MISSIONS IN THE WEST. (To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph.)

Clifden, Connemara, Feb. 4, 1862. Sin-Since the Missions commenced in Connemara. some thirteen or fourteen years ago, all that has been added to the Church of Bugland are only a few paid added to the Otherson Engine in the buly a lew paid, converts ... And although such is the naked truth, still the mission-men are unceasingly crying out for money to enable them to carry on "the work" vighave been favored with a visit by Mr. Charlton, who has been commissioned by the government of Canada to forward emigration from this Island to that orously...

Many are the appellations that are applied to the Missions in the West. The mission-men of Olifden and Roundstone call it "the work," while a Tuam clergyman (looking for money through the medium of a Dublin paper) compares the Connaught Missions to a "building half-finished; but he continued to say that if the subscribers would enlarge their contributions they would be enabled to complete it," and then remove the unsightly scaffolding." No doubt, the Tuam mission-man, as one of the architects, takes a deep interest in the welfare of the building, and when he has drained all he can from his generous friends in England in 1862, he will most likely apply to them again for their assistance in 1863, (for the purpose of causing the job to last as long as he can), and tell them that the building is still unfinished.

After showing the increase of Protestants in Connemara since 1836, Mr. Flunkett mentions the names of eminent men in England who assisted the mission. and then made use of his controversial insult-namely that, the "unsightly scaffolding would soon be removed;" but he did not mention a word about the means that has been taken by the conductors of the missions to remove what he calls "unsightly" during

the last fourteen years.

The readers may be called the only working men on the missions since they were established, as the clerical men connected with them spend the most of their time spouting about through England for money And it appears they must be well qualified for such an occupation, because some of them go to the trouble and expense of getting A. B. and A. M., as handles to their names, while the reader in Roundstone, and every other reader, whose previous occu-pation may be classed thus:—The tailor from his squatting board; The shoemaker from his lasts, and the ignorant peasant from his spade, are only taught a few verses of scripture, and then, as if they had more authority to expound the Scriptures than those who are ordained, they are sent on the highway for the purpose of assailing the people with language so pointed and provoking that it often leads to a breach of the peace.

The revival nuisance commenced in Clifden about a year ago. It was very limited in its progress, as only three converts took it; but it assumed another shape lalely. The mission men say that 400 or 500 converts in Connemara have signed some document as a mark of their condolence for the prisoners in Spain !! Such are the means that have been taken to remove what the rev. gentleman in Tuam was pleased to term "unsightly scaffolding."

The mission men have a few converts like the Readers and the ex-policeman in Roundstone, who are staying with them as long as their wants are supplied, but there is nothing amongst the whole of them in the shape of

A PROTESTANT.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE. - The "concursus" for the chair of Belies lettres and French, began, as we already announced, on last Friday and closed on yesterday. There were only three candidates, the Rev. Messrs Matthew, Lawlor, and O'Rourke. We have just learnt from a Dublin correspondent that the We have answering was considered highly respectable to the College. It proved that while Theological acquirements are estimated at their proper value by the Professors of Maynooth there is no neglect of lighter accomplishments which can be only attained by the assiduous study of the best English and foreign writers both in poetry and prose. The result of the "concursus" will not be known before the June meeting of the Board of Trustees, with whom now rests the final decision, the written votes of the professors being in the meantime sealed and deposited with the President. Our correspondent also kindly informs us that our own venerable Bishop, and a large number of the clergy, and distinguished laymen of Dublin and vicinity-were most punctual in attending the several exercises. Judging from experience, we would say that a higher test of literary ability, and a more exciting struggle cannot be well conceived than a "concursus" for a Professor's chair in Maynooth College .- Kerry Star, Jan. 31.

The Court of Chancery was occupied part of yesterday and to-day with the estates of Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Lord Chancellor dismissed the petition of the trustees, set aside the trust deeds of 1848, and confirmed the deed of 1861, by which the eldest son becomes possessed of the property, paying his father £2,000 a-year during his life, as well as charges for the support of the younger children. Mr. Smith O'Brien was cheered on leaving the court by a crowd assembled in the hall .- Times Dublin Cor-

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT QUESTION .- Mr. Wm. Malcomson, of Portlaw, Waterford, has written a very sensible letter to Sir Robert Peel on the land question. He complains of an evil which greatly retards the prosperity of the country, and, in the nature of things, must do so as long as it remains. A great majority of the farmers, especially the small holders. are tenants at will; and there is a practice on many estates of serving such tenants with notice to quit every year. The notices are not often acted upon but they may be acted upon, and they are held in terrorem over tenants, even where rack rents are punctually paid. The Endowed School Commissioners a few years ago found that on the estates of one of the Royal Schools, the tenants who paid their rents up to the day with the utmost regularity were served with notices to quit yearly, for no object that could be assigned, except to increase the income of an attorney, who charged the funds heavily for this infliction on the poor tenantry. "The Commissioners of Education" (not of National education) put an end to this abuse when it was pointed out to them. The same evil prevails to a considerable extent throughout the country. The effect of the uncertainty of tenure, and the liability of the small owner to have his rent arbitrarily raised, if his land, his home, and his family exhibit any signs of improvement, is that improvements are not effected. The land is "ill-ma-nured, deficiently drained, and badly tilled;" the crops are entirely dependent on the season, and when the season is wet there is failure and scarcity. Mr. Malcolmson justly remarks that the whole community suffers from the deficient productiveness of a naturally fertile soil, from the absence of employment that would be given by the farmer if he were sure raise it, failed in the attempt. All was now excitethat he would not have to pay increased rent for his outlay and improvements. The operation of the present fand system is such that persons without capital outbid those who have capital; and take the land at a higher rent than it is worth. It may be asked why does the landlord run the risk of taking a tenant without a capital. The answer is, that the law gives him the power of distraint, and a first claim on the tenant's crops, furniture, &c. By the aid of this power and a notice to quit be is able to secure himself whatever becomes of other creditors. Mr. Malcolmson proposes that this power should be taken from the landford unless there is a lesse for more than for 20 years. In other cases he would leave him to sue for his rent as for a simple debt,, giving him no advantage over other creditors. away the security," says Mr. Malcolmson-"Drive them to look for their security alone in mutually beneficial covenants for lessing and fostering the improvement of the land, and you will do no injury to the landed proprietary of the country, but you will give an immense impulse to our general improvement. But continue the Irish tenant at-will farmer as he is, a more tenant-serf, afraid to improve his laud lest his an equal share, and they being the stronger party rent be raised - hiding his savings in the banks from | their employer was ultimately obliged to agree to a fear that his landlord may learn that he is making fair and equal distribution amongst all present, of the

more than will support him-collecting off his farm very little more than nature produces for him in the way of grass crops-employing little manure and less labour -can the results to Ireland be anything but depressing? Is there any wonder that our population is decreasing by emigration, with abundance of employment at home if our land was properly leased and tilled?" EMIGRATION TO CANADA. - We' (Dublin Telegraph)

thriving Province, the condition and resources of

which have not hitherto been sufficiently made known

to the people of Great Britain and Ireland. From

the statements now put before us, we feel convinced that a proper appreciation of the advantages offered by Canada as a home for the numbers of our people who have left us during the last twenty years, would have resulted better for Canada and for our poor countrymen. It is certainly a subject for regret that the government of Canada did not sooner become alive to the fact that the stalwart arms and stout hearts of the many thousands of our peasantry flying from their native land in search of sustenance and employment, could have been so profitably employed in converting the Canadian wilderness into smiling fields and firesides. Canada has the advantage over the other new countries open to the enterprize of those among us who are disposed to emigrate, that it is the closest at hand, and easiest reached of any of them. A passage of ten days in a steamer will land a man at Quebec, the capital of Canada, for six guineas, while it costs three or four times as much money, and involves ten times as much loss of time, to say nothing of the risk and inconvenience of a long sea voyage, to get to Australia; but the glitter of the gold fields has dazzied many a one into seeking a living far away which might have been earned more surely nearer home. The country, however, with which Canada has had most directly to compete is its neighbor the United States of America, and if that country succeeded in getting the larger share of the emigration from European countries of late years, we believe a good deal of its success in that way is due to the pains taken, if not by the Government, by persons largely interested in lands, shipping, &c., to draw the current in that direction. The civil war and consequent commercial ruin and impending disorganization of society with which it is now cursed has given to Canada a decided advantage, for even if the war between the North and the South should terminate at once, a fearful load of debt has been accumulated, which can only be met by onerous taxation from which Canada, with equally good soil, resources, and geographical position, and more salubrious climate is entirely free. It is, therefore, at a very opportune moment that Canada takes occasion to make herself better known and better understood on this side of the Atlantic. The Government has recently opened twelve great lines of road for colonization purposes—seven in Upper and five in Lower Canada, on which roads free grants of land are given to settlers, who clear a portion-twelve acres out of a hundred in four yearsand build a house and reside on the land. But in reality the whole of the surveyed lands of Canada may be considered as free grants to those who settle on them, for the prices have been reduced, for their benefit only, so that a man may obtain a farm of 200 acres for ever for prices ranging from one shilling to four shillings per acre, with five years to pay that small sum; but as all the laud in Cauada is wooded, and the great rivers of the country give great facilities for bringing the timber to market, the settler very seldom finds any difficulty in selling standing timber on his lot to pay the government for his land, so that all that is required to secure an independent position is the possession of some knowledge of farming, and a few pounds to support the family till the first crop is housed. Canada has now nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants of whom about onehalf are Catholics, and the balance Protestants of all denominations. The lower province is remarkable for the number and excellence of its educational and religious institutions, a university education being obtainable for a sum equal to twenty-five pounds sterling, including board. This circumstance is pro-bably the cause of the emphatic discouragement given in the government pamphlet lying before us to young men seeking employment as clerks, &c., for which description of work the schools of the country turn out every year so many well qualified to compete. The cities of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and leyn, who represents a portion of Quebec in the Canadian Parliament, is an Irishman, and has held the office of Provincial Secretary, a cabinet office, for several years. The Hou. Mr. Drummond, another Irish Catholic statesman, was a minister of the crown for years. Mr. McGee represents a portion of the city of Moutreal. Mr. Pope, another Irishman, is Mayor of Quebec. In short, there is no country where Irishmen have less prejudice to contend with and find less obstacles thrown in their way in the attainment of position and social eminence than in Canada. We would rather see our people remain at home, but if they will emigrate we cannot see that they can do as well, everything considered, anywhere clse, as they can in that province, possessing as it does a free government, an independent parliament, a fine soil, salubrious climate, untold sources of wealth in its timber, its minerals, its fisheries, and its unrivalled means of cheap communication, giving nearly equal value to the products of the soil, the forest, and the sea in all parts of it.

FINDING OF A "CROCK OF GOLD!"-Last week Mr. Michael Feehan, a respectable farmer, residing at Gurtnagap, on the borders of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, had eight labourers engaged in digging up a stubble field on his neighboring farm of Williamstown. The locality was one in which "dreamers" had from time immemorial declared "a crock of gold" was buried; and as the orders received by the workmen were that they should dig pretty deep, and leave no stone under the surface which a plough might be likely to come in contact with, speculations in half jest, half carnest, were freely indulged in amongst them as to their chance of "making their fortune" by lighting on the treasure supposed to be somewhere there under the charge of the fairies. They delved away all day without meeting anything to encourage such hopes; but at length, as evening was approaching, indications presented themselves calculated to excite some expectation that their previous speculations had not been altogether idle or visionary. They came upon a large fing at the distance of a foot and a half from the surface, and some of them having endeavoured to ment and auxious expectation, which was largely increased by Mr. Feehan, who was present, interfering and telling them as it was getting so late they need not raise the flag till morning Considering this was only evidence of a wish of their employer to get them away, in order that he might, in their absence, to raise the flag and possess himself of the treasure. they all stoutly declared that they would not quit the spot till they should see what was under the flag Setting all to work with a will, by great exertion they succeeded in partially lifting the stone, and when they peeped under it, sure enough, a "crock" was there. Several thrust in their hands to have the first haul," but the others at once :withdrew their spades, thus allowing the flag (weighing from 2 to 3 cwt.) to fall and close up the orifice again .-The scene of the excitement and altercation which then took place, may be easily imagined; and some-thing like a general melee was likely to ensue when Mr. Feehan declared that as the field was his, consequently the money in the "crock" was his property, to which no one else had any claim. The labourers as determinedly asserted their right each to

golden store, which was, no doubt to burst upon their | and bad a dispute, which resulted in a conflict, and | for the despatch of troops and stores across Nova enraptured vision on the removal of the flag. To the injuries were inflicted on his head which caused Scotia and New Brunswick, and of the devotion with work they then went again, and this time the flag his death. A third report is that he was drunk, and which those exertions were seconded by the colonial was entirely lifted away. The crock was there no having fallen from his horse was killed. A despatch military authorities. A still more gratifying fact is doubt, of the size of a large auger bowl, carefully has been forwarded to Nenagh requiring the attendplaced in a little chamber formed by four flags set ance of the coroner .- Saunders, upon their edges, and having another flag for the bottom, and on which the earthen ware vessel stood. But lo! great was the disappointment of all in finding that although the "crock" was full, it was not of shining ore, but merely of small bones, partially burned, a quartity of which were also found beneath the bottom flag, which, notwithstanding their first disappointment, they did not fail to lift, in further search of the expected treasure. The "crock" was in fact one of those ancient fictile vessels usually known amongst archæologists as "sepulchral urns," being the remains of interment of some one of the pagan primeval inhabitants of the district. Our correspondent does not inform us as to what was done with the interesting relic, but there is too much renson to apprehend that, as is usual on such cases, the ignorant finders, in their rage of disappointment, broke it to pieces; however, we shall have inquiries instituted as to the fact in order that the urn may be produced if it has not been unfortunately destroyed. Our correspondent however, states, that nothing would persuade the finders or the people of the locality generally, that it was not a real "crock of gold" but that those who discovered it "lost their chance" by their precipitancy, as had they but waited the proper hour of the night-at the wane of the moon-for removing the stone, and recited the necessary incantations known to a "wise woman" in the locality, they would have had the gold, which, failing the performance of the prescribed rites, the 'good people" in charge of the treasure had changed n a twinkling, into little bits of bones. - Kilkenny Moderator.

SECRET Societies .- On Sunday last the Rev. Jas. Campell, C.C., Armagh, denounced the abominable system of Ribbonism from the altar of St. Patrick's Church. The congregation, as usual at third mass, was very large. He said the primate and clergy were grieved to hear that agents of this society were trying to extend it to Armagh, having signally failed in other parishes. They all knew that the church had everywhere denounced secret societies, and the clergy in Ireland had again and again warned their people against the snares of Ribbonism. He had heard that several attempts to obtain a place in Armagh for sitting were unsuccessful, and he earnestly implored parents to keep their children from such associations, and children to be advised of their payents and shun the men who would dare to invite them to such unboly secrecy. They should all remember that union with the society placed the individual beyond the pale of the Church, in an excommunicated state, and left them at the mercy of persons who would be the very first to betray them. The reverend gentleman delivered his warning in a most impressive tone, and it was evident that the congregation was deeply affected. Mr. Campbell is a very worthy clergyman, and has always displayed praiseworthy vigilance to keep Ribbonism out of Armagh, by exposing and denouncing it on the first intimation of an approach of its agents.—Cor. of Dublin Telegraph.

RAISING THE WIND .- CORE, Saturday Evening .-A great deal of gossip has been occasioned here for some days by transactions which have come to light and which have occasioned much ancoyance to many respectable families in this county and city. Last June a rector of a parish not far from this city applied to the Bishop to be allowed to go abroad for some time for the benefit of his health, proposing to pay a supernumerary during his absence. The leave was given, and the substitute was sought. Not much time clapsed when a gentleman tendered his services. His object was to get into a quiet country parish for a few months, by advice of his medical advisers, as his heavy duties in a populous English city mission had debilitated him. He was a widower, with one child-a lovely girl of twenty years. His credentials were duly examined, and the Bishop granted the licence. It was not long before his reverence and his "daughter" were in full possession of the rectory, carriage, horses, servants, with all the etceteras. He was not dilatory in paying his respects to the wellsought for on all sides to visit, and drive, and parpeople, and they endeavored on all such occasions, to get introduced, of which, as subsequently appeared, they made considerable use. Thus matters went on for over six months, when, unluckily, some twelve days ago, his reverence presented a money order for £48 on a London firm at the branch of the Provincial Bank in this city. He wrote the name by which he was known in this locality, and he got cash. However, the order was returned to the bank, with "no such firm" endorsed upon it. His reverence was sought out, and, the interview not being satisfactory, information was sworn against him, and a warrant issued. . He was arrested and brought before the magistrates, which ended in his friends paying the money, believing there was some mistake that would be explained in a few days. The few days, however, have given an explanation, but not of the character anticipated, and other informations are now filed. which tend to show that he has issued cheques, bills, orders, and I O's to no inconsiderable amount, and that his mind has been so devoted to the duties of his sacred office, that he has daily forgotten his purse, or emptied it to relieve distress, and, consequently, had to borrow from his acquaintances, who comprise clergy tradespeople, gentry, and even a goodly number of attorneys. . The police are now in search of him, but with what chance of success it is impossible to prognosticate. The only remark they make is, that his personal description corresponds with that that of a gentleman who, a few years ago, was sen tenced to four years' penal servitude for forgery, and who, after two years' incarceration, got a ticket of leave. Some awkwardness-nay, more than awkwardness -- may arise out of his ministrations, for he not only officiated in the pulpit and reading desk, but also at the altar .- Saunders' Correspondent.

SUSPECTED MURDER. - At an early hour on Wednesday morning a farmer named John Kennedy. residing at Kilcommin, near Shinrone, in the King's County, left his residence on horseback, and proceeded to attend a fair held at Borriskane, for the purpose of purchasing cows and pigs. It appears that he made some purchases, which were driven home by his servants. Kennedy remained untill a late hour in Borrisokane, and then proceeded homewards, and on the following morning, the 28th instant, his body was found by a labourer when proceeding to his work lying on the side of the road within two miles of Borrisokane, on the road leading from that town to Shinrone. The man who discovered the body immediately proceeded to the police station, at Ballingarry, and reported the circumstance. The police at once repaired to the spot, and there found Kennedy with several frightful wounds on his head. One gash ex-tends across the forehead, another under the chin, and a severe wound on the side of the head. On searching his pockets a sum of £6 was found. His horse was found at some distance, minus a stirrupleather; and from the appearances of the ground at the spot whe re Kennedy's body was found such traces and marks were visible as lead to the supposition that there was a conflict and a struggle between the deceased and some parties unknown. The exact particulars have not yet been ascertained. One account states that Kennedy has been murdered because he rendered himself obnoxious, baving taken some land from which the previous occupants had been evicted. A second is, that Kennedy, who was addicted to intemperate habits, when under the influence of drink was excitable and quarrelsome, and that probably when on his way homeward he met with some parties | the extraordinaay exertions made by the War-office

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. - The extreme earnestness—we had almost said vehemence with which the Times, for two or three days after the death of the Prince Consort, appealed to the Prince of Wales to decide instantly and finally on a life of usefulness and against a life of frivolity and folly, has induced many persons to suppose that His Royal Highness was hesitating as to the choice he should make, and that his tastes and habits are not such as his royal mother could wish, or the nation approve of. Under other circumstances it would ave been gross impertinence in us to thrust ourselves forward as the defenders of His Royal Highness; but, as most erroneous notions about his life and conduct have been prevalent for the last few days, and as our journal is published among a community which has lately had the best means of knowing what the tastes and habits of the Prince of Wales really are, we are sure we shall be pardoned if we give public expression to what we know is the universal opinion in Cambridge on the subject. During the time the Prince resided at Maddingley and Cambridge, his daily life was so completely before the public; there were so many ways of ascertaining how he spent his time, and everything connected with him was so completely free from secrecy and seclusion, that if there had been anything to find fault with in his conduct, it most certainly would have been known to ourselves and the Cambridge public; and therefore, considering the unreserved manner in which he lived among us, it is a proof positive that his conduct was irreproachable when we are enabled to assert, in the most emphatic manner, that we never once heard even a whisper depreciatory of his Royal Highness' tastes and habits. We declare, mitted a hoop to become entangled with a ladder without fear of contradiction, that, while the Prince ot Wales was at the University, he proved himself to be a good and amiable young man, a true English gen-tleman, and a Prince wholly free from anything approuching to a debasing tendency. No parent could wish his son to behave better, and now that his time of trial has come, we feel confident that His Royal Highness will be found neither unwilling, nor unfit, nor unable to console and assist his bereaved mother and to fulfil the warmest hopes of the people, _ Cumbridge Chronicle. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH REVIVED .- There is

to connect England and America once more by the electric telegraph, and this time with greatly increased prospects of permanent success. Recent occurrences have impressed the Governments of England and the United States with the enormous importance of such a means of communication, and it is not too much too say that, had an atlantic telegraph existed between the two continents, the affair of the Trent would not have been attended with those serious apprehensions which we have just witnessed : would have gaved the vast expenditure which our Government incurred; would have prevented the depreciation of property in both countries to the amount of millions, and that interference with commerce and manufactures which resulted from the ill-judged and unauthorised conduct of Captain Wilkes. The President and Government of the United States are so fully sensible of the importance and value of telegraphic communication, and of the possibility of providing it, that they have decided upon giving every support in their power to a well-considered project of that kind. The Government of the United States have in the most liberal manner offered to subscribe one-half of the sum which would be required for making the cable, and give the use of vessels of their navy in assisting to lay it, provided the British Government will grant the remaining portion of the sum. Mr. Cyrus Field, who took so active a part in reference to the former Atlantic telegraph, has, we are informed, undertaken a mission to this country for the purpose of inducing the British Government to act in a spirit of equal liberality and co-operate which has actuated this offer on the part of the Kingston contain many Irishmen who have made frequently visited the city, accompanied by some of England or Ireland. Any arrangements that would capital positions for themselves. The Hon. Mr. Alof course, provide for the efficient working and use of the line, and would guarantee its protection by both countries in the event of hostilities. We are at a loss to see upon what grounds our Government can refuse to respond favorably to the offer, which, if not already made, will shortly be submitted to it for consideration. The cost of the cable calculated with the greatest amount of care, and with every improvement, would not be greater than that which was expended on the line from Malta and Alexandria, and which was wholly defrayed by the Government. Our interests with the American continent are not less important than those with India; and, even if greater importance were to be attached to our Eastern nossessions, it would only render still more necessary a line across the Atlantic, seeing that, with the telegraphs which already exist on the American continent, and which now extend to the Pacific coast, it would afford a rapid and valuable communication from the west with China and our Indian empire. -

> Observer. DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE .- The relief returns from Oldham show that the distress is increasing there. This week out-door relief was administered to 2.105. against 1,823 for the previous week. Still if it is any consolation, affairs were much worse in Oldham in 1857 and and 1858. In the latter year, relief was administered in the third week of January to 2,716 persons, while 454 were in the workhouse; the same week this year there were 522 persons in the workhouse, and 1,823 relieved outside. In Rochdale the comparison between this year and last year stands as follows:-1861, 1,725 persons relieved; 1862, 3,231. Owing to the number in Rochdale, who it is said, will not accept relief on poor law terms, an impression prevails that the Board should rescind its regu-

> lations. EDWIN JAMES .- As if he hadn't been sufficiently surfeited with this social and ferensic scandal, the quarterly and quartering organ of the legal body disinters the professional remains of Edwin James today, and subjects them to a sort of Rugely cornse analysis; unfolding all manner of new matter, incriminating the culprit to a hitherto incredible degree, and tracking bis guilt through undreamt of channels. The immediate cause of this course is, the the criminal's boastings in America, and his offensively gratuitous opinion against the [Trent] right of the sovereign from whom, notwithstanding his being disbarred, " he stil holds silk," as the phrase goes. The whole proceedings before the Benchers are given; all the story told of his imposition on young Lord Worsley, (now Yarborough;) the selling of his client Scally to Ingram, (whom his cross-examination on the first trial all but actually killed, according to Mr. E. Watkins;) his obtaining £22,000 from a confiding solicitor, on the pretence that he would make him sole creditor, and repay him out of his £7,000 a-year fees: all this and much more are given in full doonmentary detail; and, indirectly, the public asked to reflect on the fact that, but for the pecuniary private blow up, there was an absolute certainty of this man becoming Solicitor-General and possibly Lord Chancellor! though he knew little any sort of law, and nothing whatever of equity .- Liverpool Albion.

> The last intelligence from Canada contains, additional proof that the sense of danger has strengthened the bond between that colony and this country. Our columns of yesterday contained an account of

helped forward on their adventurous journey by the settlers themselves. The lumberers of New Brunswick submitted cheerfully to depredations on their snake-fences, and did their best to keep the road clear; the villagers of Lower Canada, headed by their cures, opened their houses to them, provided cooked provisions for them, and volunteered to take care of any disabled soldiers. So marked was the hospitality of the French habitans to the troops which landed at Bic under the command of Colonel Peacocke and marched thence to Riviere du Loup, that the Governor-General has thought it right to thank them in the name of the Government through a letter to the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of Quebec. -London Times.

Had the Americans always shown ordinary consideration for the difficulties of other States, they would be entitled to it now, in this their terrible crisis, -- perhaps the supreme hour of Democratic Institutions. The greatest difficulty of all is that every American thinks it his duty to co-operate everywhere with trenson for the everthrow of monarchical Governments, and the American Government has always protected its citizens in the exercise of that duty, and even vindicated it with the demand of damages and amendes. The tables are now turned against it. This is the sting of its present grievance with foreign residents. It suspects them of practising against it the very arts by which it has itself undermined the Governments of neighbouring States, and ripened them for annexation .- London Times.

CRINOLINE IN A COUNTY COURT .- A singular case has been tried at the Southwark County Court. A tradesmen in Kent-screet was the plaintiff, and the defendant was described in the report as "a showily dressed young woman." It appears that the lady was enveloped in a capacious crinoline, and she perplaced against the shop front for window-cleaning purposes, and broken glass to the tune of £1 9s was the result. The tradesman sought to recover that amount. The defendant said she was only an infant, and that her Pa should have been summoned, not her. She admitted, however, that she was 19. His His Honor decided that she was liable, and ordered her to pay the amount claimed. The complainant applied for costs His Honor: "No, not in this case; I think the crinoline will entail quite enough punishment on its wearer." On hearing this the defendant flounced out of Court, declaring she would reason to believe that attempts will shortly be made | never pay; her Pa must.

UNITED STATES.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Republican, lated Cairo, the 3rd instant, says that Columbus has been evacuated and burned by the rebels.

CHICAGO, FEB 27 .- A special despatch to the Times of this city, deted Clarksville, Feb. 23, gives the following glowing account of the state of feeling among the people there. It says that there is but one man in the town and he is sixty years old, or he would have been killed long ago The Hon. Cave Johnston who was a prominent advocate of the Union untill the war commenced, is now as powerful an advocate on the other side. He says that the only effect of our success would be to drive the people of Tonnessee into the mountains and render them desperate. There is not a spot of Union feeling here, and no one pretends to disguise the fact. The people of Clarksville glory in Secession, but at the same timeare trembling lest the town should be burned.

The war has commenced in earnest, and the South is just beginning to develop those qualities which will be its chief glory in after ages. Let the work go on. Let the southern heart be thoroughly fired. If other defeats are necessary to complete the work, we may regret the necessity, but must welcome the chastisement. God helps those who help themselves. All the nations of the earth cannot subjugate a people such as ours when they are determined to be free. "Sweet are the uses of adversity," and we with this friendly offer on the part of the United have already seen how good may come of evil. Soon to-do parishioners, and he and his daughter were States. As further evidence of the friendly spirit the South will be bristling with the bayonets of those who had not thought of joining the ranks until the take of hospitalities. Invitations were accepted at United States are perfectly content that the telegraph | death of Zollicoffer and the defeat at Hogan's Cross "great inconvenience;" and his conversation and that of his dear child was most exemplary. He and she frequently visited the city, accompanied by some of England or Ireland. Any arrangements that would the sun but for a moment, while they distil gentle hey distil gentle be entered into between the two Governments would, showers, whose influences upon the southern heart will be as those of the rains of April upon the earth, giving new life and infusing new energies into it.— The enemy has gained advantage over us. We have met reverses. Flushed with success and full of arrogance, the government at Washington will press forward the movement which has been so promisingly initiated. Soon our generals will turn upon their forces, as did Washington upon the enemy who had followed his broken and dispirited army through the Jerseys, and soon the nation will rejoice in brilliant victories wrested from superior numbers by southern valor, and soon the premature rejoicings of the North will be turned into weering and wailing and gnashing of teeth. New soldiers by tens of thousands will gather around the banner of liberty; a new spirit will animate the hearts of these who are in arms for the defence of bomes, lives and independence; and the historian may nib his pen for the record of deeds of glory that will cast the achievements of our fathers in the shade .- Bowling Green Courier.

> The negroes within the Federal lines at Beaufort do not appear to have profited by the advent of the Northern liberating army. The correspondent of the New York Tribune thus speaks of their treatment : - Sufficient care has not been taken to protect the negroes in camp from oppression, and those on the plantations from outrage and robbary. The former, while in immediate charge of their superintendent or his assistants, are kindly treated and moderately worked. But a large number are daily distributed through the camp in temporary or permanent detail, by the Quartermaster, and are for the time under the orders of commissioned officers, warrant officers, civilians, and even privates. The rooted contempt of the Anglo-Saxon for the African race, especially strong in inferior specimens of the former, shows itself in hourly acts of fraudulent oppression. The manner in which a portion of this Northern army allows itself to speak and act toward the negroes with whom it is brought in contact is a disgrace to the civilization which it assumes to represent and defend. No guards were stationed however to ensure protection to this property, or to the negroes from the lawless visits of soldiers. I am reluctant to write on this latter subiect in detail, and regret that I am obliged to refer to it at all. Everyone knows what use will be made of such statements, but I do not think they ought to be wholly restrained. If no military authority can be evoked to prevent such abuses, I see no other remedy than to give facts, dates and names. If anybody thinks it a creditable business to insult and oppress a quiet liberated slave, whose services he uses, and whose future character and capacity largely depend on his discretion and humanity, it is ust to award him the full benefit of a public disclosure. The difficulty in both these cases is that sufficient pains are not taken to inquire into the condition of affairs in camp and on the plantation, and then to apply the emedy. Other correspondents are not so fearful of declaring the truth est the Northern character should suffer from the disclosure; and we learn from them that the negro population has been mercilessly plundered of everything which could tempt the avarice or appetite of the soldiers, the women violated, and the men subjected to constant cruelty and violence. And the result is that the liberators are regarded with as much horror, and detestation by the black as by the Southern white population.