

A protest against the exclusion of students not educated in the Queen's Colleges from degrees in the Queen's University has been signed by 46 Catholic graduates of that institution. The graduates of the Queen's University are members of its convocation; and they have a right to vote for the appointment of members of the Senate, which is the governing body. But concurrently with the issue of the new charter of the late Government, exercising the right of the Senate, filled up certain vacancies which then existed, with the view, it is alleged, of having a majority in the Senate in favor of the enlargement of the basis of the University. The question, however, of the adoption of the new charter was postponed till the meeting of the Senate to-day. Sir Robert Peel has come over as a senator to defend the old charter, and to resist all changes in the constitution of the University. In the meantime there is one vacancy in the Senate to be filled up by a graduate, who is to be elected by the Convocation which will assemble next Friday. There are two graduates—representative men—Mr. Ross, LL.B., of Belfast College, a barrister, who has been distinguished as the foremost champion of the Queen's Colleges as they are, embracing the principle of universal education, and Mr. Napier, of Dublin, who would vote for the new charter, being himself a Catholic. Mr. Ross is likely to be the winning man. The policy of his party is to postpone the decision till after the meeting of convocation, but as this postponement will be resisted by the meeting this afternoon is expected to be very stormy. The interest of the contest is greatly enhanced by the bearing of the question upon the position and policy of the present Government. According to the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* asks, "How will they instruct Lord Chancellor Blackburne to vote to-day; how the Under-Secretary? The pupils of Canada and California are ringing with the wrongs inflicted on Ireland in this matter; the subscriptions of the American Galls speed from the very sea-board of the Pacific in sympathy, while the leading publicists of France and Belgium, under the special benediction of the Head of the Church, ardently advocated the claims of the Irish Catholic University for European support. Lord Derby's Catholic supporters, no less than his organs in the press, assure us that dismay at Drew's chaplaincy and vexation at Verrier's peerage will vanish in the rising sun of popular content, the twilight of which is to be heralded by a charter, on the model of that of Laval, to the Catholic University. If the Government officers vote for postponing the acceptance of the Charter, or for its rejection, and if a separate charter for the Catholic University be not at once conceded, then the public will know what faith to place in the professed moderation of Derbyism."—*Times* Cor.

In the case of McKelvey, Dr. Long, the coroner of the district, held an inquest on Wednesday, when the jury found a verdict of 'willful murder' against some person or persons unknown. It was at first supposed that the deceased was a herd in the employ of Mr. Adams, and that he had met the fate of Murray and Grierson, whose murderers are still unpunished; but it now appears that McKelvey, who was himself a native of the locality, and a Catholic, like the peasantry themselves, earned his livelihood by recovering strayed sheep on the mountains; and it is suggested that his death may have resulted from an effort with rival claimants of some of these animals. The Government have offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension and conviction of the assassins.—*Id.*

Since the finishing of the harvest work in the south, emigration from Queenstown to America, which had been almost suspended for some time, has resumed its rapid course. The *Cork Examiner* says: "A considerable portion of the emigration takes place through pre-paid tickets, the friends of parties in America paying their passage money there, and during the past month the number of pre-paid passages has greatly increased. This shows the great anxiety of the Irish in America to have their countrymen out there."—*Id.*

Mr. George Wilson, of Belfast, some time ago purchased an estate in the county of Kildare, formerly the property of the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whose tenants or their families all still remain on the land, and to each of whom the new landlord has given a lease. He has also undertaken the management of the property himself, remitting the usual agents' fees, 5 per cent. The tenants have presented an address to Mr. Wilson expressing their gratitude.—*Id.*

PARTY CRIMES.

To the Editor of the *Poll Mull Gazette*.

Sir,—I am making holiday in Ireland and seeing many queer things. I have reached Belfast on my way to the Causeway, and in my hotel this morning I read the local paper—the *Northern Whig*—in which I find a short paragraph of a police report so delightful, and revealing a social condition so exquisite, that I venture to send it to you. Pray let the readers of the *Poll Mull Gazette* have the benefit of the following, which, pray observe, I in no way alter, but give exactly as it will be found in the columns of the Belfast *Northern Whig* of the 25th of September, 1866.

A TOURIST FROM BRICK COURT.

Belfast Police Court, Sept 25—*Police Expressions*.—(George J. C. O'Donnell, Esq., R.M., and E. Orme, Esq., R.M.)—Catherine Brown was charged by sub-constable James Mulligan with having been drunk in Smithfield, and shouting that she was the best Roman Catholic in Ritchie's place or Hudson's room. A fine of 40s and costs. William Saunders was charged by sub-constable William Speers with having been drunk in charge of a horse and cart on the Shankill-road. On the way to the police-office he shouted out: 'To hell with the Pope!' Mr. Seade: 'That is the other side of the case.' A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. James Small was charged by sub-constable Milloughney with disorderly conduct in Eamesworth street, off the Shankill-road. The prisoner, in addition, was shouting 'No Pope!' A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. Anne Cunningham, from Walker's-lane, was charged by sub-constable Dempsey with disorderly conduct, and shouting, 'God bless the man on the white horse—King William III.—and to hell with the Papish priests!' A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. George McMahon was charged by sub-constable John McGee with disorderly conduct in Durham street. The prisoner was standing in front of a door in the street and cursing the people in the house, and also the Pope. A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. Eliza Jane Hall was charged by sub-constable Minnie with disorderly conduct at the Queen's Bridge. The prisoner was shouting that 'she was the best Orangeman in the town, and that to the back bone.' Mr. O'Donnell said those filthy expressions seemed to be confined to the dogs of the town—prostitutes and others of as degraded a class. A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. David Jenkins was charged by sub-constable William Brook with disorderly conduct on the Shankill-road. Some person in the crowd from which the prisoner was arrested shouted, 'To hell with the Pope,' and the constable suspected the prisoner to be the person who uttered the cries; but he would not swear that the prisoner was the man. A fine of 40s and costs was imposed.

A great Conference of Doctors of all Nations has been held in Constantinople to examine and report upon the cholera and its origin. Happily they have ascertained its source, and determine how it spreads. It has its constant station in the Valley of the Ganges the cause being probably the noxious gases arising from this great river infected by putrifying corpses. For into it the natives cast their dead and dying. Next, it spreads chiefly through the vast pilgrim crowds of Orientals—for instance, the Persian devotees carry the corpses of their kin, and those who die on the way, to the tombs of their Imams at Bagdad. They carry these decaying bodies, under the

horrid sun, in boxes and baskets, and sacks, on their camels. This helps to intensify, and spread the cholera infection brought by other caravans. The desert sand is a sort of purifier, but the sea-nomads on the contrary, the confinement and dirt of ships make them conductors. Hence, the need of strict quarantine. Hence, the duty devolving on the English Government to stifle it, in its source, the Ganges Valley.

In Dublin the authorities are doing a good deal but not half enough; and their neglect will allow it to spread through the whole country faster than it would. In London, from end to end, the whole town is odorous of disinfectants, and sanitary placards are put up in numerous conspicuous places. In Dublin even the public cabinets d'aisance are not disinfected! They content themselves with destroying the trail of the plague, but do not go before it to destroy what it feeds on. They have, however, done some good work with regard to tenement-houses, but the lanes and alleys, and backyards are frequently fearful even yet.—*Dublin Irishman*.

Anything that promotes diarrhoea, green fruit, and anything impure or decaying, drink, food, or air, help it—hence, the necessity of cleanliness in every item. The excrement, being poisonous should be at once disinfected; earth is not enough. Sulphate of iron or carbolic acid are good. The clothes should be purified by heat.

The Dublin papers one morning announced that upwards of 300 women were brought up at the head police-office for 'walking the streets, loitering, &c., having, no doubt, spent the previous night in lock-up cells. On this extraordinary occurrence the *Evening Mail* remarks:

Most of these persons were, on confession of the police constables, innocent of any offence against the law, and they were discharged. Upon a few of them additional imprisonment for 24 hours, or a fine of 2s. 6d., was inflicted. There is not before the public the slightest shadow of evidence that this gross outrage upon decency was palliated by the existence of a ground for suspicion that the victims even contemplated an infraction of any law, moral or statutory. The mere number of those included in this double miraculous draught is conclusive evidence that many respectable women must have been swept into the police net; and unfortunately, the case is one in which the real offenders can scarcely be brought to punishment.

The potato is seriously affected, and is going so rapidly that there is little hope of having even half the crop of the last few years. The corn is also injured, but the last week's splendid weather has been actively availed of, supplemented by Sunday and by moonlight work to save the harvest. Already bread-stuffs have advanced. *Dublin Cor* of the *Weekly Register*.

The *Minister Express* deplores the great falling off in the Irish fur trade since 1847. There were then 744,000 acres under wheat, producing nearly 3,000,000 quarters. In 1865 the breadth of wheat was reduced to little more than one-third, the produce being something more than 800,000 quarters. Twenty years ago a large amount of fine flour was exported, almost every stream having its flour mills. Now all this is changed; the mills are deserted, premises are surrendered to the landlord as not being worth the rent, and the water runs to waste. This is especially the case in Tipperary, where, from being more than 91,000 acres, the land under wheat is now slightly less than 38,000.

A public meeting, convened by the Mayor of Limerick to devise measures for the relief of the distress prevailing in that city since the appearance of cholera, was held on Tuesday. A large number of the leading citizens attended, and letters from the Protestant Bishop of Limerick and the Catholic Bishop, concurring in the intentions of the promoters of the meeting, were read. A subscription list was opened, and £450 was collected, of which the Mayor gave £250, and Messrs. Gannock and Tait £100.—*Times* Cor.

A Waterford paper states that the cutter Amazon, of Swansea, put into Dunmore on Tuesday, weather-bound, and when boarded by the Coastguard, was found to have 15 tons of gunpowder on board, and no satisfactory papers to account for it. The master could only give the vague statement that he was bound for Cork; did not know who sent the gunpowder, or to whom it was consigned, but merely that he was to hoist a red flag at Cork, and the owner would then come on board.

The sentences upon the ten men convicted of Fenianism at the late courts martial have been promulgated. The sentence upon Privates Patrick Keatinge, James Wilson, and Martin Hogan, of the 24th Regiment Guards, and Private Hassett, of the 24th Regiment, is imprisonment for life; Drummer McCord, of the 1st Regiment, to 15 years' penal servitude; Private T. Delany, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to 10 years' penal servitude; Privates Giles, of the 60th Rifles, to 10 years; and Privates Lynch and Foley, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Maloney, 24th Regiment, to five years' imprisonment. The sentences having been read, the prisoners were removed to the military prison, Arbour-hill, where they were dressed in the convict clothes. They were afterwards conveyed to Mountjoy Convict Prison in the van, which was escorted by a troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards.—*Times* Cor.

POPULATION OF IRELAND.—On looking over the Quarterly Return of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, just issued by the Registrar-General, the question was suggested—What will the census returns of 1871 reveal as to the state of the population of Ireland? We are told by Mr. Donnelly, that, according to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the port of Ireland during the quarter ended the 30th of June last, amounted to 41,124—24,331 males and 16,793 females—being 3,538 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1865.—It might be supposed, judging from the annual increase of population for many years previous to the census of 1841—when the population of Ireland amounted to 8,197,597—that the birth rate would make up for this large number of emigrants; but the contrary is the fact. Turning to the statistics of the Registrar-General, we find that the number of births registered during the quarter ended the 30th of June last, was 38,816, and the deaths, 24,763;—add, then, the deaths to the number of emigrants, deduct the births from the total, and it will be found that the population of Ireland has decreased by 27,671 adults during the three months of April, May, and June in this year. Should this rule continue during the succeeding nine months, the decrease of population for the year would amount to 108,284.

THE FLAX CROP.—We (*Dundalk Democrat*) are glad to be able to state that those who have grown flax this year are likely to find it a very profitable crop. The price for the past month has been considerable, the highest varying from 12s to 13s a stone. But from what those in need of the article are doing, we think it will soon bring more money. Parties have come from the spinning mills in Ulster to this county during the week, and a buyer who visited one not far from Dundalk, purchased every pound of flax that was prepared for market at 12s per stone. The inference is, that, notwithstanding the great extent of ground under the crop, it will hardly supply the demand, and prices are likely to advance. We have made inquiries relative to the produce per acre, and we learn that it ranges from sixty to seventy stone, and at 12s per stone the value of each acre of flax would range from £36 to £42. This is very different from the value of an acre of corn, even at the present prices; so that the farmers of this and other counties, in which flax has not been extensively grown, should strive to cultivate the crop on a larger scale than formerly. We think Louth should produce 5,000 acres next year, and 10,000 in 1868.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOCIAL SCIENCES CONGRESS.—The prevention of infanticide.—In section C (Repression of Crime) an interesting discussion took place upon the best means of preventing infanticide.

The discussion was opened by Dr. Lankester, coroner of the central district of Middlesex, who stated that he would confine his remarks to the murder of children newly borne, though the murder of children who had lived for a few weeks or months, or even for a year, was not uncommon. In 1863 he had held 84 inquests on newly borne children; in 1864 100, and in 1865 114. That included all cases of death, whether caused by natural causes or otherwise. In 1863, however, 53 verdicts of wilful murder were returned in such cases; in 1864 56 verdicts, and in 1865 61 verdicts. Thus, in three years, in his district alone, 170 verdicts of wilful murder had been returned. He did not think that 70 was too high a number to fix as the yearly number of cases of wilful murders occurring in Central Middlesex which came under his cognizance. Then came the question whether that included all cases of wilful murder. When it was remembered that the cases that came before the Coroner's Court were only cases that had been clumsily put away—thrown into some neighbouring street or pond—it had always appeared to him that a very large number of infants were successfully put away and concealed. It was not improbable that for every body discovered another was successfully concealed. Adopting that calculation he had endeavoured to show to what extent the crime of infanticide prevailed in this country. His figures had been questioned, and he himself abused for his calculations, and he had been quite disgusted with a paragraph which never ought to have appeared in a respectable paper, entitled 'Coroner's Arithmetic.' (Hear, hear.) His figures might, perhaps, be too high or too low, but his theories ought not to be laughed at upon that account. (Cheers.) His calculation was that in England and Wales there could not be fewer than 1,000 cases of infanticide annually. He had no system of prevention to bring forward but he might be allowed to suggest that the attention of moralists and philanthropists should be drawn to the fearful picture of immorality which crime brought before them. Young women should be taught the sinfulness of unchastity, and such a change in the law as would compel fathers more generally to support their illegitimate children, should take place. That would remove one great temptation to infanticide, and would help to save the lives of both mothers and children. And with regard to saving the life of the mother, he thought it could be shown that that was a very important point; for a very large proportion of mothers, who had borne those murdered children, had lost their lives in the attempt to conceal their shame and crime. He calculated that one mother in six of those who concealed the birth of their infants lost their lives in doing so. In the majority of cases these mothers were domestic servants, sleeping by themselves, and in almost all cases they had no one with them in the hour of nature's peril. Among the remedies proposed one was for the establishment of institutions where women who had been seduced might be taken care of and kept during their confinement. He believed that institutions of that character were capable of doing a certain amount of good, and that they were deserving of support. In conclusion Dr. Lankester expressed his approval of the conclusions arrived at upon the subject by the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment.

A paper on the same subject by Mr. Safford was next read. It contained a very elaborate statement of the law both in past ages and in the present time upon the subject, and proposed that charitable institutions to receive illegitimate children should be founded, and empowered to compel both parents to contribute to their support.—*London Times*.

As to the Eastern question, none of those who hold us so cheap would dream of its coming to a settlement without us. We certainly do not greatly care what becomes of Greece or of any other Greek province, whether insular or continental. The expulsion of the Turk from Europe, the partition of his spoils between Russia, France, Austria, and Prussia, would little affect our equanimity. Our former cure of the 'Sick Man' was not successful, and was never meant to be radical or permanent. He had two many Doctors. Only we must not have Egypt meddled with. For the independence of the Isthmus Europe may be sure that we would fight tooth and nail. Men may count their big battalions, they may put their faith in needle-guns, they may forget all we ever did by land or sea; but the real nerve of war is with us nevertheless, the gold in our banks, the ships and arsenals in our main ports. Nor need too great a stress be laid on our Anglo-Saxon horror of great standing armies; for the Americans are also Anglo-Saxons, and they bowed to that *suprema lex* which in their hour of trial became their only *salus populi*.—*Id.*

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT EBBW VALE.—On Sunday morning, the 30th ult., Police-sergeant Williams, stationed at Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, found an Irishman named Lebay lying in a pig's cot. The officer, thinking he was a vagrant, removed him to the workhouse, where he was attended by Dr. Anthony, but he died in a short time. The suddenness of the death induced the authorities to give an order for immediate burial, fearing lest it might be a case of cholera, and the body was hurriedly interred without even the usual religious rites. In consequence of subsequent information communicated to the police, Mr. Brewer, the coroner, was applied to, and he gave an order to exhumate the body, and on Friday an inquest was opened at the Grey-hound inn, Ebbw Vale. Several witnesses were examined, and from their evidence it appeared that two men named David Morgan and James Thomas were seen beating and kicking the deceased between 12 and 1 o'clock on the Sunday morning, and the threatened to kill the Irishman. The coroner issued his warrant for the apprehension of Morgan and Thomas, and the inquest was then adjourned until Thursday next, when the result of the post mortem examination will be given.

Capt. Wake, Commander of H.M. late ship 'Bulldog,' has been appointed to the command of the 'Endymion,' one of the fleet frigates in the navy, by the new Board of Admiralty, as a recognition of his public spirit and gallantry on the occasion of the loss of the former vessel at St. Domingo.

It appears from official returns that the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom from ports at which there are emigration officers in the first three months of the present year was 39,672, of whom there went to British North America, 100; to the United States, 32,913; to the Australian colonies and New Zealand, 8,067; and to all other places, 592. This, with the exception of 1864, is the largest emigration during the same period of any year since 1854, the increase being principally in the Irish emigration to the United States. Of the emigrants to the American continent, the majority, as in the emigration of 1865, took their passage in steamships.

The English bench lately decided at Westminster that it was a principle of common law that a counsellor, in questioning a witness, should address him in ordinary tones and in language of respect, such as is employed by one gentleman in conversation with another; that such lawyer has no right to question the private business or moral character of a witness, any further than it is apparent they absolutely affect his reliability, or touch the case in hand; and that a witness is not bound to answer questions put to him in an insulting or annoying manner.

Lord Francis John Russell, half brother of Earl Russell, has been fined £118s 6d. for numerically flogging his horses. The solicitor for the defence advised that the fine be not paid; fourteen days was allowed by the Bench for consideration, and if the money was not paid then, his Lordship was to go to prison for a fortnight.

Thomas Wells, the solicitor who trumped up an action against Lord Palmerston in the Divorce Court, in which he signally failed, however, was brought before the Mayor of London a short time since for being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. He was fined one dollar, and not possessing that sum, he was sent to gaol for three days.

The London Standard (organ of the British Ministry) contains the following:

We are informed that Lord Stanley has applied to the French authorities for the postponement of the trial of M. Lamirande until an official statement of the proceedings under which his extradition from Canada took place has been received from the Governor General. Until that statement arrives it is plainly impossible for the Foreign Office to take any further steps in the matter.

CHRISTIAN ENGLAND.—An English Protestant clergyman gives the following interesting statistics: 'There are five millions of our fellow country people who are living in open neglect of the means of grace. If all the people in what is called Christian England, who neglected the means of grace, were to be formed into a line standing shoulder to shoulder, they would stretch over 1,450 miles, or would nearly make four rows reaching from London to Edinburgh, and it would take eighteen weeks for them to pass a given spot, at sixty a minute, six days of a week, of twelve hours each. Thus millions in this country are, to all practical purposes, heathens. In Manchester there are 150,000 who habitually absent themselves from any place of worship. In Birmingham there are 100,000 persons who never darken the door of God's house. Look also at Liverpool. There we find a public house for every 250 of the inhabitants; and the apprehensions for crime are one as to every fifteen of the population. In Manchester there is a public house for every 150 of the population, old and young, while there is but one sanctuary (including all sects, large and small, old and new) for every 2,500 of the people. No fewer than fifty-four public houses have sacred music on the Sabbath, and thus sons are lured to perdition to the strains of the 'Hallelujah Chorus' and 'The Hallelujahs are Telling.' In that town 150,000 of the inhabitants never enter God's house, and Sabbath after Sabbath are living in the desecration of the Lord's day. Thus in 'Christian England' we have a vast amount of neatenism, and what is worse, practical atheism.'

ENGLAND AND AN 'OPEN BIBLE.—An enquiry was recently instituted by the town council of Liverpool into the cause of the excessive mortality in that city, and the commissioners, in their report, drew a picture at which humanity must shudder. We append an extract:—

For four years has an epidemic of typhus raged with increasing violence amongst the working population of Liverpool. Let cholera once take hold of these masses of fallen humanity, and it can scarcely be expected to leave them until it has sucked the life blood from thousands. Children go drunk to school—ragged schools of course. Women, for love of drink, sell every stitch they wear, saving just the last shred of linen, and then— Heaven help the wretches—they sell their hair! This is the evidence of the Rev. Father Nugent, who speaks of one woman, the mother of seven children, who sold her hair to a barber for a quart of beer. Women have been 'had up' for drunkenness, fourteen times and more. In one court the women were discovered all drunk one Sunday afternoon. The children club their peeces together on a Saturday night, to have a 'spree,' and get gloriously intoxicated like their seniors. The master of the Hibernian School says—'You might as well attempt to empty the Mersey without a bucket as to apply Christian instruction while the flood of intemperance is overwhelming us.' Chaos has come over the people. There seems to be neither law, order, nor decency among them. 'Children die which are never born,' says Father Nugent. Rents go unpaid, for the landlord fears to be pressing, lest his tenants should pull the houses down. 'I have four houses in Headerson street,' says an agent, 'and there is not a piece of timber left in them.' They (the occupants) will take away the cupboards, the stair-cases, and the very slates of the roof, and we cannot catch them.' We just quote one more horror. A tradesman and his wife ruined themselves by drink. The woman fell ill, and lay in indescribable filth on her bed for months. On a Saturday she died, and remained untouched till Thursday. The husband that day obtained ten shillings to secure the necessary attendance, but instead of devoting the money to its proper purpose, went and got drunk with it. He went home in that state and slept with the corpse! On Friday some persons sent a hearse to take away the body, but when the men saw no one to go with the funeral, they took her and threw her down in the room again, where she lay until the police had her buried on the following Saturday. As a sequel, we are told, 'an old woman, who lived underneath, was so much shocked that she died the same night.'

UNITED STATES.

THE CLOSING OF THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL.—It was a grand celebration that was had at Baltimore, last Sunday, 21st Oct. The great Catholic Council held its concluding, and public, Session. The private deliberations of the bishops and theologians was over. On Sunday, with hearts full of love for each other, and for all the world—full of Catholic charity, they gathered in the Baltimore Cathedral, to thank God, and to sing the songs of triumph, and of joy. There was, greatest of all, though offered on all our altars, the celebration of the Mass. There were, besides, the addresses of fraternal affection, to and from, among the members of the Council; and there were the 'Acclamations'—the intoned harmonies of aspirations of praise to God, and love for each other, that, in this better world, seem like echoes from the eternal hills of heaven.

And thus these Fathers of the Council, of many races, of many languages, of many and differing political opinions, demonstrated the truth of the Divine canticle: *Ecco jam bonum et quom juvenum, habuerit fratres in unum!* 'Behold how good and how pleasant, when brethren meet in one heart, and in one counsel.'

The Archbishop of St. Louis, profoundly learned as he is profoundly modest, was chosen to pronounce the closing oration. We wait, trusting to the Baltimore *Catholic Mirror*, for some report of it. The Pastoral Letter of the Council, to the Faithful of the United States, will soon be published. The Decrees of the Council will go to Rome for approval, before they are promulgated as laws of the Church in these States.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE LIBERATION OF IRELAND.—Every one that wishes well to the cause of freedom and progress, desires to see Ireland freed from the intolerable outrage of the existing established Church, and the grinding burdens which the land system imposes upon the peasantry. But very few soberly disposed persons see that the Fenian movement even now in its present ripened state is compassing anything at all in the way of practical, patriotic effort, or even the semblance thereof. We have taken occasion to speak frankly of this subject. Will our Fenian friends oblige us by looking over the history of their association for the last twelve months, and candidly say whether we took too low a view of the force and character of the movement! They will find that about the only journal that thought enough of the cause of Ireland to tell them ugly truths was the *New York Times*. Other newspapers, in the height of the 'Moffatt Mansion' prosperity, flattered them—some because their publishers had Fenian funds in keeping; others because they were eager for a new filibustering sensation—not one, we venture to say, from any sincere desire to see the wrongs of Ireland redressed. Now—to

day—among all these newspaper cowards, flatterers and sensation mongers, how many are so poor as to do reverence to the Fenian cause? Here is the leading Radical journal (whose proprietors have had charge of Fenian money) giving prominence and emphasis in its columns to the statement of a member of the English Parliament—its correspondent—to the effect that native Americans alone are to be trusted in the settlement of American affairs. Here is the leading facetious journal treating Stephens, Sweeny, Mahony & Co. as visionaries and impostors. Ann in every case, so far as we have witnessed, where unscrupulous journals among us formerly made the cause of Fenianism the cause of Ireland, they treat it to day either with indifference or with ridicule. Mr. Stephens, we notice, is still collecting, or attempting to collect, money—whatever he can get—in Western cities. We are unwilling to say that this is dishonest. And yet Mr. Stephens is too intelligent a man not to know that when he pledges himself to subscribers to revolutionize Ireland by means of a liberating army before the end of the present year, he is getting money from poor, industrious and honest Irish-Americans, under pretences which must prove to be false. His schemes may not be so utterly wild as those of the border filibusters, but his chances of success are certainly no better than theirs.—*N. Y. Times*.

It is a fact that intemperance is running away with the nation. It is said that 60,000 die annually, 100,000 go to prison, 100,000 to the almshouse; 300 murders and 400 suicides are committed every year through this fell appetite for strong drink.—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

Much interest is excited in New York with respect to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's chance of election to be a member of Congress for the Eight District. She is a hardened member of the Women's Rights school, and a good political speaker, and for the 'fun of the thing' it is quite possible that she will be returned. There is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent her from taking her seat, but it is questionable whether the other members will yet admit her.

Last year there was one divorce in every eleven marriages in Chicago, and this year the proportion will be greater still.

The New York *World* states that in spite of the protest of the French government, the American government has purchased the island of Melo, in the Grecian Archipelago, at a cost of \$20,000,000, and intends to erect it into a naval station. Melo has one of the finest harbors in the Mediterranean, and will be in a position to play an important part in the solution of the Eastern question, if it be true, as it has been stated, that the Federal Cabinet intends to intervene on the Russian side when it again disturbs the European equilibrium.

ALARMING STATE OF EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.—The *Herold's* Baltimore special says that great excitement still prevails, which is not lessened by General Canby's visit to the city to day.

Rumours to-night say that the Plug Uglies of Oldtown are organising for an attack on the Radical headquarters in West Baltimore streets. The Radicals made every preparation for a vigorous defence. They stored an armoury with revolvers and rifles in the building, and a very strong body of police, and 100 or 300 armed boys in blue remain within ear-shot. There is a belief among the supporters of the Police Commissioners that the Radicals of Pennsylvania are ready to march to their assistance. Fenian's visit to the city yesterday has much to do with the impression. This is the threatened invasion to which Governor Swann alluded to in his remarks at Annapolis this morning.

A street fight occurred in West Baltimore on the announcement of the Governor's intention to go on with the case.

One man who cheered for Johnson was knocked down. Fifty others joined in the melee, and some of them were severely handled. The timely arrest of all the parties prevented the fracas spreading into a riot. In some wards old rivalry organizations which existed before the war are being revived, and calls are published in the papers for every Democrat to prepare for action.

The *Herold's* Washington correspondent details an alleged discovery of the plans of the Radicals to impeach and depose the President. A large force of boys in blue were to be sent to Washington to protect and aid Congress in its schemes.

A general distribution of arms throughout the West had been made by the Radical Governors. The story is startling if true.

THE RADICAL PERSECUTION IN MISSOURI.—IRISHMEN—FENIANS.—The Radicals are pretending to be your friends now, in order to get your votes, so as to foist them into places where they may fatten upon the public treasury. The ink is scarcely dry upon Radical paper that denounced you, your church and your religion, with all the animosity of bigots and the vindictiveness of fiends. Now, forsooth, they love your brogue, they delight in your company; they revere your religion; they perambulate the streets arm in arm with you. Take care when they have secured your votes and are in power by your favor, they will serve you just as Radicals in Missouri now treat you, your religion, your church, your priests, and yourselves, in Missouri.

They have incarcerated Father Cummings in a loathsome jail for officiating as a Catholic Clergyman without having subscribed to the infamous oath prescribed by a Radical State Convention. This occurred under the eye and with the assent of Judge O. Henderson and Geo. W. Anderson, Radical members of Congress.

They imprisoned Father Stromberger in Scott county.

They imprisoned three Sisters of Loretto and Father McGarvey at Cape Girardeau.

They imprisoned the Catholic Priest and three Sisters of Charity at Hannibal.

They imprisoned the Catholic Priest at Jefferson. They imprisoned a Catholic Priest at Washington. On the 5th day of October they apprehended and lodged in jail Father Hillier, a Catholic Priest, at Booneville.

But the cases above enumerated would fail to show the absorbing love these negrofilibusters have for Irishmen and Catholics, did we stop here.

It is well known that the policy of the Catholic Church does not permit the title to church property to rest in trustees as with Protestant associations. Knowing this and wishing to give a not to be questioned evidence of esteem, the framers of the new constitution in the 12th section of the 1st article provided that the Catholic Church cannot incorporate itself. Fearing that they might be misunderstood even after such sacrifice for the Catholic population of the State, they incorporated into the constitution as per section 16, article 11, a provision taxing Catholic seminaries of learning, asylums, hospitals, convents and graveyards.

This is the way the Radicals love the Fenians and the Irish. We do not believe that there are many Irishmen who can be deceived as to believe their protestations of affection. If this should be so, however, we hope the time may never come when a successful Radical Party in Illinois will commence the same infernal tyranny as is now practiced in Missouri. If it should, however, the same effort as saved the right of nationalization to Irishmen in the struggle with Know-nothingism will still be open to them, for the principles of genuine unadulterated Democracy change not. Irishmen, be warned in the right time.—*Hannibal Republic*.

There are seven Protestant clergymen in the new Vermont Legislature.

A citizen of Columbia, Ga., has invented a process by which the resinous leaves of the Southern pine can be compressed into blocks and used for oklaiding wot.