

SUPPOSED ARREST OF MICHAEL HAYES.—On Sunday evening, Constable Edgar, of the Newry police, arrested, in Sugar Island, a man giving his name as Thomas Moore or Ryan, on suspicion of his being the murderer of Michael Hayes, the murderer of the unfortunate Mr. John Waller Bradwell, agent of Colonel Hare, which murder took place on the 30th July, 1862, in the town of Tipperary. Moore states he is a native of Thomastown, county Tipperary, and left it a year ago to go to England, whence he has returned about six weeks. Of course, he stoutly denies his supposed identity with the murderer. His description pretty nearly answers that given of Michael Hayes in the "Hue and Cry," only that Moore is not bald on the top of the head. Moore has been remanded for the present.—Newry Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GARIBOLDI AND MAZZINI.—How, asks the Queen, can Garibaldi explain his own change of opinion as regards Mazzini? In 1849, wrote a letter to Mr. Isaac Crother, of Newcastle, in which he spoke of Mazzini as "The words used were as follows:—This is my opinion about Mazzini. Mazzini has been for a long period the representative of the liberal opinions in Italy, and for this reason every man loving his country considered him as his chief. Had Mazzini shown courage enough to lead his friends in danger, had Mazzini shown that noble feeling which puts the cause of his own oppressed country above every selfish consideration, Mazzini might have been a great man. But Mazzini having been without those two qualifications, fell necessarily in the contempt of every man of heart, and has been ever since committing faults. Mazzini, by his obstinacy and his unaccountable amour propre has made democracy impossible in our country, and has obliged us to resort to monarchy in order to find what we want above all in Italy—our independence. We are accustomed to some strange revolutions in this great whirlwind of ours, and like the jackdaw, we have lit a other resource than to cry, 'Caw!' over them, but this passes the limit of our patience. In this letter to Mr. Crother, Garibaldi has not one word of 'liberty,' but it is 'democracy' that is the object dearest to his heart: the monarchy, you see, is a pis aller. This is a doctrine for the guest of Stafford House, the hero who dines with Lord Palmerston, and shakes hands immediately afterwards with Lord Derby. Again, if what Garibaldi wrote of Mazzini be true, or ever was true, by what purifying process the latter has come to be worthy to be received as a friend by the former we must profess that we cannot understand. How can we shake the hand of a man of whom he has deliberately written that he has fallen necessarily in the contempt of every man of heart?"

Mr. Gladstone's speech has been universally accepted as a bid for the leadership of the Democratic party, and was a programme of Radicalism. Even before the speech was delivered, its substance and effect were anticipated and proclaimed. It is not necessary therefore to scrutinise his words very closely, or to point out that as they stand, they do not quite warrant all the conclusions that have been drawn from them. No one will concede to Mr. Gladstone a monopoly of sympathy and respect for the working classes. We know of nobody who will not be glad to see their interests and wishes adequately represented. The praises which he bestows upon them on their conduct are ungrudgingly bestowed by others, and both the great parties have shown themselves not averse to an extension of the suffrage. But the questions raised by Mr. Gladstone's speech are very different. The principle which he is understood to have proclaimed that every man has a *prima facie* right to share in the Government of his fellow-countrymen until some special disqualification can be proved to attach to him, is Revolution, and his speech has been accepted as raising the issue between Equality and Liberty. The *Times* says, that it is destined to form an era in the annals of party, and to influence most materially the remainder of his political career; that he has laid down the principle that Government exists for the sake of the governed, not for the sake of the governed; and that, instead of the Right divine of Kings, he has set up the Right divine of the Multitude. The *Times* describes Mr. Gladstone as holding that "The great mass of mankind are deprived of their right—the right of governing their country, whether they are fit to govern it or not. If they are not discontented, they ought to be, for the burden of proof is on those who would exclude them from the franchise, and against them no proof can possibly be tendered. It says that Mr. Gladstone's speech is an outspoken admission to the doctrine of the most extreme Democracy, and that sooner or later, a redistribution of parties must follow upon it. He has taken his stand upon the Rights of Man, and shrinks from no conclusion to which the doctrines of equality may conduct him. We said lately, while treating of the Mazzini-Stansfeld business, what we said during the Italian Revolution of 1859-60, that it would be found that the advocacy of Revolution and Incendiarism would inevitably be applied at home, and that the leading question of the day was already, and would soon be seen to be, the question between Edmund Burke and Tom Paine. The interpretation universally put upon Mr. Gladstone's speech verifies our prophecy sooner than we expected.—*Tablet*.

The London *Times* says:—The present prospect of a satisfactory result does not improve. It charges the Germans with having entered with a determination to refuse all terms and conditions, and with carrying on vigorous warlike measures during the armistice.

The Conference again met on the 17th of May.

The Daily *News* says:—After another sitting of more than three hours the Conference can hardly be said to have advanced a single step toward effecting the object for which it was assembled. The divergence of opinion, not only between the belligerents, but between Austria and Prussia and the neutral Powers, is so wide that as yet they have not been able even to agree on any common basis of discussion. The German Powers repudiate their treaty engagements toward Denmark, asserting that the war has liberated them from all international obligations to the Danish State, even those solemnly contracted in concert with the other Powers, and avowedly for European objects. On the other hand the Danish plenipotentiaries insist on the provisions of the London treaty as binding, and they are of course supported by the neutral Powers. It is clear, that unless Austria and Prussia modify their point of view the deliberations of the Conference can have no result. If the Powers who signed the treaty of London are bound at all, they are of course bound toward Denmark. If the Conference therefore is to do anything at all, the treaty of London must obviously be taken as a starting point. The Conference will not meet again until the 28th of May.

The London Daily *Telegraph* says that "in the Conference France firmly holds to the conviction that the suspension of arms ought to be prolonged, if necessary, even beyond the stipulated period, and that the nations will have full scope to ascertain their own interest in continued tranquillity, and to fasten the consequences on those whose obstinacy may break it."

The London Morning *Post* says "the time must soon come when Prussia and Austria must throw off the mask, and it will then be seen whether the objects which the German Powers have in view are of such a nature as the neutral States can with safety permit to be realized."

The declaration signed by the Clergy in opposition to the judgment of the Privy Council, in the case of the *Reeseys and Reesays*, was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury on Thursday. It had been signed by 11,000 clergymen.

A very important question was decided in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. It will be recollected that some sailors were arrested in the beginning of this year at Liverpool by order of the Secretary of State, at the instance of Mr. Adams, the Federal American Minister in this country, on a charge of piracy on the high seas, with a view to their being delivered over to the Federal Government, under the Extradition Treaty with the United States, so that they might be brought to trial in that country. The circumstances of the case are these: Last November an American schooner, the 'Gerity,' lay at Matamoros laden with cotton bound for New York. The prisoners with others took passage in the ship and embarked as passengers. Their object was, however, very different, for it is admitted that they went on board armed, under the directions of a Major Hogg of the Confederate service, for the purpose of seizing the vessel. The Gerity sailed on the 16th November, and the next night Hogg's band rose upon the crew whom they overpowered, seized the ship, cast the master adrift in the Mexican Gulf, steered to Belize, in British Honduras, where they abandoned the ship and sold the cargo, most of which found its way to Liverpool. In the following January the prisoners being at Liverpool, and being recognised by the master of the vessel who happened to be in the same port at the same time, were, as already mentioned, arrested. The story of the master and of the men agreed on all points, and as the latter averred that they acted *bona fide* under the authority of the Confederate Government, in whose service they were, that Government being at the time a belligerent recognised by England, it was contended on their behalf that they did not commit any act of a piratical character, and that their case did not come within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty. The winter assizes were going on at the time, and the magistrate consulted Mr. Justice Willes, under whose advice he remanded the prisoners from time to time, to afford them an opportunity of going out a writ of *habeas corpus* with a view to their discharge, the warrant of committal distinctly stating that they were committed for the purpose of delivering them up under the treaty. A rule nisi having been obtained, Mr. Lush, instructed on behalf of the American Minister, appeared on Monday to show cause why it should not be made absolute. The opinion of the Court having been pretty clearly intimated in the course of the argument that the rule must be made absolute on the ground that if the prisoners committed piracy they were, in the circumstances, amenable to our laws, and might be tried in this country, where, as Mr. Justice Mellor observed, the case would be tried at least as impartially as by a Federal tribunal, Mr. Lush asked that at all events they might not be discharged out of custody. To this the obvious objection was that the warrant of committal was silent as to their detention with a view to trial in this country. Had they been committed with that view, a mere statement of the fact would have been a sufficient answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*. But they were committed expressly in order to be given up to the Washington Government, and as it was held that there was no right to detain them for that purpose, the Lord Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the unanimous Court that the rule should be made absolute, without calling upon the counsel for the prisoners for a reply. This decision does not at all affect the question whether or not the seizure of the Gerity was piracy: it only negatived the right of the Washington Government to demand the extradition from this country and the delivering up to them of persons accused by them of a crime, when the parties can be legally tried and, if convicted, punished for the offence by a British tribunal. It must be admitted that our Secretaries of State, acting as tools of the Federal Government, have not been very successful hitherto in their proceedings, when these proceedings have been brought under the adjudication of our Courts of Justice. In this case, however, the Federal Government and not the British people must bear the costs. We wish the same could be said of the Alexandria case. By the way, what is the amount of all the bills of cost in that case which must be paid out of the Consolidated Fund?—*Weekly Register*.

The 'signs of the times' are uncanny. We don't like to creak, and we hope that, somehow or other, things may have a good ending, though we are unable to see our way to it. But we find it very difficult to resist the evidence that this nation is betraying symptoms which, in the case of an individual, would arouse serious apprehensions, and would irresistibly suggest that the man had an ugly something hanging about him which, if not shaken off, would probably result in a dangerous illness. 'I think the gauger's eye,' said the old gardener in 'Guy Rannering,' of the exciseman, just before his fatal encounter with Dirk Hatterick; and the author tells us that by this word 'the common people express those violent spirits which they consider a presage of death.' We hope it has not yet come to that with old England, but there is a sort of mental and moral commotion and disturbance observable, which is always favourable to Revolution. While men's notions of right and wrong are fixed so that whether they agree or differ, the lines of demarcation are visible, the conflict may be violent without becoming revolutionary. There is sufficient resistance to keep evil within bounds. But in revolutionary times, and in the days which precede revolutions, it is always observable that there is a fluctuation and an indistinctness in the ideas of those who ought to be the chief antagonists of Revolution. They themselves become affected by the epidemic, and instead of checking it they help to spread it. Thus we have seen lately the Earl of Derby attending a dinner given in honour of Garibaldi, and we have seen the Prince of Wales, the heir to the Crown, seeking the company of the Buccaners, and paying him personal compliments. We don't know that just at present there would be much harm in the existence of a pretty powerful revolutionary faction amongst us, if its manifestations caused the friends of law and order to be more upon their guard, to draw closer together, and to exercise closer vigilance about the spread of those feelings and ideas out of which Revolutions take their rise. But when men lose their heads, it is reasonable to expect them to commit follies.—*Tablet*.

HERESY AND THE HEATHEN.—The Government of Bengal has recently directed the attention of the authorities to a certain practice connected with the funeral rites of the Hindus, which appears to fall, as a punishable offence, within the meaning of some local sanitary act. The natives are no longer to cast their dead into the waters of the Ganges. We do not comment on the measure. Harsh as it looks, it may be really necessary with a view to the protection from disease or pestilence—whether it be politically wise time will show. An indignant murmur is already swelling louder and louder through our Indian possessions, and those who call to mind the blunder by which the late, terrible mutiny was unquestionably fired, and comprehend the nature of the insult this last official *ful* offers to the prejudices of the Hindu, may well look uneasily to the future. But we notice the issue of this direction because it has a peculiar significance at the present moment. We are in the month of May, famous for its self glorification of the great Missionary Societies. Is any lesson to be gathered from the fact that Englishmen have been in India for upwards of two centuries and a half, and that still in the very midst of them, the followers of *Pishnu* are flinging their dead bodily into a 'sacred river.' With a practical eye to health, the 'pater nall' Government has decreed that the poor native shall no longer come floating past the mighty European palaces that fringe the Ganges. The sickening spectacle shall cease, so says authority. But what of the idolatry from which it springs? Are we to look to its extinction by a rule which turned the bloody orgies of *Juggernaut* into a highly lucrative financial speculation, and set a premium on Paganism by making the mere profession of Christianity a

disqualification for employment? Shall we anticipate it from the mouthings of a May meeting, or from the utter impotence of a Protestant Missionary Society? Who is to blame? Let heresy make out its case as best it can. This is the month when cant is echoing down the Strand, and whitened slipshod gentlemen are croaking satisfaction over ways and means. They tell us that their 'Gospel trumpet' sounds throughout the world. We ask them just for once to drop their metaphor, and come to figures, facts, and truth. How comes it that India is, save in those districts where the 'Romish' Priest has penetrated, a land of Pagans and idolaters? This is the great gala time for what is glibly alluded to as 'the work among the heathen.' Protestantism, as represented by old women, badly dressed clergymen, and serious tradesmen, has it all its own way at Exeter Hall. There are of course the usual apologies for the past, promises for the future, and immediate demands for ready money. Reports are read from every quarter of the globe—even from the *Kurruwaddi* Islands. A dear brother in the last named locality has 'preached the word with power,' in fact he believes that 'the arm of the Lord' will soon 'be revealed,' and in the mean time will thank the Society at home to send him a perambulator, ten thousand tracts, and a spring mattress. Our readers must not think that we are treating a solemn subject with unbecoming levity, for this disgusting misuse of the text of Sacred Scripture is the accepted jargon in which missionary reports are usually penned, a flood of which is annually unlicensed into the staring face of the British public as a substitute for names, figures, or definite results. But money is needed, so sleek savages and stupid looking gentlemen clamour on the platform to be stared at by a somewhat imbecile though hungry Evangelical mob. A notable is thrust into the chair, who denounces the Pope, and gets through a decenter of cold water in periodical instalments of half a tumbler amid pious cheers and spiritual groans. The bat goes round; first and foremost of course hoodwinked and blundering John Bull hurries in his cheque for the spread of 'he does not exactly know what—but with some indefinite idea that he is signing the doom of the Papacy. Even the Christian prodigy who has, with a decided eye to toffy and brews, accumulated thirteen weeks' pocket money, is threatened into a reluctant surrender of his treasure with the vaguer though more ambitious aim of presenting to a gang of naked cannibals, who cannot read, a blasphemous mistranslation of Leviticus in the 'Gagharu-waga' dialect. And this is what Heresy does for the conversion of the heathen. However, it is not our purpose here to enter into details. We have but stepped aside to call attention to a pregnant fact. And it is this. Men meet together here in England, as they have met year after year, and pour their money in like water for the propagation of their faith. They have in India advantages such as Missionaries never yet possessed. Nothing is spared that can in the slightest degree serve the interests of their work. Yet what is the result? It is no secret, for men are getting daily to confess that India is, if possible, more hopelessly Pagan and infidel than ever. Exeter Hall is 'counting its guineas and howling out its boasted successes, while the poor dead Hindu is whirling away in the pools of the Ganges as if the former had never been gathered—much as if the latter were totally fabulous. But Heresy learns no lesson here, and would not—no, not one should rise up from the dead to preach it.—*Weekly Register*.

We understand that the Right Hon. W. Monsell and Mr. O'Reilly, M.P., waited by appointment a few days ago on Sir George Grey, to bring to his attention the injustice inflicted on Catholic children in Scotland under the present administration of the Poor Law. Mr. O'Reilly stated the case fully, and handed a written statement of the changes desired to Sir George Grey, who said that the statement appeared to him clear and reasonable, and should have his best attention. That he would consult the authorities of the Scotch Poor Law on the matter, and would let the deputation know as soon as he heard from them. The Lord Advocate was also present at the interview. We understand that Sir Geo. Grey has notified that he has not yet received the answer, but is daily expecting it.—*London Tablet*.

THE STAFFORD HOUSE CONSPIRACY.—What would not Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone give to hear the last of Garibaldi. They are now paying dearly the penalty of their scandalous intrigue with the Italian Revolutionist during his recent visit to this country. They thought to make political capital out of him at home and abroad, and they have only gathered censure, distrust, and contempt. As individuals, their veracity is questioned and their honor impeached, and as Ministers they have inflicted a wound upon the Administration which is beyond the medical skill of their 'comrades' Mr. Ferguson. The *Sly Premier* was, however, too cunning to commit himself overtly to any proceeding which would convict him of having personally or directly used pressure upon Garibaldi to quit England. He preferred to act through his son-in-law, Shaftesbury, whose acts and words could not affect the Government and whose Evangelical prestige was thought to be a sufficient shield against any attacks that might be made upon him for taking part in the Miterial scheme for getting rid of the embarrassing presence of the hero of Aspromonte. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, less wary and more impulsive, rushed into the plot headforemost, and has, consequently, brought down upon himself an amount of public scorn and obloquy which no other Minister in our time has had to endure. When in our history did any other Cabinet Minister feel it necessary to submit to the degradation of such a scene as that in which Mr. Gladstone played so prominent and so humiliating a part on Tuesday last? It is, we believe, the first instance of a Minister of the Crown inviting a deputation of his fellow subjects to call upon him for the purpose of affording him an opportunity of endeavouring to vindicate his veracity in regard to a statement made by him in Parliament upon a matter in which he was personally concerned.—*Weekly Register*.

UNITED STATES.

The Cleveland Convention has nominated Fremont for the Presidency, and the Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, for the Vice-Presidency. The Radicals, who put these gentlemen in nomination, are unanimous in their opposition to President Lincoln, and base it principally on his reconstruction scheme to 'restore the union.' They urge that he does not go far enough, now that the game is in his hands, and that no scheme to 'restore' the seceded States can be palatable to the Republican party unless it admit the Blacks to citizenship, using their votes and influence to support the Union in their respective States. A stronger candidate than Fremont, from among these extreme men could scarcely be found. He will take the unanimous vote of the German Republicans, the votes of the Beechers, Ubevers, Philipps and other writers who are not satisfied with the conduct of the war or the policy of the Administration; as also the votes of that large section of rising men who have everything to gain by a redistribution of the spoils among the faithful. Mr. Lincoln's chances of success however continue undiminished, and if no stronger man than Fremont is put forward his re-election may be looked upon as certain. The Fremont party may be numerous in the West, but its leaders are very unpopular. In Kentucky and the other border States. This, much, too may be said; Mr. Lincoln is, the only man, with the patronage and power of the Army, Treasury and other great departments, who can control the elections in such States as Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, South and North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana and the other rebellious districts. Mr. Lincoln will be nominated at the Baltimore Convention. The Democratic party meet in the course of the summer at Chicago, when Gen. McClellan will probably be nominated as a candidate for the Presidency.—*Montreal Herald*.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.—We miss, the last week, the Baltimore *Catholic Mirror*, from our exchanges. The wholesale and retail Catholic publishing house of Kelly, Hedian & Piet, from which it was issued, has been seized by the military and closed up, and the proprietors arrested. Reason, why? Because they had on sale publications said to favor the South, and photographs of Southern Generals and Statesmen, all printed and issued in New York, and here, publicly paraded for sale in shop windows! This is equality of government, is it? In New York we have stopped on the street, stunned almost, by the volumes of voices with which 'God save the South,' 'Maryland, my Maryland,' &c., have been pealed forth from some house or other—nearly half a block off 'Beauregard's March,' and 'Stonewall Jackson's Way,' seem to be the thing in New York, but—poor Maryland—a thrifty publishing firm in Baltimore is suppressed for distributing what is ostensibly produced, sent out, advertised to be sold, in New York. 'Double weights and double measures are an abomination to god-like and honorable men. The *Catholic Mirror* avoided the discussion of politics, but it had notions in regard to faith and morals that were not in harmony with 'Old Abe.' It was down on 'table tipping' and 'spirit-rapping.' It was against lying, and cheating, and stealing—in short, it was a Catholic paper, in morals and religion, and not a Puritan paper. It set forth that making money, after the pattern of Beecher's chicken, 'Howard of the Times,' was not the chief end of man. Some 'medium,' perhaps, told Old Abe to suppress its proprietors.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

CURRENCY AND BUSINESS.—The effects of an unstable currency are nowhere more injuriously felt than in the ordinary business of a country. In times of stable values, all business is a matter of fixed calculation, and its success depends upon a sound and experienced judgment of permanent values slightly modified by other causes. But, in times like the present all that is changed; and whatever be the value of an article to-day, its value in a depreciating currency to-morrow, or a week or month hence, is ever a matter of speculation little dependent upon known causes and powerfully influenced by further expansions or by reverses in war, as to which the most sound judgments can predicate nothing with absolute certainty. Such is the position of the country and of its business to-day. And hence there is everywhere and in all departments of business a growing spirit of speculation which is inevitably enhancing the prices in advance of the existence of an actual cause, and converting much of the ordinary business transactions of the day into a species of gambling, based upon most uncertainly estimated probabilities. In this, traders and merchants as yet have suffered little apparently—wholesale dealers with heavy stocks have not unfrequently made, or seemed to make, unusual profits. But how many men in ordinary business have really added to their capital, during the past three years of speculation, eighty cents on every dollar which they had invested in business at the beginning of the war. And yet all who have not thus increased their present capital have actually less capital than they had at the beginning for the currency, which they hold is not exchangeable for the old sound gold and silver currency, except in the ratio of one dollar and eighty cents in gold—nor when goods shall be bought and sold at their specie or real value the world over, will two dollars worth of goods at their present average value sell for a dollar! Nor has he who receives our present currency for goods to-day, any assurance that the money so received will, three months hence, replace the stock of goods which he may have sold, nor even the half of it. And if it fail to do this, the merchant is certainly poorer with all his vaunted profits, when he shall have purchased this new stock, than he was on the day he took in his old one. The merchant, therefore, however his profits may figure in his ledger, or his capital accumulate in greenbacks, has no certainty of real progress in wealth except by a comparison of the stocks held at any time by him with his stock at the beginning of the war at the old rates, for the real value of most goods is now the world over, nearly the same as it was then, cotton goods principally being excepted, they having been affected by special causes growing out of the war, and yet wholly independent of the currency. But the tendency of all these nominal high prices and of the exhausted taxes growing out of the war, is and must necessarily be to diminish consumption and decrease trade. This effect has, until recently, been little felt. But it is now felt by many, and will be felt by many, and will be far more cruelly felt hereafter. While a few indulge themselves in every luxury, the masses of the people are, week after week, compelled to practice a more stringent economy and gradually to deny themselves even many things which not only had been necessary to a healthy and vigorous life. Upon this stage of business war and no other ending, and with the passage of the new tax and tariff bills and their enforcement, and the further continued expansion of the currency, matters will steadily and rapidly grow worse. A cash system of business, so long as this paper currency is the medium of payment, cannot save the merchant. It can only limit his trade still further! And all this is the direct and necessary result of a crazy effort to save, as it is called, the National life! The means to that end have been wholly mistaken; and the quacks who have undertaken to prescribe for us have adopted the very agent which is most potent to ensure not only national death and ruin, but individual sufferings and death only.—*Syracuse Union*.

Extravagance is the rule, and economy the exception in California. 'Easily got—easily spent,' says the miners. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that 'there are men who were poor, and not ashamed of it, within five years, in San Francisco, who now tell without a blush, that they cannot live on \$10,000 a year.'

REMOVING SUITS FROM STATE COURTS.—Taking it, amiably, for granted that Gov. Seymour intends to be as much in earnest in pushing to a practical result, as in airing in the newspapers, the defence he, at length, has set up of some rights of our State against Federal encroachment and usurpation, we feel it a duty, in every way, to strengthen his hands. Last week, we gave him a gentle reminder of how old Gov. Snyder of Pennsylvania maintained and defended the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania. This week, from a large store of documents that we have provided for the consideration of thinking men, when the day comes for an attempt to restore our ancient liberties and constitutions, we produce, in another column, the ruling of the Supreme Court of that same glorious old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (where the bones of our grandfathers lie,) in the case of an attempt, so early as 1793, to encroach on State sovereignty, by the instrumentality of the Federal power. We commend the opinion of Chief Justice McKean to the reading, not of lawyers alone, but of all our subscribers. The last Congress tried to pass a law for removing suits against the trespassing agents of Federal Administration, from the State Courts to the Federal. Congress has not the power—at least in regard to criminal suits. This is certain, if, in our distracted condition of our jurisprudence, there be any such thing accepted as *ruled cases*, or established precedents. If the agents of Lincoln are indicted for the assault on the newspaper offices two weeks ago, the charlatans at law may try to carry their cases out of State Courts to the Federal Courts. Chief Justice McKean's decision, with that of his Associate Justices, may give these new lights, a nut to try their teeth on.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

Mrs. Lincoln told her dressmakers in New York that, after the next battle, goods would be cheaper. Is such the case? No—goods are higher.

A BRANCH OF STATE FAITH.—It appears to have been decided by the Assembly that the interest on the State debt shall be paid to foreign holders as well as to native ones in paper and not in coin. In other words a foreigner who purchased our bonds in the belief that he would receive six per cent in gold, will this year receive about four, and possibly, only three. It is said that the members of Assembly were so satisfied of the propriety of this measure by what was said in its favor in the Senate, that there was no debate upon it. We must say we are very glad of it. When men have made up their minds to perpetrate an egregious wrong, the less said about it the better, and a grosser wrong than this it would be hard to imagine. There is not a single argument in its favor, except that we save money by it; and this may be said in favor of any fraud, we might take it into our heads to commit. The notion that foreign creditors and native ones stand, or can with the least show of justice be put, on the same footing in this matter, is preposterous. A native, from the fact that he is a native, owes all he is and all he has to the protection of our laws; and contracts from the time of his birth an obligation of the strongest kind to share the fate of the country he lives in—to participate in its reverses, shortcomings and privations, its shame and its sorrow, and to make any sacrifices it requires to demand of him in a legal way. A foreigner does nothing of the kind. He is under no sort of obligation, express or implied, to participate in the smallest degree in any of our calamities.—When we borrow his money, we do it as a naked business transaction, and pledge our faith for the literal fulfillment of the compact. We agree solemnly to pay him principal and interest in the standard currency of the world—namely, gold or silver, or its equivalent, and we do this without condition or reservation. No foreigner would lend money to any Government on any other terms, and every man in this State knows this perfectly well. If we sent our bonds abroad, and offered them on the understanding that we might, if we choose, at any subsequent period, pay the interest in depreciated paper, worth fifty per cent less than coin, we should be laughed at on every Exchange in Europe. We did nothing of the kind, and we have allowed our bonds to pass into the hands of Europeans without the slightest warning or intimation that there was any possibility that anything short of our ruin as a political community would prevent our obligations as expressed on their face. Therefore the reduction of the interest due to foreign creditors by forty, fifty, or sixty per cent is pure and unmitigated fraud, differing only from private fraud in the fact that the victims have no remedy. It seems to be imagined in some quarters that this paltry act of repudiation on the part of the State of New York will have the effect of increasing the foreign demand for United States Stocks, by driving the unfortunate holders of the State debt into converting their stock into national bonds. We predict, on the contrary, that it will have a directly opposite effect.—*N. Y. Times*.

A MAN CONFINED IN A SALTPETRE CAVE FOR 270 DAYS.—The people of Parker's Gap, Tennessee, were much alarmed by a rumor that there was a human being in an old saltpetre cave near the Gap—supposed to be the same cave recently visited by Col. Bingham, while on picket. The colonel failed to explore it on account of noxious vapors issuing from the opening. The ladies, God bless them, ever ready to respond to these calls of humanity, hurried to the rescue, but their united efforts were insufficient to extricate the sufferer. Surgeon Marks, medical director of this division, Surgeon Powers of the artillery corps, were sent for, and after a great deal of labor the poor fellow was taken from his living tomb. He was immediately recognised as John Harrison, Jr. It is supposed that this unfortunate man was deposited in the cave about the middle of August last, by his father, who is connected with the mining and nitre bureau of the U. S. A., and that he has remained there ever since. When taken out he was entirely helpless, and although youthful was wholly destitute of hair and teeth. He will not be able to tell the tale of his horrible sufferings for years. How he sustained his existence in that 'dark, unfathomed cave,' for three quarters of a year, is a question for the student in physiology to answer.

Paper is so high that some of the heaviest users are going to try the effect of importing a stock.

GREAT TRUTHS IN A SMALL COMPASS.—This substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed into a sentence, thus: Keep the digestive organs in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular, and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as I may seem, every man and woman who has acquainted with the virtues of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, can answer the query promptly. Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground. Is the stomach weak and apathetic?—They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constricted?—They relax and regulate them. Is the liver sluggish or congested?—They bring it back to its duty. It is their office to restore the system to a natural condition, without undue force, without suffering, without any revolting nausea, and they do it. Many complaints of the organs referred to are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles and flesh, and glands. In all cases, that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SARPAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. All respectable druggists keep both medicines. 433

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—This is a remedy for Dyspepsia, indigestion, and the numerous disorders of the stomach. It was discovered by a regular physician, after years of research. It is unlike all other medicines and extracts the disease by its roots, leaving no vestige behind.

FROM A LADY,

A NEAR RELATIVE OF ONE OF THE LEADING PHYSICIANS IN MONTREAL. New York, Dec. 3, 1863.

Messrs. LANMAN & KEMP:—Gentlemen, The object of the present letter is to present to you my heartfelt thanks for the great good that your BRISTOL'S SARPAPARILLA has done me. For over six months I had been suffering with a Rheumatism that seemed to extend over my whole body, and which, from the tortures I endured, had reduced me almost to a skeleton. I could not move either my arms or legs, and had to get assistance to enable me to do the smallest household duty.

Taking your advice, I began the use of your BRISTOL'S SARPAPARILLA. I was so weak that the smallest doses of it seemed to agitate me very much, but I persevered, and latterly I could increase the size of dose. My pains all ceased little by little, and after using eight bottles, I am, about entirely cured. Now I can perform my household duties, without assistance, and I cannot too highly recommend your excellent preparation to all those who suffer with Rheumatism. I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

FELICITE CARRERE, 119 Laurens St., New York. Any person who may wish to inquire into the above extraordinary cure, are referred to Doctor Picault, Nos. 42, 44, and 46 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, who is familiar with the facts, and can testify to the truth of every statement herein given. Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.