

The Central Protestant Defence Association, and its proceedings and one complication to the exceedingly tangled skein of Irish politics. There are the Fenians whose modest wishes are confined to the subversion of the Queen's Crown, Throne, and Government, the establishment of an Irish Republic, the destruction of the political influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the expropriation of the soil of Ireland. There are the Nationalists, who want something else. We do not know exactly what. Then there is another party demanding the Repeal of the Union. Then there are the bishops demanding the total disestablishment of the Protestant Church, and refusing to accept any State provision for the Catholic Church. Then there is Sir John Gray demanding that the State shall compel every Irish landlord either to sell his land or to grant every tenant perpetuity of tenure at a fixed rent. Then there is the Imperial Parliament, which has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. Then there is Her Majesty's Government, daily ascertaining by experience how easy it is, in endeavouring to conciliate two opposite parties, to succeed in making enemies of both; and then there are the Protestant peers, baronets, members of Parliament, deputy lieutenants, magistrates, &c. proclaiming aloud in the Rotundo that Protestant principles, and every endowment and institution calculated to maintain them in Ireland are attacked; and therefore that they, and Protestants of all dominions in the United Kingdom, are imperatively called on to combine their action for the defence and support of those endowments and institutions; to which add, by way of postscript, their gratuitous piece of information that the efforts made by the Roman Catholic hierarchy to obtain undue control over education would, if successful, impede intellectual progress, and be eminently dangerous to the well being of the community. It is a distracted world. And yet we have said nothing about the friends of Ireland in England, who have an extraordinarily long and varied list of prescriptions for Ireland. In the Book of Fairy Tales, which is the delight of childhood, the White Oat, when asked by the Prince if there was any service he could render her made answer, 'The only favour, Prince, that I can ask is that you will cut off my head and my tail and my legs and throw me into the fire.' Greatly grieved and shocked as the Prince was at the request, he felt bound to comply. He cut off her head and her tail and her legs and threw her into the fire, from which the evil spell being broken, there immediately issued a young and beautiful Princess. They married and lived happily. There is a general opinion that Ireland is spell-bound under a wicked enchantment, and would be a beautiful princess if the spell were broken. She has many friends on both sides of the Channel whose demands clearly show her to be cut off by her head and her tail and her legs, and throwing her into the fire. The difference is that the White Oat made her own request in person, and knew right well what ailed her; but before adopting towards Ireland a treatment so heroic as the suggestion of her self appointed friends, it might be as well to wait until Ireland herself shall make up her mind on the subject.—Tablet.

Another stage has been reached in the discussion of the case as between the University of Dublin and the Catholic University, six of the fellows of Trinity College being prepared to sign a petition for which they are industriously seeking signatures, praying that 'in any legislative affecting university education in Ireland, the Protestant constitution of the University of Dublin may be preserved unimpaired, and that the Protestant people of Ireland may not be deprived of privileges which they have enjoyed without interruption for three hundred years.' The fellows who have initiated this movement are Messrs. Hart, Carson, Stock, Longfield, Galbraith and Poole. Two of these being senior fellows (Drs. Hart and Carson), belong to the supreme governing body of Trinity College; and they join with the rest in attaching to their petition and circular solicited signatures a 'statement' sixteen pages long, of quotations from the references of statesmen and members of Parliament of all parties to university education in Ireland. The conclusions are drawn from these that—(1) 'Some further provisions are acknowledged on all sides to be required for the university education of the Roman Catholic laity of Ireland; and (2) That to attempt to make this provision by throwing open the government of Trinity College to all religious denominations, as proposed by Mr. Fawcett, or by affixing Trinity College along with the Catholic University to one common university, as proposed by Mr. Molesell, would be highly detrimental to Protestant interest, and fail to give satisfaction to the Catholic body.' The quotation placed prominently at the head of the statement is from a speech of the Irish Chief Secretary, delivered lately, in which Lord Mayo intimated that 'the very important question of university education in Ireland was engaging the anxious attention of Government, and when Parliament met at the ordinary time he hoped to be able to state the course they proposed to take.' It is freely stated in Dublin that the decision of the Ministry has been made, and that the claims of the Catholic bishops will be conceded.—Pall Mall Gazette.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—The persevering diligence of the Cork police in searching the houses of suspected persons has at length been rewarded by some discoveries which will probably throw light upon the recent robbery of revolvers at Messrs. Allport's. Three young men, named David and John Barry (brothers) and Cornelius Sullivan, were arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. David Barry has been identified as one of the party who were engaged in that audacious outrage. On searching his house the police found a sword and belt, some military books of instruction, and a revolver. A printer, named Fitzpatrick, has been apprehended on a charge of threatening to assault Duffy, the policeman who prosecuted a man lately in connection with the explosion of Greek fire. The prisoners were conveyed to Bridewell, escorted by a strong guard of constabulary. There are a number of arrests of any importance which have been reported. In Tralee a marine, named Bowles, a native of Dingle, was taken into custody on Saturday night on a charge of Fenianism. He had only arrived from Woolwich, on a furlough, on Friday, and under the influence of drink avowed himself a Fenian, and informed a number of persons, that the Americans would soon come over and drive the Britishers to sea. A private of the 71st Highlanders got into similar trouble on Friday evening. He ordered some whisky in a public-house and after drinking it suggested that he ought not to be asked to pay, as he was a Fenian and the publican was also one. The latter not liking the term ejected him, and he afterwards fell in with the police. Reports have been circulated in Cork to the effect that the telegraph wires were cut in several places between Dublin and Queenstown Kinsale and Ballincollig. The probability, however, is that the interruption of the communication, which was only for a short period, the injury having been since repaired, was due to the storm and not to Fenianism. A reward of 50l. has been offered for the discovery of the persons who robbed the powder store in Newport, county of Mayo; and the stock of powder in private establishments in different parts of the west is being brought in securely into the police barracks. It is stated that the Government have almost concluded a negotiation for the purchase of the Ballincollig powder mills, in the county of Cork.—Times Cor.

In Ireland some arrests have been made, one of which is alleged to be that of a man who has been identified as one of the party who carried off sixty-three revolvers from the shop of Mr. Allport of Cork. Of course there must have been an informer engaged in the business, for a policeman was looking out for the man thus captured. This is another proof that the people of the country should keep far from the Brotherhood, as no one is safe who joins its ranks. There are vile miscreants who join the Fenians, for

no other purpose than to sell their liberty for a reward. Indeed we wish those who place their reliance on physical force would give up the course they are pursuing. We know they are honest and love their country ardently and well, and that they desire to assure her happiness, and the prosperity of her people. But they aim at accomplishing what is beyond their strength. We advise them to discard the physical force policy, and join the moral force movement for Repeal. A parliament in Dublin would give Ireland all she requires; the complete control of her own affairs. In joining such a movement, they will place themselves beyond the reach of treacherous informers, and come under the blessing of the bishops and the clergy of their country, who desire the complete freedom of Ireland from the blundering legislation of England. Repeal can be won, if the people be true to each other, and with the opening of a parliament in College Green will come the dawn of Irish freedom.—Dundalk Democrat.

Mackay, said to be a Fenian leader, and the conductor of the recent alleged robberies in the gunsmiths' shops here was arrested in a public-house on the Oost-quay. Mackay resisted with great determination, and fired a revolver at Head Constable Geale. The shot took effect in the leg of a policeman who stood near the head-constable and wounded him but not very severely. After some further resistance the captain was overpowered and taken into custody. Three other men who were drinking with Mackay and the publican were also arrested. Upwards of one hundred police were engaged in the arrest, which is believed to be of the utmost importance. The city is quiet.

CORK, Feb. 25.—The dwelling-house of Mr. Newham a magistrate in the suburbs of this city, was assailed last night by a party of men in disguise, who were repulsed, and escaped in the darkness.

The jury were unable to agree on the verdict in the case of John Martin and other parties on trial for participating in funeral processions, and have been discharged.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—It is reported that Mr. Heron has been retained by the United States government as counsel to defend General Nagle, whose trial will commence at Sligo on Thursday next.

John Curten, iron keeper, and David Murphy lately from the United States, were arrested in Cork yesterday, charged with complicity in Fenianism.

Mr. Edmund De la Poer, M.P., has written to Desa O'Brien, the author of the Limerick Repeal Declaration, declaring his assent to it.

A correspondent of the Derry Journal, states that the people of Donegal are almost entirely free from the taint of disaffection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On last Sunday, the Right Rev. Dr. Goss, Bishop of Liverpool, attended St. Augustine's church, Liverpool, in the course of his triennial visitation. Mass was said by the Rev. Father Procter, O.S.B., and the priests attending the Bishop were the Rev. Fathers Cooper, O.S.B., and Pozzi, O.S.B. His lordship addressed the congregation on the care and education of children. Our schools were not as well attended as they might be, children being suffered by their parents to go about from one school to another out of mere caprice. He (Dr. Goss) strongly recommended parents to send their children to the Catholic schools in their own district, where they would remain constantly under the supervision of the clergy, and might be kept from the influence of temptations to petty crimes, which brought them to two Industrial Schools or Reformatories. After referring to prevailing fashions, with regard to which the preacher urged that Catholics, having greater advantages from the Sacraments, should show a worthy example to their Protestant neighbors, he went on to remark upon the cases of 'baby-farming' which had lately appeared in the public press. The papers had been ringing with accounts of children being put out to nurse with those whose business it appeared to be to destroy their charges, and relieve the parents of the burden. Some few of the persons who thus took charge of babies might be honest people, but very many were accustomed to have them put of the way by quiet and unsuspected means; these latter cases had become so notorious at last, that certain writers had publicly called the attention of the Government to them, and had urged that steps should be taken to convict the baby farmers of child murder. Our readers had declared it to be impossible to ascertain the true causes of the suspicious deaths of thousands of poor children, many of whom were sacrificed by their drunken parents smothering them by over-laying. The practice of parents having their children sleeping in the same bed with them was very reprehensible, and had been reprobated by ecclesiastical ritual before the 15th century. And as to the punishment of children, the change in their treatment by parents, the tendency to a due leniency, was anything but productive of good. One reason why our workhouses, our streets, our goals, were so crowded with poor children, was because parents were too much inclined to spare the rod, when punishment was not only advisable but necessary for the correction of children. Punishment was one of the means by which we were often led to good; when we are prosperous we perhaps never think of God and religion, but when He sends us trials and afflictions we humble ourselves before Him and try to make amends for our offences. Over indulgence would spoil the very best intentioned child, therefore the use of the rod should not be delayed, when the infliction of just punishment became necessary. One of the evil signs of the times was the abolition of flogging and public punishments in our schools on the ground of alleged indecency; similar leniency was also displayed in other ways, our criminals being often treated better than paupers. But just, and sometimes severe, punishment was often required; the flogging of offenders had put an effectual end to gawking in the streets, and if the custom of putting criminals in the stocks or pillory were still in vogue, he was sure our goals would not be so crowded, as the dread of the lash would operate as a check to temptations to evil. Cock fighting, bear baiting, and similar ancient practices, as well as the 'savagery sport' of bull fighting in Spain were loudly condemned now-a-days, but there was not really half so much cruelty in such sports as in modern staple-baiting, wherein noble animals were frequently killed on the stakes, and their riders oft met death or some shocking accidents. It was a false civility which deprived the working man of sports, while it left him no other enjoyment than that to be found in the public house or brothel. At present there was a very uneasy feeling abroad, of which Trade Unions, Fenianism, and similar combinations were an ominous indication; there was no cohesion between the different classes in the kingdom, and sooner or later would come the dreaded revolution, when it behoved Catholics to stand firm by the faith, to do their duty in their sphere of life, and not to lend themselves to unholly and unlawful combinations. Another evil sign of the times was the power of the press being exercised as a means of undermining religious authority. While bearing testimony to the usefulness of the public press, he (Dr. Goss) deprecated its frequent falsehoods, its setting itself up against constituted authority, subjecting everybody and everything to its scale of criticism, its condemning Fenianism at home and encouraging it abroad, its vilifying the Pope and the Catholic religion. The general disregard of all authority was thus engendered mainly by the influence of newspapers, which sent correspondents to Catholic countries, who were directed to misrepresent, hold back the truth, circulate false statements, &c. The ultimate end of all this deception and resistance to authority would be that, in time all forms of religion would come to be despised, all bonds of religion severed; he (Dr. Goss) therefore urged Catholics to guard against the prevailing notions of the time, to

take as their law the doctrine of Christ, and as their guidance the true Gospel, and if they suffered sorrow or oppression, whilst they seek by legal means to remove or alleviate their grievances, they should bear with patience all the trials and troubles of this life. His lordship concluded his discourse by an exhortation to honesty of principles and practice in every business of life.

MELANORHY STORY OF SUFFERINGS AT SEA.—The Gibraltar Chronicle of January 20 states that the British bark Minnie Gordon, which arrived at that port on the preceding day from New York brought the master and two seamen of the United States' schooner Moses Waring. This vessel was water-logged in a gale, and on the 18th of December was fallen in with by the Minnie Gordon, when the survivors of her crew were taken off the wreck in the last stages of debility from exposure and famine. By the humane and judicious exertions of Mr. Leslie, the master of the Minnie Gordon, their lives were preserved, but they still stand in need of medical treatment. The dreadful tale of their sufferings is thus given by Captain Leslie:—'Dec. 18, lat. 38 10 N., long.—W., sounding off S.E. by E., under double-reefed topsails, foresail reefed main-sail and fore-topmast staysail, wind W.N.W., blowing hard, and heavy sea running. As daylight broke I saw, bearing N.N.E. from me, something which looked like two spar buoys standing at an angle of 60 degrees, just as far as the eye could reach. As day broke clearer could make out with the glass that it was a vessel water-logged and on her beam-ends. Then determined to go close enough to ascertain if there were any of the crew afloat on the wreck. At 8.30 a.m. could with the glass make out what appeared to me upon the port quarter. On approaching nearer saw three men waving a piece of white canvas; stood close up under the lee of the wreck and have to get out large boat, in doing which stove one side of her. Mr. Charles Miller, chief officer, and three seamen started for the wreck. After great exertion and a hard pull succeeded in getting the captain and two remaining men in the boat, and got safely back to the bark, hoisted in the boat, and proceeded on the voyage, taking the weak, fished men into the cabin, where there was a stove, giving them dry clothing and some stimulants and small quantities of water often repeated, they having had nothing to eat or drink for several days and nights, with the exception of when the mate died, two days previously, they all cut some of his raw fish and ate it, the cook having died before the mate, and his body washed overboard. They were complete skeletons the captain being in the worst condition; his cheeks were sunk in till they appeared to touch each other; their feet and legs as high as their knees were completely paralyzed and dead from long exposure and submersion in cold water and want of exercise, as they had just enough of the wreck above water to hold on to. They could not possibly have survived that day through had not Providence kindly sent me to their assistance. I gave them food by degrees, with small doses of brandy and water, and rubbed their feet with soap suds; then put them to sleep in the warm cabin. On awaking, the captain gave me the following account of the loss of his vessel, stating that two days previous to my falling in with him, a brig, westward bound, came unknown to him, ran fast and stood towards them till quite near (weather moderate at the time) when he put up his helm and ran away from them. The schooner was the Moses Waring, of New York from Brunswick (Georgia), bound to New York with cargo of yellow pine flooring, encountered a heavy N.E. gale on December 11, when 50 miles S.E. of Abacoam, shortly after which sprang a leak and was unable with both pumps going to keep her free; she settled so deep, and becoming unmanageable, they cut the girdles which held the deck load, and had no sooner accomplished that than she fell over on her beam ends, and the heavy sea running at the time over her washing away deck load, cabin on deck, and all water and provision, leaving them perfectly destitute of everything but the clothing they stood in. Their sufferings must have been very great, so much so that they found themselves obliged to cut up the mate's body, who had unfortunately succumbed before them on the fifth day. I did everything in my power to make them comfortable, and finally succeeded in bringing them to life.'

SCOTCH REPRESENTATION.—At a meeting held in Edinburgh on Monday evening in favour of obtaining additional representatives for Scotland, at which the Lord Provost presided, the following resolutions were adopted:—That the share of representation assigned to Scotland in the House of Commons as at present constituted, is much too small as compared with that assigned to the other divisions of the United Kingdom; that the meeting is of opinion that the reduction of the Parliamentary reform bill for Scotland is a fitting opportunity for remedying the existing inequality, by giving to Scotland its fair share of representation; and would strongly urge that immediate steps be taken to secure that desirable object during the ensuing session of Parliament. That according to its population and its contributions to the public revenue, Scotland would be fairly entitled to an addition of twenty five members; but that looking at present circumstances, this meeting is of opinion that an addition of at least fifteen members should be made to the Scottish representation. That a petition, embodying these resolutions, signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, be presented to both Houses of Parliament, and that copies of the same be forwarded to the members of the Cabinet and to the representatives of Scotland in the House of Commons, to the convener of every county, and to the chief magistrate of every burgh in Scotland, with a strong recommendation from this meeting to petition Parliament in favour of this movement, and to use all their influence to secure its attainment; and further, that a memorial to the Government founded on the above resolutions, be prepared, signed by the chairman, and forwarded.

MR. ROEBUCK ON IRELAND.—The London Review remarks that if Ireland is to be reconciled to our rule, that can only be done by making that rule consistent, not only with the interests but with the feelings, and even the prejudices of the people. And when Mr. Roebuck asserts in his sippant style, that if legislation for Ireland in the spirit of Ireland means anything, it means the separation of the two countries, he simply presumes upon our ignorance. It means nothing more than that we should do for Ireland that which we have done for Scotland, and by doing which for Scotland we have made that once thoughtless country as inseparable a portion of our dominions as any English county. The policy which Mr. Gladstone has so wisely and generously enunciated is every day growing in favour with the mass of the English people, who have no interest in maintaining the ascendancy either of the Protestant Church or the landed class. The mad attempts of Fenianism have not been wholly unproductive of good, if they shall prove to have excited in the British population a more lively desire to relieve the distresses of Ireland. Such a policy is not likely to lose favour because it is the object of falling denunciations from Mr. Roebuck. His notion that he can stop the course of just legislation for Ireland is as reasonable as his notion that he passed the English Reform Act of last year.

The British public will be rejoiced to hear that the Queen trusts she may be equal to still further efforts in the discharge of her Royal duties. It is announced that a step will be taken this season in advance of the limited Courts by which Her Majesty was last year feeling her way back to the old state of things. Besides announcing a Court for official personages and their families, the days are appointed for three Drawing Rooms, in which Her Majesty will be present as long as a proper regard for her health and strength will allow, one of the Princesses taking her place when it shall be necessary.—Times.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.—An extraordinary discovery was made yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, of hand grenades in a timber-yard only a few yards from the outward wall of the House of Correction, Coldbath fields. All kinds of rumors were in circulation as to the purpose for which they were intended, the most popular being that they were intended to be thrown over the wall of the prison, in order that during the confusion so occasioned some of the prisoners might escape. It appeared that at that hour a man named James Stanlake, living at No. 1, King's Cross-road, on the corner of Galthorpe street, found concealed among the timber two large hand grenades, both in heavy iron cases, and of a spherical form. One of them was empty, but the other was loaded and ready for use. There was a plug inserted in the end, with an aperture for the fuse to be applied, but the fuse was missing. The empty grenade appeared to have been discharged. How they came there remains a mystery, but Stanlake very properly went to the bag-nidge Wells road station and placed them in the hands of Mr. Superintendent Gernon, who immediately communicated the finding of these missiles to the police authorities at Scotland-yard. At present no clue has been obtained as to the person who placed them where they were found.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday the Government emigration officials at Liverpool completed their usual monthly statistics of the exodus from the Mersey. The vessels which cleared under the Act were all to the United States, but when the state of the weather during the greater part of the past month is taken into account, the falling off in the number of emigrants as compared with the previous month cannot be wondered at. One feature in connection with the nationality of the emigrants to the United States is the preponderance of the English over the Irish element, but no doubt this is owing to the fact that a vast number of the Irish save the expense of a channel passage, and embark at their own ports. During January they sailed to America 17 ships, with 2,944 passengers, of whom 343 were cabin and 2,561 at large. Of the latter 184 were English, 108 Scotch, 711 Irish, and 558 foreigners. The number of short ships, or ships not under Government survey, which sailed during the month were 21; of which 11 went to the United States, with 326 passengers; two to Victoria, with 35; six to South America, with 130; and two to Africa, with 39—making a total of 4,589, which when compared with December, shows a falling off of 1,197 passengers.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1867.—The names of 1,026,422 living children were enrolled on the registers of the United Kingdom during the year 1867, against 1,013,070 in 1866. The birth rate per 1,000 of population in 1867, was 35.85. The number of funerals in 1867 was 634,054 against 665,559 in the previous year. The death rate per 1,000 of population in 1867 was 21.96. In calculating the birth rate and death rate of the United Kingdom a correction has been made in the Irish returns by the authority of the registrar-general of Ireland for defective registration. It has been assumed that the births and deaths in Ireland for the year 1867 were in the same proportion to population as the births and deaths in England. The registered births and deaths in Ireland were 144,306 respectively; the corrected numbers on the above assumption were—births, 189,160; deaths, 122,168. The natural increase of population on the corrected numbers for the United Kingdom was 147,441, and the difference between the emigrants—who left the kingdom at the rate of 537 daily—and the natural increase on the corrected numbers was 610 daily. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1867 was estimated at 30,157,473, that of England and Wales amounting to 21,429,508 of Scotland to 3,170,769, and that of Ireland to 5,557,186.

TAX UPON TEA.—The nickname of 'The Upper Ten Thousand' seems to involve a numerical mistake. It appears from some table just presented to the Statistical Society by Mr. Dudley Baxter, tables based upon income-tax returns that 7,084 persons possess a £12,000 a-year, being one-twentieth of the whole national income—much income being returned twice, as that of the State employes—and one-fourth of all the income derived from property. The entire income of the 1,850,000 families which pay less than £300 a-year is not equal to that of the upper 7,000. There are, moreover, only 47,564 households in England returning more than £1,000 a-year. It will be remembered also that only 33,000 persons possess in Great Britain more than £1,000 a-year. The deduction from all these facts is, that there are but 7,000 families in England deserving to be called rich, that is, with more than £25,000 a-year, and less than 50,000 who are contractors that is, have more than £1,000 from all sources.—Spectator.

FORTIFYING POLICE STATIONS.—The Government have, it is said, determined to fortify the police stations in London, it being the preliminary step to a scheme of general fortification of all the police stations and barracks in the United Kingdom. The head office of the Metropolitan Police force at Scotland-yard will be the first to be placed in a state of defence; and with this object bullet-proof shutters for the windows of the station are being manufactured. They will be so constructed that they can be closed almost instantaneously, and an apparatus adjusted inside which will make them proof against any fusillade of small arms. The doors, it is surmised, will be similarly protected. When all the stations in the metropolis and suburban districts are provided with these shutters, the stations and barracks of the police in Ireland, it is stated, will be next placed in a state of defence.—Daily News.

'DUMMIED OUT' FOR FENIANISM.—The rare ceremony of 'dumming out' a soldier was performed at Walter Barracks, the culprit being John Quinn, late a private of the 1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was tried by Court-martial at Dover for making use of reasonable language, and also avowing himself a Fenian. The sentence was read by Capt. and adjt. Godfrey, after which the prisoner's facings, good conduct badge, &c., were cut off by two drummers, and his tunic turned inside out. The men formed in two lines facing inwards, and the culprit marched down the centre, followed by drummers and pipers playing the 'Rogue's March' to the barrack gate when he was handcuffed and removed to the military prison at Canterbury, to undergo his sentence of two years' imprisonment. The prisoner was branded on the left breast with the letters 'B. C.'

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The House of Lords, in committee of the whole to-night agreed to the bill renewing the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

LORD DERBY HAS RESIGNED THE PREMIERSHIP, and his resignation has been accepted by the Queen. Mr. Disraeli will replace Lord Derby as Prime Minister, retaining his present post as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Herald says:—A resolution to remove the seat of government from Washington to the valley of the Mississippi was recently submitted to the House of Representatives by Mr. Falco, of Wisconsin. It was voted on and rejected; but it is a significant fact that seventy-seven members voted for it and that it was lost only by a majority of twenty against it. The Western people and their representatives in Congress have for some time past maintained a desire to remove the capital to their section of country. They believe with good reason, that the star of empire tends westward, and that the vast and rich valley of the Mississippi must become the seat of our republican empire.

A Maine editor has published the ten commandments as a leader, because he says they have been long out of print in the newspapers.

THE CANADIAN ZOUAVES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald says:—A portion of this organization, which under the auspices of the Roman Catholic priesthood and wealthy and influential members of the laity, has for some months past been forming in Canada, arrived in this city on Thursday evening by the New Haven Railroad from Montreal. The corps numbered about one hundred and fifty men, and were accompanied by Major Bernard, Messrs. A. Leblanc and J. Royal a committee to attend to the wants of the men during transit. On reaching the terminus they were heartily welcomed by Bishop Finisnonault, who had left Albany, where he had been on a temporary visit expressly for the purpose, and Father Loyola and other priests connected with St. Francis Xavier's. The hospitalities of the college were offered to them during their brief sojourn in this city which being thankfully accepted, the volunteers formed in fours and marched to Sixteenth street, where, having partaken of supper, they were accommodated for the night in the large hall of the institution. This morning they were present at mass, which was celebrated in the chapel of the college by Bishop Finisnonault at the conclusion of which he delivered a brief and impressive address in the French language to the assembled volunteers. He congratulated them on being the especial instruments of God, which they should esteem a high privilege, to defend the holy See, from the incursions and depredations of its unscrupulous and inexorable foes, which it was not improbable might soon again be made on the territory of the Sovereign Pontiff. That they would be well received and properly treated on their arrival at the Eternal City no doubt could be entertained, from the well known character of the Pope and the members constituting his government. He implored them to avoid all excesses; to be sober, honest and truthful; to maintain the strictest discipline and above all, never to forget Him who died that they might be saved, and who would during their temporary expatriation extend over them His all powerful hand to save them from both moral and physical harm. In conclusion, he addressed a brief exhortation to the assembled volunteers to remember their departing brethren in their daily prayers. The Zouaves then proceeded to the college hall, huddled on their knapsacks, and prepared themselves for departure. The roll was called, all answered to their names and amid the congratulations and "God speed" of the assembled priesthood they left the college for pair 50, where the 'St. Lauren' is lying, and in which they will sail to-day for Havre, after bearing mass and an address from the Archbishop in the Barclay street church. The rules and regulations which govern the members of this corps are somewhat peculiar and novel. Hitherto, in the selection of volunteers, their moral character or status in the community was utterly disregarded. Proficiency and vice in a man admitted and revolting form could obtain admission to any military organization, provided the muscular development and physical health of the recruit were good. But to procure a position in the ranks of the Papal Zouaves the rule has been altered, and no man, unless he produce excellent recommendations as to his character and reputation, endorsed by the cure of the parish in which he resides, will be received into the corps. Again, the terms are an engagement, signed at Rome, to serve for two years; nevertheless whenever the country requires the services of the recruits they will be free to return. So far as discipline and discipline are concerned the Zouaves present an admirable appearance. From the short evolutions they went through it was apparent they were perfectly at home with their drill; indeed a number of them have received their diplomas from the Military school at Montreal, where a training is adopted to some extent similar to that of our West Point or the Polytechnic School of Paris. It is asserted that the recruits will receive no pay, that the organization will be perfectly self-sustaining, and that no outlay will be required in the Papal government. Most of the men are in good circumstances or have wealthy relatives but should they be unable, from 'misfortune' or otherwise to furnish the necessary funds for support while in the service, the priests of their respective parishes will advance whatever may be requisite. Their uniform will be changed on their reaching Rome. It consists at present of a loose grey blouse tightened at the waist, Zouave pantaloons white leggings and fringed sash a sash admiral adopted for a new voyage. No rank will be assigned until the recruits arrive at Rome. Captain Joseph Taffler is at present in command and expects to retain his position when the assignments of officers are made by the Papal authorities. The entire force, with the exception of one Pole one Englishman and one Irishman, is composed of French Canadians. The average age of the force is twenty-two. Previous to their departure from Montreal a beautiful and costly standard was presented to the corps by the Grey Nuns of that city. It is of the ordinary size of regimental colors, and is composed of thick white silk. On one side appears the arms of Canada, a beaver, encircled with ivy leaves, bearing the inscription, 'Aieu Dieu et mon droit' and on the reverse are the Papal arms a cross with three keys, wrought in gold and studded with twenty-two precious jewels comprising diamonds, rubies and emeralds of great value. On a rising at Rome the recruits will be fully armed and equipped.

The New York World says:—The House of Representatives by a strong vote (126 yeas to 47 nays) passed yesterday the resolution impeaching President Johnson. Having committed themselves by this decisive step, they will not recede and it is Senate when the articles of impeachment are presented to it, will have no choice but to proceed with the trial. The result of that trial we will not undertake to predict; but unless there should be some abatement of partisan fury it is quite possible that President Johnson may be deposed, and Mr. Wade be installed in the Presidential Mansion. However the trial may terminate, the country is about to pass, during its continuance, through a stormy period of convulsive excitement. We must not dissimulate that such a period is fraught with danger to the public peace. With the whole country glowing like a furnace no body can give us any guarantee against the sudden outbreaks of passionate men; and there is so much of the wolf in man's nature that the first taste of revolutionary blood is apt to whet the appetite to insatiable fury. The dominion of cool reason and prudent self-control is past, when Congress can be so suddenly precipitated into incendiary extravagance. 'We are in the midst of a revolution—bloodless as yet.'

Here is an essay by a ten-year old negro. The subject of the memoir is Prince Albert:—Prince Albert was born in Germany in Europe and was the Consort of Queen Victoria and a Gage B. K. G. He was celebrated as a Father and erected a Mosoleum at Kenzington, London, for the great Mr. Oost, were you may learn art and sciences and buy ginger Beer and bath Buns which is a grate Blessing to the subjects of Her gracious Majesty. He left a numerous progeny which are proud for in the Established Church and are all Princes and princesses.—Monuments are erected every where to this Imperial prince and his Biogrieffy was written by the Royal Court of England.

OBSCURE PARLIAMENT.—A prominent Boston merchant, a leading member of one of the principal city churches, was found a few days since, with his right ear nailed to the door post of a fashionable young ladies' Seminary on Pemberton square. The pilloried victim declining to make any explanation in regard to the matter, the go-slips of the Hub are left in the dark as to whether the Christian gentleman was doing voluntary penance for eaves dropping and peeping, or whether he was made to expiate, at the hands of private vengeance, the guilt of a darker crime. A deputy collector in New York has been arrested for embezzlement.