THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -DECEMBER 1, 1865.

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THE MARRIAGE LAW . - The recent trial for bigamy in this city-sereport of which appears in our columns - will, we trust, fix the attention of our legislators once again on the scandalous state of the law affecting the marriages of Catholics and Protestants in Ireland. Immediately after the Yelverton trial, while the public mind was still shocked and excited by the endeavour of the defendant to shield his conduct under that iniquitous law, there was promise that the immoral and mischievous enactment would not be suffered much longer to disgrace the statute-book. But since then the question seems to have been sinking into oblivion. The law stands, holding out still to the unprincipled its opportunities of wrong doing, threatening the peace of families, and insulting the Catholics of Ireland; the law stands, declaring that a marriage by a Catholic priest between two persons, either of whom has been a pro-fessing Protestant within the twelve months preceding the ceremony, is invalid, and that the clergymau solemnising it is liable to a heavy penalty. But we trust that the coming session of Parliament will not be far advanced when that remnant of a persecuting code will be reckoned among the things that were. We have the more hope of such a reform, as the late trial and the remarks of the judge who presided on the occasion have brought the subject again into notoriety and given it a claim on the attention of the Legislature which it would be criminal to disregard.

In the present case, it would appear that a knowledge of the law on the part of the culprit was one of his inducements to commit the offence. This fellow, a scoundrel named Thomas Fannin, was proved in evidence to have been married as a Protestant to a woman named Maryanne Stewart, in the Protestant Church of St. Peter's, Dublin, on the 4th of October, 1858. And on the 23rd of last April he was married in Saint Andrew's Catholic Ohurch, Westland-row, by the Rev. Mr. Barry, C.C., to a woman named Catherine Brien, his former wife being still living. Facuin, whom Catherine Brien had known for about six months, had represented himself to her as unmarried and a Catholic, and in the belief that such representation was correct, he was m rried by the Catholic clergyman, after banns for the parties had been duly called three times in the Church. When put on his trial for this crime, Fannin's defence was simply that as he was in fact a Protestant at the time of the second marriage, which was celebrated by a Ponish priest, there was, in law, no marriage at all, and, as there was no marriage, there could be no bigamy! Fortunately, however, for the interests of justice, counsel for the prosecution was able to refer to precedents which showed that where the prisoner had represented himself a Catholic, he, notwithstanding that the marriage remained null and void in law, subjected himself to the penalty of big amy. Guided by these facts, the jury had no diffi-culty in bringing in a verdict against Fannin; whereupon the judge, to the immense astonishmennt of the prisoner, passed upon him a sentence of five years' penal servitude. Mr. Fannin, it was plain, had been relying upon 'the laws of his country' to enable him to do wrong; the laws of his country, indeed, afforded him very great facilities for so doing; but he, to some extent miscalculated their scope. He presumed rather too much on the privileges legalised to him by his Protestantism. But it is manifest that the law, conceived in a spirit of persecution towards Catholics, and intended for their insult and injury, is the chief criminal in such cases. What can be more cruel and unjust than the enactment that marriages in the Catholic Church, if either of the contracting parties has been a Protestant within twelve mouths. can at any moment be treated as null and void, upsetting the arrangements of property if such there be in those cases, and rendering the children illegitimate. That the only principle in this piece of legisation is the principle of bigotry, is evident from the act that no such stipulation exists concerning the faith of persons who may have their marriages performed according to the ceremonial of the Protestant Church. The Irish Catholic members of Parliament will be but poorly discharging their duty if a reform of the Marriage Laws is not one of the subjects carliest pressed by them on the consideration of the new House of Commons.-Nation.

At a meeting of the Friends' Institute, Mr John Gough read ac essay on peat and its products, which contained the following information about the bogs of Ireland :-

There are nearly three million acres of the surface of Ireland covered with bog, 5et of this only about 1,250,000 is sufficiently deep to justify the outlay of capital is converting it into fuel on a large scale. But besides this, there are about half a mi!lion acres of mountain bog where very hard black turf may be found. This bog may be profitably utilized by farmers in the neighbourhood of each; and, although it is difficult to carry the peat when made from such places, it is of so good a quality as to be worth all the cost and trouble. In the two great belts running through, one from Sligo to Howth, and the other from from Wicklow to Galway, there is material enough for a period far too long to be looked forward to with fear of the supply running out, however great may be the enterprise in the utlization of the bog."

A correspondent of the Ulster Observer (Ardamament sustained in Armagh by Oatholies - who are always set aside from serving on juries. He writes : Permit me to bring under the notice of your readers two cases which occurred at the late Armagh assizes. I would consider myself a degraded Carbolic, indeed were I to allow them to pass unnoticed. At the Armagh Summer assizes, a man named Kearney, a Catholic, was tried for assaulting or waylaying a Protestant. — The jury panel was called over. Oa tholic after Catholic, as he answered to his name, was ordered to stand aside by the Crown One of the Catholics thus challenged, more bold than the rest, went up to the judge and said: -'My lord, on what grounds am I objected to?' The judge replied: The Crown is merely exercising its privilege. Here now are a few more incontrovertable facts. John Combine, a Catholic, was tried at the last Armagh jury. Three or four Annughmore men (all Catholics) were also tried and convicted by an exclusively Protestant jury at the same assizes. At both trials Catholic jurors were objected to, and ordered to stand aside by the Crown.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT. - A bitter foud exists between the O'Connell Monument Committee and the Associated Trades of Dublin, a powerful local body, as to the design of a statue to O'Connell, to be erected in the city (for which no less a sum than £10,000 has been aubscribed), and as to the sculptor to be selected to execute the work. At a meeting held on the 4th of October, the committee resolved that Mr Foley should be entrusted with the task; but this sending of £10,000 out of the country' displeased the trades and they have just endeavoured, at a meeting of the committee, upon which they have their nominees, and to which the public were admitted as auditors, to force a rescindment of the resolution, and the selection of native artists. The result, after a scene of extraordinary recrimination and confusion, was the breaking up of the meeting in tumult, The committee intend, it would appear, to wait for three months before meeting again, in the hope that in the meantime a quarrel may be arranged which threatens to prevent the carrying out of the design.

EMPLOYMENT IN CORK. - The fabrics manufactured by Messra Sooth and Fox, Down Clothing Manufacturers, of this city, are in such great demand that they cannot meet their orders. Messrs Booth and Fox already employ over 650 people, and many of them at high wages. They believe that they will soon have over 1,000 hands employed. Their productions, made by Cork hands, stood so prominently in the Dublin Exhibition, that it proves that manufactories wil' flourish in the South of Ireland as well as in the North of !reland, in England, or Scotland.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON. -On Tuesday week | and with a good resolution to dedicate their next bout midday, a farmer named Meagher, residing at Ballymoreen, within a half mile of Littleton, was terrified by a shock which his house received. He immediately went into the yard to try and discover the cause when, to his astonishment, he heard a whizzing in the air, more violent than if an Amstrong gun had been discharged close to him. This was accompanied by a strong wind, and passed over the house in the direction of the village. On further inquiry it was found that several large trees had been torn asunder, while others were stripped of their branches, and bushes made a regular clearance of before the terrific sweep. Beyond this no injury was done. It was quite evident, that although the extraordinary behind it to lead one to believe that it was similar to the iron stone found buried in the earth a short time since at Cashel .- Limerick Southern Chronicle.

We are very glad to learn, on the authority of mercantile gentlemen of long experience in Limerick that trade and business in general have never been in a better condition in the city since the period of the famine years than they are at present .-Limerick Reporter.

Of the local crops and late weather the Sligo Independant says: - The weather during the week has been of a very changeable character, the heavy falls of rain having been frequent. The in-gathering of the potatoes has, however, been so generally proceeded with that little remains to be done in this respect The crop, as we have had occasion to observe before, is far above the average, and the blight does not appear to have spread to any great extent. The price in the market ranges from 10d to 1s. per peck. The green crops have a favourable appearance.

ASIATIC CHOLEKA. - Fulal Case in Ballymena Workouse. -On Monday last it was remoured throughout Ballymena that a death from Asiatic cholers had occurred in the union workhouse on the preceding day. We felt it our duty to make inquiry as to the facts from the party best qualified to give reliable information upon the subject. In answer to our application the following official statement, dated Thursday last, has been forwarded to us, under the hand of Abraham Kidd, Esq., M.D , Medical Officer of Union Workhouse. About ten o'clock on the morning of Saturday last I was called to attend a case of sudden illness in the and found that one of the inmates, a boy about :welve years of age named M'Auley, had become suddenly ill a short time previously, and had been removed to the infirmary of the institution. On examination, I found him labouring under a clearly defined attack of Asiatic cholera. His pulse was imperceptible, and he was in a state of collapse. His debility was extreme; he complained of cramps in the limbs and abdomen; and, previous to my arrival, but not afterwards, he had comiting and purging. His mother assisted in attendance upon him. I administered a large quantity of stimutants, ordered suitable food, and warm applications to the surface of his body, with other appropriate remedies. He never rallied, and his death occurred at half-past one o'clock of the same day, after an illness not exceeding seven or sight hours. I have had extensive experience in the treatment of Asiatic cholera at the time of its last and former visit to this country, and I have not the slightest doubt that the present was a marked case of , exhibiting every symptom necessary to an identicution of the malady. On the following day I was called to attend another boy, an inmate of the workhouse, who had become ill. On examination I found that the case was only a severe attack of diarrhœs, and under proper treatment he recovered. No other case has occurred, and the general health of the workhouse inmates I consider as good.—Abraham Kidd, M.D.' We are happy to state that up to the time at which our paper was sent to press, no other cases of similar illness has been reported in this town or neighbourhood, and the general health of the community is unusually good. — Ballymena Gboenver.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHRISTIAN CHILDREN OF ENGLAND. - There are in England thousands of well-intentioned, good-natured, and charitable people, who meet year after year in Exeter Hall, and month after month in their own villages to sympathise with the benighted and forlorn beathen in Asia, Africa, and America .-Worthy females go forth from house to house collecting-a gessipping old Dorcass work-no end of useful and useless things, from embroidered braces to babies frocks, to fill up a missionary basket that is to be sold for the benefit of the Red Indian, the Chinaman, the Senoy, or the Negro; and even little children in Sunday School are taught that to drop their lollypop money into the mission box is the highest act of virtue. And, coming nearer home, they take pity, too, on the poor benighted Irishman, whose Popery they look upon as a shade or two worse thad heathenism, and they subscribesfor the support of missionaries who are sent over to enlighten and evangelize him. Reports are published-sent, of course, by the men who receive and spend the money—and if here and there the missionary can subsidize a few beathens, or persuade an Irishman to look at a tract, the subscribers are contented, and canus') bitterly but foreibly complains of the treat- the hundreds of thousands of pounds still flow annually in. Now, would it not be much better if these good people would look a little nearer home, and open their eyes to the heathenism of their own fellow countrymen, of the poor children, especially, who work in our factories? If they would but read the report of the Children's Employment Commission they would soon see there is a great work of charity to be done at home as there is abroad, and that there is as much heathenism in England as in China or Abyssinia. Amongst the children who were examined by the Commissioners, one, when questioned about Queen Victoria, answered, 'Have heard the name on't; can't tell what it means;' and he had not heard of the Testament, the Gospel, or Jesus Christ. Another had beard of Our Lord's name, but could not tell much about him. 'He warn't killed, but. died like other people.' 'He was alive again, but I assizes, and found guilty by an exclusive Protestant can't say if he is now.' Another supposed 'Christ was a man. He was a father, and teached 'em-to read out of a Bible.' Another boy said, 'The Garden of Eden is a place where men goes and eats of a tree. It wasn't any particular man. . . God made man and man made woman.' And some years since, when the same Commission was examining the children employed in the mines, they found scarcely any of them who knew even the name of Jesus. Christ they knew, but simply as a word of blasphemy; and, when asked who He was, the almost invariable answer was ' Don't know; He don't work in our pit; or, 'He don't live nowhere here, about.' There is a verse of a hymn which respect. able children in Sunday frocks and clean pinafores a e taught to sing by their teachers, which would sound very appropriate, if sung by a chorus of these factory and mining children:

" I thank the goodness and the grace That on my birth have smiled And made me in this Christian land A happy English child.'

We can well imagine the feelings of self-complacency with which the neat and smartly dressed little girl chirps forth this laudation of herself and her own favored state, and the sturdy contempt for all other people with which it imbues her little brother. After refreshing themselves with this little piece of egotism, they listen demurely to the account of heathens and pagans, and the work of good missionaries amongst them; then they receive, if they have been very good children, a little book, which tells them a story (literally) of an Indian, or Chinaman, or Turk, who was converted by receiving a Testament from the missionary's wife; or of an Irishman in the wilds of Connemara who had taken soup and salvation from the Bible reader. And so they go home to their Sunday tea under the impression that vogue cases of intanity have augmented twenty-five there are no Pagan or Heathen children in England, | per cent.

halfpenny to the benighted Pagan. How they would open their eyes if they were told that children as young as themselves, born like themselves in this Christian land,' were as ignorant of all matters of religion as the most benighted Pagan, and had very little reason to thank their stars for having their lot cast in the mine or factory counties. When will this folly cease?—when will the good women of England cease to send 'flannel jackets and moral pockethandkerchiefs' to the Indians, and fill the pockets of a set of men whose only work is to write reports of fictitious conversations, and turn their hearts to their own flesh and blood, living at their very doors in the most degraded state of ignorance and inphenomenon passed close to the earth, it left no trace | fidelity? When will they learn to devote those energies that are now so utterly squandered and wasted to a work that would bear good and solid fruit, the harvest of which they might see with their own eyes and gather in with their own hands?-Never, so long as they continue to be the dupes of In the spring quarter 114,328 married. In the sum-Foreign Missionary Societies, of Missions to the Chinese and the Irish,' and of those inumerable associations whose whose work is begging and printing in England, and spending in waste abroad.— They work and beg and importune for some foreign Missionary Society. By their means some hundred thousands of pounds are annually collected. But how is the money spent? In paying missionaries, who go abroad with their wives and families, and send home in return for their salary an annual report, the truth or falsehood of which they have no means of testing. And why, we ask, do not these men who profess to be so surious for the heathen abroad look at the heathen at home? There is a very good reason, and it is this. When they go to foreign countries there is no one to supervise them or test their work. They may do exactly as they please; and, provided they can send a specious report, their salary is certain. Moreover, they are able to turn an honest penny in many other ways, and occasionally shine forth as the most acute and successful of merchants, and the most extensive agriculturists .-Whereas at home, they would have to work and to work hard. Glass factories are hotter than Calcutta, and Timbuctoo is more pleasant than a coal mine. Their work at home would be tested, not by their own words, but its actual results, which could nothing else, a substitute for much idle romance and be seen and judged by their paymasters, and if that Ballymena Workhouse. I attended immediately, result were not found satisfactory, payment might cease. So it is far more convenient to shut their eyes and blind those of their supporters to the state of the Pagan at home, and to become the agents for squandering millions of money on the Pagan abroad. -London Universe. LORD PALMERSTON AT SCHOOL AND COLLEGE. - Of

his old school fellows at Harrow but very few remain. We can count only three-Sir Adolphus J. Dalrymple, the Earl of Lonsdale, and Earl Onslow, though possibly one or two more may be still slive. He is reported to have been a merry, genial, goodhumored boy, with a fair complexion and curly hair, and to have been a general favorite among his achoofellows. It is well known that among these he was able to reckon Lords Aberdeen, Ripon, and Byron, and Sir Robert Peel; but, beyond this fact, little is known of his school life. Our readers, therefore, may be interested at learning, on the authority of an old Harrovian, that Heury Temple... for that was the name which he then bore-liked Peel (who was considerably his junior) very much and, to use the schoolboy phrase, 'got on with him' very well Byron, on the other hand, who must have been also lower in the school than himself, he could not endure, but thought him sentimental, conceited, and insincere. The boy to whom he is said to have been 'fag' was Henry Law, who, having been long vicar of Standon, Herts, died at Bath a few years since, and whose son, Mr. William Law, was for some time Lord Palmerston's secretary. Any visitor who cares to enter the great schoolesom at Harrow may see his name, 'Temple,' with the date 1800' carved by his own hand on the same panel with those of Byron and Peel; and the writer of these lines has seen his Lordship, within the last few years pointing out his name with pride and pleasure to friends who have gone down with him to Harrow as visitors to the school. Authentic reminiscences of his University days are rare and scanty; but those who knew his contemporaries at St. John's say that, as an undergraduate, he passed for a man of considerable ability, though it was never augured by his most sanguine friends that he would rise, like Pitt and Cauning, to the highest posts. He was lively, high spirited, and as full of fun as a schoolboy, and no bed hand with his fists, as many a bargee' on the banks of the Cam, long since passed away, could have testified. His tutor at St John's it should be added, was Dr. Wood, afterwards head of that college and Dean of Ely; and it should be mentioned to Lord Palmerston's credit that, although he did not seek University honors, he showed such mathematical powers that, in spire of his not being a reading man, he took a high place in the college examinations. In after life, when he went down from time to time to Cambridge as member for the University, he was remarkable for his good humor, tact, and kindness, and entire freedom from all affectation, humbug, and pomposity; but even then none of his friends dreamed that he would make good running in the race for the premiership; and it was thought rather a good joke than otherwise for the Combination Room of his college when one of the Fellows, returning from town during a Parliamentary crisis some thirty five years ago, brought it down as a piece of club news that there was rumor it the west end that Palmerston was likely to become Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. - Once a Week

We have another instance of how 'Dowb' is taken are of in the Church Establishment. The Rev. Robt. Moore died the other day, leaving the enormous sum of £250,000, gathered from a grateful country thus: He was the third son of Dr. Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. He stood at the head of the list of cannone of Canterbury, being appointed thereto in 1804. He was Rector of Hunton since 1802, and of Latchingdon from 1804. The joint incomes of these two livings were returned at £1,400 per annum, that of the canonry averaging a like sum. He was also for a long period a principal registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury-a sinecure appointment, per-formed by deputy; and upon the formation of the Probate Court has received a compensation pension

of £8,000 per annum. - Ulster Observer. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. - The London Times says that it is impossible for the American Government to ahandon the claims for the depredations of the Alabama, but it is quite possible for a government to yield nothing, yet do nothing. We must prepare to be told that the U.S. will abate no jot of its debts, and will reserve the right of enforcing them; but still when the temper of the people is calmed - when commerce has had time to renew the links which bind the two nations together - when the memories of war fade into the past-there will be little disposition to dwell on the unfortunate but inevitable casualties.

The London Daily News confidently dismisses the supposition that the Alabama claims can become a direct cause of war between the two countries, but it trusts that something will be done to bring the dispute to an early practicable settlement, for it is one which can in no other way be disposed of. It would be an eternal disgrace if both Governments should confess themselves unabled to find any but a violent solution of their deficiencies; but there is a state of nominal peace which has many of the disadvantages of war.

'ir.'-If England is ever dependent on America for coal it would require about 1,200 colliers of the size of the Great Eastern to maintain their present supplies only.

A report presented to the London Academy of

On deducting the Deaths from the Births it is found that the natural increase of the population in England in the 92 days of the summer quarter . was 68,238 or 742 daily. That natural increase, however, suffers a serious and no doubt advantageous diminution. About 19,256 emigrants of English origin sailed in those 92 days from the ports sof the United Kingdom under the inspection of the emigration officers. This is an average of 209 English emigrants. In round numbers, it leaves the actual increase of the English

population 50,000 on the quarser. Practically, for all statistical purposes, England, Scotland, and Ireland are one. The population is always moving from one part to the other; our large towns are continually recruited from Iteland and other distant provinces, and emigration, in a large proportion of cases, is preceded by a migration. So the results for the United Kingdom are the most important of those before us. It appears they differ in a very slight degree from those for England alone. mer quarter there were registered 243,119 births, 148 167 deaths, making the natural recorded increase of population in 92 days 94,952, or 1,032 daily. This last figure is one worth fixing on the memory, as it is easily worked into calculations for a series of years. It must, however, be corrected by the emigration, which, from the British Isles, and exclusive of foreeigners, has been 53,564. Makidg all due allowances the actual increase has been about 506 daily. The estimated population of the Isles is this year 29,772, 294, or in round numbers thirty millions; and it apappears that we are actually increasing at about the rate of two millions in ten years. Even this is a satisfactory increase compared with that of some Continental countries; but it is in the face of a still larger emigration. We give day by day a greater proportion of our daily increase to our colonies and to the United States than we keep at home. As we have said, 506 stay at home, but 582 wing their flight to other shores to swell the great British family all over the world. There can be no material mistake in these figures. This is not an oratorical declamation or a philosophical discussion about dispersions, hordes, swarms, human currents, northern bives, and all the other generalities of gone-by literature. This is a plain story of figures and facts, and, if good for foolish if not dangerous illusions. - Times.

PRESENTERIAN HYPOCRISY .- The 'Protestant Institute' of Edinburgh is a politico-religious association, established with the avowed purpose of agitating for the repeal of Catholic Emancipation, and also for that of circulating books and tracts tilled with calumnies and blasphemies against Catholicism .-Of course, like all other Puritanical humbugs, it upholds the Pharisaism of what it calls 'Sabbath Observance,' and one of its recent publications is enti-tled the 'Statistics of Sunday Desecration.' Well, see how these pattern zealots themselves observe the Sabbath. A writer in the Scotsman of Wednesday lets the cat out of the bag. The letter is as fol-

SUNDAY IN THE PROTESTANT INSTITUTE.

Edinburgh, Oct. 30, 1865.

Sir,-Happening to live in close proximity to the offices of the Protestant Institute, and knowing that the directors of that society are men who profess great zeal for literal obedience to the Fourth Commandment, I have been much exercised in my mind

by certain symptoms and incidents. Immediately behind the offices is a small building. used as a printing office, and it would appear that the pressure in this department is so great as to require the printer to work night and day, Sunday and Saturday alike. On more than one Saturday night we have seen this shop lighted up long after midnight, what was going on inside being concealed as far as possible from those outside by an old cloth of some kind nailed over as much of the window as its scanty dimensions would cover. Had this been all should not have troubled you with this letter; but yesterday, when about to leave for church, my attention was attracted to the printing house by the smoke of the chimney - which, by the way, is a great nuisance-and on looking out, the blind being now removed to admit the daylight, we saw a man busy folding sheets, which had evidently just been printed with as much composure as if it had been Saturday instead of Sabbath forencon. In the evening the workshop was again lighted up, and the window covered up in the usual manner.

What the nature of this Sunday work may be I have no means of knowing; possibly the statistics of Sunday desecration which the secretary informs the public by advertisement may be had on applicathe public by severing the public by severing the severin

The Times lately quoted the words of some emient Scotchman, who said that his countrymen were the most priest ridden people in Europe.'-

The same number of the Scotsman contains an account of proceedings in some of the Kirk Presbyteries, issuing in the ejection from 'Church membership of several respectable railway officials - consistent Presbyterians, but who had offended their minister-tyrants by peforming some duties on the line necessary for the safety of the Sunday trains that have lately begun to be run out of Edinburgh and Glasgow, in defiance of the white-chokered authorities. Excommunication amongst Scotch Presbyterians, still means social exclusion and temporal ruin, The Presbyteries, however, have overshot the mark. They have created by their vigor and hypocrisy, combined such a re-actionary movement against themselves, and against Sunday observance altoge ther, as bids fair to revolutionise Scottish manners in the other extreme, and to end in the abolition of what is almost the last remaining relic of external Christianity amongst the hard-headed worldlings of North Britain.

The cattle plague is said to be on the decline, and furnished to the Royal Commission, show that the attack has hitherto been confined to 14,000 animals. of which the enormous proportion of 12,000 - sixsevenths - perished either by succumbing to the disease or by the poll-axe. Only 70 i cures have been registered

On Monday, Dr. Hardwick, the deputy coroner for Middlesex, held three inquests on the bodies of infants who appeared to have been murdered. The coroner said it was a singular fact that in all three cases the bodies were found lying on door steps.

The Yelverton marriage case is likely to come before the public again on the meeting of Parliamentan appeal to the house of Lords having been duly lodged on behal' of Mrs. Yelverton, against the late judgment of the mejority of the Court of Ses-

The Shenandoah has been handed over to the American Consul, and will be sent to New York .-The Captain and all the crew were unconditionally released.

A Cumous Bequest. - The following notice was lately posted on the doors of the parish church at Holsworthy, Devon; — Extract from the will of the late Rev. Thomas Meyrick; — I give and bequeath the sum of £100. in trust to pay the dividends annually to the churchwardens of the parish of Holaworthy, who shall openly give £2 10s. to the young single woman resident in that parish who is under 30 years of age and generally esteemed by the young as the most deserving and the most handsome and most noted for her quietness and attendance at church; and on the next day shall openly give the remainder age, and noted for the like virtues and not receiving parochial relief.' The churchwardens will be glad to the 19th inst.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL .- According to the official returns of the Government emigration officials at Liverpool yesterday, it appears a large, and indeed sudden increase has taken place within the past month in the exodus from the port. It appears that during the month just ended there sailed from Liverpool to the United States, 'under Act,' 25 ships, with 798 cabin and 7,518 steerage passengers, of whom 2,096 were English, 117 Scotch, 3,184 Irish, and 2,120 foreigners; to Canada, five ships, with 113 cabin and 1,886 steerage passengers, of whom 539 were English, 387 Irish, 17 Scotch, and 143 other countries. To Victoria, there were two ships, with 47 cabin and 517 steerage passengers, of whom 201 were English, 35 Scotch, 267 Irish, and 16 of other countries; making a total of 32 ships, with 958 cabin and 9,121 steerage passengers.

In the most perfect Constitution, and certainly in the most popular, there will always be a majority of men looking about for someboly to attach themselve to, to sell themselves to, it need be, to swear by, to be their lord and master. If it is not a Peer, or a reat landowner, or some notable of that sort, it will be the head of a party, from whom not only guidance but more substantial advantages are to be expected. It is the self-imposed slavery of the masses and their spontaneous corruption that constitute the real impediment in the way of Parliamentary Reform. When the Reformer has delivered platitudes by the hour in favor of abstract rights, he knows well that the actual men before him, in concrete reality, are not capable of using Constitutional power in a respectable manner. Could we suppose a better class of men arising - human nature so improved, the standard so raised, and great examples so appreciated—then we feel sure that it would be absolutely impossible for one half of the country todeny rights to the other half .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

Spirit of the Prople of the South. - They are returning to civil pursuits, repairing their railroads, rebuilding their cities and country dwellings, and adapting their laws to the new labor system the war has brought upon them. They are also providing: means of relief for their widows and orphans and the disabled reterans the war has made; and, in imitation of the North, they are building monuments in honor of their heroic dead who fell in battle, and to perpetuate their memory while time shall last. Her statesmen and her divines admit, with regret, their failure to escape, through an independent republic, from the annoying interference in their domestic affairs, of the intermeddling abolitionists of the North, and assert, with the lofty jet chastened spirit of the martyr, that they have fallen in a light into which they were provoked by the Abolition Republicans of the North to save their self-respect and honor. This is the way they express themselves .--Clarkesville (Tonn) Chronicle.

SMUGGLING AT DETROIT.-From \$5,000 to \$10,000 Worth of Goods Smuggled Daily .- An adjourned meeting of the merchants and business men of Detroit most interested in the breaking up of the immense traffic in smuggled goods across the Canadian border there, was held at the Young Men's Christian. Association Reading room, on Thursday, Mr. J. W.-Nail, presiding. A series of resolutions condemna-tory of the illegal traffic were read and adopted.— Some discussion ensued, during the course of it was stated that while every other business in the city was flourishing, that of the dry goods morchants was extremely low, and having made investi-gation, it had been found that from \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth of goods were brought daily from Canada without paying duty. A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of customs as to the best meens of putting an end to the smuggling. The mover of the committee also desired that attention should be drawn to the lax manner in which emugglers were dealt with, stating that a great many vere let oil without punishment or even arrest, and the only loss or inconvenience suffered was in being deprived of goods found upon their pers ns. Mr. Brown, Assistant United States District Attorney, stated that merchants of Detroit lost their trade be cause dry goods, laces, ribbons, &c., smuggled across the river, were worn by the highest circles, and appeared upon the most fashionable avenues and streets of the city. As to complaints of the law not being inflicted with due severity, one person had lately been sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and to imprisonment for thirteen months, but was pardoned upon the petition of some of the principal business men of the city. Another had been fixed \$400 for smuggling at Port Sanilac, and that the Grand Jury; n Detroit, had already found indictments for smuggling.

A nice little quarrel has broken out between the Editor of the New York Times and the leader of the Fenians in New York Mr. Raymond recently very truly called them "a set of scamps in idleness, no-toriety and patent leather boots," and refuses to retract the expression, whereupon Magnus O'Mahony challenges him to mortal combat- pistols and coffee for two'-and brands bim as a coward and ' no gentleman, because he refuses to go out with him.— There is no honour to be gained, Mr. Raymond evi-dently thinks, in fighting with a sweep. The fellowing is the article from the Times, the O'Mahony complained of :-

Fenian Imposture. - Hundreds and probably thousands of poor, honest, unsuspecting Irish, living in the unsophisticated sections of this country, bave been cajoled into making remittances to the managers of the Order here and elsewhere-not one tithe of which, they may depend on it, are used for any other purpose than maintaining a set of scamps in idleness. Stories come to us of remittances of Fepian funds to Ireland. Most of these stories are doubtless intended to show that the contributions received are actually expended for some revolutionary and. Even if an honest share of the funds were has not, after all, been near so destructive as had sent to Ireland, the result would apparently be been represented. The statistics of the epidemic, as merely to send a tew more ill advised young people sent to Ireland, the result would apparently be to jail. But we do not believe that the money is used for any other purpose than getting notoriety and patent leather boots for a set of idlers in this country. It is really time that those who are in a position to advise the unsophisticated people in the rural districts as to the real nature of the Fenian swindle, should do so. It is a crime to bolster up the concern even as a joke. The clergy, on whose ministrations the Irish Americans chiefly depend, areprobably doing their best to stop the swindle. But every one who wishes well to Ireland and her peopla should lend a hand in exposing what is really an unmitigated imposture .- Times Editorial Nov. 14. The New York I mes states that 'no jury drawnin the ordinary way' would convict Mr. Davis.

The Times' special says the estimate for maintaining the army for the ensuing year on the present peace footing is thirty-three million dollars. There is enough war material on hand to equip a million men, or to maintain the present force for a year on war footing.

A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition of divorce in the court on the ground that her husbandwas a confounded fool. The Judge, who was an old bacbelor, wouldn't admit the plea, because every, man would be liable to the same imputation who gets

THE DIFFERENCE, SUGAR, CORN, &c. - A letter from New Orleans, Oct. 29, asks: Arc you aware of what the people of the United States are now paying to foreigners for what they need to get from their own countrymen and their own soil? The answer

'In 1859, we furnished you twenty-five millions of of the dividend to any spinster not under 60 years of dollars worth of sugar, at five and six cents a pound: -the best sugar, too, in the world. For that sugar you are now paying the slaveholders of Cuba and Medicine states that since 'spiritualism' came in receive the names of any persons who consider them Brazil one hundred millions of dollars; and this sum, vogue cases of intentity have augmented twenty-five selves entitled to either of the above bounties before except a very small amount paid in exports, has to-Brazil one hundred millions of dollars; and this sum, be paid in gold.