DUBLIN-Contrary to general expectation, which fixed on either Alderman Dillon or Sir John Gray as the parties most likely to be called on, the lot of the Louth Liberals at the meeting on Friday last fell on Mr. Tristram Kennedy, who is now the candidate of the poplar choice. Major O'Reilly, M. P., presided at the meeting in Dundalk, and letters were received from his Grace the Lord Primate, Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, and from Very Rev. Dean Kieran, inculcating union and determined opposition to any candidate who avows himself a supporter of Orange ascendancy. Although the Liberals have a majority on the Registry of nearly two handred votes, what with the divided state of opinion amongst them, and the mistrust, if not hostility, with which several of the Liberal tandlords, as Lord Ballew, Lord Clermont Sir John Robinson, &c, will view the prominently tenant right aspect of the contest, the fight will be close, and victory, if achieved, won by a small majority. Mr. Kennedy's expenses are being borne by the people, and he goes before the electors as a supporter of the three questions on the programme of the National Association.

A correspondent of the Dublin Nation, writes as follows under the head of Desecration of a Historic Monument:-"At a meeting of the town council held on Monday, April 3, the subject of letting as a store the only gate now standing as a monument of corporate antiquity in this ancient town, known as St. Lawrence's gate, was taken under consideration. The letting of the interior of the two noble towers which form the pillars of the gate, and ornament the eastern entrance of the town—which have escaped the battering force of the minions of Cromwell, and braved the storms of above six hundred years—had been previously advertised, and to day there was only one applicant, who offered the weekly rent of one shilling and sixpence! for the use of this timehonored structure, which has been visited by hundreds of travellers from year to years.

Royal Meath has been always true to faith and fatherland, and amongst the foremost to join in any movement having for its object the welfare of the country. As it was always, so is it now. On the morning of April 2, at the chapel door a petition was placed to which the electors of the county, put thier names, calling for a remedy for those evils which affect this country, and as soon as possible will be convened a public meeting, whereat will be discussed those questions which are new agitating the public mind, and upon the settlement of which so much of the well being of the people of this country depends. namely, the land question, the Church Establishment and Education questions. The meeting, I am sure, will be a success, as several eminent public men are expected to attend, including the representatives of the county .- Freeman.

We have it from most reliable authority that Mr. J. Ennis, of Ballinahoua, son to the member for Athione, will be a candidate for the representation of this country at the coming election. Mr. Ennis will, we understand, advocate an equitable adjustment of the 'tenant right' question, but differs materially from the present members upon the endowment of the Established Chuach. It is also stated that some of the most influential landed proprietors in the county have promised him their support.-Westmeath Inde-

THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT. - Mr. Dilwyn has made his long promised motion in the House of Commons, on the subject of the Irish Protestant Church, the greatest anomaly to be found in the world. The debate that ensued brought out Sir George Grey, and Mr. Gladstone, two of the Whig ministry. The former said the government could not adopt the resolution which had been proposed, as they were not prepared to bring in a bill on the subject, as they believed such a step would prove 'a great disaster to Ireland! The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Gladstone, was fully as apathetic; but he gave the Catholics of Ireland a severe rebuke when he asked where was the force of public opinion that would enable the government to attempt a solution of the difficulty? It was not one of the first elements of a government to promote an agitation of this kind, and revive all the embers of former animosities. It was their duty to consult the peace and welfare of the whole community, and therefore he could not assent to the motion.'

The English government hardly ever reforms any abuse till a great noise is made about it; and here we have their usual rule manifested in the case of the Irish Protestant Church. It is an outrage on the feelings of Catholic millions to maintain in gorgeous splendor a Church which has an army of ministers but no congregations. In some parishes there may be a few hundred Protestants, but there are multitudes in which there are not twenty to form the congregation, and very many in which there is no Protestant at all. And the nation is told by a Whig minister that this state of things cannot be disturbed lest it might inflict great disasters on

Ireland's reply to all this bombast should be a thundering agitation. It is the only way to get rid of the nuisance of a state church. It is a disgrace to us all that it should be tolerated so long, If it were doing any good, there might be some excuse for to-But it has never done any service to Ireland. On the contrary the Protestant Church is our greatest foe. It creates strife and ill will in the land, it reaps where it has not sown; it is the parent of the divisions, rancor and misery that weaken the country; and of what use can it be to the state to maintain an establishment which has blasted the prospects of Ireland, and done no service to the Protestant cause? But here it will be maintained, unless the people work for its overthrow. This they can effect by a vigorous and persevering agitation and we trust that the language of the Whigs will drive the Irish into a state of hostility to the Established Church, which will give it no peace, and which will eventually compel the English government to abolish for ever so foul a wrong inflicted upon frishmen .- Dundalk Democrat.

Dublin, April 4 - As the time approaches for the erection of the monument in Dublin to the memory of the late Prince Consort, there is much anxiety felt with regard to the site. The committee of the Albert Memorial,' after conference with the artist, Mr. Foley, selected a spot in College-green, between the statue of King William and the University, as the most suitable for the purpose. The corporation gave its sanction, which was officially communicated to the committee by the town-clerk. The proposition was submitted to the Queen, who was pleased to give it her approval. It is questionable, however, whether Her Majesty would have done so if all the facts and circumstances had been fully submitted to her consideration. There is no doubt that the spot selected would be the most suitable, if the sole object were to have the monument seen by the greatest number of people. The site is in the midst of a crowded thoroughfare, near several rather dangerous crossings, where there is continual noise from the rattling of vehicles over the pavement. The statue would front Trinity College, with which the Prince had never any connexion, having the Bank of Ireland on one side, and on the other a small bank, an hotel, and some shops. In short, the monument would stand at the confidence or eddying point of three or four rapid currents of traffic, from Grafton street, Dame street, Westmereland street, and Great Brunswick street. Its base would serve as a longing-place for cabmen, newsvenders, and people of that class. The associations of the place are not altogether such as the Prince would have liked to ... surround his memory. College green has been the battle ground of factions, which at a time of public excitement, such as a general election, would; be likely to contend again for its possession; indeed, there is a question of this kind now pending before likely to contend again for its possession, the content again for its possession, the corporation, and it is not improbable that a material might yet be induced even to jority of the council might yet be induced even to jority of the resolution granting the site. The very rescind the resolution granting the site. The very possibility of such an event, or of a disloyal demon-

stration, provoked for electioneering purposes, is there is good reason for confidence that this misforenough to create uneasiness, and to make all our citizens to whom the memery of the Prince is dear, wish that another site had been chosen, even if the associations and surroundings of the place were more in the soil that the gladsome ears will sprout for the associations and surroundings of the place were more in keeping with the quiet dignity and the philosphio repose of him whose memory is to be perpetuated. Besides, the space is much too small for a status enshrined in a temple, according to the model selected by the committee.

At a meeting of the Council held on the 6th of last month the Marquis of Kildars, V.P., in the chair the following resolution was passed :-

Having learnt that there is a possibility of the site granted by the Town Council for the 'Albert Testimonial' being again brought under consideration the council of the Royal Dublin Society, being anxious to testify their loyal respect towards Her Majesty, and reverence far the memory of His Royal Highness the late lamented Prince Consort, desire to offer the front centre site on Leinster-lawn to the Prince Albert Committee as a most suitable and proper position for the erection of the testimo-

It was also agreed that a deputation of the council, consisting of the Marquis of Kildare, the secretaries; the proposer, Mr. W. Lindesay; the seconder, Mr. Ryall; the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Hon. George Handcock, and Dr. M'Kay, should communicate with the Albert Memorial Committee, with the view of carrying this resolution into effect, "if possible. The matter rests entirely with the Queen. If Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to reconsider the subject and grant to the committee a discretionary power, which they feel they do not now possess, and which they do not even feel at liberty to solicit, all parties concerned—the committee, the corporation, and the council of the Royal Dublin Society-would be relieved from a great difficulty, and the statue would be placed in a locality where its merits could be best appreciated, removed from the influences which, when living, the Prince disliked, and surrounded by the arts which he loved and promoted .- Times Cor.

The only assizes which are still going on are those for Cork, and the proceedings have just been marked by an incident of an exceedingly amusing character. In one of the record cases the jury could not agree, and at the rising of the court they were sent back to their room. Actuated by a desire to study the convenience of the jury as much as he could, the judge came into court about half-past eleven at night to inquire whether they had set agreed. His lordship was apparently anxious to release them from confinement as soon as possible. But it appeared that the jury were equally anxious on that subject, and they had already given practical effect to their anxiety. They had managed to get out of the jury-room, and when the judge came the jurors were scattered through the court here and there, every man amusing himself as best he might, to while away the time. One of the papers say that a member of the jury, who wished to be thoroughly comfortable, had established himself on the bench and actually sat in the chair of justice itself, smoking a long pipe with the utmost gravity. No wonder the judge was extremely wroth, and threatened the ties. The delinquent bailiffs and policeman were sent to jail, and the jury locked up for the night. Subsequently, howver, the jury were discharged. The judge lectured them very severely, and intimated that he should require their attendance next morning. When next morning came the bailiffs, police, and jurymen were called up, and the history of the affair was gone into in court. The police and bailifs were let off with a caution, but the unfortunate jurors did not escape so easily. The judge (Mr. Sergeant Armstrong) made the following order: - County of the City of Cork, Friday March 31, 1865. It is ordered that Mr. John Hill, Mr. John O'Mahony, Mr. Archibald Bradley. and Mr. Robert Denham be fined in the sum of £50 each, for contempt of court, in coming from the jury room into an open court without lawful permission, on the 30th day of March instant; and that Mr. Finucane, Mr. Garret Barry, Mr. John W. Steele, Mr. Richard Gallwey, Mr. Joseph Seymour, Mr. Dennis Hickie, Mr. Richard Perrott, and Mr. James Barrett be fined in the sum of £20 each for like contempt, unless cause can be shown to the contrary at the sitting of this court on Monday next, the 3rd day of April; such cause to be shown by affidavit to be sworn and lodged with the registrar before the hour of four o'clock on Saturday, the 1st day of April next. By the Court.'—This is, perhaps, the most laughable incident that has occurred in reference to a locked-up jury since the case in which a Galway bailiff, having been questioned next morning as to whether he had spoken to the jury during night, gravely answer-

No, my lord; they kept calling out and calling out for me to bring them whisky, but I always said, Gentlemen of the jury, it's my duty to tell you that I'm sworn not to speak to you.'

On the 30th ult, no fewer than thirty individuals of both sexes left from the Strabane terminus, en route for Victoria, Australia.—They were chiefly of the working class, and residents of Strabane, Lifford who are unhappily 'not of this fold,' asked admitand the adjacent districts of Donegal and Ty-

The Inman Company's steamer Edinburgh, outward bound to New York, called at Queenstown on Wednesday, April 5th. She took out 625 passengers, inclusive of 250 who went aboard at Queenstown. The emigrants were nearly all healthy adults, the ages of but a few exceeding thirty years. We regret to state that there is not the slightest prospect of the emigration from Ireland this year being diminished in comparison with past years. At present there are at least seven hundred emigrants in Queenstown, awaiting the arrival of steamers for their conveyance to New York .- Cork Herald.

THE CROPS IN IRELAND .- A favorable spring has up to the present blessed the labor of our husbandmen. Though vegetation has been somewhat backward, tillage is going forward with great activity and under most propitious influences. The effects of the plenty of last year are developing themselves as might have been expected. A sound potato crop rewarded the hopes of the farmer after the disappointment of nearly twenty years. The consequence s, that in the present year there is an immense breadth of land sown in what the agricultural papers elegantly term 'this esculent.' So far as we can learn, though of course we cannot in the absence of exact statistics venture to pronounce too positive, the extent of potatoes sown and being sown this year since the reduction of the population commenced. Once more, therefore, the country is com mitted to a great speculation. Ireland is now, per haps, as dependent upon the success of a single root as England appeared to be before the American war, upon the import of the fibre of one of the columniferi. There was, however, the difference in favor of the latter, that while success continued it was one of the grandest ever achieved by manufacturing industry, while good fortune in the former produces, if not evil results, at least only bare means of sustenance. If England lost eventually by the sudden stoppage of the cotton industry, it was only after it had realized immense wealth, and stimulated an enormous variety of other profitable pursuits; and the consequence was that when the calamity long apprehended came, it fell lightly upon the wealthy nation, and scarcely a trace of its existence now remains. Few amongst us have forgotten with what different weight the potato failure fell upon this country. The disaster it entailed was little short of ruin. There is no fear that a similar misfortune would now produce results of anything like so tertune may not occur. It a man sows grass seeds he reaper. But for nearly twenty years the Irish farmer has been putting potatoes, into his land, and getting back five times out of six only beaps of rot-tenness. This is an ugly statement, but yet it is a plain inexpungable fact, and one which it behoves our people to look steadily in the face. 'Oroaking,' some will exclaim. By no means. It is simply reminding people of what has happened before and may happen again, and which it is their duty as reasoning beings to guard against so far as lies in their power. We believe the people of this country, instead of putting all their eggs in one basket from which the bottom has so often fallen out, should adopt the principle of varying their investments so that the gain in one way may cover the possible loss upon the other.

One valuable way to do that is by adding the cultivation of flax to their routine. That crop is open to many of the objections applicable to the potato, while it possesses advantages of a far more conspicuous kind. No doubt it is liable to failure, as what crop put into the ground is not? - even the grass, the simplest of all vegetable produce, sometimes will not grow. But flax has not like the potato, an inherent fatality which may shew itself at any moment, and sweep like a plague over the produce of a whole country. There have been some failures in the late attempts at cultivation, but that was not the fault of the flax. All over the country there was produced an excellent crop. We have it on the assurance of a skilful judge that there could not anywhere in Ireland be seen a finer crop of flax than that which was seen in the county of Cork last year. Nevertheless, a good many persons were disappointed with the result. But why? Because their flax, good in itself, was spoiled in the preparation. The bulk of the crop, however, produced good average prices, and many, very many, achieved results which were really splendid compared with what they could have attained by almost any other specie of country produce. The capability of growing the crop successfully is therefore abundantly shown to exist, all that is needed being to take warning by the errors of the past, and give the straw when produced the proper treatment. A country which continues to grow potatoes, after the experience of the past, might not be easily discouraged by any slight disappointment. The Irish people have clung to the planting of the potato with a pertinacity that could not be equalled probably by any other people in the world. If they only shew a tithe of the same persistence as regards the far more useful flux crop, we may hope to have Ireland the first flax growing country in the world .- Cork Examiner.

One of our Irish exchanges speaking of emigration at present, says :- 'The tide of emigration from our poor old coutry has again set in at full force. On Tuesday, the Vesta steamer, for Liverpool, took away a large number of our fine sons and daughters, chiefly from the county Tipperary. In many cases the poor emigrants are obliged to leave their furniture unsold, unable to find purchasers for it. All jurors and the custodians with all pains and penal- are anxious to leave, and want not the furniture of

their neighbors. THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS. - We would briefly remind our readers that the Religious Orders were sacrificed as part of the price by which the measure of '29 was gained. This enforces the obligation which Catholic Ireland owes to sustain them. It was honed that by the insertion of these clauses the extinction of the Religious Orders would be brought about. Vain and delusive hope, that Catholicity, which has grown beneath the axe, would wither before this repressing clause! The Religious Orders live and expand, and are the glory of the Church to-day, as of old, despite the nefarious law which proscribes their members and despoils their property. Look through out the land, to the remains of Churches and Abbeys, glorious even in decay, associated with the names of the Religious Orders who founded them, and these eloquent 'sermons in stones' will teach us what Ireland owes to the Regular Clergy, whose lives have fed the lamp of the Church. Even the very penal clause which would strike them down, is the highest testimony that could be borne to how surely the enemies of Catholicity regard their existence as the most formidable barrier that protects the fold.—Drogheda Argus.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is from the Dublin Review concerning the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster :-As soon as it was known that all that remained to us of our great Cardinal Archbishop lay arrayed in his Pontifical vestments in the humble and modest dwelling where his latter years were passed, immediately a multitude of people began to assemble. For days the crowd was so great that many after long waiting went away without so much as entering the door of the house. Not only Catholics who were drawn by faith and by charity once more into the presence of tance with the greatest desire and respect. We doubt whether there has been any 'lying in state' which has awakened such heartfelt sorrow, or drawn together a grea er concourse through so many days. But this public mourning was only in its beginning. On the evening before the day of the burial the solemn dirge was to be sung in the pro-cathedral of St. Mary's Moorfields. The coffin was then removed to that place. It is said that thirty thousand persons on that day went through the church by the pier, passing by the door of the house attached to the Oathedral. The multitudes were so great that it was impossible to allow them to kneel or to linger. Persons were placed by the bier to touch the cossin with their rosaries and the like, and to press them onwards. But even this did not prepare for the next day. We have no powers of description; and the subject has been already exhausted. The outline, and even the minutest detail of that great day of public mourning, has been recorded by the Protestant papers of England. The Mass of solemn requiem none who saw and heard it will ever forget. It was in solemnity, grandeur, and pathos all that the burial of a great pastor and prince of the Church of

God ought to be. Then began the strangest sight which England has seen for three hundred years—a funeral procession more than miles in lexgth; the whole Catholic hierarchy of England, with hundreds of the Priesthood. conducting the remains of their Archbishop and Metropolitan to the grave. Along the whole line of road from the Cathedral, for four or five miles, a crowd or people of every class and condition stood closely together on either side of the street. The greatest order, silence, and respect prevailed. As the funeral car passed, all heads were bared. The multitude at the cemetery was still more dense. Without doubt the desire to see a great and strange pageant brought many there that day. Among the crowds there must have been many who had no special feeling of sympathy and condolence with the mourning of that funeral. Nevertheless, after all this has been said, there remains a fact which nothing can diminish, which no one has affected to ex-plain away, which even the hostile witnesses have recorded, that such a funeral has never been seen except in Royal burials, nor in our days since the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. We do not know that any form of speech could be found to go beyond this, or to fix more vividly the facts of the day. We should not have ventured to use them. Had we done so, we should have been held up to ridicule for the exaggeration and grandiloquence of a handful aping the proportions and talking the language of a

In our lifetime an Anglican Bishop of London, who existence of the disease. But it has touched one or had been publicly known to the population of that city during a longer incumbency than the eighteen years' episcopate of Cardinal Wiseman, was carried to his grave. He was a learned, cultivated, eloquent, benevolent, exceedingly laborious, large minded, and warm-bearted man. He was surrounded by all the traditions and circumstances with which the Church and State of England could invest him. He deserved at their hands a great and noble manifestation of affection and respect; he had served them so as we remember no other to have done. He wore himself out in their service. His last years were especially touching. Broken with faithful toil for the Anglican Church in London, he withdrew to await his disease. A plague of this description reging in Sc. end in feebleness and out of sight. We are glad in Petersburg cannot be long absent from other Europassing to bear this testimony to one whose personal memory is, and ever will be, dear to many who were parted from him. And yet when he passed to his grave the stir and husiness of London beld on its way. He deserved another response, but it was not in the millions of London to give it. Again, two Archbishops of Canterbury have been borne to their buria!. Did Londen rise up to meet them? Were the roads lined for miles? Were there thousands and tens of thousands for days before Lambeth Pa-

'There have been many men of great popularity, rank, and name buried in Westminster Abbey in there last twenty years. What one man has awakened-kindled, we may say-such a wide spread sense of his death, and of his burial, as the Cardinal Archbisbop of Westminster?"

In reply to a newspaper writer who had remarked that the Cardinal's funeral was 'certainly a great effort for an unrecognised Church,' the Reviewer, with

much truth, replies-"For an 'unrecognised Church?" Why, surely the Anglican Church is recognised, and yet it has never produced such a demonstration. But, perhaps, the Catholic Church is a recognised body after all, and for that reason did and can always produce a demonstration proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the event. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster was a person recognised throughout Ohristendom, even where the name of the Archbishops of Canterbury has not been recognised for three centuries. The Catholic nations of the world knew him by name and by form; and recognised him as the Chief Pastor of the scattered flock in Eng land. They recognise, too, the body over which be presided as the Catholic Church in these realms, with which they have conscious unity of heart, mind, will, fortunes, sorrows and joys. It was this worldwide recognition of the Catholic Church in England which told upon London and upon England whether they would or no. A Catholic Archhishop and a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church may be legislated against, legally exiled, ignored, extinguished.

'Mergas, profundo, pulchrior evenit.' The world knows him, and knows nobody else in his place. His

titles are ineffaceable, because his character is indeli-

ble. All the legal recognition upon earth could not

create another Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

There are two other kinds of recognition wider and

truer than the recognition of legislature, springing

from a higher and from a deeper fountain-the one

is of the Church throughout the world; the other is

the public consciousness of a people even in its hos-

tility; and these two unite in the recognition of the Catholic Church and hierarchy in England. Nevertheless, the critic was partly in the right. That day of public mourning was a wonderful event, springing from no adequate material cause. It was not got up by vote of Parliament, nor by an Act of Prerogative, nor by the organisation of public agencies and public funds. It was the simple act of the Ma-tropolitan Chapter and Clergy of Westminster, out of their poverty, giving burial to their Archbishop. Even the dignity of Cardinal added hardly an appreciable element in the provision and order of that day. They carried him out to burial with all simplicity. The funeral array was majestic for its vastness and continuity; not for any display of unusual costliness The car was not like the stupendous funeral throne which now lies buried under the dome of St. Paul's. It was simple, open, slender, bare; and was criticised by the *Times* for its meanness. We are so much the better pleased. The majesty of that burial train was altogether such as became a Pastor of the Church. And, as it went along, it carried the hearts of a hierarchy, a Priesthood, and a flock along with it. And a multitude of the English people to whom the Catholic Church in England is as much a recognised fact as the Anglican Establishment-we refrain now willingly from saying much more which crowds upon are far from us in their religious convictions, yet they have learned to recognise and to respect manliness, zeal, hard work for souls and for the poor, in dustry in duty, fidelity to conscience. They, too, could look on with kindliness. Many were there who, though not even near to the Catholic Church, have been long heared of the blindness which ouce made them hate or fear it; many, too, whose hearts feel kindly to it, as the Church of the Poor, and in Lordon eminently the Church which makes itself seen, known, felt, and trusted by multitudes of the most destitute and suffering of our people. All these and many other classes of minds which we cannot stay to enumerate, were to be found in the great concourse which streamed along those miles of streets. One who passed through them as a mourner said truly, as we believe, 'I was convinced that, whether they knew it or not, multitudes felt that day, as they looked upon the funeral procession, 'This was the old religion of England. This was once the religion of our fathers."' They who had read the history of their country could recall memories of Pole, Wolsey, and Langton. They who were simplest saw before them the living presence of the great Oatholic Church which once filled the land. The English poor have it as a proverb. 'The Catholic religion was the first, and will be the last.' Its reappearance on that day in such wide-spread sympathy of men of every class preached to them on that homely prophecy.

prayers, which ascend for us before the eternal throne." The Liverpool Post says of the plague that has

What Nicholas Wiseman had prayed, labored and

suffered to do, he did that day more powerfully and

more persuasively than ever before. He had spent

his life to make the people of England know and love once more the Church of their fathers; that day

was the noblest and worthiest close to such a life.

And thus we leave him with the tribute of our grate-

ful and loving veneration, as the dusk of evening

made more purely bright the tapers around his grave greater in its numility than all the glories of West-

minster, as it now is, where St. Edward, whom he loved so well, still holds his own for God, and for

the future -so we leave him as the Miserere is ascend-

ing to heaven like the voice of many waters, sweet,

plaintive, but strong as the hope of the Church in

England, as the truth he has taught us, and as his

caused so much alarm in Europe :--'An epidemic resembling in its fatality the Asiatic cholera has for some months, devastated the interior of Russia. Apparently taking its origin in Siberia, it has swept down southward spreading more widely on either side as it anvances. As yet it has completely baffied the skill of the Russian physicians and of those professors of medicine who have proceeded from Gormany to study its symptoms. In many respects this epidemic resembles the cele-arated plague of Athens which decimated Attica in the second and third year of the Peloponnesian war. Like it the epidemic belongs to the class of eruptive typhold disorders. The person seized immediately despairs of recovery; he loses memory and hope altogether. Like it too, the Siberian fever is accompanied by a hoarse cough and violent retching, and the victim seldom survives beyond the ninth day.

two towns in Austria and Prussia and rages at St: Petersburg. The deaths in the latter city are acknowledged to amount to eighty or one hundred per day, but it is suspected they are five times as numerous. The disease is said to have assumed a mitigated form in Germany, but great alarm prevails throughout the continent. Men hoped that with the Asiatic cholera the last great scourge of the human race had passed away, but they suddenly find them. selves confronting a pestilence which advances as rapidly as a prairie configration, floating on the rivers and borne on the air. Appreheusion, too as in the case of the Asiatic cholera, predisposes to the pean capitals. It marches steadily and surely. Already its route is traced by death and mourning and its future track has been pointed out. In such a case quarantine regulations are nearly useless. No plague was ever yet kept away from our shores by delaying a ship from an infected port at a distance from the harbor. The fever may be conveyed in a letter a bale of goods, a waif, or stray from the ship wasted to the shores. It may be taken up by the wind passing over the deck and be borne mysteriously, despite of all precautions to the crowded town. Physicians may dispute whether it is infectious or contagious.

We have in our power, however greatly to mitigate the virulence and almost to change the character of the disease. Dirt, squalor, insufficient and improper food, vitiated air, and defective drainagethese are the allies and spreaders of plagues. homes of Russian peasants are proverbially filthy. The affluent have their splendid palaces in which all that meets the eye of the visitor is scrupulously clean, but the cellars of the noblest mansions are full of abcminations, and the air from those hotbeds of majaria kills the sleepers in their gorgeous beds above. Nowhere are sanitary laws less observed than in the Russian towns, and it has been observed that where these laws have been most neglected there the pestilence has been most fatal.

House or Commons. - Canadian Defences. - In the House of Commons on the 7th, Lord Elcho moved for the correspondence relative to the proposed Oanadian defences. He deprecated the erection of defences, which would only have the effect of inviting the Americans to make Canada a battle-ground. A general debate ensued precisely similar in character to that which recently took place. The policy of fortifications was questioned by several speakers, but the duty of the British government to defend Canada was generally conceded. The members opposed the production of papers pending a conference with the delegation appointed by the Canadian government and shortly expected in England. Finally the motion was withdrawn.

On the following day Lord Elcho asked as to the approaching conference with the Canadian deputaion. Mr. Cardwell said four members of the Canadian Council were expected to confer with the government, and the result of the conference will be promptly communicated to Parliament. Nothing would be done to bind the country without the full knowledge and consent of Parliament.

Mr. Whiteside asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Foreign Office had received despatches or any information relative to statements lately published in this country to the effect that encouragement had been given by eminent political individuals in the United States to a confederacy of Fenians designed to attack Canada and invade Ireland, make war when required upon England. Mr. Layard said the attention of government had been called to a meeting of Fenians at which strong language against this country had been used. There were only two facts mentioned which required the notice of government, - namely that Colonel Leeson had obtained leave of absence from the Army of the Potomac for the purpose of being present at the meeting, and that the Attorney-General of Louisians presided. Her Majesty's government had asked for explanations on those points, and Mr. Seward's reply was that Colonel Leeson was entitled to leave of absence, and did not obtain it in order that be might attend the meeting, and that the Attorney General of Louisiana was responsible to that State and not to the United States government.

We have to announce that the deeply-injured Mrs. Yelverton continues to lie dangerously ill at her lodgings in this city (Edinburgh.) On Friday and Saturday last so low had she sunk that little hope was entertained of her recovery; last night, howus-stood by, or followed in kindly and reverent ever, she had rallied a little, and a more favorable sympathy. There were doubtless, there many who impression was created among those in attendance upon her. It was as much as she was able on Saturday to indicate her mind as to a settlement of her affairs to her agent, who was called in for the purpose. Professor Simpson is unremitting in his attendance. - Caledonian Mercury, April 3.

One morning this week it may be said with accu-racy that the 'isle was frighted' by the alarming telegram announcing all at once that a plague was decimating St. Petersburg and was travelling westward with steady step. It is extraordinary that this formidable pestilence should have hewn its way through heaps of slain from Siberia to the capital of the Russian Empire, and should have raged there for weeks immolating auburban villages and whole quarters of the city, without a word of the fearful intelligence having been heard in western Europe until the visitation had actually reached the Baltic ports immediately in contact with our own commerce. At present there is no mention of the occurrence of any case nearer to us than Dantzig, but the breaking up of the ice will speedily bring that port into intercourse with the ports on the Clyde, the Wear, and the Tyne, and there is no time to be lost in putting our house in order. The experience of 1831 shows how futile are quarantine laws as a means of arresting the approach of an epidemic .-The air which wafted the cholera for the first time to our shores is not subject to quarantine regulations? The great object should be to ascertain the character of the disease before it visits us, should it be the will of God that we should not escape the infliction, and to take the invaluable precautions as to ventilation, cleanliness, and dietary which have always been found the best guarantees against the terrible inroads of cholera and typhoid diseases. Wholesome food, temperance, warm clothing, and abundance of freshwater and whitewash, have generally presented the best obstacle to the spread of these epidemics and especially to their malignant inficence upon human life. We are glad to find by the reply to a question by the Bishop of Oxford in the House of Lords that the Government have lost no time in endeavoring to ascertain the peculiarities of the plague, and the medical treatment of cases that has been hitherto found most beneficial.-Weekly Register.

A report has been in circulation that the site of Cambridge House, the residence of Viscount Pal-merston, has been secured for the erection of the proposed Memorial Roman Catholic Oathedral in honor of the late Cardinal Wissman. Such, we are informed, is not the case. It is, however, understood that the wealthy baronet who is the owner of Cambridge House has promised a site on some portion of his west-end estates in Piccadilly, Mayfair, or elsewhere, on condition that the plans meet his approval, and that there is an absolute certainty of amount being raised to ensure the erection of a really splendid edifice. The sum of a quarter of a million has been mentioned as the probable cost; and, from what we hear, we think that the site to be granted will not be so far westward as the present residence

The revenue returns for the quarter and year ending March 31 have been published. The total revenue for the year March 31 was £70,313,436 against £70,208,963 in the previous year, the net increase