THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 2, 1870.

men were shot, and I verily believe had it not been for the lanes and archways not one of us all would

be alive to-day ! One of the first officers to fall was our commandant, Arago, a grand-nephew of the great astronomer -so chee to me that I could hear the harsh thud of the bullet as it struck his breast. Thus fell one of the bravest and noblest soldiers that ever led a regiment. When the remaining few of us saw him fall we fought with the fury of tigers, and many a Prussian soul followed his to eternity. At this crisis we were under fire for about five or six hours, when the officer next in command ordered us to retreat, which we did with reluctance and regret. It was about half-past six when we evacuated Orleans, and twas mournful to behold the few of us remaining. Time of action 10:20 A. M., fighting seven hours. Strength of Legion before battle 1,500 men-20 officers. Lost_killed, wounded and taken prisoners: men, 1,100; officers, 18.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH CONVENTION .- Dr. Lee. the Protestant Archdeacon of Dublin, has formally resigned his scat in the Convention. In a letter to Archbishop Trench the rev. gentleman gives as his reason for so doing, the adoption of the Convention of a resolution to alter or modify the doctrines of the Church as defined in the Book of Common Prayer: such a resolution he considered beyond the province of a body in which laymen have a voice. It is needless to say that the letter has caused a profound sensation amongst Churchmen, and schism is now apparently inevitable. A delegate declared that Protestantism was clastic enough to comprise those who, like himself, denied " Baptismal Regeneration" and those who accepted it; those who believed in "Transubstantiation," and those who did not; those who adopted "Auricular Confession," and those who rejected it.

Two men have been arrested in the county Westmeath on the charge of attempting to murder Mr. Fox, who was fired at near Clara, in the King's county, on Sunday last.

Part 1 of the rules under the Land Act is now published. The second part will be issued early next week.

Side by side with the agrarian outrages, party factions are cropping up in Tipperary.

A young man named Mackey, in the prime of life, is likely to die from the blow of a stone received in a faction quarrel. He was at Newport fair and met people named Ryan; stones were used, and one struck Mackey's forehead. Several persons are arrested.

Another farmer named Ryan had a quarrel with some persons of his acquaintance in Borrisoleigh. A dispute arose and was hushed up, but Ilyan was waylaid near his house and severely beaten. His life is despaired of. This crime is attributed to agrarianism.

Meetings to express sympathy with the Pope and protest against the overthrow of the Temporal Power are being organized in some parts of the country.-Kilkenny led the way on Monday, and yesterday the county of Wexford followed the example, in compliance with the suggestion of Lord Granard. The Catholic Bishop of the diocese presided. Lord Granard proposed the first resolution, which pro-tested against the occupation of the States of the Church, "because it has been accomplished by fraud and force, in violation of legitimate and sacred rights, and because the depriving of the Pope of Temporal Power was "a blow struck at the free exercise of his sacred functions as Christ's Vicar upon earth," and because "silence might be interrupted by his enemies as acquiescence in the immorality and sacrilege which have been perpetrated by the Florentine Government." His Lordship observed that although the Pope's predecessors had been exposed to insult and usurpation, yet the sacrileges formerly committed were not accompanied by the same exhibition of unctuous hypocrisy as in the present instance. He anticipated that attempts would be made to circumscribe as far as possible the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, although all authorities worthy of the name had declared it impossible for the Pope to be in any other position than that tinction in Europe had recognized his rights and the necessity of maintaining his position. He referred to sentiments expressed by Burke, Pitt, Castlereagh, Wellington, and Palmerston, but admitted that Catholics could not share the apprehension with which these authorities regarded the loss of the Pope's Temporal Power, for, whether as a prisoner or as an independent Sovereign, his decrees would have equal force. The Church, however, would be subject to misery and trouble if the channel of communication between the Pontiff and his 200,000,000 subjects over the world were interrupted. He exhorted the meeting to use the political influence it possessed in order to induce the Government to adhere to the precedents in its foreign policy laid down by the greatest of its statesmen. The Rev. Canon Roche supported the resolution. He indignantly protested against this diabolical spoilation" committed by the Florentine Government, and warned the sacrilegious monsters who dared to lay hands on the dominion of his Holiness to beware. He predicted that if Victor Emmanuel and his accomplices did not repent and make restitution to the Sovereign Pontiff, sooner or later the arm of God's justice would be raised against them, and as wind scatters the dust from the face of the earth so should they be scattered by the breath of an angry God. The meeting shared the enthusiasm of the rev. gentleman. Speeches were also delivered by Sir John Esmonde, M.P., Mr. Devereux, M.F., and others, and a resolution was passed calling upon the representatives in Parliament to press upon Government the justice of interfering diplomatically

on behalf of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Land Act is coming gradually into operation and its practical effect will be watched with anxious interest. A few cases have already come before the Assistant-Barristers, but they do not afford any fair test of its value. At the Tralce Quarter Sessions a number of ejectments were brought at the suit of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, M.P., chiefly for the purpose of obtaining a proper adjustment of the boundaries. It was stated on the part of the agent that there is no intention to disturb the tenants, but the holdings were in a confused state, and it was necessary pro forma to obtain possession of them .-Several of the tenants consented to let a decree be taken on condition of being exonerated from the payment of costs. In one case, however, the circumstances were different. A tenant holds two farms, one of which is only valued at £4 13s, and this denomination, small as it is, he wants to divide between his 'two sons, who now live in another parish. The other farm he has been in possession of for fifteen or sixteen years, and the greater portion of it is said to be still in a state of nature. The landlord proposes to let him retain the portion which he had improved and give up the rest; but this it seems he refuses to do, and hence the necessity for the ejectment proceedings.— A question is raised whether the Act applies in this cision he expressed regret that the Land Act only justification ever made of setting men above had given so much discretion to the Chairmen of the rest of the community in rank, and permitting spirit, which for twenty years had been held in the rest of the community in rank, and permitting spirit, which for twenty years had been held in the rest of the community in rank, and permitting spirit, which for twenty years had been held in the rest of the community in rank, and permitting spirit, which for twenty years had been held in the rest of the community in rank, and permitting spirit, which for twenty years had been held in the rest of the community in rank, and permitting spirit, which for twenty years had been held in the rest of the community in rank, and permitting spirit, which for twenty years had been held in the rest of the community in rank, and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit, which so the community in rank and permitting spirit spi counties. Having experience himself as a land agent | the accumulation of landed property, is, that men of check by Louis Napoleon, is boldly lifting up its | cult to detect the presence of this earth. On this | —Buffalo Express.

and landlord, he was acquainted, he said, with the the class thus created are of use in giving a tone to head, and threatens an early and combined attack dealings between landlord and tenant, and hoped he should be able to protect the rights of both landlord and tenant; but he thought it an objection that the Act allowed too much discretion to the Assistant-Barristers. At the same time he felt bound to say, in justice to the landlords of the County Kerry—not the petty proprietors, but such owners of estates as Lords Castlerosee, Listowel, Ventry, Kenmare, Lansdowne, and others—that he felt thoroughly satisfied he should have no difficulty in adjudicating upon the claims of any of these tenants. But there was a class of landlords who did not deal with their small tenants in the same kindly manner, but endeavoured to exact more than they ought. On the other hand, it was to be said in extenuation that there was a class of tenants who tried to shirk their obligations. He advised the parties in the particular case referred to not to postpone it for his decision hereafter, but to leave it in the hands of Mr. Hussey, the agent, who had great experience, and to whose kind disposition he paid a flattering compliment. A formal offer was repeated in open court, to let the tenant retain the portion of land which he reclaimed, and to give up the unimproved lot, but it was refused, and the cases stand over

until next Sessions. Whatever doubts may be expressed-and few are really felt-as to the working of the Land Act, there is none whatever as to the beneficial effect of the Peace Preservation Act. It has fully answered the purposes it was intended to serve. In the County Mayo, where an alarming state of things existed, and the only authority which seemed to be regarded was that of Rory of the Hills, his name is scarcely ever heard of new, and the conduct of the people who are relieved from the terror he inspired is marked by obedience to the law and attention to industrial pursuits. At the general Quarter Sessions recently held in the county the lightness of the calendar contrasted strikingly with the dark catalogues of crime which were exhibited last year. There have been very few prosecutions, and none for such agrarian or political crimes as were then rife. Reports from other parts of the country are equally favourable. The efficiency of the Act has no doubt been aided by other circumstances, such as the late fine season, the plentiful harvest, and the unexpected turn of events on the Continent.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.- The anniversary of the Gunpowder Plet has passed over without any serious distrubance of the public peace. There was a little riot at Lurgan, but that only showed that the brethern" in that locality were in their usual health and spirits. It was a very motley celebration, viewed as a whole-partly riotous and partly religious. There were anniversary services in the Albert Chapel, where the brethren attended by particular desire of the clergyman, but to the great disappointment of the congregation who went to see them, without their insignia. In three other places of worship-St. Thomas's parish church last evening. and the Primitive Methodist Chapels in South St. Georges-street and Langrishe-place-the show was more attractive. The sashes and badges were displayed in all their varied tints of orange and purple, to the admiration of full assemblies, who seemed to think they conduced to the fervour of devotion. Sermons "suited to the occasion" were delivered with great earnestness. In the Mariners' Church, Kingstown, there was a similar scene. In Lurgan the public tone was different. The authorities rightly judging that the "Protestant Boys" would prefer to commemorate the day in the old fushion in the open air, took the precaution of draughting into the town 100 extra policemen .-They were not long until they had reason to congratulate themselves upon their prudence. About 3 o'clock on Saturday evening a drumming party, numbering about a dozen instrumentalists, and followed by a crowd of 3,000 or 4,000 people, marched up the main street and proceeded in the direction of the church. The police were drawn up in the vicinity, and, forming a cordon, seperated them from "the Pound" quarter, between whose inhabitants and the performers no friendly feelings exists, and where many an encounter has occurred in past years. The Orange party made a circuit of the ground, as usual, and withdrew; but the police still remained on duty to guard against a renewal of the visit under circumstances more favourable for a riot. A small party coming up from Ballylough, headed by two drums, and with a crowd of about 50 persons. direct route home. It may be asumed that if the Pound lay in their path they would not go out of the direct route to avoid it, but rather rejoice that they had a plausible reason for passing through. The police, who were under the direction of Mr. Hancock, J.P., refused to allow them to pass, and ordered them to retire. They refused to obey, and insist don their right to pass quietly. Mr. Hancock then, as stated by the Delly Express correspondent, ordered the police to charge and take the drums from them. A scufile ensued. The Orangemen clung to the drums, and declared they would sooner die than give them up, but they were soon obliged to give way after receiving some cuts from the constables. The disturbances brought together a large concourse of people, and reinforcements of constabulary. In the confu-sion the party of drummers which had been driven away returned, and rushing past the police over the forbidden ground, carried off their drums as trophies, and marched past the police barracks, playing triumphantly the "Protestant Boys," followed by a crowd which cheered them loudly. Mr. Hancock it is said, received a blow from a stone. It does not appear that any arrests were made but the police probably know the rioters. In Enniskillen there was no public demonstration, except the display of tings from the church steeples.

CHARLEMONT HOUSE—THE LAST RELIC OF THE OLDEN Time.—On Tuesday, the 8th of November, a sale is to take place in the city of Dublin, which has an interest somewhat above that which usually belongs to the transactions of the auctioneer or of the Landed Estates Court. On that day, the papers inform us, the mansion which stands at the head of Rutland Square is to be "brought to the hammer," we believe that is the conventional polite phrase for selling by auction. The sale of a nobleman's town mansion in itself is a very commonplace occurrence. Yet, to many an Irishman, the sale of Charlemont House will suggest thoughts which almost clevate it to the rank of an historic event. It marks, at all events, a period in the decline of our country.-Charlemont House is the last of the palatial residences of Irish Peers which adorned Dublin, which remains in the possession of the family to which in the days when Dublin was a capital it belonged .-The princely mansion of the Geraldines has long since been converted into the Museum and Library of the Royal Dublin Society. Powerscourt House became first a stamp office and then a repertoire for soft goods. The grand old mansions in Henrietta street, with their solid mallogany doors and marble staircases, are let in rooms for militia recruiting sergeants or chambers for lawyers. Moira House is a bathing place for the washing of the mendicant Marlborough House passed through the poor. transition of a schoolhouse and a barrack. To what use Charlemont House is destined to come we know not; but when it passes from the heir of the great Lord Charlemont, not a sincase, the notice to quit having been given on the 1st of May, while the new law did not come into But more than this—when it is sold, there will not, force until the 1st of August. An application was we believe, be a single house in the City of Dublin made to postpone the disputed cases until the in the possession of an Irish peer. To those who next Sessions, and the Chairman Mr. W. N. set any value on the existence of an aristocracy in a Barron, complied with it. In giving his decision he expressed regret that the Land Act only justification ever made of setting men above had given to work a little thought.

all society. We do not stop to inquire how far there is truth in the argument; but, most unquestionably, as far as Ireland is concerned, Dublin furnishes a very singular example. The capital of Ireland cannot boast of the residence of a single "live lord." The Church Parliament has brought several of the peerage at present to Dublin. Our hotelkeepers are pompously parading the names of the titled strangers whom they are lodging. The few Irish noblemen who know anything of the capital of their native country know it only in its hotels. The sale of Charlemont House is the sign and token that the ibsentee migration is complete.—Irichman.

AN ENEMY'S TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF THE IRISH

Prasantry.—A very distinguished writer on Social

Reform, M. Le Play, who has devoted his life to the

examination of European manners, attributes the

evident corruption of the French people to their

loss of respect for God, for their parents, and for

women; he believes also that England is on the eve of suffering by her abandonment of time-tested and healthy custom. In Ireland is still to be found persistent faith, filial devotion, and proverbial respect for women and the obstinate adherence of the people to their habits is one of the faults we find with them. It may sound paradoxical, but, however deplorable the results, agrarian disturbance is, in one point of view, almost a healthy symptom. The instinct of the nation insists on the value of permanent homes, of family union, and of a system of agriculture which will employ the energies of each family within its due bounds. Paddy is a wiser man than we fancy when he tenaciously adheres to his cabin and bit of land; and we need not grimace at the pig that thrives along with the numerous "childher," or the poultry that live on the priet highway. Some virtues, very useful to a nation that would endure result from his fidelity to family duty; and in such a cabin, though times be sometimes hard, the mother is respected, the wife is mistress, and the children are learning things quite as useful as the information to be had in National Schoolbooks. It is true that these virtues are becoming anachronisms, and the conjuncture of new and old lights in Ireland is sufficiently embarrassing. The well-meant benefits conferred by a goahead on an old-fashioned people are generally mistaken, and at the present time we certainly have brought the Roman Catholic curate to the verge of Garibaldianism, the kingworshipping, clannish people to dislike the Court of Balmoral, and to feel that their landlords are their natural enemies. To a nation still sufficiently rococo to profit by unity of faith we have offered the ungrateful liberties of sectarianism. Being a remnant of prediluvian Christendom, we give it, instead of governors Parliamentary majorities and hints of possible revolution. Yet there must be something singularly elastic in this people, and the transformation of wave after wave of English settlers into aggravated Paddies suggests that Trish customs and principles may perhaps be more consonant to man's true mission than other less stable, if more brilliant, schemes of national life. Nearly the whole extent of the island has been confiscated, yet Ireland is rather more Irish than ever. Famines and Fenianism keep out English money and thin the natives, yet the impartial and well-informed Times Commissioner tells us that "in the last twenty-fivyears the wealth of Ireland has largely increased, and her main industry has been much improved." Pauperism, as understood in England, is hardly known, though beggars are frequent. Ragged Erin may on the whole have more "go" in her than provinces quivering with high pressure, and so well padded with bank notes that the murmur of the working classes is inaudible. It is significant that no one talks of Irish peasants as "the masses." No man possessing a permanent home for his family can lose his personal value, and even the old crone smoking her pipe has her independence; she knows whatever her condition, that she has a soul to be saved, and this is very useful knowledge when generally possessed by a people. The recognised posi-tion of the women in their families gives them a dignity and a sort of chaste bumptiousness which even Lady Amberly's scholars do not attain. There is a freedom from cant, from caste prejudice and all formulas, which is discomfiting to the highly mechanised unit of England society, but has very little real value in the present condition of Europe. On the whole, we are disposed to ask whether Ireland pendent Prince. Every statesman of discome up shortly afterwards, and attempted to pass may not be let alone with advantage to herself, a Europe had recognized his rights and the through, with the intention it is said, of going by a though certainly we shall miss her as a healthy subject for experiment.—Saturday Review.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Chancellor Hatherly has formally announced that he will resign his office, should the Government declare war against Russia. Messrs. Bright, Lowe, Cardwell and Childers, it is believed, will do the same. The city is full of runours that Prince Gortschakoff has informed Earl Granville of his willingness to withdraw his note, and that he will submit Russia's claims to the decision of a congress. All leaves of absence to the Guards have been cancelled. Orders have been issued to them to prepare for active service.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN THE HOSPITALS. - Dr. Sandwith, writing from Saarbruck to Macmillan's Magazine, gives the following testimony to the good deeds of the Sisters of Charity amongst the sick and wounded :- The Sisters of Charity - God bless them !- are indefatigable; but there are not enough of them. But what a sweet and blessed sight it is to see these gentle beings diligently tending the poor mutilated men lying in ghastly rows in these long corridors. See with what a delicate touch that sweet sister cleanses the intensely irritable stump of the poor fellow whose leg was amputated ten days ago. His countenance is full of anxiety; the least pressure on a certain corner is agony. The dropping of water, even, is irritating. Well, at last the dressing is over, and he breathes freely, and forgets not to thank the dear sister; but his eyes are more eloquent than his tongua; he looks his thanks and kisses her hand, ere she leaves him, with child-like

THE UNCO GUID.—Scrupulous Waiter, to Tourists, A what? A sangwitch! Na na! I'll gie ye bread and cheese, an' as much whuskey as ye can drink; but, to mak' sangwidges on the Saubbeth day!"

In a letter to a gentleman at Llangollen the Protestant Bishop of S. Asaph writes: "If any inhabitant Llangollen who is cutitled to a seat in the parish church should apply to the churchwardens to have a seat assigned to him, and if there is a vacant pew, the churchwardens are in duty bound to assign the seat to the applicant, baving regard to his station and condition in the parish. If any other persons of higher standing has a worse seat, the churchwardens should assign him the better pew, and give to the applicant the one then vacated." The Oswestry Advertiser thinks the Bishon is joking, and advises his lordship to send a postscript to the parishioners of Llangollen, who have read his letter an serieux. He need only transcribe the passage from S. James, and draw his pen under the words, "If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin." The Tablet wants to know what constitutes a " high standing."

A YEAR'S RETROSPECT .- During the twelve months that have clapsed destruction of old landmarks in the domains both of politics and religion has proceeded with renewed violence. The oldest monarchy in Europe has been lawlessly "absorbed," and France has, for a fourth time, been revolutionized. Spain still continues without a settled Government,

on the monarchies and ecclesiastical institutions that are left. In our own country ultra-democratic principles are rapidly leavening the minds of the people. Philosophic speculators enunciate theories which are virtually Republican, and their sophistical reasonings are hardly gainsaid. The press daily poisons us with political heresy, and the spouters of sedition are obsequiously received and blandly "soft-sawdered" by the chief Ministers of the Crown. In the Church of England the destructive process is working with an unexampled rapidity and with apparently resistless vehemence. The disruption of the United Church of England and Ireland has been followed by the contamination of the Episcopate, and the profanation of the Secrament of the Altar. Latitudinarians are set on high in the Church, and the "broad" way is crowded. The Bible is being doctored with the assistance of a Unitarian, and the Prayer Book had been diagnostically examined by a Commission, a virulent attack being at the same time made on one of the Catholic Creeds. A long step has been taken towards the de-Christianizing of our Universities, the elementary education of the children of the poor has been Secularised, and the Church of England herself, as by law established, is under threat of an assault next session in the Commons' House of Parliament. Meanwhile, the Catholic School in the Church is weakened by the proceedings of a wrong headed. restless, and lawless party, who, having no wellcrounded and definite principles in religion or politics, and, blind as bats as to the issue of their course, are willing to aid their brother Radicals in the work of destruction, if only thereby they may gain licence to gratify their fantastic crochets. Have we overdrawn the plature? We think not -Church Herald, Anglican.

The Liberal Press of France. - The correspondent of the Daily News says: - The newspapers are never tired of abusing the priests, who are courageously and honestly performing their duty. Yesterday I read a letter from a patriot, in which he complains that this caste of crows are allowed upon the field of battle, and asks the Government to decree that the last moments of virtuous citizens, dying for their country, are not to be troubled with this new horror. To-day a citizen writes as follows: Why are not the National Guards justalled in the churches? Not only might they find in these edifices dedicated to an extinct superstition shelter from the weather, but orators might from time to time from the pulpits deliver speeches. Those churches which are not required by the National Guard might serve as excellent stables for the oxen. the sheep, and the Logs which are now parked out in the open air."

PROTESTANT PROPAGANDA IN INDIA. - It would be curious to know whether those clever Scotch Presbyterian ministers, the presidents of the "Established" and "Free Church" Colleges at Calcutta were aware of the intent with which the Times correspondent lately constituted himself "visitor" of their 'olleges. When the two presidents get their Times of Wednesday last they will then, at all events, see that the observant gentleman before whom they exhibited their students about a month ago had sought the interview for the express purpose of taking notes," with a very decided intention to print what he had taken down. The notes were indeed worth printing; they possess an interest equally for Catholics and Protestants who feel any concern about missions to the heathen; but they are chiefly instructive to those Protestants whose contributions produce those immense revenues which are popularly suppored to be employed in the conversion of Pagans to "evangelical Protestantism. The correspondent tells us indeed that he visited in all three colleges; the Cathedral College, in connection with the "Church Missionary Society," besides the Presbyterian establishments we have named above. He refers, however, principally to these last. At the Free Church College Dr. Mitchell, the President, assembled his advanced students for a conversation class-it consisted of young men preparing for their "little go"—and told them that a gentleman was present who wished to know their "exact thoughts on certain social and religious topics." The students having signified their willingness to be questioned, the conversation proceeded :- Tell us now, what you think of the tendency of thought among the young men of Calmean religiously?"-"Yes, in that way, or in any way."-"I think then, that most of the educated young men are leaning to the Brathmo-Somaj, or to philosophical enquiry or unbelief." "Now, can you say how many educated young men believe in the Shasters "-" Not one in a thousand. The Shasters are not believed in where there has been an English little assistance. education," "What is your difficulty as to Christianity?" A quiet young man who had not yet spoken, said, "The Trinity." "And what of Christ?" -"We believe Him to be the best man that ever lived." "But not Divine?"-"No." And so en (says the correspondent) through a quite serious conversation; the young men looking their princinal bravely in the face, as if they had no iden in the world that they were offering him the slightest disrespect. "We ended for a time in this way:- Do ou think that Brahmoism will grow into Christianity? Several 'noes,' and one 'yes.' Then we diverged into the ordinary studies—Macaulay, Milton, and Bacon." Here the examination ended for the present, and the Times correspondent already hints his opinion that this sort of thing "is not perhaps what an Englishman would look for in a Missionary College, under a really Christian Prin-

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cipal," We suppose not .- Tablet.

A man ramed Lamson, the defendant in an action for divorce now being tried at Chicago, succeeded in bringing out in the cross-examination of his wife that she had at one time " soaked his head in a tinpan containing scalding water.

A veritable case of trichina has declared itself in Chicago. At the last meeting of the Board of Health in that city, Doctor Mathew detailed a case of death from tricking spiralss. The victim was a Jacob Kramer. He had been in the habit of visiting the saloons daily, and by eating raw pork and ham, of which he was very fond, he was attacked on the 1st of the present month. The physician supposed the disease was typhoid fever. The malady did not show itself until a day before his death, when it was too late to save him. An encysted trickina spiralis was taken from his arm, and placed on exhibition under a mi-

A very interesting divorce suit is now pending beore the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff, Mrs. Mary L. Jones, nee Sweeny, claims her discharge from the duties and obligations of matri-mony on the ground that the defendant had represented himself to be a resident of Bemot's Island. whose wealth could be counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and that having consented to be his in that belief, and with that understanding, she looked upon the marriage as null and void when she found that he was no more than a pretentious gardner, whose only property consisted in a well-stocked cabbage-garden, an orchard and a cottage.

Immense quantities of Kaolin dirt, dug not far from Augusta, Georgia, are being shipped North, and there can be no doubt but that nine-tenths of the stuff is purchased for the purpose of adulteration. The Kaolin is perfectly white and free from grit, and is the best article which can be used in the adulteration of flour, sugar, starch and candies.—

account it has grown greatly in favor with dishonest merchants, and the quantity sent from Augusta is constantly increasing. About fifty tons of Kaolin dirt is now lying in one of the milread yards awaiting shipment.

The Methodist begins an article on "Religion and Business" in this striking way :- A few weeks since, while travelling in one of the New England States, we met an eccentric old man who combines the cccupation of farmer, horse-dealer and colporteur .-In his "work of mercy," as he styles his colporteuring, he distributes tracts gratuitously, and sells B.bles and other religious books at cost to those who can pay for them, and gives them away to the poor .-We were very much impressed, as well as amused, with one remark which the old man made in the course of the conversation, "Now," said he, "when start on a work of mercy, and stop to deal in horses, I never have good luck. The fact is, I don't want the Lord around when I'm trading hories?"

The Abingdon Virginian says: "We have in our possession an old razer that was shaved with the last time on the bloody field of King's Mountain in 1781, and on the morning of that great buttle, by tive persons, three of whom were killed. Their names were Edmundson-the father and four sons. Two sons survived. The tazor belongs to the estate of the late General Wm. E. Jones. The sons who survived brought the razor back with them, and said they had all shaved with it on the morning of the

Some ogre of an editor tries to frighten tender consciences by telling young ladies "that when they exclaim, Dear me! they are swearing like troopers, Yet such is the fact; for the phrase, as we have it, is but the corruption of the Italian words, * Dio mio! → Mv God ? *

A snake was recently found in the neighborhood of Owasso, Mich., having two perfect heads, four eyes, and two tongues. The heads are joined at the base, and the reptile is about eight inches long.

A wealthy hypochondriae of New Orleans, who believed that his earthly form was as brittle as glass, and that he was in constant danger of breaking it, was completely cured of the conceit, a few days since, by the kindness of two medical students, who followed him from place to place, and, when questioned as to their motives, stated that they were waiting for him to "break himself," so that they might have a chance to pick up the pieces for dissection.

The steamer City of Bridgeton was burned to the water's edge at P hiladelphia on Tuesday morning, Nov. 22nd. Some of her passengers are said to have been consumed,

Advices from Oswego state that the grain market is very dull at that place. Mulsters having com-pleted their winter stocks, holders of Large quantities are shipping by canal boats to New York.

JENEISS AT WHITEIMSHORE - A remarkable feature of the present European war is the extra rdinary candour of the prominent persons who have been engaged in it. From Bismarck to Napoleon, from Bazaine to William, the dignitaries have manifested a miraculous alacrity in the trank avowal of their intentions, plans and projects, and have seemed hapniest when making a clean breast of it to some newspaper correspondent. As a fair illustration of their amiable candour, I have condensed the following specimen from the New York Herald correspondent's recent interview with Napoleon,—Can. Bysu.]

As I was ushered into the reception room at Wilhelmshohe the Emperor arose (from a "luxurious fauteuil," of course,) and advanced to welcome me, with extended hand and an air of extreme gratification that put me perfectly at case.

"Bung Zhoo, Sire," said I, giving his hand a cordial shake. With the exquisite tact of a practical courtier, his Majesty seized the occasion to pay me (and my countrymen) one of his neatest compliments. He said, "Perhaps we had better conduct our conversation in English. The fact is, you spenk French with an accent that really shames us Parisians. I've often remarked this trait in accomplished Americans, and wondered at it." The Emperor's remark was so unexpectedly flattering that it took my breath away for a moment; but under cover of a profound bow, I recovered my fluency and observed: "Such a compliment from your Majesty, in cutta." There was a pause, then one said, "Do you happier days, would have brought the entire Ameican nobibity to your foot". to his misfortunes affected His Majesty profoundly. The tears that chased each other silently down his majestic and imperial purple nose and dripped in imperial sorrow from the waxed ends of his moustache might have moved a heart of stone, with a

> Surely, thought I, the Emperor who can thus ween at his own calamities cannot be utterly heart-

When the Emperor had recovered his composure, and had his nose blowed by the proper officer, I opened the conversation in a way that I thought least likely to offend his delicacy. I told him it was currently reported that he had feathered his nest pretty well while Emperor, and I should take it as a special favour if he would tell me how much he had really stolen. In America, I told Lim, publie men were expected to lay by something for a rainy day, and it would rather enhance our respect for him to be assured that he had exercised a like justifiable prudence. He replied, "My friend, I respect the Herald too much to deceive it. I have made a nice thing, on the whole, and my chamberlain shall provide you with an inventory of all that I have gobbled." I asked him if he owned any property in New York. "Well," said he, "I thought I owned the New York World a few months ago; but since the Sedan affair it has gone back on me."— "Your Majesty was accused of treachery at Sedan. Was you really a traitor?" "Frank-ly," said he, "I think if I had tried I might have died at the head of my army, instead of surrendering. If this be treason, make the most of it. I said, "Sire, we Americans are very frank and straightforward, especially in asking questions. Now you needn't answer if you feel the least bit squeamish about it; but I should like to know-I really would be pleased to know whether your father was a Bonaparte or a Dutch Admiral, as some have intimated?" His Majesty with great cheerfulness replied, "So would Ï."

The engaging freedom with which His Majesty unbosomed himself emboldened me to pursue my inquiries, and our conversation became almost confidential. I asked him if Eugenic was ever jealous. He replied: "Not as Empress; but as Mrs. Napopoleon, I have sometimes thought she was inclined to be a little too strict with me." I said, "Can you lay your hand on your heart, sire, and solemnly assure The Herald that you never gave her cause for jealously?" The Emperor (musingly)—"You may be right." At this point the Emperor seemed a good deal cut up and sighed profoundly. Instead of answering my question explicity, I was sorry to see him put both hands in his pockets instead of on his hear

I told him he might deem me rather inquisitive, but if he knew how deeply interested we Americans were in such scandal The announcement of a messenger from Berlin unhappily interrupted the Emperor's remarks at this point. I intended to have gradually drawn Napoleon to speak about private and personal topics, and should have succeeded, but for that interruption.

. As I was about to withdraw, the Emperorembraced me with every mark of esteem, particularly on the shirt-front, which he marked with his nose, in the