sectarian policy, and adds:—

Mr. Gladstone knows well what the sentiments of the majority of the House of Commons are on any policy establishing new denominational institutions in Ireland. It would be most resolutely resisted. On this question the feelings of the country are stronger than those of the popular representatives. But, while firmly maintaining this principle, we do not see that any good can be done by men like Mr. Plunket advocating a Liberal policy in an illiberal manner, or by backing the Irish Catholic prelates simply, as it would seem, for being Catholics prelates. We do not think that the Legislature ought to comply with their demands, and ought to be resisted. But professed denominationalists are pretty much the same everywhere. The Catholic prelates need not be wondrously incensed, because they are as much opposed to the non-sectarian system of education in Ireland as the Tories were when it was first established, and as many of them still are.

APRIL 7.—The alteration effected in the third clause of the Land Bill is regarded with universal satisfaction by the advocates of tenant-right, and with as much disapproval by the landlord classes. There are still manifestations of discontent with respect to the Bill on the part of the farmers' clubs. The Mallow Club held a meeting on Tuesday and passed a vote of thanks to the eleven Irish members who opposed the second reading. The other members were designated "misrepresentatives." Mr. Lane, one of the speakers, objected to the restrictions imposed on the number of labourers and the quantity of land to be allotted to each. Captain Roberts, who presided, said he thought it would be a bad plan to give a particular acre to a labourer. It would wear out in the course of time, and he therefore recommended that there should be a fresh acre given periodically. Mr. Lane summed up all the dissatisfaction of the club in the observation that "the people had no faith in Mr. Gladstone, and that there was no country in the world where the people were so unfortunates." Captain Roberts thought that the Bill was too sweeping, and observed that the Bill was a step in the right direction, and it ought not to be condemned altogether, because it was imperfect. A demonstration of an opposite nature was made yesterday by the Bandon Farming Society. Lord Bandon strongly condemned the Bill especially the compensation clauses. He complained that the Bill would punish good landlords, while bad ones were exempted. Those who had cleared their estates by eviction would have no claims made against them, while those who had treated their tenants with kindness and retained them on their lands would be mulcted under the compensation clauses. The Freeman, by way of advocating the necessity for legislation states that Miss Gardiner who was fined at some time ago and wounded for having served notices to quit upon 25 tenants on her property in Tyrwilly, has enforced the ejectments, and obtained possession of the land. The Freeman comments upon the absurdity of the case observing that the tenants were peaceable and sober, and paid very high rents. It rejoices that under the new law which is now working its way through Parliament such evictions will be rare. The Post thinks that, after the decision on Monday and Tuesday night, the Bill may be looked as passed in its substantial integrity. —Times Cor.

There is reason to believe that arms are being smuggled into the country, but detection usually follows any attempt to get them imported in quantities, and a slow process of equipment would be useless for any political purposes, unless the object was very remote. To all appearance the country is perfectly tranquil with the exception of the agrarian disturbances, and even they have become less frequent and less formidable. Any revolutionary schemes which may have been contemplated are for a time, at least suspended, and the popular cry is now advisedly limited to a demand for self-government, which is felt to be stronger and safer at present. The discovery that the police had been fully apprised of the recent importations, and knew where to seize the four barrels with their dangerous contents, will probably serve to damp the ardour of the sympathizers who sent them. Two of the barrels were nicely packed with breach loading rifles—25 stand altogether—directed to persons in the west of Ireland. They were seized in the morning on the arrival of one of the Holyhead steamers at the North-wall. The third barrel was found on board the Countess of Erne steamer, which arrived at 5 o'clock. It contained revolvers and ammunition, also intended for active service in the west of Ireland. —Times Dublin Cor.

At the Queenstown Petty Sessions, John Walsh, a native of Dublin, was put forward, charged with having in his possession a loaded revolver in a prohibited district without being licensed to carry same. Head-constable Toomey deposed that about eleven o'clock on the night of the 6th inst. he was on patrol duty in Queenstown, and there met the prisoner with arms; he stopped him and asked him if he had any arms in his possession, and he replied that he had not; he then searched him, and found in a side pocket of his trousers a six chamber revolver, four chambers of which were loaded. Mr. Allen, collector, said he appeared for the prisoner, and could

not deny but that he had the pistol in his possession. The only matter on which they could rely upon was that the unfortunate accused, he was instructed, bore the highest character. He was son of the former who was carrying on the works at the Catholic Cathedral, and he had been for the last two years working with his father at the building. His father's character was unexceptionable, and under these circumstances he would, in mercy to the father, implore of the Bench to be satisfied in accepting such bail for the prisoner's good conduct and behaviour as their worship's discretion would think fitting. The Chairman said there was no alternative for them but to send the case for trial at the Quarter Sessions, and refused to accept bail for his appearance. —Cork Herald

SEVERAL SONS—BRAY PETTY SESSIONS.—(Before the Earl of Meath, Sir G. Hodson B. R., and S. Hauns, Esq. R. M.) P. Moran was charged at this court by Constable Ellis, with singing songs on the night of the 5th instant, calculated to provoke animosity between different classes of her Majesty's subjects. Mr. D. W. Nolan defended the prisoner. The counsel having been sworn, deposed that, being on duty on the night in question, he, Little Bray, and passing by a house occupied by a person named Fox, he heard a voice singing the songs, "Beneath the Starry Flag" and "Ireland shall be free," and saying "Come, boys, be Fenians." Witness entered the house, where a wake of a child of the owner's was being held, and found the prisoner in the act of singing, as described. There were three or four persons present, but it was not a gathering. There was no drinking, and the owner of the house was not present. Fox, the owner of the house, corroborated this, stating that he was asleep at the time, and did not know who was at the wake of his child. Evidence was given of the good character of the prisoner. The Earl of Meath said the case was one of a serious character, such as the law did not allow bail even to be taken in. The prisoner had suffered some imprisonment, and in strictness he ought to be still further imprisoned, but, in consequence of the good character he had received, he would be discharged.

We have been favored with the prospectus of the National Education League for Ireland. This is a combination of objects in Belfast, the Protestant Bishop at its head, the object being to reduce the National Education to the secular standard originally projected by Lord Derby, but which has been centralized by the determination of the people to have denominational schools. This has pretty generally been carried out in the National Schools which are for the most part separate and not mixed. The so-called National League need not trouble themselves. National Education in Ireland is not likely to advance backwards. Any change will be in the direction of making the schools by law what they are in reality, separate and denominational. If the Protestants wish for secular schools, no doubt they can have their wishes gratified. —Catholic Opinion

The Irish Times of the 2nd inst. says: During several months past the Dublin detectives have, from time to time, seized arms and ammunition on board the steamers arriving at the North Wall Quay. Many of the consignments were made to respectable persons in the city and elsewhere, who, or being referred to, denied all previous knowledge. As already reported, a seizure took place on Thursday last, which was, it is said, of more importance than any previously made; and this was followed by two or more on yesterday, to which at least equal weight is alleged to be attached. The first of these was made on the arrival of the Holyhead steamer in the morning. The police state that they acted "upon information received" they went on board and broke open two barrels which might be properly described as American four barreled, one of which they found well stocked with breach-loading rifles of the best and most recent make, and the other of which contained a quantity of ball cartridge. Each weapon bore a label with the name of some person in the south or west of Ireland written upon it. The second seizure took place upon the arrival of the Countess of Arran steamship. A smaller barrel was discovered, in which upon its being forced open, a large number of revolvers, with ammunition to suit was found.

Many very well-meaning politicians make a great mistake at present by talking and writing as if England were engaged in legislating for Ireland. This is not at all the real state of the case. The fact is that the Imperial Parliament is legislating for an important and integral portion of the Empire. To say that England is making laws for Ireland in the matter of Tenant right is just as true, and just as false, as to say that Ireland and Scotland are king laws for England in the matter of education. Nothing offends Irishmen more deeply and, we may add, more justly, than the careless style of incoherent expression which implies, unintentionally but injuriously, in a patronizing kind of way, that England is governing Ireland as a dependency. Ireland and Scotland and England do, in truth, join hands to govern England and Scotland and Ireland, precisely as the members for the boroughs and counties of the three kingdoms unite to form one house of representatives of all the counties and boroughs. Such is, at any rate, the theory of our constitution; and we are gradually making approaches to its more perfect practice. The debate on the Land Bill, as clause after clause comes before the committee of the House of Commons, tends more and more to show that Irish influence is becoming paramount in the government of Ireland.

A Parliamentary Committee has power to summon any witnesses it may think fit, and it does not examine them upon oath. In the matter of four Oonvents, any dilapidated apostle with a trumpety tale, any foul mouthed bad woman with a lying history of fifth, might come into the Committee room and pour forth a flood of mendacious slanders without restraint and without fear of consequences. Conceivably the deluge of passionate sound and bigotry which might be the result of this license. Imagine the inventions of these wretched beings, collected as evidence, though not upon oath, and published in the form of a Parliamentary Blue Book. Think of the thousands and myriads of copies which—in some cheap shape or other—would be thrown broadcast to the lower orders. Nor let us forget the days and nights of painful labor, and the vast sums of painfully collected money, which it would be necessary to expend upon the refutation of each stale lie and the exposure of each new conspiracy. Worst of all, perhaps, when the truth came to be proved and acknowledged at last, slander would have done its evil work, and for any practical good, our hard-earned triumph would come too late. Another detail:—to conduct an enquiry into the private life of the latter, would require the attendance of many of our daughters and sisters who have given themselves, as the spouses of Christ, to the lifelong service of God.—Members of Parliament, when they came into their presence, would treat them as gentlemen everywhere behave to ladies. But how about the mob round the doors of Westminster Hall? Our experience of past trials does not encourage us to look forward, with complacency, to fresh appearances of nuns in the streets of London. The very name of Mr. Newdegate, as the author of the Committee, would connect all the proceedings with the memory of past scandals and of inveterate bigotry. Nor would the insult be less gross in its relation to the whole people of Great Britain and Ireland. We have sisters at home with us in our houses, as well as sisters in Convents. If the House of Commons thinks it necessary to enquire into the private life of the latter, what is to protect the domestic privacy of the former? The very heathens themselves respect pure and innocent women; and here are ladies whose lives are models of innocence and purity, who make no complaint, who ask for no intervention, who only demand to be allowed to serve God in peace under the rule of their own Church and who would be subjected to all the ignominy of a public enquiry, for no other purpose but to please Mr. Newdegate

with his fellow bigots, and to renew, under his disguise, the worst features of persecution. Lastly, let us think of Ireland. Vain indeed are all the promises to destroy Protestant ascendancy if, in the many English Convents where Irish nuns are giving their lives to instruct the poor children and to nurse the sick of all ages, who have come from their native island to labor on English soil, these daughters of Ireland are to be visited by an examination of Protestant bigots. Remedial measures, as they are called, of legislation, would become waste paper at the news; and the five millions of Catholic Irishmen would raise their voices as one man—no longer to ask for mere justice to Ireland, but, to sterner claim for their Sisters in England a full and equal deliverance from English persecution. —Tablet

The following important declaration of the Catholic laity of Ireland on the subject of University education in Ireland, has been published in "Freeman's Journal":—We, the undersigned Catholic laity, deem it our duty to express as follows our opinions on university education in Ireland. 1. That it is the constitutional right of all British subjects to adopt whatever system of collegiate or university education they prefer. 2. That perfect religious equality involves equality in all educational advantages afforded by the state. 3. That a large number of Irishmen are at present precluded from the enjoyment of university education, honors, and emoluments on account of conscientious religious opinions regarding the existing systems of education. 4. That we, therefore, demand such a change in the system of collegiate university education as will place those who entertain these conscientious objections on a footing of equality with the rest of their fellow-countrymen as regards colleges, university honors and emoluments, university examinations, government, and representation. Then follow the signatures of Lords Fitzgibbon, Grenard, Kenmare, Donnan, Southwell, Oastlerose, Lutsh, Vaux of Harrowden, French, Bellow, 35 members of Parliament, and 833 other persons, including many magistrates and others of position and influence.

Well-meaning Englishmen, conscious of their own desire that justice should be done to Ireland, and aware that the leading statesmen of all parties have emphatically expressed the same desire, and knowing too that such a measure as the Disestablishment Bill was passed through Parliament by large majorities, often wonder how it is that the Irish people do not seem to be appreciable convinced by these things. But the truth is that the Irish people, as a rule, do not believe in the good will of Englishmen; and they have reason for their disbelief. They know that most of the organs of English public opinion habitually indulge in misrepresentation and ridicule of Irish sentiment, character, understanding, and religious belief; and they infer that this kind of misrepresentation and ridicule is pleasing to the individual Englishman, or it would not continue to be provided for him. The Irishman, therefore, not only naturally concludes that when an act of justice happens to be done, it is done, not for his sake, or for the sake of justice but simply for the purposes of England or of some English party. When even Mr. Bright avowed that one of his chief objects in disestablishing the Protestant Church in Ireland was the diminution of the influence of the Pope and of the Irish clergy, it would be strange if the Irish people felt any exuberant gratitude towards those who are known to have had such a purpose in view.

GREAT BRITAIN

The conversion to the Catholic Church of Dr. C. Carter Blake late of the Anthropological Society, has just been made public.

A correspondent of the Inverness Courier states that the preacher of a Free Church has been suspended from his office for three months, for dancing a reel at his son's wedding.

There is now being swept away the rule of the ancient Franciscan Nunnery in Methodist Close, Overgate, Dundee, which was tenanted by the Grey Sisters before the time when the Reformers made such places in Scotland habitations altogether unseemly. An individual went into a spirit shop in Glasgow the other day and asked for half-a-gill of whiskey, which was promptly supplied to him. He had some objection to drink intoxicating liquor, he said, but taking from his pocket a "barrel scene," he poured the contents of the tumbler into it, and then deliberately gobbled the whiskey-soaked morsel remarking "That's both meat and drink."

London, April 24.—As to the Fenians the 'Globe' says the police authorities are recording the names of all lodgers at hotels and boarding houses as a measure of safety. The 'Standard' (Whig organ) says anarchy in Ireland and England is the stern alternative of the passage of the Land Bill.

London, April 25.—Mr. Bras' Osborne has been awarded the seat in the House of Commons for Waterford, Ireland.

London, April 27.—In the House of Commons today the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister was considered in Committee.

Mr. Spencer Walpole opposed it. Mr. Gladstone thought the opposition to the bill rested on a narrow basis. Sectarian views might and did differ on the subject. The bill simply made allowance for such diversity.

Mr. Balfour Hope vehemently denounced the bill and Lord Percy also declared against it. Mr. Denman showed that the Bible was silent on such marriages, and Mr. Palmer was for prohibiting them altogether.

The bill was carried in Committee by a majority of 70, and reported to the House, after which the sitting was adjourned. On Saturday night a barrel containing 33 new six chambered revolvers, and 14 packages of cartridges to suit the chambers, were discovered in the house of John Macanmara, Brigadier, Glasgow. Macanmara said his wife declared that they were left by a strange man, and it is stated that a man was seen carrying a barrel on Friday. Macanmara is believed to be connected with the Fenian movement.

The 'Church Review' (Anglican) in a remarkable article on this subject says: "The recent prominence of the Bishop of London's Fund forces upon us once more the consideration of the appalling fact that no agency now in favor is able to prevent religion in such a guise as to exert a real influence upon the lower classes. Much anxiety and pains are bestowed upon the subject of Evangelization both by the clergy and by the laity, not to mention some of the Bishops, and instances of individual or local liberality are not rare; but in few cases is it possible to see a fresh centre of the provincial system planted without the feeling that one sees another good springing up in which the inevitable worm lies hid."

A very extraordinary scene was witnessed at Batley, near Dewsbury, on Saturday night, the occasion being the bringing back in custody of two brothers, Edward and Joseph Gale, who, having defrauded their creditors to a very large amount, fled to the United States. The brothers carried on business as woolen manufacturers in Batley up to February last, their operations being on a tolerably extensive scale. Having received upon sight they got in all the accounts they could, made excuses to pressing creditors, and got large advances upon bills of sale executed upon the machinery in the mill they rented and their household furniture. On the 10th of February they gave checks in payment of some of the largest accounts they owed, but drew them two days forward, and then, having drawn out their balance at the bank, they levanted together, and were not missed for a couple of days, when on some of the checks being presented at the bank, the cashier answered that there were "no effects." On inquiry being made at the various ports it was ascertained that the brothers had embarked at Liverpool in the

Palmyra, for Boston, under assumed names. Warrants were obtained for their apprehension, which, by sending a message through the Atlantic Cable, was effected on the arrival of the vessel. A West Riding inspector of police was also despatched after them, and on Saturday he brought them back to Batley. An immense crowd awaited the arrival of the culprits at the railway station, and hooted and yelled at them vigorously. A large sum of money, estimated by the brothers at £570 and by the creditors at more than twice that amount is missing. The prisoners say it was taken out of a carpet-bag when on board the Palmyra.

The Saturday Review, a high Tory organ, speaking of the provision of the Bill for suppression of the Irish national press, says: "We are plunged into the midst of that system of control of the press so often denounced and execrated when read in France; and when a measure is proposed enabling the Executive to seize the plant and property of a newspaper, and to leave the proprietor to bring his action for damages, it is impossible to forget that if such a measure had been proposed and carried by Pitt when English society was panic-stricken by the horrors of revolutionary France, the liberty of the press in England would have been entirely at an end. There is a fallacy in comparing, as Mr. Chichester Fortescue did, the suppression of publications containing obscene matter. Every one is agreed as to what flagrant obscenity is. We can exactly calculate the consequences of suppressing it. But sedition is a very different matter. Every Government is apt to think that all attacks on it are seditious."

The No Popery champion, Mr. Newdegate, having succeeded, by a majority of two votes of the House of Commons, in procuring a committee for the purpose of inspecting our convents, the Catholic Club sent a copy of a petition against such a committee, and shews for signature to all the churches in Liverpool and its vicinity, and also to other parts of the diocese. This was numerously signed on last Sunday at all the church doors, and on the following day the petition from Liverpool, containing nearly 17,000 signatures, was forwarded to Mr. Wm. Rathbone, M.P., in order that he might on once present it in the House of Commons. Our readers will agree with us that the proposed committee is an insult to our feelings, whether as Catholics or as men.

The Bolton Evening News says: "The Catholics of Bolton are strongly opposed to the intended appointment of the committee to interfere in their religious establishments. A petition for the discharge of the order for the appointment of such a committee was, we understand, on Sunday numerously signed at the various chapels in the town. Mr. Hick's conduct in reference to Mr. Newdegate's motion has been much censured. A Bolton Moor Chapel, the Rev. Canon Carter, in recommending his congregation to sign the petition, expressed his great regret and surprise that a gentleman, whom all honored for his uprightness and many social virtues, should have sullied his good name by his late unfortunate vote. The petitioners state that they regard Mr. Newdegate's motion as an attack upon their religious liberty, and unjust interference with private property."

The English Catholic aristocracy have come forward as defined them. The Catholic laity of all classes resident in England have followed their initiative. This was their duty, since the insult and injury was aimed first at them, for in this case the insult keenly touches the laity. It is their daughters and their kindred who, as Mr. Stonor well observed, "are grossly insulted" by the vile suspicions which have flattered the majority who, by a pithy trick, have obtained this vote of the House under the hypocritical pretext of defending the interests of the laity against their Church. It is the laity who have been insulted, as if they were so priest-ridden, foolish, as to be unable to protect those who are nearest and dearest to them. So far the Catholic laity, English or resident in this country, have vindicated their honor by their indignant protests and petitions. But it must not stop here. Ireland must speak with the voice of her millions; our real strength in all these questions is in the backing of Catholic Ireland. With the exception of Mr. Cogan no Irish member has spoken as yet. We are sure that on the 28th we shall hear high above all others the indignant voice of Catholic Ireland, and if the Government does not at once throw its weight into the scale in favor of Mr. Cogan's motion, and bring in their partizing to resist this infamous yet paltry insult on one of the most cherished institutions of our religion, we trust that Irish members will make it impossible for any other business to be proceeded with till his is settled. Let it be said that it is a sentimental grievance,—we deny this; but even if so, the Irish people have been wronged, and if these are wounded they are not easily quieted. In this case they are insulted not only as Catholics but as Irishmen, because a large portion of the Nuns in English convents are Irish ladies. Touch a nation in its religion and in the honor of its women, and you have fired a mine. We are sure this will be the case in the present instance, because they think the Government greatly to blame in that, either through cowardice or remissness, they allowed the insult to Catholics at the hands of English bigots at the moment when they are making professions which we believe are most sincere, of desiring to pacify Ireland. If they wish to do so, they must not wound her religious feelings with one hand while they are trying to smother her with the other, otherwise they will go down a miserable steed to madness and make her utterly unmanageable. —Catholic Opinion.

UNITED STATES.

New York, April 26.—The World's Washington special says there is now an imminent, almost certain prospect of an Indian war. The advices received yesterday and telegraphed last night are supplemented by still more startling news, official and unofficial, received to-day at the headquarters of the army. Within a month at least 20,000 Sioux are expected to be on the war path. These with their allies of Cherokee and other Northern tribes will make a formidable force. Gen. Sheridan had decided several days ago to establish his headquarters in May at Pembina, in the northern part of Minnesota. From a private letter just received from a gentleman in Washington, we make the following extract: "I have seen and talked with Revels. He is a likely fellow enough but neither so intelligent nor so handsome as the writer who attends our table at the Edifice House. I asked him how he liked being Senator. 'Well sir,' he said, 'it isn't no better than preaching' except the pay, and I'm afraid that'll get me into such extravagant habits that times'll go hard with me when I have to go out and root for myself." Revels is evidently a provident darkey. —Kansas City Times.

An alarming disease, thought to be spotted fever, prevails at North Haverhill, N. H., utterly defying the skill of medical men. Persons of all ages in life have been stricken down by it, living but three or four hours after the appearance of the first symptoms.

SWINDLING EMIGRANTS.—In an article treating of this subject and those well known persons engaged in the nefarious business the 'Times' thus describes their mode of carrying it on:—"These men may be seen at the docks of the various European steamship companies especially those carrying steerage passengers; also at the different ferries and the railroad depots, and the emigrant landing at Castle Garden. When they have spotted their victim, [and they rarely make a misapplication] the first operation is to ascertain his destination, which accomplished, they accost him familiarly: 'Well, Mr. So-and-so, aren't you from Belfast? which they have previously ascertained to be the fact. The lonely emigrant,

glad and astonished to meet with an acquaintance in this far off country, grasps his proffered hand and is still more surprised to find that his newly made friend is en route for the identical town in the West that he frequents visiting. The thing is soon arranged the victim placing implicit confidence in the words of his oily tongued companion, is taken to some low saloon in the vicinity of West street, where he is filled with poisonous rum, and in a half-muddled state is thrown into the vehicle of some swindling backman, who receives double the usual fare and is carted around to the office of the bogus broker and ticket-agent, who, after ascertaining the amount of his money, takes him in the rear office and tells 'obtain nothing' to satisfy his customer that it is 'foolishness to carry money loosely about one's person.' 'Why, my dear friend,' he will say, 'you have no idea what danger there is in this great city, where there are so many thieves a lookin' aroun' to find who they may devour. Why I wouldn't no more carry it in my pockets than I'd fly. You'll get robbed as sure as I'm an honest man. Just tell me how you want it fixed, and I will be only too glad to help you.' In nine cases out of ten the victim at the suggestion of his friend No. 1, gets his sovereign changed for Uncle Sam's eagles and in reply to the question if he would prefer to have them in a belt, after examining that useful article and its object, is only too willing, and answers 'yes.' His gold is carefully counted out and placed in the belt before his eyes, when, rising up suddenly, as though he had forgotten something, the ticket agent balloons out to another runner who has just entered, 'Say, Mr. Smith will you be kind enough to step down to my other office and procure two tickets for the West for these two gentlemen—I have just run out?' 'Vardant' and the two ghouls step down the street, when two tickets are purchased and by the time they return the belt is changed for one similar in appearance, but filled with silver and a few gold pieces, and after being adjusted around his waist he and his companion are hurried down to the train, with the admonition from the agent 'not to look at it, or let any bum o'beloze see it until you get to your destination.' The poor man is hurried aboard by a quondam friend, who gives him the slip, and frequently one parades his journey for hundreds of miles and does not examine his money until at the end of the trip when the cheat is discovered. But the swindlers seldom are troubled, and if arrested, they usually are released on a 'straw hat,' and their victims are incarcerated to that post hole, the House of Detention. They adopt the same course with persons about to visit the 'old country.' They fall in with them, and after procuring their tickets, for which they are allowed \$2 premium by the steamship company, they charge their victim's greenbacks for sovereigns and play the same trick by exchanging the belts and substituting one filled with about one sixteenth of the true amount; and, burying them about the vessels, which are generally on the point of sailing, escape with their booty. Instances have been known where men who have toiled all their lives in this country, have been thus swindled by these sharks, and only discovered their loss when in a foreign country, with their families completely destitute. The agents of the various lines have lately adopted the bogus system of permitting passengers thus swindled to return free of charge and prosecute the guilty parties, but as there has been so much of this going on, and only two of the fraternity have been punished during twelve years it affords but little satisfaction for victims to contemplate the House of Detention, and their oppressors walking the streets with impunity.

The Worcester (Mass.) 'Standard National' of the 21st instant contains the following passage:—"It is all very fine to say that the Fenian demonstrations against Canada are only based on old women's talk, that the present alarm is a 'humbug,' but being in a position to penetrate into its designs we do not hesitate to assure the Canadian Government that it does well to keep itself on its guard." It then goes on to say that they will endeavor to establish themselves in the North West so as to direct attention to that quarter, and will then make a succession of demonstrations on the Eastern frontier with the ultimate object of embroiling Great Britain and the United States into a war. The conclusion of its article reads as follows: "Now we ask you: will the Canadian Government do should the Fenians attempt anything decisive but merely seek to weaken the finances of Canada by keeping the country in a continual state of alarm? Should it send back the volunteers to their friends, the Fenians will immediately reappear; if the volunteers are re-fined on the frontier, the Fenians will keep up and the country will be left in peace, but at an enormous expense which will seriously compromise its finances. It is certainly a right to expect from the American Government a more rigorous supervision of the Fenian plotters. And then if justice is not rendered who can blame it if it seeks the powerful assistance of Great Britain in defence of its rights? We certainly would not, although we are not the most devoted servant of Her Britannic Majesty, but we are still devoted to our country, if we are not much devoted to Great Britain, and as sincere patriots we will always extend our sympathy and admiration to such of our compatriots as may struggle to save our country from the brutalizing rule of the Fenian soldiery."

The son of Henry Wolf of Commerce Mo., a boy of eight years, last week, during the absence of his parents, shot his little sister of three years for disobeying some of his childish commands. He then dragged her body into the woods and covered it with boughs, whether it was tracked by the mother following the blood marks.

The New York Herald correspondent says:—"My late despatch in regard to the views of President Grant and Secretary Fish on the question of allowing the Dominion forces to pass through our Territory en route to the scene of the Winnipeg revolt has led to some discussion in some journals, which apparently have not understood the full meaning of the word 'territory.' They declare that what the British authorities want is to carry their expedition through the canal of the Saint Ste Marie, situated in the State of Michigan, and belonging exclusively to the United States. That is precisely what this administration will not permit on any account, and it is precisely what Mr. Thornton has been given to understand in a quiet and respectful manner. I employed the word 'territory' in its broadest sense, which comprehends all the land and water belonging to the United States. Saint Ste. Marie canal being in the state of Michigan, is, of course, within the territorial jurisdiction of this country, and to allow British troops to pass through it for hostile purposes of the kind proposed would be just as objectionable as to allow them to march through Minnesota. I have authority that cannot be doubted that Secretary Fish would sooner resign than consent to extend such a privilege to the British authorities."

When I was in Washington recently, said a lady, a friend of mine was walking in the Capitol, accompanied by Chief Justice Chase. The young lady was about 19 years of age. Butler met Chase, and after making a few prefatory remarks, inquired, addressing Chase:—

"Would you introduce me to your fair friend?" "Certainly," replied Chase, and thereupon he introduced General Butler to the young lady, who slightly nodded her head. "Butler," evidently struck with her beauty, endeavored to be very agreeable. "That is a beautiful flower," he remarked, addressing the young lady, who held a lovely japonica in one hand; "would you present it to me?" "It is a japonica, and not a silver spoon," replied the young lady. With that she dropped the flower on the pavement and put her little foot upon it. Subsequently she burst out crying, and apologizing to Chief Justice Chase for her conduct, said that she felt such a dreadful repugnance for the man that she could not do otherwise. Chase has since said that