have before adverted to this case. A Dublin news-

paper; the Morning News, a journal which enjoys the confidence, and undoubtedly represents the feel-

ings and opinions of the Catholic population of Ire-land, is cast in damages for having libelled the

Sheriff of Armagh, the libel being an imputation

against that officer of wrongfully excluding Catho-

lies from the jury panel, and so perverting the ad-

ministration of justice... We do not feel called upon to say that the verdict in this case was wrong, or

tried the action could have come to any other con-

clusion. Nevertheless, we are quite certain that the

editor of the Morning News was morally justified in his denunciation of the Irish jury system, and more-

over we deem it altogether indisputable that the

practice, and as it seems the law of jury selection in

Ireland; as exhibited in the evidence, are such as

to lay more than abundant grounds for that dissatis-

faction and distrust with which Catholics regard the

to repeat the legal blunder of Mr. Sullivan, by which

he brought himself within the toils of the law of

libel; we are not going to charge Mr. Hardy, the

sheriff, with deliberate and knowing abuse of his

official authority in the matter; but we do say with-

out any hesitation, that, so far appears, that func-

tionary may have so abused his powers, and that

there is the strongest moral grounds for believing

that the Catholics of Armagh have suffered under

the serious injustice of being improperly excluded from the jury panels, and so the administration of

the law has been vitiated. Without going into par-

iculars, it will be sufficient to say what the purport

of the evidence is. It appears, then, that on the full lists of all persons qualified by law to serve as

jurors, made out by the barony constables-officers

analogous to our overseers-there is a larger pro-

portion of Protestants than of Catholics. Of course

religion is to qualification, and if these primary

lists be honestly made out, which is doubtful, the

conclusion must be that in Armagh county there are

fewer qualified Catholics than Protestants. From

these lists it is the sheriff's duty to summons as many

as is necessary to constitute a panel. Now the fact

trials on indictments for murders arising out of

Orange excesses have taken place, no Catholics at

all were summoned, and of course the juries which

tried these alleged Orange murderers of Catholic

victims were exclusively Protestant. In such cases,

verdicts of "not guilty" being returned, the whole

proceeding would be properly regarded by the Ca-tholics of Ireland as a mockery of justice, and a

deep wrong as well as an insult to them, There

were Catholics on the primary lists, although not

in equal numbers, but no Catholics were summoned.

What was the inference? That they were purposely excluded, of course. Mr. Hardy, however, has

sworn that in making out his panels he did not at

all make religion a principle of discrimination; but

that he conscientiously selected those whom he con-

sidered the persons most qualified. We are bound

to accept that averment; although it must detract

somewhat from its weight to find Mr. Hardy's able

counsel—he whom some of the Tory party have been

contemplating to exalt to their leadership vice Dis-

rael cashiered, the stentorian and contortionist ora-

tor of the House of Commons, Mr. Whitehouse-ex-

plaining the omission of some Catholics from the

assize panel, by showing that they had been sum-

moned to the sessions, and that the sheriff wished to

act tenderly toward them. Still Mr. Hardy may

have acted uprightly in his selections, although the

Catholics may be well excused for believing otherwise

It is just possible that in following a principle of se-

lection, quite apart from religious profession, he may

have arrived at the exclusion of any Catholic from

the panel; but this will not much mend the matter,

for the Catholics of Armagh will scarcely be con-tent to be told that Mr. Hardy does not consider

them, by position or intelligence, qualified to act on

juries at assizes, although they may be permitted to

try some trifling cases at sessions. And this brings us to the real root of the evil. Why should the sheriff be invested with the power of deciding who

is and who is not qualified to serve, out of a list

and that to secure that prime requisite the sheriff

was bound to summon his panels "indifferently."-

But the law, as laid down by the Irish Lord Chief.

Justice of the Queen's Bench, not only empowers but

imposes a selection. If so, we can only say that the

sooner it be altered the better. If the sheriff has a

choice, let him be ever so honest a man, his preju-

dices may unconsciously mislead him. This power

of selection is, in truth, a cover, more or less impe-

netrable, for perverting the course of justice. The

perversion can be seen only in its effects, and in these it is in Ireland obvious enough. The sheriff

may always aver, as in this case, that he acted to

the best of his judgment, and he cannot be directly

confuted. The law does not prescribe any propor-

tion with respect to the religion of the jurors who are to be placed upon the panel, and very properly

so; but then the sheriff may leave out all the Catho-

lics, and, in the words of the Chief Justice Lefroy,

no inference could be drawn therefrom that he acted

illegally. The aged judge, who, although a fierce Orange partizan in his early public life, holds the

balance of justice with perfect evenness on the bench, seems to consider this a perfect state of things.

The Catholics of Ireland, however, are not to be con-

sidered unreasonable beings, if they show themselves

implacably discontented and wroth with it. They

know too well what this power of selecting juries in the hands of the sheriffs has done to bend the ad-

ministration of criminal justice to the purposes of

whitever government or faction in power may choose

to avail itself of it; they know that somehow or

other it has excluded them from sharing in this great

right of citizenship-the only real guarantee of pure

ustice. Those trials in Armagh are but the latest

instance; and until the sheriffs be deprived of that

power of selection, the Irish Catholics will always

regard the administration of justice with suspicion.

It is not sufficient even that justice is well adminis-

tered. It is necessary that the people have confidence

that it is so, and this can never be the case where

the opportunity for an unfair selection of jurors

A letter from Thomastown, dated Dec. 18, says :-

At the instance of the clergy of the town, Catholic

was raised. A committee was appointed to wait on

meeting, when a further sum of eighteen pounds was

realised, making in all about seventy pounds as the

nearly £100 will be raised for the very laudable pur-

St. Patrick's Bridge, Cork, was opened, with due

pomp and circumstance, by a civic procession, on

the 12th ult. In the evening the bridge was splen-

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thos. Harman

The Empress Eugenie has purchased a mantle

Pope, Esq., of Skerries House, Athy, to the commis-

sion of the peace for the county of Kildare.

pose in question.

didly illuminated.

such of the householders as had not attended the

exists. - London Morning Star (Protestant.)

upon the evidence before them, the jury who

that,

The ceremony of the reception of a member of the Tranquilla Convent, Upper Rathmines, took place in the handsome convent chapel on the 10th uit .-The young lady who on this occasion withdrew from the world, to devote her life as a religiouse to the constant service of God in daily works of piety and constant service of God in daily works of plety and charity, was Miss Bridget Thomson, second eldest daughters of Doctor, O'D wyery of Camden street, Dublin, O Specializated at the Law of the parties of the contract of the

The low Urangemen" of the North of Ireland have issued their annual manifesto, wherewith they boast of their "Slowness to take offence," Hereupon the Cork Examiner comments as follows :-

" Fancy the slowness to take offence of the gentlemen who, wreck Oatholic, Chapels, stone women and children, and shoot down defenceless men, merely, as an ordinary spree unon, a festive occasion. their own assertion that they are not apt to take offence, we may presume that all these homi cides and outrages are mere manifestations of Orange jollity. The ordinary flags, and signals are too dull a pastime for their jaded appetites, and a murder or a house burning gives them a pleasant stimulus. At least such is the only rational interpretation of their actions, if we are compelled to believe, as they urge themselves, that they are not in the least degree irascible. As to their anxiety to avoid giving offence, that is most satisfactorily attested by the fact that they cling to a number of superannuated customs, which have lost all possible significance, save in so far as they annoy the Catholic population amongst whom they are paraded."

JURY PACKING .- This power has prevailed all over Ulater, and has been freely used. But see its terrible enormity. A Catholic is killed in a party conflict. His murderers are known and are placed in the dock for trial. The jury panel is so arranged that sympathisers, or at least Protestants, and Protestants alone. are placed on the jury to try them, and in hundreds instances it has been found that such juries acquitted such prisoners, although their guilt was clearly proven; and some judges were forced to ex-claim, on hearing the result, "Thank God, gentlemen that is your verdict, and not mine!" A Catholic is then put on his trial, and the jury-packing system gives him no chance. In vain he looks around for justice. The panel is so made up that all his challenges are exhausted before a Catholic is called, and he guesses the verdict that will be returned against him, because he sees that his jury has been packed, not to try but to convict him! And, with very few exceptions, they have convicted Catholics, often innocent, and acquitted Protestants who were proved guilty before the entire court. We ask what must have been the feelings of the relatives of these foullyconvicted Catholics as they heard the verdict announced, and listened to the sentence of the judge? Could anything more galling lacerate the heart? They have heard of trial by jury, and noted that it was called the bulwark of British liberty - that it was one of the great blessings under which Englishmen lived .- But they have found it a grievance - a tyranuy, and an agent of wrong and injustice! We ask is not this the truth? Do we not give a fair picture of what Catholics have suffered in Ulster for many years? We do not allude to any particular we charge no particular man-not even Mr. Hardy-with jury-packing or panel-juggling. -But the voice of history and the tongues of living men proclaim that trial by jury in nearly every country in Ulster has been, at party trials, "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare," so far as Catholics have been concerned .- Dundalk Democrat.

The well-known Baron de Camin, L. C. O. de la Ld. H." whatever that may mean, delivered one of his accustomed discourses against " Popers," in Belfast, on "Tuenday" evening. Very few respectable persons attended, and none of the ministers of religion who were invited. Parts of the lecture, according to the Northern'. Whig, were delivered in a most indelicate manner. The same " nobleman " was to have delivered another oration on Auricular Confession on Wednesday night, the announcement of which was significantly prefaced by the declaration that no ladies could be admitted.

Noble Generosity. - We have heard that Viscount

Castlerosse has given another instance of princely generosity which should not be allowed to remain in the secrecy with which his lordship would enwarp it. The noble Viscount has, through his benevolent agent, given directions to a Dublin house to supply one hundred tons of seed potatoes to the tenantry upon his estates. . Besides this generosity, we believe the humble poor will have abundant reason to acknowledge, with thanks, the charitable influence of Viscount Castlerosse .- Clonmel Chronicle.

SWALL Pox - We understand that the spread of small pox throughout some rural districts in this county is assuming a serious character, which is attributable, we learn, to the inoculation of children by a number of wretched quacks who have been exercising their 'calling' to a fearful extent; so much so, that although several deaths have resulted from the introduction of this virulent disease, no proper steps have been taken to bring the offenders to deserved punishment .- Mayo Constitution ...

· It is in contemplation to run: a line of omnibuses between Kingstown and Dalkey.

It is intended to rebuild Carlisle Bridge, Dublin, which is now found to be inconvenient, at an expense of £50,000. This sum is not to be levied off the citizens in the shape of taxation, but is to proposed to be raised by the restoration of £15,000 a-year to the Corporation, which was originally paid to

that body as carriage rents, fines, and licences, but which is now wrongfully paid to the Commissioners of Police.

On the 16th ult., a highly respectable and infinentinl meeting for the relief of the poor was held in the boardroom of the Town Commissioners, Athlone. W. Potts, Esq., J.P., presided, and such was the zeal and unanimity that pervaded all classes without religious distinction, that £130 was collected on the spot. It was resolved that 100 tons of coal should be obtained forthwith for distribution among the poor during the inclement and very trying season : and the government have been requested to resume the works in the batteries, commenced in 1861, but now suspended, in order to give employment to the able-bodied whose families are now in utter destitu-

Mr. Foley has just completed the model for a bronze statue of Goldsmith, to be placed in front of Trinity College, in company with a statue of Burke. The Bank of Ireland has declared a dividend of 42 per cent free of income tax, and added a small

sum to the rest fund. The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland have given notice of a dividend for the current half year of four per cent, together with a bonus of 20s, per share.

That part of the lands of Kilmainham, called Quarryfield, situate near Richmond Barrack, on the high road leading from Dublin to Naas, which yields a nett annual income of £122 5. 3d, was sold lately by auction for £1.760.

Sir Croker Barrington, son of the late Crown Solicitor for Munster, Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., has been appointed, it is stated, to the office of Crown Solicitor of Limerick, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Fleetwood.

The Wexford Independent, of the 14th ult., says :-"Since Wednesday evening the heavy fall of rain has been almost continuous, the wind during that night being very high, with frequent and furious guats, of abort duration, accompanied by large hail, and the effects are marked by a shipwreck at Ballymadder and considerable damages to houses in town and country. Thursday was wet and blustry all through, and Friday improved but little, excepting that the wind moderated and veered into the N.N.W. All field operations are impracticable; and consequently our grain markets are well attended, and prices have a little receded."

Mr. W. Gordon, or maring...

PROSECUTION OF THE "MORNING NEWS An ac- On Tuesday, the 20th jult: Sister, Mary Joseph | raisef the district, and Commander, Leycester, R.N. | merits have inspired. This Hebdomadal Board has tion for libel just concluded in Dublin brings under Joyce, made her solemn profession in the Chapel of Admirally agent for Liverpool Albion. | done a foclish as well as a wicked thing. The £40 a strong light what no fair-minded man can look the Convent of Mercy, Wexford, the Right Rev. Dr. upon as anythinguelse than; a fundamental rotten-Furlong officiating. and red tion as nass in the administration of justice in Ireland. We

At the last meeting of the Dublin Marine Board, Mr. John Hillyard, a native of Athlone, passed for master in foreign-going ships: A THE CO. The City of Dublin Artillery have received orders

for embodiment. It is probable other Irish artillery militia corps have received a similar order. Mr. John Flynn, of the Newport Irish Factory, has taken Six-mile Bridge Paper Mill, and converted it into a first-class factory for Irish tweeds, blankets, flaunels, etc.

The Belfast News-Letter says of the Dublin and Antrim Junction Railway ... We understand that, with a view to an early commencement of the works in the construction of this important railway, the line has been lockspitted by their engineer, Mr. Bower, C. E., and it is expected that the company will soon be in a position to 'negotiate' with a contractor. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on Wednesday last, they appointed as secretary, &c., Mr. Wm. Mackay, of the Dungannon and other lines administration of the law. We are not now going of railway." المرسيب أ

On the 10th ult., a young man named John Carroll. in Pallaskenry, was engaged in quarrying stones for a building which he was about erecting, when he was killed by the explosion of a blast, too near to which he incautiously approached."

On the 14th ult., a respectable man, named Olifford, a carpenter by trade, whilst passing along Patrick street, Limerick, ruptured a blood vessel iu his lungs, and died in a few minutes.

An extraordinary scene took place on the 12th ult., at the triennial visitation of the Queen's College, at Belfast, the visitors being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster, Dr. Corrigan, &c. A mob of students took possession of the Examination Hall, and opened the proceedings with imitations of cat-mewing, cock-crowing, &c., which were followed by the "Kentish fire," and other party demonstrations. During the entire proceedings of the visitation, the conduct of the students is represented to have been most disorderly and scandalous .-The Lord Chancellor several times threatened to clear the Hall, but neither his influence nor that of the College authorities appeared to have the least weight is, that at the assizes, at which recent important with the students, who kept up their discordant proceedings to the end.

> Mr. Jeremiah Hatch, son of John Hatch, Esq., Seven Churches, having passed the competitive examination, has been appointed assistant surgeon in the Royal Navy.

> On the night of the 14th ult., a young man named Jeremiah Black, aged 20 years, a sailor on board the Louisa, of Arklow, of which place he was a native, was drowned by falling from the vessel, which was anchored out in the river at Wexford.

> We understand that John R. Corballis, Esq., Q. C., has resigned the Chairmanship of Quarter Sessions for the county of Kilkenny.

Active steps are being taken to forward the much needed and important work of the West Cork Railway, which promises to be one of the best paying railways in Ireland. A deputation of directors consisting of three gentlemen, accempanied by Mr. M'Carthy Downing, recently went to Dublin, in order to have an interview with Sir Robert Peel, to urge upon him the necessity for the government making an advance to enable the line to be constructed. Sir Richard Griffith, Commissioner of Valuation, was present. The influence of the latter gentleman appeared to the deputation to be adverse to their object, while they felt, on the other hand, that Sir Robert Peel was favorably disposed towards. them. The deputation, however, were quite prepared to meet the objections stated. Both officials remarked strongly upon the fact that the proprietors slong the contemplated line had not taken a reasonable number of shares. To this the reply was, that while it was not convenient for these gentlemen to furnish ready money, they were ready to guarantee with their lands the repayment of the advance. Sir Robert: Peel asked why they did not in some way show that they felt it would be a benefit to the lands through which the line would pass. To this the deputation replied that the proprietors were ready to accept shares in lieu of the price of the land taken. which exists in virtue of the qualification of each Both Sir Robert Peel and Sir Richard Griffith admitname on it, as prescribed by Act of Parliament? - ted that they should consider that a proof of in-We, in our innocent admiration of trial by jury, had terest in the undertaking. The proposition of the always understood that its essence was impartiality, directors is to receive the best attention of the government .- Cork Examiner.

The ship H. T. Venard, lying at Kingstown, from New York, when off the Tuskar, on the evening of the 13th ult., was struck by lightning, which burst, causing a report, on the main hatchway. Some of the men were prostrated for a short time by the shock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. - Sorrow for the death of the Prince Consort and sympathy with the Queen are as deep and fervent among the Roman Catholics of the metropolis as they are among all the other denominations of religionists. While the illness of his. Royal Highness had not yet terminated fatally, a special prayer for his restoration to health was prepared by Cardinal Wiseman, and read in all the chapels, and the day after the death of the Prince the event was commented upon in suitable and feeling terms by nearly the whole of the officiating priests. Yesterday, however, the sermons preached in the principal chapels were, as usual devoted to reflections and exhortations suggested by the approaching Christmas season as one peculiarly adapted for self-examination and reconciliation to God, and in only a few of them was even a passing allusion made to the loss which the Royal family and the nation have sustained. But the sense which the entire Roman Catholic body, clergy as well as laity, entertain of that loss is, we believe, accurately expressed by Cardinal Wiseman in a pastoral address which he has just issued .- London Times.

THE GREAT EASTERN .- It is stated that the government wish to engage the Great Eastern as a transport, and that the repairs are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—On Saturday morning 17 officers and 303 men belonging to the Military Train arrived in Liverpool from Aldershott, having travelled by the London and North-Western Railway .--They were under the command of Major M'Court. At the same time nine officers and 127 men of the 10th Brigade of Royal Artillery arrived, under the fund to alleviate the distress, which, I am sorry to said at seven o'clock in the morning they embarked say, prevails to an usual extent in the town and on board the Royal Mail steamship Asia, which neighborhood, owing to the want of employment, sailed at noon for New York, but which was orderresult of the first day's labour. It is expected that tain Instructor of Royal Laboratories, who, it is rations, such as the preparation of the new Arm- swindle is perpetrated ostensibly in the interest of strong shells and the construction of cartridges. | truth; but the trick is not less expedient than das-

an old one. In the beginning of this century the Times. Emperor Napoleon I. decreed a reward of one million of france for the discovery of a method by which flax might be spun as fine as cotton, and Phillippe de Girard (of Vaucluse) solved the problem, and the sudden fall of the Imperial Government. The Restoration offered Girard the pitiful sum of \$,000f. leaving France, carrying his invention with him to. Austria, whence he proceeded to Poland, and there village soon sprung up, now called Girardow. A few years ago the present Emperor granted the family of Girard an indemnity of 200,000f. by way of reparation. Meanwhile other inventors had come forward, -Tissot and Montagne, in 1819; Laforest, in 1827, Totte, in 1829; and M. Edmond Bertin, in the present year. The method of the latter does away with the steeping of flax, and this, as well as all other fibrous plants, may be stripped by his machine in a superior way, by which the length of the fibre is preserved, and an extraordinary degree of smoothness and suppleness is insured. Another invention of the same kind has sprung up in America, and the inventor, Chevalier Claussen, has imported it into France. He strips the fibrous plants by a chymical process and repeated maceration, by which he rids the fibre of the gluten and other adhesive substances it contains. The produce of these ope-rations he calls "fibrilia," and it is described to be a substance closely resembling cotton as can well be imagined. Spun with wool it produces stuffs of a very superior quality; and alone, it appears to be stronger than cotton. Whether this aubstance, which in fact is nothing more than the fibre reduced position in the market, time alone can show .-Times.

Some curious facts have recently oozed out respecting Protestant Dissent in poor populous dis-For instance, the chapel in Union-street, tricts. Whitechapel, whose pulpit was occupied by Whitfield, with accomodation for 3,000, and with schools, is now for sale; one in which Wesley preached at Rochdale is now a low theatre. In the eight registration districts of the metropolis, containing altogether a population of nearly a million, there were in 1851 only 173 preaching stations, and in 1856 they had only 46 chapels, nineteen of which were devoted to the propogation of the absurd and impure doctrines of Mormonism .- Dublin Telegraph . A Case of Modern Persecution. - Among the

a Greek professorship, which until his own entrance upon it was a sinccure, but the duties implied by which he has discharged with an energy and success that have, it is not too much to say, brought new fame to the institution. Professor Jowett receives as remuneration for his labors the enormous sum of £40 per annum. Until recent years, the other professorships were similarly endowed. The policy which has been in vogue in the university lately has been to convert the professorships into really useful offices; and, as a natural consequence, the salaries have been consentaneously and correspondingly increased. It is worthy of note that this course has been pursued without hostility on personal grounds in every case but one. The exception is, if it he possible to distinguish one instance from another, precisely that in which the claim was the strongest and the professional merit most indisputable. Last week a proposition was made in the Hebdomadal Council to raise the stipend of Professor Jowett to something above a ridiculously inadequate figure. Objections were raised. On what grounds do you suppose?-Not on the ground that Professor Jowett was unfitted for the post; for it is universally admitted that he is one of the most appropriately placed men in the university, and that there is hardly a man in Europe who could so well occupy the chair on which he has conferred legitimate and singular renown. Not on the ground that the honors of the office constitute a reason for keeping Professor Jowett down at the months since! Be it understood that in this place I pronounce no opinion whatsoever upon the theology alleged to be ventiliated in that volume. I am willing, in the interest of my argument, to allow that Professor Jowett put into his article views and statements which are not only heretical but, what is sometimes and often a very different matter, absolutely and essentially fulse. This, however, has nothing to do with the question at issue. If Professor Jowett's theological teachings are to be brought into any estimate of his claims to the Greek chair, let him by all relation to them. If he is unfit for his post in the estimation of his constituents, let him be legally con-Dr. Pusey and Dr. Hawkins mean to assert that a man who wrote in the volume referred to is thereby disqualified to hold a professorship in the Oxford University, I shall respect their protest, and know exactly with what weapon to fight them. But they do not go this length. The constitution of the University does not permit them to go this length. They are obviously actuated, therefore, by a petty personal viadictiveness, and not by a high sense of moral responsibility or by a determination to exercise faithfully any judicial authority they may possess. There is in their action scope only for one aim; that aim is to make Professor Jowett suffer for the opinion he entertains. The absurdity of this proceeding is only equalled by its infamous meanness. Your tailor is an Unitarian, therefore you will rob him of the profit of his trade. Your hairdresser goes to the Methodist chapel; therefore you will pay him a penny for dressing your wig, the proper charge fos the operation being a shilling. Your butler has a notion that two and two make five; he has propounded his theory to the cook and parlour-maid; being a good butler, he cannot turn him away, but being a heretic, you will pay him at the rate of 30s per annum! What has Profestor Jowett's view of supernaturalism to do ledge at the present day, we would say to all, be with his efficiency and his claims as a teacher of the Greek language? The official relationship in which and Protestant, a meeting was held in the Court command of Colonel Dunlop, from Woolwich. They he stands to the University is one thing; his private House, on yesterday, for the purpose of raising a immediately proceeded to the Great Landing-stage, opinions are another; and if you, on account of his opinions refuse to remunerate him for his official labors, the refusal is, before heaven and earth, an injustice, a robbery, and a fraud. In such a case as On the motion of H. Innes, Esq., the chair was taken ed to diverge to Halifax from her direct route for this bigetry makes a sacrifice of every godly pretence by the Rev. N. Kealy, P. P., and a subscription list the purpose of landing the troops and stores. Bewas then opened, when a sum of fifty-two pounds sides the officers referred to the Asia took out Lieupulse by oppression; and so it turns cheat. Is it sides the officers referred to the Asia took out Lieu pulse by oppression; and so it turns cheat. Is it tenant-Colonel Wetherall and Lieutenant-Colonel not permitted to give a straight blow on its own ac-Shadwell, late Quartermaster-General, and also Sec- | count; so it knows its object, and takes his purse out retary to the International Exhibition. There were of his pocket. It may not burn its victim at the also 14 Staff officers, and Captain Orr, late Cap stake so it intercepts his income. It virtually says, 'I cannot knock you down, but I can embezzle your understood, will instruct the men in laboratory ope- salary." Of course this miserable and disgusting The Asia also took out about 200 tons of camp tardly. By the merciful ordination of heaven, the equinage, warm military clothing, and other requisites for the troops. The Canada (Royal Mail and whenever a man is treated unjustly, he acquires steamer), which is to sail from Liverpool on Saturday next, for Halifax, will take out No. 7 Battery of Artillery, consisting of five officers and 120 men unhesitatingly to assert that Professor Jowett is

Admiralty agent for Liverpool.—Liverpool Albion.1 done a foclish as well as a wicked thing. The £40 Substitutes for Cotton.—One of the effects of a year to which a laborious and illustrious Professor the sudden stoppage of the cotton supply on the is condemned will be a radient commentary on all breaking out of the war in America has been to call his writings, and a standing advertisement of those public attention to the substitutes which might be very errors on the alleged existence of which the found for that precious substance. The question is sentence has been based - Wurder; in the Sunday

THE COST OF A DIVORCE. - Some people think that a divorce is obtained cheaply now a days, and that £50 or £60 will serve for that purpose, whereas the fact is that £200 - viz., £100 for the wife s, costs [the would have received the promised reward but for husband having in all cases to pay the wife's costs], and £100 for the husband's, is the smallest sum that can be calculated on. The following is a recent by way of a loan on his invention, but he preferred specimen of what the costs are :- In the suit of Hepworth v. Hepworth, now pending, the wife having petitioned for a divorce against the husband, the established a spinning-mill, around which a small respondent, the husband, was ordered to pay into court a sum of £400, to meet the wife's costs of the hearing. This he failed to do, being, as he alleged, unable, by reason of poverty, to raise that sum of money. On the 28th of November, Dr. Wamby, on behalf of the wife, moved for an attachment against the husband for disobeying the orders, whereupon Sir C. Creswell ordered the attachment to issue, under which, of course, if the husband do not find the money, he will be imprisoned until he do find it. So that in this case, apparently simple enough, the wife's costs of the hearing being calculated at £400, the husband's may be reasonably put down at a like sum, which, with other extraordinary expenses, will bring the amount for a divorce to somewhat about £1,000, the old costs for a divorce by Act of Parliament. The costs were certainly not so heavy at the commencement of the new law of divorce; but the fact is, that the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes of Court has so many aspirants to its favor, that like a successful shop-keeper, sure of a market for his ware-it puts on an extra piece, and surrounds the purchaser of its luxurious articles with all imagin. able difficulties. The law of divorce is thus once more the law of the rich; and the objects of the to its simplest expression, will acquire a permanent framers of it, and the objects of the legislature in its enactment, are by this means in a great measure. defeated - Court Journal.

We may think what we may of the chances of the North, of the discipline of their armies, and of the efficiency of their fleet; but there can be only one opinion as to the financial system upon which the Federal Government is now setting out. A hundred millions a-year are not to be obtained ensity, even by a country with unbounded resources and unstrained credit. We shall probably soon have an opportunity of judging by experience how long au expenditure to that amount can be sustained by a country whose resources are not yet developed, and whose national credit has not yet been favourably tested. The natural course of financial sequences most illustrious professors of the university stands must bring this civil war to an end; but we cannot the name of Professor Jowett. This gentleman holds believe but that even the very prospect of a foreign war being superadded to the other difficulties must produce an immediate collapse, and the peace which ensues upon atter exhaustion .- Times.

GOOD AND BAD READING.

What more refreshing or recreating to the mind of man than good reading? It is an inexhaustible fount, where he may as often as it please him attay his burning thirst and cool his feverish brain; it gives him food for thought, makes him conversant with the mind as well as the opinions of other men; he is never at a loss in company for a subject or topic which he may introduce. He who reads is acquainted with the knowledge of the past as with the preseut; and we would impress it on all, that, after one's own business, there is scarcely any science more useful to the possessor than the history of his own as well as other countries.

We might say of reading what Pope Adrian VI. when a student at college, said of learning in general, "that to those possessing a taste for it, it is a burning thirst which, if not allayed, would scorch them up." It is quite evident that they who know how to read must and will read something; it remains then for all to be careful in their choice of books. We concur with the author of the wise saying-"Books, like friends, must be few and well sufficient compensation for its toils; for, as I have chosen." It is a maxim we ought constantly have said, the University has adopted the principle of before us, for as the evil effects of bad companions chosen." It is a maxim we ought constantly have paying for the labors by which its reputation as a are only discovered when too late, so it is in like grand national school-house is sustained. The only manner with evil reading. You receive the poison reason for keeping Professor Jowett down at the imperceptibly, fancying it is only a little amusing. salary of a footman was, that he was the author of a little light, and so encourage yourself to the use one of the Essays and Reviews which made such an of it, until very often it is too late to check it; for unnecessary and unworthy noise in the world a few such reading will unfailingly fill the mind with evil thoughts, that serve only to gratify the passions, and arouse them to their morbid habits - thus to a great degree lowering man in the social scale.

As it is necessary for us tob- careful in the choice of food for the animal man, we should be no less scrupulous as regards food for the intellectual man; for as tainted victuals serve to materially injure, if not entirely destroy the health of the body, so in like manner does tainted literature serve to embitter and poison the mind, and dry up the springs of true affection-love of God and our neighbor. There is means be frankly and constitutionally dealt with in scarcely a more incentive agent either to the practice of vice or virtue than reading; for let a child get a bad book into his mands once, you will find it demned and honorably dismissed. If such men as difficult to get him to read a good one after and as sure as a youth contracts a habit of reading irreligious or immoral works, it will inevitably be the cause of his ruin. For as prous reading tends to make us true Ohristians, good sons and brothers, and honorable members of society, so truly do vicious ones tend to the opposite effect. It is quite obvious that at no other time of the world's existence has literature been so promutgated, or has the press sent forth such a host of cheap books, a great number of them having a mission to perform - each infusing its sectarian principles unperceived at the moment, but still the no less dangerously to the reader. We would say to all, then, be careful in your choice of books; they may be few, but they must be good.

A good one is a true friend; you may seek his counsel or his refreshing advice as often as you please, and such deserves a careful perusal. We should read not alone for the sake of aniusement, but for the nobler object of gaining a store of knowledge; and if we want to become master of any subject, we must set our minds entirely on it, read it over carefully, and give it good sound consideration afterwards, otherwise we cannot gain a real proficiency in it. As there is such a facility for gaining knowlearned - be learned; for it is learning that refines, that elevates-in a word, that makes the man .-There is no excuse now even for the poorest; we can procure useful books for a deal less than we expend in idle luxuries, learning alone being the true luxury; but there is a limit to all things, and to reading among the rest. We would not, therefore, advise a man to read at unseasonable hours, either to the injury of his health or business, for it is a great mistake, in young people especially, studying too hard and reading immoderately; such a course is scarcely advantageous to the mind, for it has not the power of digesting quantities, and is very detrimental to bealth.

We would now repeat our advice to all-be careful in the choice of your books; they may be few, but they must be good. - Catholic Herald.

The everlasting hills will crumble to dust, but the influence of a good act will never die. The earth will grow old and perish, but virtue in the heart will ever be green, and flourish through eternity. The moon and stars will grow dim, and the sun fade from the heavens, but true religion and undefiled will the Asia was most satisfactory, and got over with leges of Oxford than ever he was; and that his great regularity under the immediate superintenessay will be turned to with a zeal of curiosity and a land ever! Who would hesitate, then, to do a good dence of Colonel Greathead, Quartermaster-Gene bias of enthusiasm which it never would by its own lact?

made of Irish frieze, from a piece sent to Paris by Mr. W. Gordon, of Mullingar.

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