

plead. Mr. Bonnell then looked grave—and then pained—and then impatient, and Father Mick's eyes filled; and, finally, Mr. Bonnell began to plead in his turn, and poor Father Mick appeared conquered at last. But he looked troubled, and sat down, covering his face with his hands.

Mr. Boyce having been duly sworn, declared that he was an auctioneer, (that he belonged to the city of —) He was sitting in his office of an evening one month since, when a venerable-looking old gentleman presented himself, who appeared both fatigued and excited. He begged the old gentleman to sit down, but his visitor declined; he had to travel a good distance, he said, and he added that he did not feel at all weary. The old gentleman seemed much affected when he opened his business; he said that all he had economised during his life was his little books, but an imperative necessity demanded a sacrifice of them; he came, he said, to sell them. The witness then went on to detail how he found it necessary to go all the way to the old gentleman's house to examine the library. He travelled with him for that purpose over sixty miles; he found many rare books which would not bring a third of their value, and some large works that unless by private sale would be flung away.

'Well,' said the counsel, 'what did the old man say when you told him the loss he should undergo?' 'He looked at the books, and said it was a pity—they had been his comfort, he said.'

'What was the sacrifice to amount to?' 'A full two-thirds of the value.' 'And he was satisfied?' 'He said they should be sold.' 'Why—did he say?' 'Because he should defend his neighbor's child from scandal.'

'Who was his neighbour's child—did he tell you?' 'Yes—Mr. Gerald Moore. The old gentleman said he had nursed Mr. Moore upon his knee—that he had taught him his little Christian doctrine—that Mr. Moore had knelt beside him and prayed to God at the same altar with him, and was as a son to him. 'Oh, yes,' the old gentleman said, continued the witness, 'Oh, yes, sell them all, sir,' he said, 'every one.'

'Who was this good old gentleman?' demanded the counsel. 'The auctioneer looked over towards the dear old Father Mick, and the eyes of the court were turned upon his silvery locks, and Gerald Moore's eyes were brimful of tears—'

'Tears have a quality of manhood in them, When shed—'

as Gerald shed them, as the auctioneer answered, 'It is the gentleman beside you, Father Quinlivan, Mr. Moore's parish priest.'

'And the money?' 'The money I handed to the agent for the defence.' 'Thank you.'

'A desolate home is Mr. Quinlivan's without his books,' remarked the judge, 'but the act was a noble one.'

'I hope Mr. Solicitor-General is satisfied of the manner in which we obtained the means for our defence,' observed Mr. Bonnell, in a low, grave voice. The solicitor was whirling his eye-glass round the forefinger of his left hand, but made no answer. Mr. Bonnell then in a grave, but very confident voice, called Ellen O'Meara, who swore very distinctly that herself and two others had been examining the beautiful execution of the 'marking' on the pocket-handkerchief, many weeks after it had been stolen from the house or lost by Mr. Moore; therefore very long subsequent to the period of Skerin's death. The testimony of Ellen O'Meara was confirmed in the most explicit manner by the parties referred to in her evidence.

his fellow, gets \$5,000 a year, an engineer gets \$3,240, an instant \$2,400, and so on—in all \$31,414 in salaries. The Bureau of Agriculture costs \$13,024 in salaries, and it would puzzle the Minister of Agriculture himself to tell how this amount is earned.

The Postmaster General gets \$5,000 a year, and has 32 secretaries, accountants, clerks, &c., with salaries varying from \$2,600 to \$500 per annum, making in all \$39,600. The offices of Attorney and Solicitor General cost \$32,091 a year.

In the Crown Lands department, besides the Chief, who does nothing and gets \$5,000 a year, there are over sixty persons employed, at salaries ranging from \$2,600 paid the Assistant Commissioner, and \$2,400 paid the Surveyor General, and \$2,000 paid the Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department, down to \$450 paid the messenger; in all amounting to \$177,934.

The contingencies of these departments amounted to \$78,058. This is but a small corner of the rich-pasturage which a Union would open to the needy politicians of the Lower Provinces. Is it to be wondered at that those same needy politicians are desirous of seeing the fence which now confines them to fields comparatively sterile be broken down.

This is enough for one day's study of Canadian Finance, but it is by no means all that the people of this Province should learn if they would know how their money will be expended if the Provinces are united.

LESSON 2nd. The cost of civil government of Canada—that is, the salaries of the Governor General and the members of the Executive and their subordinates, and the contingencies of their offices—amounted as we have shown to \$430,527 for the year 1863. But this is not by any means all of the public money the politicians share amongst themselves and their friends; the expenses of the Legislature in 1861 were \$463,124. Last year they amounted to \$627,377.

Their House of Assembly is composed of 130 members. Their Legislative Council of about 60 members, we believe. The whole is a little more than three times as large as the New Brunswick Legislature. Imagine our Legislature spending on itself the one-third or even the one-fourth of \$463,000 per annum in ordinary years, or of \$627,377 in such years as last year was in Canada.

It is but fair to state that last year the expenses of holding elections amounted to about \$57,000; but nearly all the remainder, \$570,000, went to pay the expenses of the Legislature itself.

Each House pays its Speaker \$3200. The clerks, messengers, &c., of the Legislative Council, are scarcely more numerous than those of our own Council, and the salaries do not seem very extravagant. The first clerk gets \$2000 a year, the second \$1600, and a Law Clerk \$1000. The Chaplain and Librarian get \$1000. The current expenses, whatever they were, amounted to \$35,000, and the Members Indemnity, or pay, as we would call it, to \$105,000.

In the Assembly, the clerk gets \$1994; an English translator, \$2000; the assistant clerk, \$1600. The contingent expenses of this House in 1863 amounted to \$171,407—more than thirteen hundred dollars for every member! How paltry and insignificant the contingency account of our Assembly at the worst of times appears when compared to this. A few petty acts of plunder have sometimes disgraced our Legislature, and excited the just indignation of the people; but extravagance such as this no Assembly in this Province has ever dared to venture on.

The indemnity to members of the Assembly amounted to \$178,882—more than \$1350 for each member. It is something for a needy politician to be member of such a Legislature as this. Fancy some of our leading politicians snugly settled in office as President of Council, or Minister of Agriculture, with nothing on earth to do, and a salary of \$5000 a year, and pay as member of the Legislature \$1350 and his personal share of the contingencies, say \$650 more,—wouldn't it be nice? Is it not something worth making an effort to obtain?

And then, you know, when this Confederation takes place, and the Viceregalty is established, the salaries of the ministers must be increased so as to be commensurate with the vastness of our territories and resources, and so as to enable them to sustain properly the dignity of the Viceregal Government. People would soon lose all respect for the Viceregalty if its chief men had only \$7000 or \$8000 a year in salary and pickings. \$10,000 would be the smallest salary for which any man worthy of the position would undertake the duties and responsibilities of an office in the Viceregal government, which would sway the destinies of so many millions of square miles and so many millions of people, and dazzle the eyes of wondering Yankee Republicans with its splendor.

Three assistant judges were paid \$4000 each, and this amount is added to the expenses of the Legislature—why, we do not know. R. B. Caron, for salaries and contingencies of office as Commissioner for codifying the laws during 1863, was paid \$15,068. The printing for the Commission cost \$3555, and the printing of the laws \$22,489, and the distribution of the laws cost \$3,100.

We have pretty clearly shown why a needy man who seeks to make a living by politics, and to take care of himself above all things, and who thinks or hopes that he would be elected to the Legislature of the new nation, should desire most eagerly a union of the Provinces. In our next lesson we will show what special advantages a union offers to aspiring lawyers.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—The following letter was read in churches of the diocese on Sunday last:— Dublin, Feast of the Angel Guardians, 1864.

Very Rev. Brethren,—My attention has been called by some respectable gentlemen to a report now widely circulated that this city, or its vicinity, is to be made the theatre of a single combat between two foreign pugilists, who are about to expose their lives to imminent danger for a certain sum of money.

This report must be the source of great regret to every one who is imbued with the spirit of Christian charity, and who recognises in his fellow-man the image of the great Creator of the universe. It is not necessary to call on you to use all your influence to preserve this Christian country from an exhibition so disgraceful, and so well calculated to degrade human nature.

I shall merely request of you to publish as soon as possible from your altars that such combats in which human life is exposed to danger are prohibited under the severest penalties by the holy Catholic Church.

Passing over the decrees of the Council of Trent, it would be sufficient to state that the learned Pontiff Benedict XIV. excommunicates the principal actors in such fights, their seconds, all who encourage them, and all who designedly become spectators of such unworthy scenes.

anything condemned by our holy religion, and contrary to the dictates of the Gospel.

With great esteem, I remain your obedient servant, PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin.

THE MISSION OF THE DOMINICAN FATHERS IN CANADA.—CAYAN, Sept. 26.—Amidst the many favors conferred upon the Catholics of Ireland during the last thirty years, or since the day when Daniel O'Connell won their emancipation, none ranks before those religious Missions, of which we latterly hear so much, and of the benefits of which so many proofs are visible throughout the country. One of those Missions opened on the 18th inst. in this town under the auspices and sanction of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Brady, Bishop of Perth, and his Coadjutor, the Right Rev. Dr. Nicholas Conaty. The Olergyemen comprising the Mission are the Revs. Fathers: Meath (Drogheda), Fitzgibbon, Prendergast, O'Dwyer, and Smith. The immense crowds that thronged the spacious edifice during the week, and besieged the confessionals, must edify the Christian heart. Many from a distance, and at great personal inconvenience, remained from day to day, and notwithstanding the incessant labors of the Fathers, hundreds are each evening disappointed. Yet the work of religion has been accomplished, for God shall not forget the good intentions, the faith and charity of His people. I can hardly describe the spirit of piety which has already been awakened in the district by the eloquent and soul-touching sermons. The multitude who from town and country have flocked together to hear those impressive discourses, and remain spell-bound by the holy eloquence, are an index as to how the services to religion have been appreciated, and the vast numbers who have thronged the confessionals are a token of the successful fruits of those zealous ministers of God. Truly is the religion of Christ a religion of peace, of charity, of union—teaching man to love his fellows, and uniting all its children as brothers. I have seldom observed more anxiety to embrace the opportunity now offered in Cayan of receiving the Heavenly benefits of the Mission, which must effect unspeakable good.—Morning News.

Within the last week All-Hallows' College has sent to their respective Missions the following Olergyemen:—Rev. Mr. Stenson, Glasgow, Scotland; Rev. Mr. Hennessy, Liverpool; Rev. Mr. Soden, do; Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Sydney, Australia; Rev. Mr. Honohan, Melbourne, do; Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, do, do.

The grandest temple of religion ever erected in Cork is the new Church of Saints Peter and Paul. Strangers who have beheld it have been amazed at its grandeur and enchanted with its beauty. Such a structure is a glorious ornament to our city, and a majestic monument of the piety and liberality of its Catholic inhabitants. It is not yet sufficiently finished for divine worship.—Cork Examiner.

OPENING OF A DIOCESAN SEMINARY AT NEWRY.—We are glad to see another proof of the zeal manifested by the Irish Episcopacy in promoting education. When, as the guardians of its purity, they do not permit the Catholic youth to wander in search of substitutes. The wonderful efforts, which have been so well aided by their zealous Clergy and people in erecting suitable schools in almost every locality—in establishing and maintaining the Catholic University to diffuse and encourage the highest order of education, and what is perhaps still more useful and necessary, their care in founding intermediate schools, where the Catholic youth receive preparatory training for the University and the learned professions—all prove that they are the recognised guardians of education. The Bishop of Down, with that zeal for learning which has characterized him, throws open his own beautiful place at Violet Hill to accommodate a diocesan school, where science and the learned languages are to be taught, and where learning and religion will go hand in hand. We congratulate the respectable Catholics of Newry and the neighborhood on this great advantage so kindly offered by His Lordship, and feel assured they will eagerly and thankfully have their children educated where sound morality will keep pace with the progress of secular knowledge. It does not require this new proof of disinterested zeal to endear the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy to the Clergy and laity of Down; but there are few blessings comparable to that which His Lordship has with such a bountiful hand, and at such a personal sacrifice, placed within his children's grasp. The judicious appointment of the Rev. Mr. Finnigan, P.P., to the Presidency of the seminary is a guarantee of its success. The experience, scholarly attainments, and indefatigable zeal of this worthy Clergyman will inevitably assure prosperity to the institution committed to his care, and we have no doubt it will be our pleasing duty to note, from time to time, the advance and progress of the seminary in all the departments which the wide scope of its foundation embraces.—Ulster Observer.

THE ROMAN LOAN.—We, this day, publish the appeal of His Holiness our Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius IX., to the Catholics of the whole world for assistance in his difficulties—his unforseen difficulties—brought about by infidels whose sole aim is to upset the Catholic Religion and all constituted authority in Church and State. These men have liberty on their lips, but vile tyranny in their hearts. They are the enemies of all religion; they are the same men with the same principles, that upset every Government in France for the last seventy years—that upset all religion—that immolated thousands of Priests, of religious men, women, and children in that country, and are now, at this moment, using the most violent persecution against religion, its Ministers and their supporters in Italy. They have seized on the income of the Church, banished all the Nuns from their homes, taken possession of their property, and sent them beggars on the world; they have appropriated the property of the Bishops, and banished a large number of them; they have imprisoned Cardinals, Bishops, and Priests in every part of Italy; they have annihilated the press; they have loaded the jails to suffocation with innumerable victims, whom they dare not bring to trial. Liberty is but a name—another name for persecution—in their mouths. Thousands of men have been shot down in cold blood without trial, by these bloodthirsty monsters in Italy. Taxation has been doubled by this party since 1859. Such are the fruits, a twofold of the fruits of the last Italian revolution.

These are the men who seek to gain possession of Rome. They want to revel in the treasures of that immortal city. They want to banish the Pope and all religion. Catholics of Ireland, will you submit to this crime?—or rather will you not unite with Belgium, with France, with Austria, and other States in assisting the good, the virtuous, the holy man, Pius IX., by lending him some small portion of your superfluities? Much is not required. Small sums from each individual, spread over the millions of Catholics devoted to the Holy See, will be sufficient. The interest is payable in Dublin, and any banker or private individual may receive it on presenting the receipt which is attached to each. We count on the zeal of both Priest and People in Catholic Ireland to answer the appeal made to them by the Head of Christendom. We have reason to know that our good Bishop is most zealous in the cause, and foremost in promoting this holy loan for a holy purpose. The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, and numerous other Bishops, have publicly appealed to their Priests and flocks in different parts of Europe, to promote this loan; which has been most successful. Let us emulate our neighbors, and prove to the whole world, and particularly to our own Government, that Ireland is devoted to the Head of the Church, the centre of unity, the great bond of faith, the weakest, but at the same time the most powerful, monarch in the world; the spiritual Ruler of Christendom, our good and great Pope Pius IX.—Waterford News.

BIGOTRY IN ARMAUGH.—The Protestant section of the community at Armaugh have before now earned for themselves a rather unenviable notoriety. They have displayed an alacrity in insulting and assaulting their Catholic brethren which can be equalled only by the heroes of Sandy-row. A case which recently occurred in Armaugh shows that the Poor Law Guardians of that town—albeit they may leave assault and battery to rougher hands—need yield the palm to none for bigotry and intolerance. A poor woman named Hughes applied for admission into the workhouse for a destitute foundling. It appears that for some months the child had been supported by the Roman Catholic public, and had been baptised in their faith. Whereupon the sapient guardians insisted that the child was not destitute and should not receive admission. A certain Mr. Armstrong, who bears the portentous letters D. L. after his name, characterised the woman's application as a "trick," called her "a trained accomplice," and an "abettor of the guilty parties," and exhibited, in short, a great deal of bad taste and bad temper. What the parties were and of what they had been "guilty" he did not think fit to disclose. Colonel McClintock, who does not seem to be gifted with any superfluous discretion, completely "let the cat out of the bag," by exclaiming that if the child were admitted it should be reared in the religion of the State. The gallant colonel was pulled up, and shown the right "dodge" by a more cautious guardian, who informed him that the board did not consider the child destitute. The Colonel took the hint and made no further ugly disclosures, contenting himself with something tantamount to declaring Rose Ann Hughes a liar, and unworthy of credit. One of the assembled guardians, and only one, Mr. Gardner, seemed actuated by principles of liberty and fair play. He stated that it was to the credit of the Roman Catholics if they had supported the foundling for months instead of throwing it at once a burden on the country. He pointed out how the guardians had admitted without any demerit an orphan situated similarly, and stated the sole reason why a different course was adopted with respect to the child brought by Mrs. Hughes was, that the former child was a Protestant and the latter a Catholic. The board, notwithstanding, rose without coming to any decision.—Nation.

THE LATE RIOTS IN BELFAST.—There are 120 prisoners waiting to be tried in Belfast on charges arising out of the late riots. It was announced some time ago that a special commission would sit during the first week in October in order to dispose of those cases. The informations are returnable to the assizes, or a special commission at which the judge of assize would preside; but it now appears that there are legal formalities in the way which would prevent the sitting of the commission before the 1st of December. It is stated that if the official preliminaries were now arranged for the issue of the commission, fifteen clear days should elapse before the court could be held and jurors be in attendance. At that time the commission would clash with the quarter sessions in Belfast, as well as with Michaelmas Term, which will not end till the 25th of November, after which the chiefs of the courts will be engaged with the Nisi Prius sittings for ten days at least.

The Ulster Observer says:—No more delightful weather could be desired at any season than we have been favored with during the past three days; and, we need hardly add, none could be more welcome to the farmers throughout the country. To them it was a matter of the utmost consequence that the almost continuous rain should cease.

The same journal, dated the 27th ult., says:—On Saturday night last, John Connor, a coal dealer, was returning home after delivering his coals, and when near Upper Townsend street he was set upon by an Orange mob, who had lain in wait for him, kicked, knocked down and trampled upon. They not only beat this unfortunate man, but indulged in a pleasanter and more congenial occupation. They robbed him of his week's earnings, and, after ridding him of seven pounds, the sum which he had just finished collecting from his customers, they decamped in high glee with their success.

An old Orange bigot, named Jane Eglestone, who resides near-by the Boyne-bridge, Belfast, was recently summoned before the magistrates at petty sessions for using threatening language towards poor Catholic girls on their way to work. She had called one, named Margaret McMullen, a "Papist old cat," and assaulted another named Mary Jane Farrell. She was ordered to find bail for her good conduct, or go to jail for a month.

A few nights ago a party of abandoned scoundrels broke into the Slatequarry Catholic Church, parish of Cookstown, and, after literally wrecking the sacred buildings, carried away the altar furniture and vestments. The outrage has created the utmost indignation in the neighborhood—the more so as the manner in which it was accomplished seems to point it out as an achievement of some members of the Orange confederation.

Under English rule, Ireland has been reduced to a state of unparalleled wretchedness—she has been brought to that stage at which any change could make her worse. Without going into the painful particulars, we may remind our readers of the statistics so ably brought before the public two years since, by Mr. D. O. Heron, in which he showed that while every other country in Europe had largely increased in wealth and population, every interest in Ireland had deteriorated, the population being only 300,000 more than it was in the year 1805? To this complexion British statesmanship has brought the "connection" of the two countries, so that if a foreign power, say France or America, were to invade England, the millions of Ireland have no self-interested motive for wishing success to her English rulers; while the eight hundred thousand Irish located in England—as we are informed by Lord Stanley—would, in such an event, consider themselves "only lodgers," and return to their own country to await the turn of events, or mayhap to defend it from the enemy. Is this an over-coloring of the picture? Are we drawing upon our imagination? We are willing to abide the verdict of every unprejudiced man in Europe acquainted with the treatment we have for centuries received from England. We know there were and are good men in the "sister" country who deplored the infatuation of successive rulers in continuing the misgovernment of this country—in delivering it up for so many long years to the vile herd who wrought such evil in this land in the name of the God of Charity—to the hypocrites who could say grace before they did a deed of villany, and return their thanks devoutly when 'twas acted.

But, giving full credit for the good intentions of those Englishmen who objected to the misgovernment of Ireland, the state of the relations between the two countries is as we have described, and altogether arising from that pregnant fact, that Ireland has been reduced to a condition of such wretchedness that any change must be for the better.—Sligo Champion.

Under the head of "Protestant Liberty" the Galway Indicator of September 24, says:—"It affords us both pride and pleasure to announce that our worthy High Sheriff, R. M. St. George, Esq., has given an acre of ground, rent free forever, for the erection of a Catholic Church, schools, and priest's house, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, in the neighborhood of Headford. Mr. St. George also gave ten acres of land at a fair rent, as a farm, for the future parish priest of Donaghpatrick, which is now under the administration of the worthy pastor of Headford, Rev. Peter Conway. Mr. and Mrs. St. George, accompanied by Mr. Lewis, their excellent agent, and the Rev. Father Conway, visited the ruins of Donaghpatrick, on Tuesday last, when the liberal grant above recorded was made."

Lord Roden visited Dundalk during the week, and appeared in robust health. Mr. Robson, his agent, accompanied him through the town. It is stated that his lordship turned the back of his hand to all the sopers, and hopes are entertained that he will die a Catholic.—Dundalk Democrat, Oct. 1.

A BAILIFF SHOT IN DUBLIN.—This evening, between six and seven o'clock, a shocking occurrence took place at Rathmines. We understand that two bailiffs entered the house of Mr. William O'Dell, a member of the Bar, and recently Secretary of the School of Arts, Royal Dublin Society, and proceeded to levy an execution. Having accomplished their purpose, they were in the act of leaving, and were saying 'goodbye' to the servant, when Mr. O'Dell rushed out in an excited manner, with a six-barrelled revolver in his hand, and deliberately fired at the Bailiffs. Whether more than one shot was fired we are not aware, but a bullet took fatal effect in the right temple of one of the Bailiffs named Fox. The unfortunate man was at once conveyed to the surgical assistance could be secured. Mr. O'Dell immediately after the fatal occurrence, walked down to the Rathmines Police station, and gave himself up. On examination, it was found that three of the chambers of the revolver had been discharged, and that the remaining three were still loaded. Mr. O'Dell was this morning brought up in custody of Inspector Daly, of the E. Division, and Acting Inspector Smullen, of the Detective Force, and formally charged before Mr. Allen, at the head Police office with the murder of Fox. The details of the case were not gone into, and the prisoner was remitted to the Coroner, who will hold an inquest on the body of Fox this afternoon.—Evening Mail. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict returned that death was caused by a pistol shot wound, inflicted by William O'Dell. It appeared the unfortunate gentleman's house had been completely deprived of almost every atom of property, under a distress for rent; and it was when Fox was returning to see whether anything whatever could have been left, that Mr. O'Dell, in a state of frenzy, caused doubtless by the condition in which he was left at that hour, night was falling, perpetrated the rash and fatal act by which he is reduced to a still worse condition.

THE FLAX MOVEMENT IN LIMERICK.—Connected with the flax movement an inaugural banquet was given on Wednesday evening, by Peter Tait, Esq., the enterprising army clothier and manufacturer, and chairman of the Limerick Flax Committee, to inaugurate the happy event of opening the flax marketing industry throughout the county and city of Limerick. The occasion was one most gratifying in its character, and was to all intents and purposes one on which the public have every reason to congratulate Mr. Tait, and the company of which he is the head, and all interested in the development of the resources of the country. Gentlemen of high position many of them widely differing in opinion, and feeling and sentiment in reference to the best way in their judgment by which the district could be raised from its present prostrate position, and the fatal drain of emigration checked most effectually, by affording a means of employment in one respect, and a remunerative return to the grower in the other.

The quantity of flax now in preparation through this county and ready for scutch mills is astonishing considering that this may be set down as the first year of the movement to any extent in our county and locality. The scutch mills throughout the country are now busy.—Lonsford Journal.

The preparations for the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Father Mathew, which was fixed for the 10th of this month, were, at last accounts, being actively carried out. The foundation of the pedestal upon which the statue is to be erected has been finished, and is now on a level with the street. It consists of simple masonry work, but of a solid and substantial character, and is about six feet square. Materials for the rest of the work in the shape of heavy limestone of an ornamental description are upon the ground, and no time will be lost to bring it to completion. It is expected that a large number of the admirers of Father Mathew from all parts of the country will be present at the ceremony, which is the only occasion since the death of the esteemed ecclesiastic that has presented itself to the public to testify their respect for his memory, and their appreciation of the important services which he conferred upon the country.—Cork Herald.

James Shee, coroner of Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary, assisted by Mr. Hanna, R.M.; and Mr. Thomas B. Wilson, J.P., held an inquest on the body of a child, aged five months, named Patrick Connor, who died from a want of sufficient food and shelter. From the evidence it appeared that the woman, with her infant child, applied to the relieving officer for a night's lodging in the workhouse. She had only just arrived in town, and all the money she had in her possession was twopenny, which she obtained by selling some potatoes she had collected on her way from Nine-mile-house. The relieving officer refused her request, believing, as he thought, that she had the means of obtaining lodging outside. The woman went away, and obtained lodging for the night with the trifle she had, but in the course of a few hours her child died. Dr. O'Ryan said that a death was caused by inflammation of the lungs, brought on by inflammation of the lungs, brought on by neglect and want of proper care. The coroner said the public officer of the union, though actually irresponsible for the death of the child, had gone very close to the wind, and recommended a policy of greater liberality in future. Mr. Wilson expressed, as a magistrate and poor law guardian, his concurrence in the coroner's observations, and stated that the board, of which he was a member, were most anxious that every case of want and distress should be fully relieved. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

THE IRISH ABROAD.—Relative to the elevation of Mr. Wilson Gray, brother to Sir John Gray, of Dublin, to the judicial bench of New Zealand, the Dundalk Daily News of the 22nd of June has the following:—"A fortnight ago we announced the appointment of Mr. Wilson Gray as district judge, and we have now great pleasure in being able to confirm the announcement. He has already received his commission, and will, we understand, enter on his duties at once. We are sure that every one in Dundalk who has the pleasure of the judge's acquaintance will feel glad at the appointment, and even those to whom he is not personally known will be pleased to find that local talent has met with a deserved recognition."

"WHAT WILL THE FARMERS DO?"—This is the question asked every day by gentle and simple, and amongst others, by the farmers themselves. People want to know how the farmers will be able to hold their ground, and keep the wolf from the door, when they are selling wheat at 18s per barrel, oats at 9s and barley at 11s and 12s. Besides, neither the quality nor the quantity is equal to what was expected; and, consequently, the low prices, as in other years, are, not balanced by an abundant yield. Horses, too, are cheap, and horned cattle are not so high as they have been some years past. On the whole it is concluded that this is the worst year which the farmers have seen for a long time, and some people are puzzled to know how they can get on and stop in their farms.—Dundalk Democrat.

When Lord Carlisle left Ireland a month or two ago, afflicted with a disease known as paralysis of the tongue, we thought this country had witnessed the last of England's viceroys. But it appears we were mistaken, and that the demoralising institution which has proved the ruin of many a decent Irishman, and woman, is to be continued, sometime longer. Its end, however, is fast approaching; and the nearer it comes to us the better for Ireland.—D.

SUBSTANTIAL REASONS FOR A UNION. (From the St. John's New Brunswick Freeman)

LESSON 1st. We have been unable so far to discover any good reason why the people of this Province should desire an immediate Union with Canada. But the public accounts of Canada show several most substantial reasons why needy politicians and aspiring lawyers should long for such a Union.

The Canadian revenue for 1863 amounted to about ten millions of dollars. Of this amount only \$3,717,738 went to pay the interest on its debt. The greater part of the remainder was expended in salaries, &c. It may not be amiss to notice a few of these expenditures.

The Civil Government of the Province in 1863 cost \$430,527. This does not include the collection of revenue, but is merely the amount paid the Governor General and his Secretaries, the heads of departments and their subordinates. The Governor General gets \$31,211. In what is called the Governor General's Secretary's Office seven persons are employed. The Secretary gets \$3,000 a year, the Clerk \$1,610, and the whole costs \$7,504 per annum.

The heads of departments get each a salary of \$5,000. This is assuredly better than the \$2,400 which this Province gives. But even these salaries seem small when compared to the other expenditures in those offices. The Provincial Secretary has an assistant for Canada East with a salary of \$2,840, and another for Canada West with a salary of \$2,600, and an accountant who gets \$2,000 and ten other clerks and messengers, and the salaries paid in this office amount to \$22,661.

In the Receiver General's Office the salaries are on the same scale and amount to \$20,228. The Minister of Finance is not also Provincial Secretary as with us. He has \$5,000 a year, and he has no less than forty Secretaries, Clerks, Messengers, &c., to assist him. His first officer is a Deputy Inspector General, with a salary of \$2,900 per annum, who also got a gratuity of \$2,000 in 1863. So other clerks, &c., got gratuities. A Commissioner of Customs in this office gets \$2,600 a year, and an assistant \$2,000, and the whole amount paid in salaries was \$65,319 for merely revising the public accounts. For our Executive Council there is one Clerk with a salary of \$800. Canada has a President of the Council with a salary \$5,000, a Clerk who gets \$2,600 a year, an assistant who gets \$2,000, another who gets \$1,600, two others who get \$1,400 each, in all twelve persons who, for keeping a record of the doings of the Executive, get \$18,356 in salaries. In the department of public works the Chief, like