wrote of Ireland: We English pay even now the bitter smart of long centuries of injustice to our neighbour island. Injustice, doubt it not, abounds; or Ireland would not be miserable. The earth is good bountifully sends food and increase; if man's unwisdom did not intervene and forbid. It was an evil day when Strigul first meddled with that people. He could not extirpate them. Could they but have agreed together and extirpate him! Violent men there have been and merciful; unjust rulers and just; conflicting in a great element of violence, these five wild centuries now, and the violent and unjust have carried it, and we are come to this. The fact that so moved Mr. Carlyle in 1840 was, he said, 'which statistic science had communicated, and a most astonishing one. Ireland had near seven millions of working people, the third unit of whom, it appeared by statistic science, had not for thirty weeks each year as many third rate potatoes as would suffice him. Mr. Carlyle said that it was 'a fact, perhaps the most eloquent that was ever written down in any language, at any date of the world's history. Was change and reformation needed in Ireland? Has Ireland been governed and guided in a 'wise and loving' manner? A government and guidance of white European men, which has issued in perennial hunger of potatoes to the third man extant-ought to drop a veil over its face and walk out of court under conduct of proper officers; saying no word : expecting now of a surety sentence either to change A quarter of a century has passed since or die. these words were written, and the condition of Ireland is at this moment the great question of the day. During the last few months the columns of the public Press have given proof that the question has forced itself predominantly upon men's minds. No subject has been treated so much or so often or by such a variety of writers. And on Friday night it was again brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Hennessy, and a debate ensued which on many accounts was the most remarkable of the session. Since Mr. Carlisle wrote a great change has supervened. He spoke of millions living on potatoes, and unable to procure a sufficiency even of potatoes. Since then the potatoes have gone, and the millions have gone too. The population, which was over eight millions, has not only lost the natural increase which would have brought it up to more than ten millions, but it has sustained an absolute loss of nearly three millions. It was over eight millions in 1840, it is under five millions and a half in 1864 In 1863 there emigrated from Ireland 120,000 persons, 63,000 males, and 57,000 females. During the first two months of 1864 the emigration has gone on at an increasing rate, and Sir Robert Peel tells us that we have not seen an end of this emigration,' and that before Ireland recovers her proper status another half million of souls must leave that country.'- Tab-

The Kane and Bullen scandal is, it seems, to undergo an investigation. It will perhaps be recollected that Sir Robert Kane published, without the authority of the Government, some Appendices to his Annual Report to Parliament as to the state of the Queen's College at Cork, of which he is President, even before the Report was laid upon the table of either House In these appendices there are several letters, some of which involve a charge of arson against the President, whom Professor Bullen, in no very obscure terms, pointed out as the incendiary who set fire to a wing of the College which was burnt a couple of years ago, the imputed or rather the suggested motive for this extraordinary act being a desire on the part of Sir R. Kane, himself a Catholic in profession, to bring odium upon the socalled 'Ultramontane' Catholics of Cork. The President was also accused of speaking contemptuously of the Viceroy, the Chancellor, and all the other members of the Irish Government, except Sir R. Peel, by whose aid Sir Robert Kane intimated that he hoped to be able to 'smash' Lord Carlisle, Archbishop Cullen, and all those who did not go as far as he wished in forcing 'the Godless Colleges' upon Ireland. Such were the charges which Sir Robt. Kane thought fit to publish against himself, and the Government have it appears, determined to investigate the matter through the visitors of the College immediately after Easter. - Weekly Register.
The Smoggler Outwitted. - Yesterday, two men

were brought before the Mayor of Derry, charged with having in their possession ten gallons of illicit whiskey. It appeared that on Thursday evening last, one of the prisoners (who has all the appearance of being a master smuggler) called at the residence of a respectable shopkeeper, in this city for the purpose of disposing of a drop of the 'mountain Having, with an air of caution, introduced his mission to the owner of the house, as he supposed a sample of the 'native' was produced, and after a hard bargain, the sale was effected at a price which thoroughly satisfied the 'verdant vendor.' Arrangements were then made for the delivery of the liquor at ten o'clock that night. Pat and his companion were punctual to the time, but they met with a rather unexpected reception. Instead of being paid in hard cash for the whiskey, there were two excise officers and two of the constabulary awaiting their return, who arrested them, and seized the horse and cart together with the poteen, poor Pat being unaware that when he produced his sample and closed a good sale, that the purchaser was a veritable excise officer. He was convicted and sent to ponder over his ill-fortune in 'durance vile' for a period of three months. His comrade was discharged on the plea that he was brought into the transaction innocently, although it was proved in evidence that the whiskey had been conveyed to Derry by him in his

own cart .- Derry Standard. Assassination in Uliter.- Last Saturday a terrible event took place in Omagh, the chief town of Tyrone. A man had been murdered at Gortlowry. Cookstown, on the 27th of February, and two persons, whom five witnesses bore solemn testimony against, were brought before the jury and -acquitted. Be it noted that, according to the reports in journals likely to be favourable to the accused, nothing against the veracity of those witnesses was attempt ed to be proven; no witnesses were brought forward to contradict them; circumstantial evidence supported their case; their testimony was given unfalteringly, clearly, and pointedly and yet it went for nothing. The verdict of the jury, in fact, stamped these respectable witnesses as perjurers, with no tittle of evidence against them, and sent those free upon the world whom the solemn oaths of so many condemned. This is really a fearful state of things. If this thing be permitted - if no action be taken in this case—a condition of affairs will again balefully flourish in Ulster, which we had fondly hoped dead for ever, May heaven avert the omen! The case was simply this. A man named Charles M'Kernan, a Catholic, had at Cookstown got into a drunken state, and cried out something against 'King William;' a policeman warned him to be quiet, and go peaceably home. The poor man took the counsel in good part, promised acquiescence, and went on. But, he was a marked man. A crowd suddenly surrounded his house, with the usual atrocious Orange cries of To hell with the Pope. Rose M'Kernan, his wife, opened the door and bade them begone M'Arthur, one of the two prisoners, stepped up to her, and told her to send out the men. Wilson, the other prisoner, was there also. The poor woman. salarmed for her, husband's safety, flew away to look for him; for he, had not yet returned. She found him, crossing the street opposite his brothers house. Suddenly, she heard a shout that his brother was struck dead ; she hastened in the direction it came from, calling her husband to follow. Then she swears : I heard a voice behind me say the man is killed .: I turned round and saw my husband lying; the two prisoners were standing over him striking him." Another witness was in the street at the time

and showed that the murder was no basty blow, but

Twenty four years, have passed since Mr. T. Carlyle | him when he would be dead' - meaning, that ere it could be warm they would have slain him. Another witness, the deceased man's brother, heard the prisoners shout out their factions watchwords, and advised them to go home, whereupon they assaulted him. Finally, Charles M'Bride gave evidence that he had seen a loaded cane in M'Arthur's possession that evening, and Constable Cherry deposed he arrested the prisoners at the house of M'Arthur's father; found the stick with marks of blood on it; and saw Wilson trying to hide himself under a bed in a room. A bill for murder sent up to the Grand Jury was ignored by that staunch body, and a bill for manslaughter took its place. The case came on. But, manslaughter or murder, what matter? Is the assassination of a Catholic in Ulster so great or so rare a thing that Orangeism should suffer a loss by it? The jury, in the face of all the evidence given, with apparently none for the defence, returns a verdict of Not Guilty! Now, if such atrocities be permitted to occur without possibility of legal redress, if Catholics are to be murdered, with impunity, in Ulster, a serious fact will be before them. They will have to prepare to defend their own lives. Annual raids upon them were not crushed in Belfast until they organised a Defence Gun-Club, when Government was forced to show activity. The prospect of such an internecine strife would be fearful, but not so fearful as the sight of a people slaughtered, unresistingly, and murderers stalking free for further crime. Yet, we have hopes of Ulster. Protestant and Catholic live there on the best of terms, not unforgetful of the glorious united action of their fathers in '98; and were it not for the Orange Society, obnoxious as it is to liberal Protestant as to Catholic, but supported by magnates for their own ends, peace and concord would bless the land .- Dublin Irishman.

In Donegal Mr. Justice Hayes was dismayed at the state of the calendar and the returns of crime. Illicit distillation prevails to an enormous extent, and 31 persons are now suffering in the county gaol for breaches of the revenue laws .- Times Cor.

Innishowen, famous for potheen, has not given up ts old practices. Illicit distillation is the source of other crimes; and the Judge read from the report of one of the inspectors of prisons the state of crime in Donegal last year, from which it appeared that 200 persons were concerned in assaults, threatening letters, and incendiary fires. This county is represented as the head quarters of agrarianism, against which Mr. Justice Hayes carnestly warned the peasantry. -Ib.

The Lord-Lieutenant has called the attention of the visitors of the Queen's College to the annual report of the President, and requested the Court of Visitors to hold an inquiry into the questions at issue between Sir Robert Kane and Dr. Bullen, relative to the malicious burning of the College. visitation will be held in Cork after the Easter holydays. — Ib.

An Erisone of '98 .- Upon a beautiful evening, in

the spring of 1798, a party of yeomanny might be seen traversing the quiet little village of B_____, situate in the county of Carlow, their object being to search for arms in a comfortable looking farmhouse, which lay at the extremity of the village. Upon en-tering the house refreshments were laid before them, which they quickly disposed of. After which they commenced to ransack the premises, but with no avail, for after the most diligent search nothing whatever could be found which could give a pretext for the arrest of any of the inmates. The family consisted of the owner himself, whose name was O'Finn, together with his son, a spirited young fellow of twenty, and his daughter, a young girl of some eighteen years. The Orange yeomen being determined on the arrest of either father or son, perfidiously set on fire a large quantity of hay which had been preserved for the use of the cattle. This had the desired effect, for young O'Fign being the first to detect the atrocious act boldly demanded of the captain why he had permitted such an act to take place. The captain (who was at the same time a magistrate and a minister of the Established Church) drew his sword and laughed. In one instant the sword was wrested from the hand of the 'valiant' captain, and smashed in pieces by the excited young man, whose warm blood was roused by the insulting way in which his demand was answered. The next instant he lav senseless upon the ground, from a desperate cut which he received in the head from the sword of one of the yeomen. The cowardly captain after recovering from his terror, which only left him upon seeing the young man powerless, at once gave or which justifies the moderate language used by the iera to secure th sidered him, for daring to remonstrate with tyranny. Accordingly they placed him in a cart, despite the entreaties of his father, and the cries of his sister, brought him to the house of the captain, where, after three days' detention, he was taken and placed on board a vessel, and sold to Frederick II. King of Prussia, a very convenient method of getting rid of all the young 'rebels,' or those likely to become such, frequently resorted to by the Government in those days. In the meantime his father lost no time in petitioning the Lord Lieutenant (Cornwallis). After a fortnight's delay he received an answer that nothing could be done for him. Three months passed away, and at the end of that time he died of a broken heart, and was laid within the sacred precincts of the village churchyard. His daughter followed the bier of her departed parent, and when all had departed from that mournful spot, she still sat upon the grave, silent and motionless. The neighbors missing her towards evening returned to the churchyard, where they found her sitting. They called to her, but, receiving no answer, they raised her up-she was dead. But to return to young O'Finn. After arriving in Prussia he was placed in the army, where his good conduct and soldierly bearing soon won him promotion, and after the lapse of seven months he was a sergeunt. In the meantime he secretly cherished the hope of being able to desert to the French lines, when opportunity offered, where he would meet thousands of his countrymen. Seven years passed away before an opportunity occurred. The battle of Jena was fought in the October of 1806, in which the Prussians were defeated. Young O' Finn entered the field of battle sub-lieutenant of the Prussian army, and he left it first lieutenant in the French army. He subsequently followed the fortunes of Napoleon until the exile of that great man to Elba. Again he was by the side of Napoleon, at his triumphant entry into Paris. Waterloo was fought and lost; Napoleon had fled from the field, but still a devoted band were lighting desperatelyhopelessly. They attracted the attention of Wellington, who repeatedly called upon them to surrender but they heeded him not. They were at last enclosed in a circle-escape was impossible. Again they were offered quarter-again they refused to surrender. Their commander at last fell mortally wounded, and as he fell he exclaimed in the hearing of the Duke of Wellington, in good English-" Remember that I am an Irishman, and my name is O'Finn." So fell the man who might have been an ornament to his native land banished from her shores by the disgracefu bigotry and intolerance which characterises the base policy of the day, with regard to the Catholics of Ireland—a policy which England had, often cause to regret—a policy which made George II. to cry out after the battle of Fontency Oursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects.". This narrative is founded on passages in one

We announce the death of Charles Bianconi, jr. only son of Charles Bianconi, D.L., of Longfield Park, county of Tipperary. This young gentleman, who had been for a very long time suffering from a severe illness, had reached his thirty-fourth year of age; and he was esteemed by all who knew him, for his kindness of heart and amiability of disposition. His remains were conveyed for interment to the mora predetermined action, for I beard the prisoners tuary church of the family at Bohernalan. Limerick say, They would not have the water warm to wash Reporter

of the despatches of the Duke of Wellington.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We learn from an Edinburgh Correspondent that much uncertainty still prevails there as as to the new Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District in the room of the late Bishop Gillis. The choice of a successor to the deceased Prelate will, it is thought, most likely be between the Very Rev. John Strain, President of St. Mary's College, Blairs; the Very Rev. Dr. Macpherson, New Abbey; and the Rev. George Rigg, of Perth, Prepositus of the Provostry of Perth.

Our Correspondent adds that the Free Press, in open defiance of the express injunction of the Holy See, is still filled with diatribes and lampoons of the most envenomed scurrility against the Catholics Bishops and Clergy of Scotland .- Weekly Register.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS .-Upon the whole, the reasons for and against the allowance of the appeal are pretty evenly balanced, and it is hardly probable that an unanimous decision will be obtained from the House of Lords. One side may have relied somewhat more on the letter, and the other on the spirit, of the statutes; one may have drawn more subtle deductions from what is said, and the other may have raised more superstructures of conjectures upon what is not said, but neither has been able to adduce any decisive point in its own favour. Again, we fear, the law will have failed to realize that certainty which the public vainly requires of it. It is, indeed, most unsatisfactory and untoward that the legal machinery applicable to the Foreign Enlistment Act, as well as the attempt to get it interpreted judicially, should thus far have broken down. The most captious of American critics can hardly deny that the Government has done its test; but they may well smile at the position in which it will be placed if the House of Lords should decline the jurisdiction. That disgraceful result, if it should come to pass, will be due in part to special causes on which we now forbear to dwell, but will also be due to the slovenly manner in which our Acts of Parliament are drawn and modified in Committee. The Athenians had a body of public officers whose duty it was to shape and reduce to a form consistent with the rest of the statute-book the laws which annually passed the popular assembly. Had we possessed a similar institution, 'un-English' though it would certainly be, neither the Foreign Enlistment Act nor the Queen's Remembrancer's Act would now be a subject of perplexity and despair, not unmixed with shame, to the best lawyers in the land, -London Times.

THE MINISTRY-State of Parties.-We appounce as an undoubted fact that the Conservatives have now fully made up their minds to have a trial of strength with Ministers very soon after the Easter recess; nor even should they be beaten once or twice will they relinquish their efforts to overthrow the Government. The attempt will be renewed again and again with the full conviction that it will at last succeed. The Conservative leaders doubt whether they can bring to the vote some twenty or thirty members of their own party, who are so warmly attached to Lord Palmerston and co cordially approve of his foreign policy generally that they would, in their individual capacity, prefer seeing the present Government remain in office; but of course Lord Palmerston if beaten will not resign, but dissolve Parliament. - Morning Advertiser.

The tone of high moral indignation adopted by Mr. Stansfield, and on Monday night by Mr. Layard, was entirely out of place. Of course, if an insinuation of so terrible a character had been dropped without there being a particle of fact to justify it-if the Procureur-Imperial out of the mere malicious suspicion had charged members of the English Government and of the English Parliament with being connected with an attrocious conspiracy, the language and tone adopted would have been the only one possible. But, on the contrary, looking on the matter as a mere question of evidence of fact, there were prima facie grounds for the insinuation. A letter is found among the papers of a man convicted of a conspiracy to murder, in which he is directed to apply tor money to promote his infamous purpose at the address of an English gentlemen. This money, moreover, was to be supplied to him by Mazzini, and Mazzini was known to be on intimate terms with the gentleman in question, and to have 'been in re-lation' with the convict. It is not too much to say that, supposing the letter to be genuine-and its genuineness was assumed by the French prosecution -these circumstances present a chain of evidence Procureur-Imperial. Instead of resenting i Stansfield ought to have gladly taken the opportunity to disentangle his name, and the name of the country, the House of Commons, and the Government, from the edicus connection into which they had unfortu-nately been brought. But the very reverse of this is the course pursued by Mr. Stansfield. He refuses explanation, he even goes out of his way to defend the man who, not altogether without apparent reason, was accused of having been the insugator of the conspiracy, but he had not one word to express his regret at his address having been made use of by such miscreants. When we see from M. Mazzini's letter that Mr. Stansfeld had himself placed his house in danger of being thus abused, the tone which he has adopted on the subject is the more unbelitting his position: If the Emperor of the French were only a private gentleman, he would have just cause to feel indignant .- Times.

Men like Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Whalley, and others, have a very important function to discharge towards us Catholics; and we should be sorry to see them slacken in its discharge. Travellers tell us that in the great cities of the East, bearing, sight, and scent are often offended by packs of hungry dogs, whom nobody owns and which at first sight seem to be called into being for no purpose except to be a nuisance. On enquiry, however, we learn that these unsightly and unsavoury creatures are benefactors to the city, and save it from pestilence, by raking among the filth and refuse of the place in search of offal to devour; they devour it and rid the city of it, and so act the part of scavengers. Now we, in England, stand in need of services very much akin to those rendered by the dogs of Stamboul. There is always being thrown out of persons like Mr. Smee, a deal of moral fith, insinuation, slander, and malignant suggestion against Catholics. To leave it unbeeded to ester in the public mind, and breed disease, would be dangerous. But we are saved by our kind friends. Whenever we hear them barking and howling, and see them rooting and grubbing in the dirt, we know that they have found some moral offal which they will draw to light and drag into Parliament-where they will be forced to ear it-and in this way the atmos phere of public opinion is kept clear. For example ust to show that Mr. Alfred Smee's refuse is growng very putrescent, here is a specimen from the Liverpool Daily Courier, by which we see how much we stand in need of Mr. Newdegate and his rake to drag the matter before Parliament when it may either be eaten by himself, or burnt and rendered harmless by the fire of truth. The Liverpool Daily Courier says :-

They are clever, artful men of the world, these Oratorians, and their chief mission seems to be to allure the young of both sexes into their establishment, provided they have money, or are heirs to property, and they become so very fond of both that the outer world seldom hears either of the youth or his property again.

The Oratory, we are told, is built somewhat in the model of the Inquisition at Rome. There are 'oub-liettes' trap doors, dungeons, secret hiding places, all the paraphernalia of old school romances: They say that poor bodies are tortured down in the dungeons for the good of the soul and that the dead are carried out and hurried in a place of, graves, respeting which Parliament will be called upon to express an opinion.

Mr. Alfred Smee is a fellow of the Royal Society

of London; and he is the husband of a lady who is each director received a guinea for each adjourntorian graveyard. The dead person was entitled to further :to some of it. To enable a suit to be brought, evi- each adjournment. dence of the death of the original possessor was required; and Mr. Alfred Smee endeavoured to pro- did. cure the necessary testimony. Here the monks of - Tablet.

THE GREAT EASTERN .- Our readers will remember that when the Great Eastern was offered for unreserved sale on the 17th of February last the highest bidder was a Mr. John Rae, who bid £25,000 for the vessel. Owing to some informality in the payment of the deposit money Mr. Rac's bid was declared by the auctioneer, Mr. Cunard to be invalid; and eventually the ship was knocked down to Mr. Yates, the Secretary of the Great Ship Company [Limited], for the same sum as that offered by Mr. Rae. On Wednesday, however, Mr. Rae tendered to Mr. Cunard, of the firm of Cunard, Wilson, and Co., the sum of £25,000, as payment for the Great Eastern steamship; he being the first bidder at the sale on February 17, he therefore claimed the ship. Should his claim be refused, which is almost certain, the Great Eastern will no doubt again go into Court. The Church Review, an organ of the 'highest'

party in the Establishment, discusses like every one else [except the Times], the correspondence between Dr. Newman and Mr. Kingsley. We have no room for its comments. It says:—It is but fair to Dr. Newman to state that while the sermon is of a character which would naturally take a man of Mr. Charles Kingsley's tone and temper of mind out of his depth,—there is not only nothing in it which could afford the slightest justification for the allegation made in Macmittan's Magazine as to what 'Father Newman informs us' of, but there is abundant evidence of a directly contrary character. . . Then after giving an extract from the sermon it adds :- It is difficult to repress a feeling of indignation at seeing such a charge as that made against Dr. Newman by Mr. Charles Kingsley, as one would fain hope hastily and from indistinct recollectiondeliberately reasserted in the teeth of such evidence. That it was not only without foundation but directly disproved by the very documents referred to in sup-

port of it, by what mean evasions and subterfuges Mr. Charles Kingsley attempted to escape from the difficult position in which he had placed himself without doing the one manly and straightforward thing which alone under such circumstances became a Christian and a gentleman-those who care to witness such an exhibition may learn from the sequel of the correspondence On this we will not dilate. Gertainly, if some future critic should write somewhat in this strain: - Fairness towards opponents has never been a virtue with Protestant controversialists, Professor Kingsley informs us that it need not and on the whole ought not to be so he would have no great difficulty in establishing his proposition on the ground of the evidence found

in this correspondence.

ME, WHALLEY IN A NON-THEOLOGICAL ASPECT. -The railway journals contain some very curious reading even for those little-favored individuals whose minds apprehend the ideas of scrip and stock, of debentures and preference shares, in the same vague and distrastful manner with which Dr. Cumming regards a Latin quotation when he has made it. Looking over this portion of our periodical literature for last week we stumbled on a somewhat stormy meeting held at the little Welsh town of Lianidloes, on the 26th of February last. It was the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Newtown and Llanidloes Railway Company, and Mr. George Hammond Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough, and the uncompromising advocate as we all know of pure Protestant Christianity in the House of Commons, presided on the occasion as chairman of the company. Possibly the name of Mr. Whalley as an active politician attracted our notice to proceedings which are not usually of a very enticing character. But we soon found that this was a railway meeting much more interesting than most railway meecings, as an illustration of commercial morality in general and as showing what an excellent trade that of a railway director may be made. What is all this about? we mentally exclaimed : can the Pope have had any thing to do with it? But we will note down for the information of our readers some of the curious little facts that came out in the course of this rather angry discussion in the little Welsh borough.

Mr. Whalley, as we have said, was in the chair, and as it was known that Mr. Whalley's conduct in connection with the company was to be impugned it was but natural that Mr. Whalley's friends and admirer, should muster strongly on the occasion. Whether from a respect to Mr. Whalley's private character, or from an appreciation of his Protestant championship, or through the impulse of some Welsh beer judiciously administered, at appears that the Llanidlees roughs mustered in considerable force on the occasion, insomuch that the opponents of Mr. Whalley's proceedings were compelled to obtain the assistance of a strong posse of the county police in order to make good their cutrance to the place of meeting. A few days previously the Court of Chancery had granted an injunction to restrain Mr. Whalley and his friends from what Captain Johns (one of the speakers at the meeting) denounced as a creation of fictitious shares' to the number of 2,500. The persons who thronged the room in favour of Mr. Whalley were possibly the intended allottees of these shares, and might consider therefore that their own interests were identified with those of the chairman. t was further stated in the course of the debate that Mr. Whalley's object in creating these new shares was to provide a branch line to a place called Llangurig, where he himself owns property, but which branch the shareholders thought was in no way calcuiated to forward their interests. However, we do not want to go into all the charges of jobbery preferred against Mr. Whalley, some of which were of a nature only to be correctly estimated by the share holders themselves. That body indeed seem to have made up their minds very strongly on the matter. After Mr. Whalley had made a desperate attempt to adjourn the meeting of his own mere motion, a series of very stringent resolutions were carried against him, one of which removed him from the office of director and appointed another in his room.

We remarked that the discussion showed how good a thing a railway directorship sometimes is. There are several little lines in that part of Wales constituting together what Captain Johns called a wretched little system.' But this system maintains four boards of directors, and this is alleged to be the eason why Mr. Whalley and others have opposed a scheme for their amalgamation introduced in this Session of Parliament. Now what does the choleric Welsh captain tell us of this matter. 'Ninety-four board meetings have been held since Christmas. These gentlemen got 51, for going up to town when going for each adjournment. We held sixteen board meetings last Wednesday! No wonder that these gentlemen opposed amalgamation. Our chairman was receiving 3,000l., a year-twice as much as the emphatically denied that he received 3,0001.; but he could not state precisely how much be did receive, and his memory seems to have been rather misty on the receiving portion of his business, if we may argue from another incident of the report as given in the Railway Times:-

Captain Johns : For every board of the Welsh railways, if six boards were called at a time, each director gets 5l. That is to say, each gets 30l. for each attendance if they hold six board meeting.

Mr. Whalley : This is not true the deposition say true?

next of kin to a person said to be buried in this Ora- ment, making sixteen guineas each in all, we read considerable property, and the next of kin has a title Mr. Whalley decied that he received a guinea for

The Secretary, on being appealed to, said that he

After this there is really some excuse for the very the Orntory failed him. He could obtain no evidence. | ugly words which these excited shareholders seem to use. "It is a plan to 'chisel' the shareholders" shouted Captain Johns. 'You are stating an untruth,' said Mr. Fynney to the chairman. But Mr. Whalley seems used to these amenities. His calm demeanor would be an example to Pecksniff himself. He give an account of an interview which he had with a shareholder of the Company, of whom he tells us, "He exclaimed three times, 'You're a liar,' and as he said it gave me a push, his farewell expression being, 'You're a precious rascal.' I merely replied, 'That being so, if you will return to your seat we will proceed to business." Business on the admitted basis of Mr. Whalley's mendacity and rascality! Mr. Whaller, however, is not always ready to make such assumptions. At the meeting to which we refer he assured his auditory that 'his humanity was shocked at the foul language that had beer uttered.'

Really we ought all to be shocked that one of our legislators should have such strong phrases used to him, and should be so very weak in reply. What do the electors of Peterborough think of the scene on which we have been commenting?

UNITED STATES.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.-There can, says the Traveller, hardly fail to be some sharp diplomatic correspondence between our government and France, notwithstanding that there is no trouble in that quarter. To say nothing of the Mexican question, in relation to which the French government doubtless demands some pledges or assistance which cannot be given by our government, the long stay of the Florida, and Georgia, repairing and refitting, even in the government dockyards, and their departure unmolested from Brest and Cherbourg, for the purpose it is probable of preying upon our commerce, is an unfriendly act which cannot be treated by our government in any other than an indignant manner

The London Times, commenting on the war now going on in the United States, says: -" But while the balance of general resources is thus evenly poised, the South remains in full possession of those important advantages which its position imparted from the beginning. It is fighting a defensive war for its very existence, and is therefore, victorious so long as it is not subdued. Every indecisive campaign is a defeat for the North. The Confederates need no triumph: in the field, provided they can provent the Federals from attaining them. In fact, the Confederates have had three years of success, for during those three years they have maintained that political independence which they took arms to assert .-They have been at war all the time, it is true, but they have been independent still, while the North has failed to extinguish the Secession and to restore the Union. The same superiority of position will befriend the Confederates in future. They can only fail by exhaustion; the Federals may fail by weariness. The former have only to stand in defence of their homes till they can stand no longer; the latter have to maintain by incessant efforts the impetus of an aggressive and most costly war. Hitherto the people of the North have not suffered either from conscription or taxation, but if the war is to be continued the time for those trials must come, and it seems at least as probable that they may tire of the struggle as that the people of the South may become unable to prolong it. It will be strange if in all the excitement of a Presidential Election a peace party should not some day appear, and in this contingency lies a chance for the South. Such is the position of American affairs at the present time. As far as the spring campaign has gone its results are decidedly, though not decisively, in favor of the South; but so iittle can be discerned of any end to the war that the Federals themselves have coased to predict it.— It is no longer spoken of as an affair of "90 days." What it is, or what it will become, nobody can divine; but the Americans must at any rate have learnt by this time that they have nothing to fear from the intervention of Europe, and that the results of the struggle, whatever they may prove, will have to be worked out exclusively by themselves."

CANADIAN DEFENCES .- We would most respectfully suggest to our 'grave and potent Senators,' that lanuda's best defence is Henry's Vermont Liniment. Let every man fortify his household with a bottle of this valuable remedy against disease and pain, and in this way he defends himself against a greater foe than any human antagonist. Use it for Rheumatism. Neuralgia, toothache, beadache, cholic Diarrhoa,and all the pains that flesh is beir to. Warranted to be the best Pain Killer made.

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Victory !- What a cheering, heart stirring word, that implies long struggles, determined action, patient suffering, and ultimate success. A victorious army marching with all the nomp of glittering arms and rolling drums is a glorious sight, but the conqueror of disease, though an obscure soldier, is none the less entitled to our encomiums. Let us then cherish the memory of N. H. Downs, the inventor of the celebrated Balsamic Elixir for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere, price 25 cents.

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March 25.

IND:GESTION, or DYSPERSIA, is a disease born of the luxury of civilisation. The savage is exempt from its torments, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over-indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now comes the anxious questions of the sufferer : How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty-first street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most re iable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels. Dr. L. Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelchairmen of our great lines receive. Mr. Whalley son, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal earnestness. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills; 2007 2 200 425 ...J. E. Henry & Co. Montreely General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp-bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

Captain Johns: I appeal to the Secretary. Is what tonic medicine. They contain an alcohol and are especially adapted to the delicate constitution of fe-The Secretary: It is a second for a secreted that a secreted that when there were sixteen adjourned boards in a day, ment of the natural functions.