

Moss Anarsts.—Several arrests of young men charged with being members of the Fenian Society, were made on Wednesday, the 20th, and Thursday, 21st March, in Belfast. Two of these young men, named Patrick Lynch, Beatty's Entry, and T. M. Kennedy, Pound, street, were brought before the magistrates, and, after a brief examination, were remanded till Wednesday next. The full details of the evidence against them has not yet appeared; it has merely been stated that the charge is for being members of a secret illegal society, for being possessed of illegal documents, and for having fire-arms in a proclaimed district. It would seem as if the government were now about to act 'with vigor,' being moved thereto by the recent demonstrations in the Rotunda, and all the public clamor which all over the three kingdoms has resulted from them. The authorities in Dublin are coming down hard on the temperance bands, as they suspected, there was in their processions something more than meets the eye. Two prosecutions of temperance bands now stand for trial at the next commission. It is said the lawyers expect to have some handsome pickings out of political cases during the ensuing summer.

The Cork Nationalists have appealed to the public for contributions to relieve the families of the persons now in goal for illegal drilling. The Cork Examiner advises them to exhort their brethren to abstain from illegal practices, and holds out the hope that if they did the Government would remit a large portion of their punishment.—Correspondent of Times.

On the 1st instant, a meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Galway Steamship Company, was convened in London, at which an adjournment was asked for to give time to set forth the state of their affairs, and if possible arrange for having the subsidy retained in Ireland. Thereupon Mr. Adams said some very sharp things of the Chairman, accusing him of being connected with some six or seven other companies, and of having lately even brought out a new one (the Imperial Financial). Mr. Taylor considered the Chairman was acting as Undertaker-in-Chief at the obsequies of the Company, and would, therefore, offer a vote of thanks. The meeting then separated to assemble on the 2nd of May next.

THE IRISH "CENT GARDIES."—The Dublin Correspondent of the Morning Post writes:—

An interesting communication appears in the columns of the Cork Examiner. It is from no less a personage than the Grand Marshal of the Danish Court, who, on behalf of his royal master, declines the proffered services of the Irish Cent Gardes. When the project of raising this corps was first made known, most persons ridiculed it, believing that its authors had no idea of risking their lives in battle; but this view soon turned out to be wrong. They were quite in earnest, and feel greatly disappointed at the rejection, even from the causes stated, of their services. The Examiner remarks that the letter from the Grand Marshal was "enclosed to the gallant and learned author of the intended enterprise—or chief of the Cent Gardes—in an envelope bearing the name of General Knollys." This proves, it says, that the letter was sent first to his royal daughter, the Princess of Wales, by direction of the King. The following is a translation of it:—

"Castle of Christianberg, Copenhagen, Feb. 16, 1864.

"The undersigned Grand Marshal of the Royal Court is deputed by the King, his master, to thank Mr. O'Leary and his noble companions for their chivalrous offer. In the present situation of affairs, the bravery of the royal army will compensate for the want of numbers. Nevertheless, his Majesty knows how to appreciate the noble idea of the brave Irish, both as King and as father of the dear princess who has just given an heir to the throne of England. May God watch over the destiny of your noble country, as over that of Denmark.

"W. OXFORD.

"Monsieur O'Leary." The Examiner, which usually writes in a practical matter-of-fact strain, speaks quite enthusiastically about this project. "The gallant chief," it says, "does not abandon the hope of realizing his dream of glory; for the 'situation of affairs' to which his Majesty of Denmark so delicately refers, may so change that he can, without danger to his friendly relations with England, accept the heroic offer of the devoted band of Irish gentlemen who glow with such warlike ardor. Letters, poems, songs, banners, sashes, have been offered to the chief by the fair and gifted, as tributes from beauty to the brave. Had not reasons of the gravest international policy interfered, what an oration the chief and his noble band would have received at the hands of the maidens and matrons of Copenhagen! The chief has been already provided with a noble charger, purchased at the cost of 125 guineas, by his devoted followers, whose real number, we may mention, was much more than was verbally described by the designation of the chivalrous band. Their bond of union was a bond of honor. We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves on our honor, &c. This, with men of mark, was sufficient. We have the names of very many on the muster-roll of the Cent Gardes; but want of space prevents our giving the list at present. Besides, we must admit, the list which we have received is not as perfect as we could have wished, or as the grave importance of the subject necessarily demands."

INTERESTING IRISH RELIC.—The workmen employed in excavating the foundation for the addition to be built to the Augustinian Church, while digging at a depth of several feet below the surface, turned up yesterday an interesting Irish relic—a fragment of an ancient Irish *Craibh*, or warrior-bard harp. The site where the workmen are engaged was formerly occupied by the ancient church of the Augustinians, but it has been found necessary for the new structure to sink below the older foundation. At this depth the workmen came upon a strata of peat, or bog, highly compressed, and in this old deposit they found the fragments referred to, presenting a complete form of the instrument, from which the size and shape of the harp that it formed a principal portion of may be inferred. The part thus brought to light after lying embedded in the peat during many centuries no doubt, formed the *clonar* of the harp. The shape presents a beautiful curve, and the holes for the nuts or screws that secured the strings are accurately drilled. Some of the wood of the nuts still remains in the framework. The fragment is in excellent preservation, which is no doubt owing to the anti-septic properties of the peat. The length of the piece is about fifteen inches. The tracing of some curious characters may still be discovered on it. Altogether it is a most interesting relic, that carries us back to a very remote period of Irish history.—Cor. Drogheda Argus.

On Wednesday, 23rd ultimo, a fire broke out in Queen's College, Cork, which, if it had not been promptly checked, would in all probability have been as destructive as that of May, '62. About ten o'clock the college night watchman, a man named Duggan, was making his usual rounds, when he perceived that a room in the southern end of the western wing (the wing which was burned in '62, and which is now nearly built) was on fire. Duggan at once gave the alarm, and Mr. Williams, the college steward, a carpenter named Jeffery, who lives near the college, and some turnkeys from the county jail, having attached the hose to the hydrant, turned it on the burning room, and succeeded, after about half an hour, in extinguishing the fire. From an examination of the premises, there can be no doubt as to the manner in which the fire originated. The joists of the flooring of the room which was burned ran all into the fireplace of the next room. In this fireplace, in which there is no grate, a fire had been lit for the last few days by some cabinet makers who were at work in the room, and who required the fire for melting glue, &c. Between the joists and the fire there was nothing but a thin coat of plaster, and

the result, of course, was that the joist became as dry as tinder. On yesterday, the coating of plaster must have become red-hot, the joists must have caught fire, smouldering during the day and evening; and communicating the fire to the flooring of the next room, must have burst into flames at about ten o'clock. Had there not been such a copious supply of water at hand, or had not the fire been so early perceived, not only would the whole wing have been destroyed, but all evidence of its origin would have been lost, and the fire would have been wrapped in the same mystery which envelops its famous predecessor. A great part of the flooring of the room will have to be renewed, and some book cases, with valuable plate glass fronts, which were in the room at the time, were also destroyed. The amount of loss is estimated at between £50 and £100. It will fall upon the contractor, who is, we understand, heavily insured.—Cork Examiner.

According to the Evening Mail, the *on dit* is that at the approaching visitation, next month, the Senate of the University will be legally represented by Messrs. Brewster and Whitehead; the President by Messrs. O. Barry, O. G. and Gould; the Town Council (to watch proceedings) by Mr. Justice McCarthy; the Professor of Surgery sought the services of Sergeant Sullivan in his behalf, but the fee was returned. The Cork Examiner of Thursday says:—"We understand that Dr. Bullen had a private interview, at the police-office to-day, with Messrs J. L. Crocin, R.M., and W. L. Perrier, and that a further information was sworn by him in reference to the burning of the Queen's College in 1862. We do not feel at liberty, at present, to enter into particulars with respect to the contents of the information; but our readers may, from what has lately appeared on the subject form an idea of its purport."

DEATH AT AN EXTRAORDINARY AGE.—An old woman named Mary Meagher, died at her residence, Castletown road, on Wednesday, March 23, at the extreme old age of 108 years. She was a native of Inniskillen, and was born in 1756, and reached the years of reason before 'George the Third was King.' What revolutionary changes have marked the destinies of nations even during her lifetime—she herself having seen five successive Sovereigns on the thrones of England. Up to a recent period she retained all her mental faculties, and was able to move about, and avail herself of that religious consolation which must have frequently soothed her cares and troubles of a hundred years. There is a remarkable coincidence in the longevity which seems to have been peculiar to her family—her mother lived to the age of 103 years, and her father to within three months of the same, thus the united ages of father, mother, and daughter bring us back to 1540, the reign of Henry VIII.—Newry Examiner.

REPRESENTATION OF ARMAGH.—Mr. Close, the Conservative member for the county of Armagh, having retired from the representation, Colonel Stronge was proposed as his successor. The nomination took place at Armagh on Wednesday, when the gallant colonel was proposed by the retiring member, and seconded by Mr. Verrier. There being no other candidate Colonel Stronge was declared duly elected. In his reply the new member thanked the electors for the honour conferred upon him, and announced his intentions of giving a hearty and independent support to the great party of which the Earl of Derby was at the head.—Standard.

Peter Walsh, the young man who was beaten by a party of Riband-men in the county of Westmeath, has died of the injuries he received. His father took a farm from which a tenant had been ejected who had paid no rent for three years, and for this he was sacrificed. His landlord is Mr. J. Wilson, High-Sheriff of the county of Westmeath, one of the best and most liberal landlords in the country. The Daily Express states that in consequence of this murder he is about to sell off everything, shut up his house, and leave the country. A large number of persons will thus be deprived of employment, and there is reason to fear other public-spirited proprietors will follow his example, and retire from a position so full of danger and disappointment.

ATTORNEY'S ACTION.—At the close of an action which we reported lately, Mr. Justice Monahan said: "I am sorry I have not jurisdiction to make attorneys pay the cost of actions they should not bring. We believe the public are sorry too. If judges had the power, far fewer actions would be brought. Where there is reasonable ground for proceedings, the attorney is not to blame, but where there is a palpable disregard of law and right, it is the attorney, not the client, who ought to suffer. The latter may be ignorant—the former should not. If both are rogues together, they may divide the loss between them if they like, but when an action is brought for the sake of costs, or in the hope of worrying a person on whom the worrier has no substantial claim, all who knowingly aid in it should be made, not only to suffer, but to reimburse the person whom they have combined to wrong. The respectable members of the profession will agree with us."—Cork Constitution.

Efforts to float the 'City of New York' on the 7th and 8th were ineffectual.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—CATHOLIC SOIREE, STIRLING.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the adherents of the Patron Saint of Ireland by a soiree in aid of the school in connection with St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Stirling. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, Glasgow, who was supported right and left by the Rev. Mr. Artyne, Lillibgow, and the Rev. Mr. MacLachlan, Stirling. Among those present were Messrs. Ryan, Pitt Terrace, and McNab, writer. There was a large attendance, including a number of the Catholic soldiers stationed in the Garrison. The Chairman addressed the meeting on the progress of Catholicity in Scotland. Notwithstanding the progress which had been made in this good old town, the progress of Catholicity in the west was perhaps fully more remarkable, or at all events, it was more familiar to him. A few years ago, when he was studying in college, there were but 8 Priests in the lowland portion of the western district. That was thirty years ago, at the time that their present Bishop was consecrated. There were 80 Priests there to-day. They had then but 6 chapels in the same district in which they had now 50, in which divine service was regularly performed, (hear hear). That was the progress of religion in their own immediate neighborhood. Schools had increased at the same rate, and that was a great matter. Some people would say that they had seen very good Christians who could neither read nor write; but, after all, unless the education of young people was attended to, there was danger of their being corrupted and being seduced from the religion of their forefathers. It was a great matter to have good schools established. In Glasgow it was calculated that they had 5,000 girls receiving instruction under the care of the Religious Sisters there. He mentioned these facts to raise their hopes and their expectations, and to make them work hard, so that each might do his own part and contribute his mite to the good cause. In a few years hence, if they judged of the future from the past, what might they not expect? The Catholic population of Scotland had been calculated at 400,000, and at the passing of the Emancipation Bill, within their own memory, they were calculated at 500,000. If that progress continued, within a short time they should be a third of the population of Scotland. But, they would remember another feature of the Catholicity of Scotland. It was this: that it was not only the members who were here who profited by the religious labors of the Clergy, and the zealous efforts that were put forth, but very many in every part of the known world. It was perfectly notorious that in America, for instance, compliments were paid to the Clergy who had instructed the Ca-

tholics who had emigrated from Scotland to the American States. And they heard frequently of compliments paid to these emigrants; they had been here accustomed to support religion well, to sustain the Church, and to battle with her numerous enemies. It was therefore not only amongst themselves that their religion prevailed; it extended to America, India, Ceylon, and a great number of other places besides (hear, hear). The past then afforded them grounds of hope for the future. Previously, when the means of building churches and educating their children had been limited, greater things had resulted from the efforts put forth; but now that so many agencies were at work to advance the Catholic cause amongst them, they might hope for far greater results in the future. Each one then should do what he could, and in a few years hence others would be praying for blessings on the good Christians who had done so much to lay the foundation of the Church in this country, (hear, hear). On visiting Stirling, strangers were moved to various recollections. They could never forget that Stirling was once the seat of royalty. The Kings of Scotland used to spend the Holy Week regularly with the Monks in the Monastery of Cambuskenneth. In a continental travel lately he was very much gratified to find in a Franciscan Monastery, an account of the manner in which King James the First used to give himself to the practices of piety during the whole of Holy Week in Cambuskenneth. He used during the last three days of that week to fast on bread and water, and on that exclusively. Of course in these days he also attended to his religious duties. A visit to this town also stirred up within them religious and patriotic recollections. The field of Bannockburn was not far away, where before beginning the great fight Bruce knelt down and blessed himself with a large cross, and asked a blessing on the battle that was to be fought. And Falkirk was not far away, where his (Mr. O's) two grandfathers in the olden times fought for the good cause—for loyalty and religion (hear, and applause). They would all then do what lay in their power to advance the religion of St. Peter, and to follow up the progress which had already been made, by taking advantage of every opportunity which was now afforded them—and which were afforded them in a far greater abundance now than a few years ago—to show their gratitude to God for preserving to them their religion, by doing everything in their power to transmit it to future generations [applause].

Mr. Gladstone presented a favorable budget to Parliament. The expenditure was more than a million sterling under the estimates. Surplus over two and a quarter millions. He proposes to reduce the duty on corn from 1d per quarter to 3d per hundred weight.

Mr. Layard, in reply to enquiries, said English Consuls confirmed the accounts of kidnapping Irishmen in New York and Boston, and Lord Lyons had made representation to the United States Government.

The Attorney General made explanations as to the Commission sent to Egypt to take evidence as to the Laird Rams, and said the Commission was returnable on the 12th May, when the Crown would proceed with the case with all dispatch.

The House of Lords on the 6th, delivered judgment in the Alabama case. Six legal Lords were present. The Lord Chancellor first gave his judgment. He argued that under the provisions of an Act known as the Queen's remembrance, there was no authority to make such rules as the Barons of Exchequer had made. He therefore moved that the appeal of the Crown be dismissed with costs, Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford, and Kingsdown, concurred with Lord Cranworth and Westbury, and were in favor of the hearing of the appeal by the Exchequer Chamber. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

The London Times remarks that the final decision has been pronounced on a technicality subtle and narrow, beyond even the ordinary narrowness of law for the present. The victory remains with the defendants, but it is impossible to suppose that the Government will acquiesce in the law as laid down by the two Senior judges of the Exchequer, or fail to bring any new offender to account even if he should render necessary another struggle in the Courts of Law. The Times adds if the foreign enlistment Act be insufficient to repress enterprises, endanger the peace of the country, surely, it is better to apply to the Legislature than trust that in some future case a resort to a bill of exceptions will carry the main question to a tribunal which may reverse the judgment already given. The Scotsman understands that the case of the Pampero has been settled, the owners consenting to a verdict for the Crown and the nominal forfeiture of the vessel. They are, however, to retain possession of the vessel, trade with her, and make alterations on her, but not sell her for two years, except with the consent of the Crown.

If anything were wanting to show the abject dependence of the civil institution called the Church of England upon the Crown, that is, the State, it would have been abundantly supplied by the proceedings of the Clergy of that Church in regard to the late final Judgment of the Privy Council in the matter of the "Essays and Reviews." Of the heterodox character of that publication no Christian can have any doubt. Nevertheless, it has been decided by the highest ecclesiastical tribunal in this country that Clergymen may hold the heterodox views of the 'Essays and Reviews,' and yet be sound members of the Church of England, and retain the emoluments of their benefices.—Weekly Register.

The new steamer Matilda, stated to have been built at Glasgow for the Confederates, and bound from Cardiff for a Rebel port with iron, steel, &c., was totally lost off Sandy Island. The crew was saved.

ECCLESIASTICAL LOTTERIES.—Protestant and Popish.—Under this heading the leading Edinburgh Protestant paper, the Scotsman, comments as follows on the manifesto of the 'Reformation Society' which we inserted last week:—"That effective engine of Antichrist, the Scottish Reformation Society, is at this cunning work again—but this time, not for the first time, a way more amusing than mischievous. It appears that some Roman Catholics ladies and gentlemen have been getting up a bazaar at Lanark, to end with the customary 'drawing of prizes,' in aid of the funds of an 'Orphanage' there; and it would also appear that the tickets have not been going off so readily as the promoters would have liked—for 'a parcel of tickets, beginning at No. 240,000,' was sent to the Scottish Reformation Society (well did the Jesuits at Lanark know the men, and their proper address), the committee of which immediately set themselves to advertise the commodities in the most skillful and attractive manner. Of course, as in the case of all advertisements of an objectionable character, there is some little decent disguise—this advertisement actually assumes the form of a denunciation not only of the Popish Bazaar, but of those numerous Protestant Bazaars from which the hint of the Papists has been taken. Yet any person with his suspicions sufficiently awake can see, both from the time chosen for speaking, and the nonsensical nature of what is spoken, that if treachery to Protestantism is not on the surface of this document the Jesuits are at the bottom of it. In accordance with an amiable and well practised predilection, for helping lameters of that sort over a stile, let us explain on behalf of the members of the Reformation Society. They could not have spoken any sooner, and they could not act even now, without speaking against themselves, and without bringing the thunder of the law down upon their own stout heads. There is nothing doing or going to be done at Lanark that the members of the Reformation Society have not been doing in Edinburgh. They say that the attention of this society has been called to the fact that Lotteries are frequently resorted to, in connection with religious efforts, and especially to a

lottery established on a very extensive scale by the Church of Rome, in connection with a Popish Orphanage near Lanark." But why has their attention only been called now, and why has it been called "especially" to the affair at Lanark? Just because of the great ease with which even the best of us perceive the mote in the eye of our neighbor, and the great difficulty we all have of becoming sensible about the beam that is in our own—or, to speak more literally, the cameos, candlesticks, and snuff-boxes in our neighbor's eye, and the tables, pianos, and ottomans in our own. There is nothing "especially" distinguishing the Lanark Bazaar from a dozen other bazaars that have taken place in Edinburgh within these few months, except that that is not, and that these were got up by members of the Scottish Reformation Society. The object at Lanark is maintenance of orphans, which surely there is no great harm, and the means employed are just the same as those of which we have lately been seeing so much among ourselves, meaning by ourselves more especially the members of the Scottish Reformation Society. If the Lanark or Popish list of prizes is more enticing than some of the Protestant or Edinburgh lists given forth on similar occasions, that is only another instance of the superior skill of the Jesuits; and, after all, the Edinburgh lists, if not so attractively expressed, really comprise the same seductive variety of goods. The Lanark list, it is true, is not easily beat, either as to the merely carnal or the purely intellectual prizes—besides such articles as 'a Pair of Beautiful Ponies,' and 'an elegant Suit of Baptismal Robes,' it goes on thus in the literary department:—"A copy of the Sacred Scriptures, richly bound in morocco, and gilt, by the Bishop of Elphin; Burns' Poems, superbly bound, by the Bishop of Ardgah; Sir Walter Scott's Works, complete: the Life and Times of O'Connell." Well, there was a grand Fancy Bazaar and Lottery in Edinburgh lately, for the purpose of putting a steeple on a Free Church (an object which we have not waited till now to say was excellent, though we are not now prepared to say that it is more excellent than the maintenance of orphans); and a lottery was drawn for an endless variety of merely secular articles, including a 'grand Christmas-tree,' imported from rationalistic Germany—"the intrinsic attractiveness being heightened by the performances of the band of the 92nd Highlanders." In the Ball they have culminated, they do indeed make a distinction between Popish and Protestant doings of this sort, and it is a distinction with really a great deal of difference. 'The Church of Rome,' they tell us, 'is only acting consistently when she uses such means,' while Protestant Churches are not. It is not difficult to understand why the Society should regard consistency as an aggravation, and treat inconsistency with a sweet if perhaps selfish kindness.—Scotsman.

Colonel White has been taken roughly to task by his constituents at Kidderminster for voting in the majority of ten that saved Mr. Stansfeld from a vote of censure by the House of Commons for his scandalous connection with Mazzini. This is most creditable to the people of Kidderminster, and is a warning to Lord Palmerston that the English constituencies will not tolerate a Government that herds with assassins and anarchists.

We are rejoiced to find that the Queen is about to withdraw to some extent from her long and sad privacy and to resume her position at the head of the Court. In the course of the month Buckingham Palace will be opened once more for the state reception of her Ministers, the great Officers of State, and the elite of London by the Sovereign, and will be the scene of grand balls, over which the Prince and Princess of Wales will preside in the name and on behalf of the Queen. We are extremely glad of this, both because it affords evidence of the gradual recovery of Her Majesty from the sadness produced by her great loss, and because the public, however sympathetic with the Queen's affliction, were beginning to get impatient at the prolonged absence of the Sovereign from that conspicuous position which she alone can adequately fill. The good-natured and her apparent and his amiable consort, have undoubtedly performed their parts well on all public occasions during the last twelve months, and by their frank, cheerful manners, and an entire absence of coldness or hauteur, have made themselves very popular; but all have, nevertheless, felt the absence of the Queen from Court and her State ceremonials, and will be sincerely pleased to see Her Majesty once more mixing freely among her attached subjects.—Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPAL APPOINTMENTS.—It is informally announced that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, has been named, by the Holy See, Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, as Archbishop of New York.—N. Y. Freeman.

SPECULATION IN NEW YORK—A COMING CRASH.—Not since the war broke out have shrewd men been so much at their wit's-end as now. Speculation is rampant and men are fairly mad with the gambling mania. But these are unadvised speculators who have yet to learn how treacherous and uncertain the sea is on which they have launched their all. Men of capital are standing aloof from the madness of this hour. They confidently predict a crash that will be more sweeping than anything New York has known this century. A gentleman of large means called upon one of our largest and most successful brokers this week, told him he had \$100,000 to invest, and said to him, what would you advise me to do? Just then a donkey-cart went by, driven by an ashman. "Go and ask that man," said the broker, "he knows as much about it as I do." Such is the general feeling among shrewd and experienced capitalists. The speculations in real estate the past year have been astonishing. Prices have reached a figure that it is impossible for them to maintain. A broker in the city in 1863 hired a house on Fifth avenue, and took a lease at \$3,000. That was considered a high price for it. In January last he underlet the house at the rate of \$8,500 a year, semi-annually in advance. He is now travelling in Europe on the gain. A house that was sold last November for \$30,000, was sold in February for \$50,000 and the owner is grumbling over the loss of \$10,000 on the sale, as he has since found a man who would have given him \$60,000 for it. Men have been sold out of house and home by asking what they supposed to be an exorbitant price for their property and finding themselves suddenly taken up. One man offered a house that cost him \$16,900, for \$25,000. His offer was immediately taken. When the papers were drawn they were made out to a third party, to whom the second party had sold at an advance of ten thousand dollars. An ex-mayor of the city, who lived in an elegant residence in sumptuous style, was visited one day by two ladies, who asked permission to look at his house, stating that the house next door was for sale, but the occupants would not allow them to view it. His Honor courteously informed them that the houses in that block were exactly alike, and they might examine his house as fully as they pleased. On leaving, one of the ladies said to him, "I suppose you would not sell your house?" "Oh yes," said his honor, "I would sell anything but my wife and children." That afternoon he received a note from a leading real estate house agent, asking him if he would sell his house, and at what price. He offered it at thirty thousand dollars. The offer was taken at once. The next day it was sold for forty thousand five hundred dollars. Two or three things in this transaction made His Honor a little uneasy. He offered his horse ten thousand dollars, less than his next door neighbor asked. He had to abandon his comfortable and luxurious home instantly. He was literally turned into the street. Somebody made ten thousand five hundred dollars out of him. Getting a fashionable residence at any price was out of the question. Nothing remained for him but the

overcrowded Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is now with his family in the attic story, waiting for something to turn up. Such a state of things cannot abide. Our shrewdest financiers are looking out for a crash. Our leading merchants confess that they do not know how to buy or sell. Many of them are curtailing their business, for, like experienced mariners, they read a storm in the sky, where to an unpracticed eye nothing but fair weather is seen. But the inexperienced men of small capital and professional men are rushing into the opening vortex, whose pathway is strewn with gold.—Boston Journal.

In the Federal House of Representatives on the motion to expel Mr. Long for language used in debate, another member spoke as follows: Mr. Rodgers (Opp, N. J.) opposed the resolution, contending that free speech had been recognised by the Commons of England from time immemorial. A man has a right here to advocate such doctrines as will better secure liberty to ourselves and posterity. He was not here to vindicate the sentiments of the gentleman from Ohio. He did not say the day would not come when he would declare his sentiments although the prison and the bastille should be open to receive him. We must have freedom of debate in this country, or we must bid farewell to liberty. Addressing the Republican side he said: Don't come here to quote the examples of despotism, to be followed by these honest men who have come here and sworn on the Holy Bible to stand by the Constitution and the country to the last. The men who at midnight entered the domicile of Vallandigham, and tore him away from his wife and family, are among those who are destroying the rights of the people under the Constitution, and sweeping away public liberty. The fanatics and despots like Burnside would go down to the grave into endless perdition, and die worse than Napoleon, when a wreck on the rock of the ocean. There were men here who would maintain their rights. They were the representatives, not of Abe Lincoln, but of the free people who sent them hither. You are not content with slandering Vallandigham and other brave and true patriots, (hisses.) God bless the exile. He prayed the arrow of Heaven would pierce the heart of the despot. You are bringing soldiers here to keep old Abraham, King of America, from being encroached upon by Jefferson Davis of the Southern confederacy. This is no longer a country of republicanism, but a monarchy and despotism. I go, he said, for a dissolution of the union in preference to a war of extermination. This fratricidal and ruinous war should terminate. He wanted the Union which gave us prosperity and peace. He wanted the Union with slavery, if necessary, or the union without slavery.

The Republican majority in the state Legislature have managed to inflict a most damaging blow upon the credit of the state. They have decreed that the interest on the debt, which was contracted at the gold rate, and for which the state was solemnly pledged to pay principal and interest in the same money that was received, shall be paid in depreciated greenback currency. That is to say, for every dollar of interest we owe our foreign creditors the great State of New York proposes to pay at the present rate something less than fifty-nine cents. To be sure this, so far as the mere money is concerned, is a matter of but a few thousand dollars; but it will damage the credit of the Empire State of the Union abroad to the extent of millions of dollars. If there is anything about which we should be jealous, it is our financial probity; our determination to repay gold dollar for gold dollar to all of whom we have occasion to borrow. It is intolerable that in a great commercial State like New York, whose credit is its capital, the Legislature, which is intrusted with its financial honor, should have disgraced it by proposing to repudiate a portion of an honestly incurred debt. We know what the argument is, that if greenbacks are a good enough currency to pay our own creditors with, they are good enough for foreigners. But the truth is, the state never should have broken faith with its creditors, either domestic or foreign. It is honorable to the present comptroller of the State that, against the wishes of the party to which he belongs, he paid all the public creditors in gold. He was wise in doing so, and the Legislature, in reversing his action, is both unwise and dishonest. Like the honor of woman, the financial credit of a State should be above suspicion. Public confidence can never adhere to a government which does not keep faith with those with whom it has business relations. This repudiation of honest debts by great States of course reacts unfavorably upon the national credit, and government securities to-day are worth less because of the want of faith manifested by the New York Legislature. We trust that Governor Seymour in this matter will do his duty, and will promptly veto the measure which has passed the assembly and Senate repudiating the just debts of the State to its foreign creditors.—N. Y. World.

VIRGINIA MUD.—Sala, the English correspondent, gives the following sketch of Virginia mud:—"Take all the sewerage that is to be collected at the low level outlet, add the top-dressing of all the guano islands of Peru; supplement with all the sweepings of Chesapeake and Holborn Valley after a three days' rain, and amalgamate with about the stiffest clay that a foxhunter would not care about crossing, plant thickly with the 'snags' or stumps of recently cut down trees, and scatter pools of water about at frequent but irregular intervals, and the result might give you a faint notion of the mud in the middle of which the Army of the Potomac were living less than a fortnight since. That mud seemed to me at once explanatory of much of the delatoriness and overcaution attributed to General McClellan. How could any General, without a hundred thousand pairs of seven-legged boots, move any army through mud? The soil just practicable for horses, and under great show of leverage and good driving, for ambulances; but for the passage of field artillery, to say nothing of heavy guns, it was simply impossible.

THE BOHEMIAN AGAIN.—After three weeks of bad weather the sea has become smooth, and the divers have again got to work. They came to town yesterday with about fifty bales and a considerable quantity of loose goods raised from the bottom. If the weather continues favorable, enough will be recovered this week to make another large auction sale. The agents of the steamer complain that great deprivations were committed, while the divers were unable to work, by persons in fishing boats and dories. On Friday night a large number in boats were gathered about the wreck, who persisted in staying after they were ordered off by the cutter and a shot fired over their heads. Captain Webster then arrested several of them, took from them their boats, handed them over to U. S. Marshal Clark, and they will be dealt with according to law. It is estimated that goods to the value of \$100,000 have been taken from the wreck in a surreptitious manner, upon which the government loses \$20,000 in duties, and the unfortunate owners of the property a still larger amount. J. M. Beebe & Co., of Boston, had \$75,000 worth of stock on board, upon which there was not a penny of insurance. We hear of many cases in Cape Elizabeth and old York where the people who have saved property have acted in the most honorable and lawful manner—in strict accordance with the golden rule—"do to others as you would they should do to you." But we also hear of instances, where men who would scorn to steal, have acted in a most lawless manner, evidently regarding these shipwrecked goods as common property. In this they are greatly mistaken. Nearly all the cargo belonged to American and Provincial merchants and to take it from about the wreck or from the shore, where it had been gathered by the employees of the Company, or to take it anywhere and not deliver it over and report for salvage, is as much an act of theft as though the goods were stolen from the counters of the merchant. It is quite time that all plundering from this ill-starred steamer and cargo should cease.—Portland Argus.