

many ways noble, has in it some of the spirit of calculation which in other countries may develop too far. There is a low kind of common-sense, a power of asking whether anything would compensate one for a wooden leg, or the loss of an arm, which, if fully developed, would have most, or all, of the results of cowardice. This, a habit of selfish calculation in a mind quite indifferent about abstract ideas, is the root of Chinese cowardice. The individual Chinaman is by no means cowardly. On the contrary, when fairly provoked out of his calculations—as by kidnapping—he is one of the most dangerous beings alive, but he cannot make up his mind that it is worth his while to be shot at, and if hit, die in misery—for Oriental soldiers have neither ambulances nor hospitals—for purely abstract reasons. The Parisian bourgeois thinks if he is wounded his shop will be ruined, and unless compelled to forget that by an idea, or by some imminent danger, or some duty, he is apt to stay at home.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, April 23.—While the country awaits with some anxiety the decision of the Government with respect to the report of the Westworth Committee, and opinions are divided as to the course which ought to be adopted, it is satisfactory to be able to record the continuance of general tranquillity and order. There is scarcely an instance of any crime above the class of the petty offences to be noticed in the accounts for any quarter. This may partly be accounted for by the present occupation of the people in the labours of the farm and the higher industrial avocations which are everywhere offered for industrial activity, but such considerations are not quite sufficient to explain the striking contrast exhibited between the state of the country now and in former years. This contrast has existed for some time, and there is reason to believe that it is not owing to a merely temporary lull, arising from the reaction of violent excitement or the suspension of criminal disorder by accidental circumstances. The effects must be attributable to other causes than those which lie upon the surface. It may be hoped that as they assume a settled character they indicate the growth of better feelings and habits which it has been the object of the Legislature to cultivate and cherish. To suppose that the agricultural classes, the occupiers and tillers of the soil, for whose benefit such a social revolution has been made, do not fully appreciate the advantages they have gained would be to impute to them a total want not only of gratitude, but of common sense. The steady improvement in the material condition of the country, which is everywhere acknowledged, may be regarded as a sign and omen of success. It is a pity that the return of public confidence and the course of prosperity should be retarded by the existence of a secret confederacy which has set the law at defiance, and spread alarm among the peaceable inhabitants of some districts. It is not to be supposed that the miscreants, believed to be comparatively few in number, who have produced the state of things described by Bishop Nulty have abandoned their designs or broken up their organization, but they appear to have given some respite to the well-disposed. It is probable that a salutary fear has been inspired by the threat of special legislation, and it is stated that some of the most active members of the conspiracy have thought prudent to anticipate the possible action of the Government by removing from the localities in which they are too well known. There can be no doubt that the repressive measures which have accompanied the generous concessions of the last two years have effected in almost every part of Ireland the object for which they were intended, but the Ribbon system is entirely beyond their reach, and if any effectual means can be found for destroying its pernicious influence, no real friends of the country will regret their application. Whatever differences of opinion may have been entertained as to the necessity for giving further powers to the Executive before the appointment of the committee, there is reason to apprehend mischievous effects if the pledge given when the committee was nominated be not in some way redeemed. In connection with the subjects suggested by the evidence, and the comments upon them, it is a disagreeable but necessary duty to notice other elements of evil which are to be found at work, and which require to be controlled. There is an under-current of Communism in the popular mind, which recent events have made more active. It is true that there is no political agitation or excitement, and this is partly due to the utter failure of the expectations formed by the masses of the people as to the result of the campaign in France and the attitude of America. Fresh stimulants, however, are supplied from different quarters and a tempting prize is held out to those who will engage in a new revolutionary enterprise. A manifesto has recently been issued in the form of "an open letter to the Earl of Derby," in which the abolition of rent and the repeal of the Union are broadly advocated. It bears the signature of "Thomas Brown the younger," and purports to have been printed in London, though it is more likely to have been struck off on this side of the Irish Channel. The sentiments are not new, but they have never before been so openly expressed. Here is a specimen of Mr. Brown's teaching:—"My plan, then, is, deal with the Irish landed gentry as the Gladstone Ministry have dealt with the Protestant clergy. Take all their lands, all the lands of Ireland, into the custody and ownership of the Government; give them life annuities, terminable with life, equal to the net rental now received by them; Government to then sell the land to the present occupiers (those who have been three years in occupancy) at a uniform upset price all round, taking payment by 20 equal instalments without interest, spread over 20 years, giving a Parliamentary title, with map on the back of each, when last instalment shall be paid. Sell no more than 50 acres to any person; pass a law declaring rents for lands illegal in Ireland; allow owners to sell their lands; forbid by law any one to hold more than 50 acres. You would in this way extinguish both 'landlords' and 'tenants' in Ireland, except in towns and cities (to be registered), where houses and stores, the creation of men's hands, would be exempt from this law. Also to be excepted those who own a piece of land of 50 acres or under; all over 50 acres held by any one person to be dealt with as aforesaid."—*Times* Cor.

The Scotch and English adventurers, upon whom King James conferred the vast territory of Tyrone, have made no effort to adapt themselves to the feelings and habits of the people of whose lands they obtained possession. Compared with its extent, Donegal has the fewest resident proprietors of any county in Ulster, and almost of any in Ireland. From a return prepared by the Poor Law Commissioners for Mr. Gladstone, in May last, but never published, it is clear that Donegal has a small resident or local proprietary, the number of proprietors of over 100 acres, who are resident on or near their property, being only 148, the acreage and valuation of whose estates are little more than one-fourth of those of the whole county. The fourth and fifth classes, who may be regarded not alone as non-resident on or near their estates, or even in Ireland, but as absolute absentees from the King-

dom, although only 53 in number, own property to the extent of 321,294 acres, valued at £89,267. This is one of the leading social grievances of Ireland; an alien and absentee proprietary, hostile to the creed and race of the natives, who enforce, through grinding agents, all the rights, but perform few of the duties of landlords. The Canadian Government had for years a land question in Prince Edward's Island, not half so oppressive as the Irish one, which barred all progress, owing to the absentee proprietors. A commission reported to the Crown that these parties should be compelled either to reside on their estates or to sell them to the occupiers at a fair value, the Colonial Government aiding them with loans to purchase; and which has been adopted, thus substituting a peasant proprietary for absentee landlords. The absentee and the waste land questions both especially apply to Donegal. The industries peasantry that raises more flax than Antrim, or any county save Tyrone and Down; that has live stock worth £2,058,149, and whose annual aggregate agricultural produce is the highest in the province would, under similar favourable legislation, soon reclaim a large portion of the 491,173 acres of uncultivated land, and spread over the moors and mountains of Tyrone and Donegal thousands of contented and happy homesteads.

We shall now consider what share is allotted to each of the two classes of the population—native and alien—in the civil administration of the public affairs of the county. The census in 1861 stood thus:—

	Persons.	Per Cent.
Catholics	178,182	75.1
Established Church	29,943	12.6
Presbyterians	26,215	11.0
Methodists	2,345	1.0
Baptists	136	0.1
Independents	71	0.1
All other persuasions	494	0.1

Total..... 237,386 100  
The population, 1st January, 1870, was estimated at 245,133, being the greatest increase since 1861 in Ulster, all the counties in the province having decreased in population with the exception of Donegal, Antrim, and Londonderry. Donegal now ranks above Tyrone, and next after Antrim and Armagh in population. It may also be stated that the emigration from Donegal is the least in Ulster; thus, of 515,219 emigrants from the province between 1st May, 1861 and the close of 1869 only 49,281 were from this county, each of the others having, in proportion to its population, contributed from three to eight times as many emigrants as Donegal.—Donegal, Monaghan, and Cavan are the only Ulster counties, and these the most Catholic in the province, that have no city or borough; nor is there another constituency in Ireland, with the exception of the County Mayo and the City of Dublin, having a population of nearly a quarter of a million, with only two representatives, besides Donegal. Fermanagh has three members (the one for Enniskillen included) to a population of 104,768; Antrim has six members to 369,210 people; Dungannon, Downpatrick, Enniskillen, and Coleraine have each one member for from less than 4,000 to 6,233 inhabitants; while, if we proceed southward, we find Carrick, with three members, to 57,139 people; Louth, with four members, to 90,712; Waterford, with five members, to 134,232; Portlinton, with one seat, to a population of 2,874; Kinsale, with a seat, to 3,850; and Malton, with a seat, to a population of 4,841 persons. The constituency of Donegal is not, it is true, as numerous as might be expected from its area, valuation, population, or annual agricultural produce. Even in the matter of property and income tax, Donegal pays more than Cavan and Monaghan, and much more than Fermanagh; yet the number of voters in 1868-69 was only 4,596, being the least in any county in Ulster. Donegal pays an amount of county cess but slightly less than Antrim and Down, and similarly as to poor rate.—All these broad facts go, cumulatively, to prove that the number of electors in Donegal is anomalously small, which can be accounted for only by supposing that the valuation is unduly low in the county, as the number of farms, the average extent of arable land in each holding, and the amount and value of produce, exceed those in most of the counties of Ulster. A tenement rated at twelve pounds to the poor entitles to the franchise in the county, while a four pound rating in cities and boroughs gives a claim. It is clear that we require a redistribution of seats, a reduction of the county franchise to at most an £8 rating, and a reverse of the valuation in Ireland. The two members for Donegal have for centuries been of the imported Planter class and creed. Sir Edmund S. Hayes and Mr. Connolly sat for the county for many years—the latter since 1842—and on the death of the former, in 1860, the Marquis of Hamilton, eldest son of the Duke, succeeded him.—*Weekly Examiner*.

THE CENSUS.—TAKING UP WITH THE VOTING PAPERS.—We understand that in a large district in Connaught, where some of the agents of the "Irish Church Mission" are located, the constabulary in taking up the census papers were surprised to find the Catholic population had suddenly become "Protestants." On inquiry it was found that the "Bible Readers," or as they are popularly termed, "Jumpers," had been very industrious in filling up the census papers for the poor people, who, on learning the fact, were indignant in their complaints to the constabulary. The matter was reported to Mr. Janus, County Inspector, and that very efficient officer forwarded the report to headquarters. If we are correctly informed there will be an inquiry into the matter, and the parties implicated will be prosecuted.—*Galloway Indicator*.

IRISH SORENESS.—A sample of the correspondence on this subject in a late issue, the following communication from the resident magistrate for the district around Kinsale, for which we are also indebted to the *Cork Examiner*, must prove a heavy blow and a great discouragement to the entire tribe of begging-letter impostors, who, under the cloak of religious zeal, prepare veracious "Irish Church" history for the English market:—

(COPY.)  
"DEAR REV. SIR.—I have received your letter directing my attention to certain published letters of the Rev. Dr. Duncan Craig, Rector of Kinsale, in which, amongst other statements of a similar character, the following appears:—viz. 'I have had to be escorted by thirty police with loaded muskets while endeavouring to visit a dying Protestant fisherman, married to a Romanist wife, in whose house I have been nearly murdered.' As the Rev. Mr. Craig has mentioned my name as the magistrate who commanded the police escort on that occasion, I feel that in justice to the remarkably quiet and peaceable people of Kinsale, I am called upon to yield to your request by stating what really occurred on that occasion. It was a time of the greatest excitement consequent upon a bitterly contested election then taking place at Kinsale, when the Rev. Mr. Craig made an information that he had been violently obstructed by and at the instance of the Catholic wife of a Protestant parishioner in his (Mr. Craig's) endeavour to visit the latter, the man, as it was alleged, being in a 'dying state.' Notwithstanding that the business of the election was quite enough to engross all my time and attention, I nevertheless resolved that, as far as I could, prevent it, no such cruel and disgraceful interference between the Rev. Mr. Craig and his 'dying' parishioner should be repeated. I therefore accompanied him forthwith to the sick man's house, directing a small party of police, but not with loaded muskets, to take up position within sight in case I might require their services. We found this entrance door fastened up, and the wife of the sick man, and her alone, in a window overhead, declar-

ing her determination not to allow the Rev. Mr. Craig to enter, asserting that her husband did not require his ministry, &c. At my suggestion Head-Constable Edgeworth went to the back door, which, finding open, he entered the house, followed by the Rev. Mr. Craig, who was then enabled to minister to the spiritual wants of his sick parishioner without any offer of opposition, much less of violence.

"I remain, dear Rev. Sir,  
Yours truly,  
"T. D. FITZGERALD, R.M.  
"Rev. J. Keleher, P.P., Kinsale."

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—In a case which was tried at the last Londonderry Assizes, Mr. Thomas Mooney, Secretary of the "Apprentice Boys' Association," gave a good deal of evidence with regard to the spirit in which the "Boys" got up their annual celebrations, and also to their determination to persevere in them. He said, "The Apprentice Boys claimed nothing for themselves that they were not anxious to see conceded to the Roman Catholics." So far as he was concerned, he would never get up on any anniversary of the Catholics to oppose them, and he believed the Apprentice Boys generally would not oppose them. He had always approved of the suggestion, first made by Mr. Rea, that in the event of the Roman Catholics choosing to celebrate in Derry the two anniversaries of the defeat of the troops of King William before the walls of Limerick, the Apprentice Boys should use all their influence with the Protestants not to annoy any of the celebrants." This suggestion of Mr. Rea, thus approved of by Mr. Mooney, we regard as a radically bad one. We would have the same objection to those suggested Catholic celebrations that we have to the Orange celebrations annually got up by the Apprentice Boys. As commemorations of events in a civil war they would be incompatible with national feeling, they would tend to perpetuate memories of division and strife among Irishmen, they would foster animosities between Catholics and Protestants, and they would inevitably lead to tumults and to bloodshed. It is too bad that those foolish and mischievous Orange celebrations should be carried on year after year, but it would be confusion worse confounded if the Catholics were to commence acting on the same system. There is, however, this to be said for Mr. Rea's suggestion—that the endeavour to carry out the two sets of celebrations would produce such an intolerable amount of disorder, conflict, bloodshed, and murder, that the Government would have no choice but to come down and suppress both with a strong and impartial hand. This would be to bring the evil "to a head" by way of preliminary to the effecting of a complete cure; and, for all we know, it may be with a view to that end that Mr. Rea put forward his suggestion. But how much better would it not be if the so-called Apprentice Boys would have the wisdom and the grace, and the patriotism, to abandon of their own free will those celebrations, which are the cause of so much anger and strife in the locality, and of such bitterness of feeling throughout the entire country?—*Dublin Nation*.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the state of Westmeath has been issued, and is as follows:—"There is at present existing within the county of Westmeath and certain adjoining portions of the county of Meath and of King's County an unlawful combination and confederacy of a secret nature, generally known by the name of the Ribbon Society."

"That this Ribbon Society has existed for a considerable length of time, and has within the last three years, as compared with those immediately preceding, increased in power and influence."

"That owing to the prevalence of this society, murder and other crimes of the most serious nature have been perpetrated within the district above referred to, and that by reason partly of sympathy with the perpetrators of such crimes, and still more by the terror created by the existence and action of the society, it has been found impossible to obtain evidence on which to bring offenders to justice."

"That such immunity from detection and consequent punishment has had for its result an encouragement to crime, the diffusion of a spirit of lawlessness, and a corresponding decrease of confidence in the power of the law among the peaceful members of the community."

"That this society, originating in a desire on the part of its members to interfere in an unlawful and violent manner in matters relating to the tenure and occupation of land, has extended the sphere of its operations, and more or less prejudicially affects other relations of life."

"That this society has adherents and supporters among the farming classes in the districts, and some sympathizers among a certain class of small traders in the towns, but recruits its ranks chiefly from farm servants and daily labourers; and that these persons are under the control of a few individuals who may be looked upon as the heads of the society, and are alleged to be known as such to the local authorities."

"That the society, besides leading directly to the perpetration of the crimes already mentioned, has infused a feeling of terror into all classes in the district, by reason of which its objects are frequently brought about without any overt act of violence."

"That the Peace Preservation Act, while largely extending the means previously existing for the prevention and detection of crime, and containing for that purpose effective and useful provisions, has not furnished the Executive with all the power necessary to deal with crime of that organized and secret nature which characterizes the district in question."

"That the authorities have endeavored vigorously to carry into effect the existing law, including the Peace Preservation Act; but, owing to the causes referred to, they have rarely been able to make amenable to justice the perpetrators of the crimes, and in no instance any one as a leader or organizer of the Ribbon Society."

From Dublin we have the news that Lord Plunket died on the 19th ultimo at his residence near Bray. He was the third baron, and is succeeded in the title by Hon. and Rev. William C. Plunket. The deceased nobleman was seventy-seven years of age.

Some notices were posted on the morning of the 12th ult. in the island of Achill, threatening two men with death for taking land from which another had been evicted.

Information Wanted of John Hopkins; when last heard of (December 5, 1869) was residing in New Brunswick, North America. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his wife, Sarah Hopkins, 174 Creighton's-lane, Hilltown, Dundee. (American papers please copy.)

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CORK.—On the 12th ult. the Mission of Grace may be said to have been re-established by the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church in honour of St. Piliam, the patron saint of the district. From time immemorial a Catholic priest had his residence in or about Clief; and the ruins of the Old Catholic Chapel, where a late Bishop—Dr. Carruthers—when a young priest, used to officiate, and the house in which he lived, are yet to be seen at Balloch, in the neighbourhood of Drummond Castle. In the year 1746 Dr. Gordon, the last Catholic Bishop who resided in Strathern, died at Thornhill, near Drummond Castle, and his remains lie in the ancient Abbey of Innerpeffry. In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Strain, Bishop of the District, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. Cumming, Pastor of the Mission, assisted by the Rev. A. McDermott and the Rev. J. McGinness

of Dundee. The Very Rev. Father Vaughan, and two Fathers from Kinnoull Monastery, Perth, took part in the ceremony. A considerable concourse of people assembled to witness the proceedings.

The *Daily News* is informed that in consequence of the great annoyance the ex-Emperor Napoleon sustains from Cockney curiosity, he has determined to leave Chislehurst—strict solitude being recommended for the benefit of his health—and is in treaty for renting Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby, Yorkshire, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby, who is going to Queensland.

It is all very well to make light of the Republican demonstrations which are taking place in England, and to proclaim that they are insignificant, and that we English are not like the French, or any other people. We know as a fact that Republican Clubs, after Mr. Bradlaugh's pattern, that is, infidel and communistic, are being formed in all the large towns in England; that the working classes, Land and Labor Leagues, Trades Unions and other Societies, acting in concert with similar organizations on the Continent, are largely on the increase. Last week we had the declaration of Mr. Auberon Herbert, at Nottingham, which was more than "an exhibition of truth." It was a sign of the times. The recent meetings—some of them attended by Members of Parliament—calling for the abolition of the House of Lords and of the Crown; voting for a Republic and the division of property, and declaring that the adoption of their principles would be the only way to avoid "bloodshed"—these are but the expressions by speech of what is taught by the Press and learnt by the people. As sure as the sown seed develops to its proper fruit will these principles of the "modern civilization," with which the *Times* truly says the Pope is "irreconcilably at issue," bear their bitter fruit. If the people, as we are told, may make whatever laws they please, they may as fast as they please break down in England the remaining old bulwarks, which were set up by the old civilization of the Catholic Church, as they have done in France; act upon Lord Amberley's theory of marriage and population; banish the Deity and set up the Goddess of Reason.

THE NEW "DOCTOR" OF THE CHURCH.—His Holiness Pope Pius IX. has just formally conferred the title of "Doctor of the Church" upon St. Alphonsus Liguori, who died in 1787, and was canonized early in the present century. "There are," says Benedict XIV., "doctors in the Church and doctors of the Church; the former are many; the latter belong to few, and these alone the Church addresses and salutes in her Liturgy with the words, 'O Doctor optime, Ecce vobis Sacrae Legum' and allows the Creed to be sung in the Mass of their festivals as in that of Apostles and Evangelists." Indeed it is said that in the 18th century and more of the Christian era this title has been conferred on only 17 learned writers before St. Alphonsus Liguori. Catholic Opinion says that this act of the Holy See had been solicited by no less than 803 Bishops—that is, by a large majority of the episcopate of all countries, and by 25 generals of religious orders, besides theological faculties and chapters. Nothing could more forcibly prove how widespread has become the influence and how great the reputation for sanctity and learning of St. Alphonsus during the 80 years that have elapsed since his death. It is a remarkable proof of the unity of sentiment which pervades the Episcopate of the British Isles, that every Bishop, without exception, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, signed the petition to the Holy See for the Doctorate of St. Alphonsus. It only remains to add that St. Alphonsus was Bishop of St. Agatha, in the Kingdom of Naples, and the founder of the Redemptorist Order of monks, and of the clustered nuns of the same name. His religious, spiritual, and casuistical writings amount to several volumes, including a *Treatise on Christian Perfection, Meditations on the Eternal Truths*; most of these have been translated from the Italian into French, German, and Spanish, and the Redemptorist Fathers in England are busy on an English version of the Saint's collected works.

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York *World* tells of what he saw and heard at the Hyde Park meeting in favour of republicanism. If his sketch comes anything near the truth, nothing could give us a more vivid idea of the hopelessness of republicanism in Britain. Englishmen are not likely to be attracted by such an exhibition as is described in the following terms:—"On a costermonger's barrow a dirty, illiterate fellow, who for the nonce had donned what he called the cap of a doctor of Divinity, made, along with others, a travesty of a religious service. After reading what he called the 'Lesson of the day'—taken from the first Book of Robinson Crusoe—the mock-preacher shut his eyes, crossed his arms on his breast, and exclaimed, 'Let us say:—

'Preacher.—From all red-hot babblers, who would cause us to burn our fingers, common sense defend us!  
'Clerk.—Friends of peace and order save us!  
'P.—From the tender mercies of such pious Kings as the Prussian bully, Minister of War spare us!  
'C.—Spare us we implore thee!  
'P.—And oh! ye silk-aproned gentry, play not too much with the rights of Englishmen, or you will be swept from the floor of St. Stephen's and be compelled to earn an honest living.  
'C.—Look out for squalls, old shawl hats.  
'P.—And oh, Billy Gladstone, return to your duty, as you promised the electors of Greenwich and the whole working classes, or prepare to be sent to the imbecile ward of the nearest union.  
'C.—Look out, Billy, we are not joking.  
'P.—And now may a hot joint and a pot of home brewed grace the tables of all who need it, and all our enemies be vaccinated by Old Nick on both shoulders.  
'C.—So be it."

Nothing was necessary to complete the sketch, but the added conversation with a policeman. "You gentlemen," said the correspondent, "take this matter very coolly."  
"Oh, yes, sir," he replied, "it isn't worth looking at in any other way. If the Government was to stop this gas it might break out in some worse form."

Of course, it might. England may be going to fall, and all that; but such exhibitions won't overturn her, and won't help to increase the number of her Republicans.

The late Republican Demonstration in Hyde Park, although a partial failure because the working-men did not "assemble in their thousands" according to invitation, was, nevertheless, a good specimen of its kind. It is, perhaps, only natural that the demotics of "happy England" should rejoice in the downfall of the French Empire, since Garibaldi, the apostle of liberty, tells them it was "born of lies and corruption," and that they should vainly try to render themselves more grotesque by donning red night-caps in honor of their French "brethren" who are fighting against "the priest-ridden rascals." They were wisely allowed sufficient rope on which to display their folly to universal ridicule. Forbearance is more in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, by which they are enslaved, than would be subjecting them to the corrective logic of the policeman's truncheon.—*Catholic Opinion*.

ONE MORE FICTION.—A paragraph has lately appeared in several journals, giving the description of a casket which it is supposed that the late Duke of Wellington left the Prince Arthur, with directions that it should be opened when his Royal Highness came of age. We have been assured that this story has no foundation whatever, but is the creation of some imaginative brain.—*Times*.

THE BRITISH EXCURSIONIST.—It is stated that on

Good Friday the police found it necessary to direct the removal of a "grand stand" erected at Chislehurst to enable excursionists at a small charge to witness the Emperor Louis Napoleon proceeding to church. With every respect for excursionists, whose refinement of manners is beyond dispute, we must say that this is going a little too far. Public greatness is not a thing to be inspected by flourishing smallness from the top of a van improvised into a grand stand, and greeted with the popping of ginger-beer bottles. It would have served these people perfectly right if they had all been captured, placed in a large cage, and themselves inspected by the ex-Emperor as specimens of British excursionists. To have his footsteps dogged and all his movements watched by a parcel of inquisitive persons who will not even let him perform his devotions in peace must be extremely painful to one who above all others yearns for rest. His different enemies will, at all events, admit that in the treatment he receives from his admirers "his punishment exceeds his offence." "His Majesty wishes for seclusion," remarked a gentleman the other day to an excursionist at Chislehurst, whose gaudy neckcloth formed a pleasing contrast to his unwashed face. "Seclusion be damned!" replied the excursionist: "Hoary! woe! Lumper!" While this good feeling lasts remonstrance is of course useless, but it is evidently no joke for greatness to fall into the hands of a "large-hearted and generous people" like the British.—*Fall Staff Gazette*.

Mr. Cardwell told us lately that with voluntary recruiting for the army we must "take what we can get." A deputy Inspector-General, in telling us what we do get, writes:—"I remember asking an old Kaffir War man, 'What is the use of that but as a soldier? Do you suppose you could ever get him to the banks of the Keen?' The reply was, 'Lord! no, sir; we should have him in a round-side ditch long before we got that length.' Such recruits are with difficulty got through their drill. They drink to keep up their strength, they get palpitation of the heart, they are shipped off, say to the Mediterranean or India, either die like flies or get invalided after a year or so, stay best part of another year in hospital, and are then discharged penniless to give the service a bad name for and wide." With an army so composed, discretion is the better part of valour, and "selfish isolation" most commendable as a national policy.

Mr. Miall, member for Bradford, brought up in the House of Commons his long promised bill for the disestablishment of the Church of England. Government oppose the measure, and on a division a majority of 285 damned the resolution.

## UNITED STATES.

THE TREATY.—THE VARIOUS PROVISIONS.—WASHINGTON, May 8.—The *National Republican* of tomorrow will contain the following, which is official:—

The treaty is to be known as the Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

A tribunal of arbitration is constituted, to consist of five arbitrators, one appointed by Great Britain, and the other three each by a designated Sovereign State of Europe or America.

This tribunal may either award damages in detail or in gross, at its discretion; or it may refer this duty to a Board of Assessors sitting in the United States, who shall report from time to time, with payment to be made accordingly, and in the generous spirit of a power concessions of its name and of its greatness, and of its capacity to speak as well as to act independently and rightfully at all times.

For adjudication of all other claims against Great Britain or of Great Britain against the United States, from 14th April, 1861, to 30th April, 1865, an ordinary mixed commission is provided, to sit at Washington, with an umpire to be nominated, if necessary, by a designated friendly power.

The same great idea of international Commission through the intervention of friendly powers, and the same spirit of cordial but self-respected amity, pervade the stipulations of the treaty in regard to differences which are purely American. Foremost among them is the question of sea fisheries on the coasts of the British possessions, as to which it is agreed that in addition to the liberty already secured to them by the treaty of 1818 the fisheries of the United States have the liberty to sea fish on the sea coast and shores and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward Island, and of the Islands adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon such coasts, shores and Islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, subject of course in this respect to the local rights of private property; and the same liberty is granted to British subjects on the Eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States north of the 39th parallel of latitude. This liberty is not to include on either side shell-fish, or the salmon and shad fisheries, or other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers.

It is further agreed that fish of all kinds except fish of the inland lakes and their rivers, and except fish preserved in oil, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward Island, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty.

It is asserted by the British Government but not admitted by the United States, that the privileges accorded to citizens of the United States are of greater value than those accorded to the subjects of Great Britain; and to prevent or avoid controversy on this point, it is agreed that a mixed Commission with an umpire to be appointed by a designated friendly power shall determine whether any compensation for such privileges, and if so how much, ought to be paid by the United States.

Next come various questions of navigation and commercial transit, which are disposed of by declaring the navigation of the river St. Lawrence and the rivers Ynch, Porcupine and Stillene forever free and open to the citizens or subjects of both countries, and providing for equal use of the Welland and St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on the one hand, and Lake Michigan and St. Clair Plats Canal on the other, by providing for the free transit of merchandise to and fro as well in the British possessions as in the United States, and abolishing the Provincial export duty on American lumber on the River St. John. All these provisions concerning the fisheries and the commercial transit are of course made contingent upon their being approved by the Congress of the United States, the British Parliament, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edwards Island.

Of the pending subjects of controversy between the two governments there remains to be considered the question of the North West boundary. This question having once been reported on by a mixed commission, that for the survey of a line, the United States are not content to refer to another such commission, nor has it been deemed convenient even though such tribunal be appointed by a friend sovereign power instead of this; it has been agreed by the present treaty to submit the question directly to a neutral power, and the Emperor of Germany has been selected for that purpose.

A fashionable but ignorant lady of St. Louis wanted a costly camel's hair shawl, but her husband got her a cheap imitation article. On examining it, she found the name of the manufacturer on one corner, and wanted to know what that was. "That," said her husband, "oh, that's the name of the camel of whose hair the shawl was made." The wife takes great pride in her shawl, and has no doubt of its genuineness.