

plaint. The cause of the complaint runs as follows—That the defendant did [while Captain —] in company with a lady, was following the South Mayo bounds on a recent occasion, assault commission, present a gun at him, threaten to take his life, and refuse him permission to cross the property of Sir Robert Bloose, while they allowed all the others at the hunt to do so. There is another charge against the defendant of having collected over one hundred men and got them to insult the captain, while they themselves assaulted him.

The Lord Lieutenant has approved of the appointment of Charles O'Connor, Esq., to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the Co. Roscommon, in the room of William Lloyd, Esq., deceased. Also of the appointment of St. George Francis Robert Caulfield, Esq., to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the same county, in the room of Lord Crofton, deceased.

The Dublin Nation says.—Information is wanted of Thomas Burke and Margaret Murphy (her maiden name), but now Margaret Burke, who sailed from Liverpool in March, 1869, to Boston, when last heard of. Information regarding them would be kindly received by her brother Martin Murphy, 69 Black Dock Cottages, Birkenhead, Cheshire England.

THE SEVEN STRAGGERS OF DRUMSKERRY.—During the trial of an action against a railway company in the Dublin courts last week, a witness produced to testify to the sobriety of the plaintiff, favored the utility with a philosophical exposition of the seven stages of drunkenness. The definition, which is of more value as it seems to have been the result of an induction formed upon personal experience, was elicited in the following dialogue:—

Mr. Heron.—Had you an opportunity of judging of the position of Mr. Sioane as to his being in a capacity of taking care of himself? I suppose I must answer the question.

Mr. Carleton.—Indeed you must.

The Chief Justice.—Above board [laughter] here—everything is there [laughter].

Witness.—Well, he was not sufficiently sober to know that he was drunk [laughter].

Mr. Heron, Q. O.—In your opinion then if he knew he was drunk he would be more sober? [renewed laughter.] I can explain all the phases of it—I know every stage of it, if you don't deem it personal [great laughter].

Mr. Heron.—Not a bit, go on. What is the first stage?—To drink.

What's the second?—To feel that you have that.

What's the third?—To feel a little stronger [laughter].

What's the fourth?—Shaky [laughter].

What's the fifth?—Drunk [laughter].

What's the sixth?—You are unconscious, and don't know you are drunk [great laughter].

And in your opinion was the plaintiff unconscious enough not to know he was drunk?—I believe he was not sober enough to know it [laughter].

What's the seventh state of it all that ends this strange eventful history?—Delirium tremens [great laughter].

A respectable farmer, named Martin Flannery, of Drumcliff, county Clara, while recently driving in his car over the little wooden bridge at Ballycoore, was pitched of the vehicle into the canal beneath and was drowned. As no one was present there was uncertainty as to the cause of the disaster; but it was apparent his car has been obstructed or upset by some large stones on the bridge, which is a dilapidated affair, and that he was incapable of saving himself. The body was found in the river, nearly opposite his own house, with a large incised wound two inches long over the right temple. Deceased was a tried and faithful patriot whose fidelity ceased, personal kindness of disposition, warm-hearted and generous nature won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a fine specimen of the Irish farmer, a man of splendid physique and in the prime of life. He leaves a wife and five young children to lament his untimely loss which has caused wide-spread and universal regret throughout the county.

In reference to the above event, the Dublin 'Irishman' says.—Martin Flannery was one of the men of March, '67. For his devotion to Fatherland he suffered the penalties of the patriot—contumely and captivity. A lengthened imprisonment in Ennis gaol but made him, however, more fixed in his 'disaffection'—and having everything to lose and nothing to gain by his consistency, he remained consistent to the end. He died 'before the dawn' of the brighter day for which he had hoped and struggled on earth. We may hope that the dawning of the 'eternal day' has been bright for him.

The Dublin Freeman of the 17th ult., says of the late murder of Catherine Mackey, near Corofin:—This dreadful murder called forth denunciation from the altar of Corofin on a Sunday. Soon after mass, a man named Roddy Hogan was arrested by the police, it is said, on private information, and on Monday Captain Hamilton, R.M., Ennis, investigated the case, but the particulars are not very well liked in the neighborhood of Corofin.

The Munster News says:—The maturity of matrimonial conjunctions has just been exemplified in Tomroney, county Clare, where the united ages of a happy pair, united in wedlock, amounted to full one hundred and twenty years; the bridegroom being the third in legitimate succession accepted by the fair one and the bride being the fourth won consecutively by the veteran wooer. Each had been blessed with parental responsibilities in days of yore; but those having taken wing, when fully fledged, to the far West, in both cases, the lonely ones pined for a new nuptial, and appealing to Hymen—why not?—Hymen said: 'The universal' president of that most popular tribunal accommodated the brace of turtle doves of Tomroney.

The Munster News says:—The richest and handsomest civic chain worn by Chief Magistrate of any municipality at the Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet in Dublin, was that which adorned the person of the youngest, William Spillane Esq., by whom our city was well represented, the golden emblem borne with the demeanour of an unobtrusive and self-possessed gentleman, and the compliment paid in the toast to his order responded to in terms worthy of the respect due and paid in a marked and gratifying manner to Limerick.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by a patriotic Protestant clergyman, to the Hon David Plunkett, in reply to a circular from the latter gentleman in relation to the Trinity College election:—

Knockmark Rectory, Co. Meath.

To the Hon. David Plunkett, Q. O.:

I am in receipt of your favor respecting the coming College Election. You would be a fit and proper person to represent the University—none better— but for one thing, namely, you are not a Repealer. However amiable in private life, however talented, honest as a politician, and courteous as a gentleman, and you are all these, still you are not a Repealer. You cannot but know, and that well, the desolation that the Union has inflicted upon this country. It has more than realized all the worst anticipations of the great men who strenuously opposed that infamous act; namely, Plunkett, Grattan and Barlow. We need but to look around us for confirmation of this sad and solemn truth. Statistics are superfluous. The state of Ireland is just this.—'Your country is desolate; your land, strangers devour it in your presence, and it is desolate, as overtaken by strangers.' The Act of Union was like Ezekiel's Roll, for it was causative of lamentation and mourning, and woe! But mild; a good time is coming; for this Act, consummated by the most odious bribery, chicanery, and corruption, will be, may, may be, constitutionally repealed. In 1806, when going to school, that beautiful building, not a bowshot from the College, was called the Parliament House, and,

please God, it will be so called again. Amen—so be it.

You intimated that in the Land Bill you will look to the rights of property. I am sure you will. But, sir, as a Christian man, 'lift up your voice like a trumpet' against those cruel, wholesale evictions, (clearances), which would have disgraced the worst days of paganism! Men wanting; beasts wild and tame, abounding; and we will hereafter need no ministers of religion. Brahminism will do admirably. In fact, from the decrease of men and the increase of beasts, we are fast becoming mere worshippers of Apis and Osiris.—Faithfully yours,

E. J. Lawrie, A.M.

P.S.—The will beasts (forced to become) so, are called Ballycoobys. They are cropping up plentifully, just now, in this country. This is to be deplored. But can we wonder at it?

E. J. L.

Through Colonel French's exertions the Chancellor of the Exchequer is about sanctioning an expenditure of £70,000 on the improvements of the Shannon navigation and the drainage of the lands adjoining the river.

On Friday morning, Feb. 18th, ten of the Fenian prisoners who had been liberated in Australia, arrived at the North Wall, Dublin, in the Countess of Erce steamer from Holyhead. A number of police of the G and O divisions were present as the steamer came alongside the wharf, where a large crowd had collected and cheered the released prisoners vehemently as the vessel approached. The released prisoners stood together on the deck, and appeared to be in the possession of excellent health. Anything in the shape of a demonstration was wisely prevented by the committee appointed to receive the returned prisoners, and who were there present with four carriages to convey them to their hotel, where they arrived before nine o'clock. The following are the names of the prisoners who arrived, with their sentences:—J.S. O'Leary [the Galtee Boy] five years; J.O'Donovan, Barney, county Cork, five years; Thomas Collinane, county Cork, sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered [sentence commuted]; Eugene Lombard, city of Cork, seven years; Michl' Noonan, Kilmallock, seven years; Morgan McSwiney, city of Cork, seven years; S Downey, city of Cork, seven years; Robert May, Drogheda, five years.

The trial of Peter Barrett, on the charge of having attempted to shoot Captain Lambert, county Galway, in July last, was commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, 17th ult., before the Chief Justice and a jury of the county Dublin. Attorney General Barry and Sergeant Armstrong prosecuted for the crown; Mr. Barr, Q. O., being for the defence. The following are the names of the jurors sworn to try the case, and who were finally discharged without being able to agree on a verdict:—James Barrett, foreman John Buckley, Arthur Galway, John Dennis, James Drury, William Gardner, Andrew Wm Ferguson, Edward Seal, Daniel Sullivan, Horatio Wallace, Robert Teasdale, Patrick Kennedy.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The 'Northern Press' says.—Those who have perused, as we have, Mr. Gladstone's great land scheme for the improvement of Ireland, and relatively, the other portions of the United Kingdom, a verbatim report of which covers nearly ten columns of the 'Times,' will have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that if it had been broached a few years earlier, it could hardly have failed to satisfy in all essentials the most sanguine hopes and wishes of the large body of agriculturists across the water in whose interest it has been brought forward. It is in every sense a comprehensive, and, as far as we can see, equitable measure, doing full justice to the tiller of the soil, without unduly trenching on the legitimate prerogative of the landlord. But it is the curse of English politics to delay necessary reforms for the removal of acknowledged evils so long, that when the time comes for making the change the hopes of the oppressed have risen to such a height that passion takes the place of reason and what once would have satisfied is looked upon as totally inadequate to meet the expectations which delay has engendered. Such, we fear, will prove to be the case in the present instance.

The London 'Times' says.—We frankly confess that the Bill exceeds our anticipations. We may, indeed, be permitted to say that we long ago indicated the lines upon which it must be drawn; but in a design of such extent and complexity there must ever be present a fear, until the construction is completed, that the hand will falter in some part of the work, and shortcomings be permitted which might go far to mar the effect of the whole. The present Bill dispels such fears. It corresponds in a remarkable degree to the scheme of its projectors. It is an honest, thorough, vigorous effort to cope with the evils it is designed to redress. The very completeness of its workmanship may make it appear formidable to many who will apprehend a plentiful harvest of litigation as the consequence of its numerous provisions; but, without quoting once more the oft-quoted and still doubtful sentence of Sir John Davies, it must be allowed that opportunities of litigation such as the Bill presents are means to prevent litigation arising. It cannot be forgotten, indeed, that with respect to Ireland there is but a choice of two Land Codes open to the statesman. He may adopt the principle of this Bill, and provide the necessary legal machinery to give the Irish tenant his just dues, or he must be prepared to allow the atrocious code of Ribandism to remain the 'ultima ratio' of the Irish cultivator to the degradation of Ireland and to the shame of the Empire. We must choose between the decrees of Civil Courts executed by officers of law and the decrees of secret meetings in mountain cabins executed in deeds of assassination. It is a case in which a sound choice brings its own reward. The proffer of justice contained in the Ministerial scheme is intended to benefit both landlord and tenant, to enrich each while enriching the other and to make suspicion and alienation give place to trust and confidence. We adopt without reserve the words used by Mr. Bright in the note read by Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday:—'I think it a just and comprehensive measure, and I hope that the moderation and patriotism of Parliament will enable it soon to become law.'

The 'Wexford People' says.—The Land Bill is at length before us. The crisis of Ireland's impatient uncertainty is passed; but is her desire for justice satisfied? No. Nor is it within the power of a British Parliament to give her a full measure of justice.

The 'Cork Examiner' takes a favorable view of the Bill. It says, 'The conviction seems to be pretty general that the Government Land Bill is, on the whole, a great success. By the term a success we do not mean all that the advocates of the tenant would desire, or even everything that rigorous justice demands. It means this, that it is so framed as to be tolerably certain to pass, and if passed in its present shape will enormously improve the position of the Irish tenant farmer. The leading idea of it has been to put an end to the arbitrary power by which the landlord could evict a plebeian. Persons are in the habit of using the alternative term 'raising the rent'; but that is a power entirely dependent on the other. Theoretically a landlord cannot at this moment by law raise the rent, unless with the consent of the occupier; but he has the power to evict that consent from the tenant by the threat of eviction. So completely an understood thing is this that the threat has scarcely ever to be resorted to. Just as the policeman scarcely ever talks of the laws or takes the trouble to show his warrant, the agent or driver rarely found it needful to say, 'if you do not pay £5 a year more, you will have a notice to quit immediately.' He simply said, 'you will have to pay it' and the tenant, according to his disposition, meekly bowed his head and acquiesced, or grumbled and paid. In either case there was no

menace, but simply a command. But under this Bill the force will have departed from the admonition. It will be a gun without ammunition. The tenant may now stand upon his right and defy the agent or driver.

The 'Northern Whig,' speaking on behalf of the Ulster tenant farmers, is well satisfied. It thus states the conclusions which are likely to be arrived at after carefully examining the Bill:—'The result will, we have no doubt, be to strengthen the favorable impression which the first sketch of the Bill produced and to remove any misconceptions which the traders in political and sectarian strife have already attempted to encourage.'

The 'Trales Obionicle' thinks the Government proposals very good 'so far as they go,' but that the country should with one voice call for the extension of the Ulster Tenant Right to the other provinces. The 'Western Star,' in Ballinacree, and the 'Wexford Independent' express qualified approval of the Bill.

The 'Derry Standard,' a Presbyterian journal and a great advocate of Ulster tenant-right, hails the measure with satisfaction. It says:—'The Bill, as described by Mr. Gladstone, is therefore one of immense progress, and its author is eminently entitled to our country's warmest gratitude.'

The 'Leinster Express,' a journal of moderate politics, finds in the Bill the 'proper mean between favor to the landlord and to the tenant,' and applauds Mr. Gladstone's calm and statesmanlike speech. The 'Carlow Sentinel,' a Conservative journal, claims that, 'Taken as a whole, the proposed measure is perhaps milder in its enactments than might have been expected under all the circumstances, though far from faultless, as in many respects a direct infringement upon proprietary rights. We believe, however, that its strongest opponent will be found among those for whom it professedly legislates or more properly speaking, the agitators who profess to represent them.'

The 'Dublin Nation' says:—Suspense and uncertainty are ended and we know to-day the nature and character of the Government Land Bill. It is an elaborate and tremendous effort of 'tinkering.' The Irish tenants' demand was brief, plain, and simple: Fixed tenures; fair rents. The Bill grants neither the one nor the other. There is scarcely a point declared to be indispensable or important by the National Conference that is not flatly refused by the Bill. The object of the authors of the measure, as presented to the House of Commons, seems to have been to satisfy the feudal land party that their alarms were groundless, and to assure them that the Government had no idea of hurting them at all. Accordingly, the new Land Bill is hailed with a gasp of relief, and an open demonstration of triumph by the 'felonious' feudalsists and their friends; while a groan of disappointment or a cry of indignation rises from the deceived and betrayed tenant farmers of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone has missed his opportunity; missed the greatest and grandest opportunity presented to a British statesman for generations; an opportunity such as never comes twice to a man in his position. He was called upon to deal with no ordinary state of things. The duty of Irish members, however, is very plain. They must cast upon the authors of this Bill the whole responsibility of their proceeding. They must tell the Minister that 'this Bill will not settle the Irish Land Question.'

The 'Dublin Irishman' says:—It is now quite plain that the great Ministerial measure which was to be the glory of Mr. Gladstone's administration and the regeneration of Ireland, is a miserable failure, conceived in entire ignorance of the real wants of the people, and meeting a great emergency by a series of petty shifts and devices entirely inadequate to cope with the evils that are to be redressed. . . . The bill has been already called a landlord bill. Its true title would be a bill for perpetuating landlord tyranny and wrong. . . . At its last and truest title ought to be:—'A bill to fix the price at which the extermination of the Irish people, and to fix the price at which it may be done.'

The 'Freeman' says:—The more we study this long and complicated document, the more we are convinced that it contains provisions radically wrong in principle, and whose acceptance by this country is a simple impossibility. A great opportunity was offered to the English Minister for saving Ireland, and restoring its social condition from chaos to order, peace, and happiness. But that opportunity has been neglected. We learn from our London Correspondent that several of the Irish members are preparing amendments, and do not desire to discourage their laborious efforts. We have, however, little hope that these efforts can succeed in making the bill satisfactory. It is a new bill that is required, for to amend the present bill in accordance with the public opinion of this country would, in fact, be to introduce a new one.

The 'Dundalk Democrat' says:—We confess that we are sorely disappointed by the measures introduced by Mr. Gladstone. We were led to believe that he was resolved to attend to the wishes of Ireland in framing his measure. But instead of doing that he has altogether ignored the wishes of her people, and dealt with the question as if he had never heard their voice demanding a complete reform in the land code.

The 'Munster News' says:—The conclusion we can easily reach—and he who runs may read the reason—that on the face of the measure we are confronted with the illogical anomaly of one law for the province of Ulster, fully recognizing and legalizing to the Northern farmers their positive tenant-right, whilst for the remaining three provinces there is left nothing beyond a farrago, in which the Premier seeks to reconcile the most difficult if not incompatible elements.

The 'Northern Star' says:—It is lame, inefficient and disappointing. In fact, if the bill passed in its present shape, it would be more ruinous to the tenant than beneficial. It protects no right that exists; it offers no real amelioration for the defects complained of. It opens the way to endless squabbles and endless litigation.

The 'London Standard' writes:—It does not, indeed, directly establish that 'fixity of tenure' which we regard as essential to legislative finality though it aims practically at this object by means of indirect appliances. The eviction power, too, is still left in existence, but its arbitrary exercise is placed under penal restrictions, which would certainly check many of the worst excesses of this tyrannical power.

The 'Tipperary Advocate' says:—Millions of throbbing hearts have been anxiously waiting for the promised Land Bill, but, alas, they have learnt on a rotten reed. On Tuesday night the long-wished-for hour hath come, but come in vain. Unhesitatingly pronounce Mr. Gladstone's land scheme not only bad, but actually vicious. It will injure ten farmers to the one it will serve. In reality it is more a landlord's authority bill than a tenant protection bill.

The Irish Land Bill is as much as and more than was expected, though not all that has been asked for. Practical men, however, must be content with what is feasible under circumstances, and not argue that half a loaf is less than no bread. The Bill, so far as can be seen at present, has a fair chance of passing into law, though open to large modifications and improvements. It appears to be on the whole acceptable to Irish Members, and at a meeting held on Thursday a number of them came to an agreement in favour of the general scope of the measure. We incline to believe that, after mature consideration, the people of Ireland will take the same view, although our Dublin correspondent has expressed a contrary opinion. These provisions appear to us to give an effectual quietus to the barbarous system of capricious evictions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. John Tweed, 11, St Enoch Square, Glasgow has just been favored with a presentation from Pio Nono, which, independent of its intrinsic value, is no ordinary compliment to a Scottish publisher. Mr. Tweed is the publisher of a curious volume entitled 'The Catholic History of Scotland,' compiled with great care at a very great expense, and interesting to every class of Scotchmen. This volume was forwarded to Rome, and presented to the Holy Father by the Most Rev. Monsignor Simeoni, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide. His Holiness admired exceedingly the elegant appearance of the volume. On turning over the leaves he recognized, in the steel engravings of the Scottish Bishops, old and familiar faces. The Italian Address accompanying the volume was also read to His Holiness, who was very much pleased with it; and as a substantial proof of his paternal feeling and an encouragement to the publisher, he immediately brought forth a beautiful profile figure of the Holy Father in very high relief; on the reverse side is a highly finished view of the 'Loggia Di Raffaello,' or Hall of Raphael, of the Vatican Palace in Rome.

THE CUSTODY OF A CATHOLIC CHILD.—The hearing of the case Di Savini v. Louzada, which commenced on Monday, was resumed before Vice-Chancellor James. This was a suit instituted by the Italian guardians of a child named Peor, to remove her from the custody of English guardians. The late Lady Catherine Fleming, the sister of the Earl of Duncald, adopted the child and having become a Catholic she desired that the child, an orphan, should be brought up in that communion. Dr. Noble delivered the child to the care of Mr. Bolton, a solicitor, of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, by whom she was transferred to the custody of the Earl of Duncald, as soon as she was brought over from Boulogne, when Lady Mary Jane Fleming died. The Earl of Duncald was stated to have treated the child with great affection, but it was discovered by the Italian guardians that she was placed at a Protestant school at Olapham, and appeared to be quite satisfied with her position there. The Italian guardians claimed the custody of the child from the testamentary guardians in England, on the ground that she was a native of Italy, and not domiciled in England. The claim was resisted by the defendants, who alleged that they were bound by English and not by Italian law, and they refused to relinquish the custody of the child.—The Vice-Chancellor, in giving judgment, said the child was the daughter of Catholic parents, and had made her first Communion in that faith. She had attained an age when it was very desirable that her religion should not be tampered with. The Court at Florence had named Lady Hope Scott and the Marchioness of Lothian as proper persons to have the custody of the child, and he ordered that she should be placed in their care.

Sir Henry Edwards is to be prosecuted by the government for bribery at the approaching assizes for York. The information charges him with illegally disbursing, through his agent, funds amounting to £7,500, among seven or eight voters, at the municipal election at Beverley, in 1868, to influence the parliamentary election there.

The leading 'Evangelical' clergymen of the Establishment to the number of 300, held a meeting lately at Islington, to consider the state of affairs. They estimated that of the 18,000 clergymen of their Church, but 5,000 were of their party. The speakers differed widely in judgment as to the judicious course at present; some advocating passivity and defence, and others reform and aggression.—English paper.

The great universities of England have sent out very few missionaries. There are 23,000 clergymen of the Church of England at home, most of whom have received a university education. The Church has 240 missionaries laboring among the heathens and Mohammedans; of whom 163 are under the Church Missionary Society, 71 under the Propagation Society. Of the 135 Church missionaries in India, but 32 are from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. Of the 15 in China but 4 and of the 89 in other parts of the world but 14, are from these universities.

Since we went to press last week Mr. Gladstone has announced the intention of Government to introduce a Bill on the subject of Ecclesiastical Titles after Easter, the earliest period at which the press of other business would allow of its being carried through. We hope, with the Premier, that a satisfactory measure may be passed during this Session, and we also hope that no attempt will be made to conciliate the opponents of the Bill by imposing on Catholic Bishops any other than their real Titles. A simple repeal of the existing penal legislation would, in our opinion, be the best as it would certainly be the readiest course.—Tablet.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.—The 'Scotsman' says:—About twelve o'clock on Friday night, a goods engine, which had been left in charge of the fireman, was employed shunting carriages at Buchanan-street Station, when it was seen to start off on the arrival line of rails. The driver of another goods engine, called Anderson, saw something was wrong, and started his engine on the other line in pursuit. At Garnkirk he had overrun the runaway, and hoped to be able to shunt it to the other line; but his fireman stumbling as he got off the engine, the runaway passed him. The fireman was picked up, and Anderson again started in pursuit hoping to turn the engine at the points at Gartsherrie; but, to his horror, he saw at that point the express coming up. The next moment the runaway engine and the express ran into each other, and the latter train was wrecked. One gentleman unknown was killed, two ladies and a gentleman had their legs broken, and other passengers sustained severe injuries. The driver and fireman of the express, who, when they saw the approaching engine, had reversed their own and stood manfully to their post, were much hurt. It turned out that Hay, the fireman of the runaway engine, while moving on it at Buchanan-street, must have slipped, and, being caught by some part of the engine, was dragged along, and literally dashed to pieces.

SACREDIST SCHOOLS.—Mr. Gladstone expressed one opinion, in his great speech of Tuesday evening, with which it is out of our power to agree. He described the Government system of national education—the Goddess Colleges of course, included—as 'an enormous boon to the mass of the people of Ireland.' He might have learned truer wisdom, even from English experience in India. We have before us a number of the *Lucknow Times* giving the report of a lecture delivered by an educated native; English schools and colleges in India, says the speaker, 'have all long imparted secular education only,' and the result is that 'educated young men, who have received no religious influence, are found indulging in the wild extravagances of sensuality and corruption, and conducting their worldly affairs with utter disregard of truth; he says that his countrymen 'not unfrequently exclaim in bitterness of spirit—'Woe to those who send their children into English schools!' and he concludes that English education 'requires to be supplemented by positive religious influence in order that its evil effects may be rectified.' We have learned the same lesson by experience in Trinidad and elsewhere, and we cannot accept the secular system of teaching in Ireland as 'an enormous boon' to be set against the ills which the Irish have endured from England.—Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

At the Convention of the Visitation, Frederick, Md., on the 28th ult., Miss Maggie English, of Richmond,

Ya., received the habit and white veil, with the name of Sister Mary Bernard. Rev. S. McDonough, S. J., officiated on the occasion, assisted by Rev. E. Lourine, S. J., who delivered an appropriate discourse.

ARREST OF AN IMPOSTOR WEARING THE LIVERY OF HEAVEN, &c.—A few days ago Detective McDavitt arrested a young man named Morris Eneas Doane, who for some time has been coming the religious dodge over our citizens. Doane first made his appearance at the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and ingratiated himself in the favor of several members, who introduced him among the congregation of McKendree chapel, to whom he told a pitiful story to the effect that from the age of five years he had been locked up in a convent in Emmittsburg, Md.; whence he had but recently escaped. He attended the church regularly, and finally professed religion. All this time he was living upon the generosity of the congregation; but apparently becoming tired of the kind treatment he changed his base to the Hamline church corner of Ninth and P streets. Here he told the same story as at McKendree, and was well treated by the Hamline people until they received letters from parties in Baltimore warning them against an impostor, whose description tallied with Doane's appearance. Major Richards having been informed of the actions of the youth, ordered his arrest, which was accomplished. He was brought to police headquarters, and after a very short questioning, Mr. McDavitt satisfied himself that his prisoner had never been in the society of Roman Catholics. When examined before Major Richards on Saturday morning Doane, being pressed, acknowledged, in the presence of some of his Hamline friends, that his story was a fraud. He was taken before Justice Harper, where he again acknowledged his story false in every particular. The magistrate committed him to the workhouse for twenty days. Doane is a smooth faced youth, about twenty years of age, a fluent talker and very near sighted, hair parted in the middle, and has an effeminate appearance. After he serves his term he may attempt to gull other citizens, so it is well that he should be known.—Washington Daily Republican.

'Mack,' the brilliant Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati 'Enquirer,' writes of Whittemore, the South Carolina carpet-bagger whom the House has arraigned for corruption, is a Massachusetts impostor. He went South during the war as chaplain to one of the negro regiments with which, according to the promise of Governor Andrew, the highways and byways of Massachusetts were to swarm after the issue of the emancipation proclamation. Except that His Excellency didn't say anything about the color of the 'swarmers,' but only that there would be a devil of a rush to the front as soon as the object of the war was proclaimed to be the emancipation of the slaves. And so there was. One half of the male population of Massachusetts immediately embarked in the business of buying and selling substitutes for the other half, and great was the rush to the front to catch the fugitive darkies, and fill up the Massachusetts quota with them. But to return to Whittemore. After the close of the war he settled among the Sea Island negroes as chaplain or teacher of the Freedmen's Bureau. He had not long been there when he discovered that thousands of them were living as man and wife who had never been joined together in the holy bonds. He communicated this sinful fact to the darkies, showed them the lake of fire and brimstone to which the neglect of the marriage ceremony was driving them, and sealed them at once out of their wife and their dollars, and into the purchase of certificates, which he retailed at from one to five dollars each. At this the reverend Whittemore made a little sum.—They say that when he found husband and wife each possessed of a few dollars he gave them a double-barreled ceremony, and charged double price—first wedding the man to the woman, and then, to make sure of the thing, revealing the performance and uniting the woman to the man. This greatly pleased the darkies, who, once impressed with the beauty and holiness of matrimony, didn't see how they could have too much of it, and very cheerfully bought two dollars' worth.—No sooner had South Carolina been 'restored to her former position in the sisterhood of States' which is the latest euphemism for turning the South over to the rule of thieves and vagabonds—than Mr. Whittemore conceived himself to be a fit subject for Congressional honors; and the work of his sea island constituents were negroes—more than three fourths, I think; and his nomination and election were quickly secured through the Bureau influence. Since his admission as a he has made him self conspicuous as a sniveling, whimpering, howling, growing loyalist—a Christian loyalist, always. His speeches have been made up largely of extracts from the prayer-book and bible, and as he occupied the floor—which he did very often—it was hard to tell whether he was singing a psalm in long meter or making a stump speech to the throne of grace. God and morality were his leading themes always. And a more vindictive, mean-spirited, merciless wretch never took part in any deliberative body or disgraced any legislative halls. He always wanted it understood that he had 'no pardon for rebels'; he would 'treat traitors as they ought to be treated'; he would, in short, never forgive the crime of rebellion—never cease to remember it against every white man in the South. He has been the ceaseless advocate of confiscation and a division of Southern lands among the negroes, as the only true basis of reconstruction.

THE NEGRO SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.—A negro, who rejoices in the name of Hiram H. Revels, is about to take his place in that once exalted body known as the Senate of the United States. He goes there upon a certificate of election from the Legislature, signed by General Ames, the United States Military Commandant in Mississippi, who is himself Revels's colleague, elected in the same manner to the Senate. The principal, of course, certified to the choice of the accomplice in the fraud. There is a little incident connected with this honorable Senator which is worthy of notice. On or about the last of August, 1867, this colored gentleman was a citizen of the State of Kansas. He instituted a suit or criminal prosecution against one John H. Morris for charging him (Revels) with embezzling the funds of his (Revels) church and with falsehood and hypocrisy. The defendant (Morris) justified and claimed the truth of his allegation. The jury took the matter under advisement, and returned the following verdict:—'The defendant (Morris) took the ground that the alleged libel was true, and proved to our satisfaction that the said Hiram R. Revels had embezzled certain funds belonging to his church, and has been guilty of falsehood, and had unnecessarily forced a quarrel on the said Morris, thus compelling him to act in vindication of his own character. In short, we found that the alleged libel was true and that it was published for good motives and justifiable ends, all of which it was necessary to prove to secure an acquittal in a suit for libel.

E. M. Rankin, Foreman; James Curran, Abel Armstrong, A. L. Ragsboro, H. Rankin, J. B. Flinn.

Mr. Rankin is a wealthy and prominent citizen of Leavenworth; Mr. Rankin is a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and Mr. Flinn is a hotel-keeper in the principle city of Kansas. The whole jury is eminently respectable, and no one can doubt the justice of their verdict, as it was under oath upon presentation of the evidence. Such is the man—who two years ago had never seen Mississippi—who the majority of the United States Senate receive into their fellowship as a worthy and estimable colleague. Well, perhaps, under the circumstances he may be deserving of that appellation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.