the legal adviser of his King, and was officially attached to his person, and warmly devoted to his The O'Hagans bore the red hand of their fidelity. It was at Tullahogue that the O'Neils were inaugurated as princes of Tyrone. Decionary the locality and the sept are noticed. We find it recorded that Tullahogue was of regal importance at an early period. There is a circular encampment on the summit of an eminence near it surrounded with a fosse, and on the summit stood the princely residence of the retired into this fortress when defeated by O'Hagans, for the chief of the race was as pious as he was loyal .- Times.

Control of the Contro

The Spectator to day has the following para-

graph on the subject:
"The first peerage conferred on an Irish Catholic for personal merit and service to the State, since the reign of James II. has been conferred this week on the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who is to be raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron O'Hagan of Tullahogue. The last peerage conferred for those reasons were the Earldom of Lucan, conferred by James on the distinguished soldier General Patrick Sarsfield. We believe the only perage ever conferred on an Irish Catholic lawyer was that of the Viscount of Kilmallock, conferred, in 1624, on Chief Justice Sir Dominick Sarsfield. There is a peculiar appropriateness in the title. The O'Hagan of Tullah gue was, in the old time, the heredizary chief justiciary of Ulster, and Brehen to O Neill, and the family seem to have an innate disposition to the law. That a representative of the great Celtic Brehons of the North should now enter the House of Lords by the title of the old chieftaincy, and be at once O'Hagan of Tullahogue and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is a sign on the sky. The new Lord Chancellor will be a great accession to the strength of the Government in the House of Lords in defending the provisions of the Irish Land bill. Last year, on the Irish Church bill, there was a deplorable want of debating lover on the Government side of the House. 27

The Freeman's Journal publishes a long letter addressed by Sir John Gray, M.P., to his constituents, on the Land Bill. The hon, member takes the clauses in groups, and explains according to his views, the effects of the changes which have been madein it, and the nature of the provisions as they originally stood. The following are his

" The bill, as introduced, was rendered vicious in its principle and most injurious in its details by the desire of its promoters to avoid giving 'tenure' to the Irish tenant, and, by substituting for the tenant-right custom the principle of 'compensa-tion' for eviction, would, however intended by the framers of the Bill, gradually, but surely, abolish the tenant-right 'usages' in Ireland. Had the Bill passed through the Committee in that form it would have been repudiated by every friend of the tenant-farmer, and all the forms of the House would have been availed of to defeat it. By the sweeping alteration made in the principle of the earlier clauses, in the first part of the Bill, fixity of principle and secured by law for about 200,000 tenants, most of them resident in Ulster, the it will not be the less odious because the fimage and superscription? of the Queen is to be impressed upon it, or because the Imperial Treasury is to derive a revenue from every falling 'snow flake' that will henceforth torture the Irish tenant. Till that accursed notice to quit shall be put an end to the tenant will not be safe, and cannot be content. It is for you, however, not for me, to say what, under existing circumstances, ought to be done to render it inoperative. Looking to the advance made against all the difficulties we had to contend with during the autumn and during the Session, but which I abstain from enumerating now, we have no reason to be faint of heart, for already 200,000 tenants are firmly 'rooted in the Irish soil,' and though we have not secured 'fixity of tenure' and 'fair rents' for all, we have won, as regards numbers, nearly half the battle, and, as regards the legal recognition of our principles, the whole. It did not become any friend of the tenant to speak of this advance while one inch of ground remained to be fought for in the Commons House of Parliament. But now that the din of battle has ceased there, and that the Premier, with the approval of his Cabinet and of all his supporters, has 'put down his foot' and proclaimed that no mutilation of the amended Bill shall be tolerated, we may point with some pride to the advance of our flag, which we pledged ourselves to Ireland should never be lowered save in

A FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.—The movement for the establishment of a Local Legislature seems to be taking root rapidly and spreading widely amongst the mercantile and professional classes of the city, as well as amongst the country gentry. The form the question is likely to assume is a demand that the local affairs of Ireland be managed and controlled by a local assembly in Ireland, and that all Imperial affairs be controlled by an Imperial assembly, in which Ireland, England, and Scotland shall be respectively represented. Those who knew the inner working of the great Repeal agitation, guided by O'Connell, and remember the topics that were most earnestly discussed during the last years of that agitation, will not have forgot en that some of the ablest and most promising of the young intellects of that day joined the association as Federalists, and not as simple Repealers. Some of those we refer to have stationed, and steam launches and gunboats are more than fulfilled the highest promises of their to be kept with their fires banked up all night youth; others are still amongst us, wending their way upward, and many who in secret sympathised with their aspirations, but took no active part, are as convinced to-day as they were then of the necessity of obtaining that essential of freedomthe right to manage one's own affairs. The one Principle of local legislation, combined with imperial union, is the absence of that cordial union of classes that should be the preliminary to so important a change. Without that union no such change can be effected. If effected without Such change can be effected. If effected without the concurrent growth of that opinion it would parations have been made and precautions taken the concurrent growth of that opinion it would provide the reverse of a blessing, and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful m

the essential incidents to its succes. We are quite prepared to recognise the signs of the times, and cause.

The O'Neils on their arms as an emblem of to see in the removal of ascendancy and the distheir fidelity. It was at Tullahogue that the establishment of the Church in Ireland the removal of a great obstacle to that national union, in the In D'Alton's Illustrations of King James's presence of which alone could the existence of a link Army and in Lewis's Topographical national local assembly be long possible. The removal of that obstacle has produced some fruits of a promising character, but a much more abundant harvest must ripen for the sickle before a whole people ought be called on to gather it in. We do not write to discourage—we write to warn the summit stood the princery residence of the ancient clan of O'Hagan. Here the coronation ceremony of the Kings of Ulster was performed, man's hand in the heavens, and call on us to and they received the title of "O'Neil." Tyrone "cloud" before they ask us to believe that the Elizabeth's army, and there Mountjoy, the Lord hour approaches when the fertilizing showers of Deputy of Ireland, had his quarters for some time, union are about to fall, producing such oblivion and ruthlessly destroyed the stone chair in which of the past as will be the sure forerunner of and rutnessiy destroyed the stone chart in which the O'Neils were crowned. Some fragments of this chair remained in 1778, but they have since been carried away, and there is little now but class and body must precede the commingling of shappless rubbish to mark the historic spot. Near the nations in one compact mass. These words the fortress stood a priory, founded by one of the of fraternity, without the substantial recognition of equality, will not do. Neither must there be a counterblast to the call of a nation's restoration, humiliation of any class or body, or on the ostracism of another from the rights and duties of citzenship. When the sign appears "in the heavens" that these things are all adjusting themselves, as by natural affinities, then men will look the future in the face with confidence, trust, and hope, and may take counsel together, and ask for the guarantees of good faith and success which alone could warrant their embarking in so great an enterprise. Have we men of thought, and vigour, and youth to win confidence by their power and character, and devote their young lives and every hope to the long struggle that must precede success? Have we the untelfish and the true to lead and guide? The old political hacks can find no place in the councils of a people pledged to such an enterprise as this. The rash and the reckless must have no standing-place amongst the trusted band to whose keeping the national honour and the national hopes are to be committed. The gentry should be assigned their proper place of honour and of influence, and the people and those whom they trust should be recognised and cherished as equals in council as well as the associates in the campaign. The whole field must be mapped and applotted, the cost must be counted, and the ways and means estimated before thoughtful men will cast in their t, for once the ground is chosen and the wage of battle given there must be no faltering, no retiring, save to enjoy national rest within the perdees of the National Secute.—Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The first stone of a new Untholic Clourch at Arundel was laid last week by the Bishop of Proy in the presence of the Dake of Norfolk and a large ascembly of distinguished laity and clergy. The Church is to be ampie, lofty, and rich, from designs by Messes. Haasom & Son. It will be a munificent donation to the town of Arundel by the Dake of Norfolk, who shows himself, in public spirit, faith, picty, and alms deeds, a worthy scion of his religious and princey House. The sermon at the coremony was by Monsignor Capel. It is just 500 years since the old parish church of Arundel was built. The chancel belongs to the Duke, and is the tenure and valuation rents have been affirmed in burying-place of the Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk. The old stone altars are still standing. It has never been used for Protestant into the sermon, which was listened to with the greatest attention by the vast crowd of people, chiefly Protestants, from the neighbourhood .-Catholic Opinion:

LONDON, June 27.—The Mark Lane Excess reviews the prospects of the wheat crop, and comes to the conclusion that the crop is safe. In the House of Lords the amendment offered by Marquis Clauricarde, requiring the tenant or landlord to furnish evidence of improvements claimed or contested was carried.

London, June 28.—The journals reiterate the statement that Earl Granville will succeed Earl Clarendon.

A SCOTCH CONSULTATION .- In a case of declarator of marriage before the Scotch Court of Session last week, one of the witnesses admitted that the defendant and himself drank hour at which the news might be expected, 32 bottles of whisky between them in the course and the congregation was attending vespers at of ten days. The plaintiff rested her case on the windows of certain sporting newspaper document which the defendant had written to oblige myself to keen and support that women through life. I consider her my lawful wife. (Signed) WM. GALL." The defendant wrote that document in order to obtain more whisky from the plaintiff, and knew nothing about it next morning.—Globe.

this celebrated Scottish King is to be erected on committee has been formed in London and in Scotland. The committee are obtaining a design from the veteran artist, Mr. George Cruikshank.

Precautions similar to those taken at Woolwich are said to have been adopted at Ports- day next, these bullets that struck the wall we mouth and Chatham against possible Fenian atto perform row guard duty all night, from the southern end of the harbour to the upper part ready for any duty. At Chatham night guards of Royal Marines have been placed on board all the ships lying in the harbour off the dockyard, and additional precautions have been tak-

Government officials at that port, extensive prewill not and ought not to commit themselves to Dockyard and Keyham Factory. Fire casks America, where it was common to carry fire- we will call C., to shoot him. In mistake, how- in this free country.

tents of the cask to extinguish it. To guard police, and said it was not imputed to the priagainst a marine attack two steam launches, in soner that he was one of those foolish persons having had their engines hurridly placed in at | patriotic Irishmen-some were good and sen-Bull Point.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.—The Pall Mall Gazette published at one time a record of "Irish outrages" for a single year, and held it up to the scorn and indignation of its countrymen. But we think that if it had before it at the time the calendar of offences committed for the last quarter within the metropolitan area of London, it would have hesitated about provoking body knows here, concludes its article as foldisagreeable comparisons. Three courts for the trials of prisoners charged with serious offences within the district of London were opened on Monday, and the united calendar contains and 62 in Newington-causeway. Ircland certainly can show nothing like this. It must be remembered that those 252 persons are charged | complaint of Canada, in fact, is one which posed of summarily at the police-offices. At these places scores of cases are every day disposed of which, had they occurred in Ireland, would be thought worthy of a Special Comnewspapers.

writes from London to one of the daily the modern Babylon " are all either middle-class point to which brutal license, inert heathenism, and habitual crime are drifting the vast mass of living London with ever-growing speed, it surely should not be thought in dreadful thing that churches in which the name of God is heard, and at least some part of His truth is taught, are crowded on the Sanday .-Dublin Nation.

AN UNHOLY CONGREGATION -A curious congregation was gathered together on Sunday evening in the street which is called Fleet, and and St. Bride. It was about 7 p.m.; and that being the hour of evening prayer, one might In fact, the multitude was altogether male. wore anything but "go-to-meeting" clothes, and went no marer to either St. Bride's or St. Dunstan's than was necessary to keep up an appearance of obedience to the policeman's this congregation, or some of them, held in their hands, were dissimilar from ordinary prayer-books; they were considerably thinner, of greater length in proportion to breadth, and opened and shut by means of clasps affixed to one of the short sides, or rather to the bottom, if the joint of the covers be considered the top. Indeed, they looked like what the sons of Belial call betting-books; and the gathering together of people might be accounted for by an anxious desire to know what horse had won the Grand Prix de Paris. For it was the with his fellows under the very shadow of Protestant churches.—Pall Mall Gazette.

KING ROBERT THE BRUCE. - A monument to with intent to kill or grievously hurt them, was again brought up at the Thames police-court on the Field of Bannockburn. An influential Friday week. Mr. Lushington, the magistrate, since the hearing of the case last week has reso quiet a time of it on the remand day, Thurshave several left that will strike something sof-

ancient clan, and restores its pristine glory. By a to the mental alteration of so important a filled with a solution of soda and water, and buck- arms. He brought the revolver and dagger for ever, C. shot a bandsman in the Guards who ets and bags of sand, have been distributed his own protection. If the prisoner had wished had a striking resemblance to the informer. C. doing wrong in saying the pistol was fired by accident, and he must sent the case before a

The London Standard (Conservative Organ,) after showing that the Canadians are indignant at thanks being given to the American Government, and stating the facts which every lows:--

If the Canadians feel that there is no particular gratitude due from them to the Federal Government for what was done by the latter a list of 252 names-119 prisoners being for after the Fenians had began to cross the border, indicating that the restoration is to be based on the | trial at the Old Bailey, 71 at Clerkenwell-green, | they are scarcely more inclined to be satisfied with the conduct of the British Government itself in respect to this Fenian outrage. The with "serious" offences, offences, that is, of touches the very root of the new colonial theory. too important, too heinous a nature to be dis- | The people of the Dominion allege that the imperial authorities have regarded the Fenian designs upon them as a purely local affair, with which the Empire has no concern—that during all the years that Fenianism has been hatching mission. Because they occur in England, they its schemes, with the tacit consent of the Ameare passed over in utter silence by the English | rican authorities, no attempt has been made by remonstrance or diplomatic negociation by Eu-An orthodox Protestant gentleman, who gland to have the nuisance suppressed. The Canadians feel, not unnaturally, aggrieved at journals here, finds much to sorrow over in the this neglect, seeing that the danger to which fact that several elerical leaders of the Ritual they have been made subject, and for which near Sharpsburg. At 3 o' clock this afternoon, duristic movement received their education in the they are oblived to provide out of their own ing the terrible rain storm in which bouses were istic movement received their education in the they are obliged to provide out of their own halls of "Trinity," the home and garrison of resources, is a danger purely of imperial making, orthodoxy. Nor is this fact the gentleman's and for which they are not in any way respon-only grief. The ultra-Ritualistic churches in sible. Being attacked by the enemies of England, merely because this is supposed to be the or poor" (he means, no doubt, that the congre- | readiest way of taking revenge on England, it gations of those churches are people of the is certainly a little hard that Canada should be middle or poorer class, or both), and he adds left to be bear the whole cost and trouble of with a fervour proportioned to the greatness of | Fenianism. It is easy perceive that a conthe evil, "it is a dreadful thing to see the way | nection on these terms, in which England has they are crowded!" The really "dreadful all the honour, and glory, and profit of a large thing," is that any christian man would pub- colonial empire, and in which the colonies have liely use this sort of language on the theme of all the burden of their own defence, cannot be public christian worship. It is neither our lasting. If such a matter as this Fenium indisposition nor our duty to touch the merits of vasion of Canada is regarded as a purely local the difference now troubling the Protestant affair, and if it is not the business of England Church in these countries, but viewing the to lead all the assistance she can, by diplomacy or otherwise, to one of her attacked members, the fabric of our empire is dis-olyal already, and only awaits the first serious blow on any part of it to fall to pieces.

> THE FENIANS.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes the following article in its issue of Tues-

Although the Fenians have just been subiceted to such a ludicrously easy and humiliating defeat in Canada, it must not be supposed that we have heard the last of them. Indeed, their between the churches dedicated to St. Dunstan exasperation is not unlikely to good them to fresh enterprises on this side of the Atlantic. being the hour of evening prayer, one might have supposed that the throng was accounted been actively collecting arms. The present inremainder scattered over the other three provinces of Ireland. We have not yet succeeded in putting wership, though the Duke is anable, as the law of Ireland. We have not yet succeeded in putting wership, though the Court of Ireland. on irenand. We have not yet succeeded in putting an end to the landlord's power ef 'capricious' stands, to have Mass said there for the souls of eviction,' or of 'capricious increase of rent.' The notice to quit is still to be sustained by law, but these and other facts from old Catholic times of capricious and districts from the centres absence of smart honnets—without which it is are said to be to "arm and wait." No doubt their arms are not highly finished as to stock minority is eager to sell the rest. In America the division seems, for the present, hopeless. command to "move ou." The books which Leaving out subsidiary factions which are too the Senate faction and the O'Neill fiction. The latter undertook his recent raid against Canada in defiance of the Senate, who did as much to render his expedition abortive as anything the Canadians did; so the O'Neill's are furious, and that little schism is not likely to be soon healed. "The Men in the Gap," as those in Ireland with whichever of the two American factions hold out the most glowing promises of immediate action. The men of "the Home Circuit" (that is those in England) side almost entirely with the Senate faction. Between both the offices, where "the first three" are habitually most bitter animosity prevails; and it is not at December 26, 1864.—Dear Sir,—I bind and means of the telegraph, the evil influnce of dicious outlay, to get a man of the Senate side French Sabbath-breaking is communicated to to betray the O'Neill's or vice versa. Indeed, the pious Englishman as he exchanges oaths the facility with which they sell each other is surprising. If the Fenians will believe us, they are merely dancing in a net in the full The supposed Fenian, John Leedham, who sight of the Government and the police authoto suppose, as the Fenians do suppose, that Stephens was ever in the pay of the Government. He is in Paris now, and in poverty; whereas ceived the following anonymous letter:—" Dear | Corydon, whom the Government did buy, has Sir-I beg to inform you that you will not have his pension for life. With all their caution, the Fenians are continually admitting spies, who only come in to let the Government know what they are doing. It would, perhaps, wean many tacks. At Portsmouth men have been ordered ter, so beware of you.—From yours, a lover of to perform row guard duty all night, from the Old Ireland." Inspector Gee, of the K Division, said that after the first investigation he both here, in Ireland, and America, are in the of Fareham Lake, where the powder ship is discharged four of the chambers of the revolver | pay of the Government authorities. We do ball. He fired at a brick wall in the station- known to the police, who correspond under inihouse yard. The first bullet made a hole in tials, who send information that is always to the wall three-quarters of an inch deep. The be relied on, and who receive back, in some next one fired went into the wall half an inch. underground way, the money for which they en by the police authorities for the safety of That bullet he found and now produced it. stipulate. Of course, the police occasionally the right to manage one's own amais. The one of the dockyard and other Government establish. The ball was flattered. It rebounded from the get hoaxed, or are for the time purposely put wall several yards. He could not trace the on a false scent; such, for instance, has been

in the different workshops throughout the two to shoot the constables he might have brought got away and is now safe in America. The establishments, in order to guard against the them down one by one with his revolver, being Senate next entrusted the informer's destruction use of Greek fire, the sand being intended to a good shot. Mr. Lushington admitted that to a man named F. Fused to follow his prevent the extension of the fire, and the con- no motive had been alleged for shooting at the designated victim home, but never mustered courage to fire. F. was fainthearted; he was watched, and as it was found he had had a good addition to those belonging to the ships in port, called Fenians. There were several kinds of chance of shooting his man near the Millbank Prison and had not availed himself of it, the the boat-house on Wednesday, patrolled both sible persons, others wicked and senseless, and task was taken from him, and given to Barrett, that night and last night from the dockyard to a few perfect idiots. He thought he should be the man who was hanged for what the Fenians call the "Clerkenwell example." Barrett waited for three weeks about Scotland-yard, but the jury. The prisoner was accordingly committed informer was fully warned, and kept away while Barrett was there.

· In the districts the men composing the members subscribe from 2d. to 6d. a-week. These subscriptions are forwarded to the circles, and by them again to the centres, who decide upon the weapons to be bought, and the foremost members to whom they are to be given. There are plenty of recognized meeting-houses in London where the Fenians regularly hold their deliberations. Of course the police could at once stop the licence of these public-houses, but it would not at all answer their purpose so to do. It is better they think to have them where they can keep their eye on them, than drive them into places of which the police might not know much for some time.

UNITED STATES,

New York, June 16th.—James Kiernar, formerly Secretary of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, was arraigned to-day on a cuarge of shooting Mr. Patrick J Meeban, editor of the Irish American on the 28th February. The evidence was conclusive, and he was convicted to the State Prison for ten years.

Pittsburg Pa, June 28.-The most disastrous oil fire that ever occurred in this city is now raging blown down and trees uprooted, a twenty thousand barrel tank, belonging to the Eclipso Refinery, was struck by lightning. Another tank, belonging to the Citizens' Refinery, was struck at the same time. The Eclipse tank immediately exploded, the burning oil running towards the river, burning all the build. ings, and setting fire to the Sharpsburg bridge, which was totally destroyed. Total loss, \$550,000. H. B. Foster, cierk in Eclipso Refluery, was burned to death.

Ladies in Philadelphia are so reluctant to tell the census takers their ago that Marshal Phifer of North Ward, has determined to commence suit against everal parties who have refused, for the recovery of the penalty, which is \$30,

The Young Gentleman of the Period marries the Young Lady of the Period, and no expense is spared in an endeavour to 'astonish the Browns;' Mrs. Game smiles, and in doing so shows the Golden Binding'- of her front teeth. The 'young people' think not of their duty to Almighty God, of living naturally, of earing for themselves and doing their duty regardless of the opinions of their snobbish acquantances. All the energies of their little minds are directed to the best means of appearing what they are not-wealthy. They endeavor to concentrate their means, and avoid all unnecessary luxuries -such as children. 'The weakest goes to the wall.' The lady is duly 'posted.' Let common people re-joice in children, it they like it; that may suit their vulgar trates. It is truly revolting to see these orrible creatures go out on Sunday with a string of rats-very disgusting to see the big burly man tramfing along with four or five boys, and the woman with as many girls; there is nothing refined in it. Dear, old Dame Nature! there is not a pinch of your venerable dust left; you are forgotten and despised by all save 'common persons' and a faw aboriginal tribes .- San Francisco News-Letter

McFadden's Masteretroke-Or the Modern New YORK ROAD SO FORTUNE - Samuel McFadden was a these and other facts from old Catholic times properly conducted—belied the supposition. and polish, but they are affective weapons for his life was without range of the supposition. his life was without reproach. The trouble with him all that. Their weak point is neither arms nor was, that he was not appreciated. His salary was numbers, but the loyalty of the brethren. They only four dollars a week, and when he asked more, are divided in their councils, and a considerable the president, eashier and the board glared at him through their spectacles, and frowned on him and told him to go out, and stop his insolence, when he knew business was dull and the bank could not meet its expenses now, let alone recklessly lavishing one numerous to mention, the two great bodies dollar a week more upon such a miscrable worm as which divided the brother-hood in America are Samuel McFadden And then Samuel McFadden felt depressed and sad, and the haughts scorn of the president and cashier cut him to the goul. He would often go cut in the shippard and how his venerable wenty-four inch head, and weep gallous and gallons of tears over his insignificance and pray that he might be made worthy of the cashier's and the president's polite attention. One night a happy thought, struck him, a gleam of light burst upon bis soul, and guzing down the dim vista of years, with his are termed, side with wonderful impartiality eyes all blinded with the mist of joyous tenrs, he with whichever of the two American factions law himself rich, honored and respected. So Samuel McFadden fooled around and got a jimmy, a monkey wrench and across-cut paw, and a cold chisel, and a drill, and about a half ton of gunpowder and nitro-glycerine, and all those things. Then, in the dead of the night he went to the fire-proof safe, and after her cousin in which he said:—"Gilkerscleugh, exhibited to a horsy generation. And so, by all difficult for the Government, with a little jubrick work into immortal smush, with such perfect success that there was not enough of that safe left to make a carpet tack. Mr. McFadden then proceeded to load up with coupons and greenbacks, and currency and specie, and to nail all the odd change that was lying around anywhere, so that he pranced out of the bank with one million dollars on him. He then retired to an unassuming residence out of town. is charged with shooting at three policeman rities. To Stephens is due the main credit of and sent word to the detentives where he was It the Fenian organisation. But it is a mistake was all serene and heautiful for Samuel McFedden new. He felt that it was all right at last, and that the dark night of sorrow had passed, and the bright rays of the sun of prosperity at last illuminated his path. A detective called on him the next day with a soothing note from the chusier. McFadden treated it with lofty scorn. Detectives called on him every day with humble notes from the president, and the cashier, and the board of directors, and clerks, and stockholders. At last the bank officers got up & magnificent and private supper, to which Mr. Mc-Fadden was invited. He came, and as the bank officers bowed down in the dust before him, he pondered over the bitter, bitter pust, and his soul was filled with wild exultation. (It seems to me that the last sentence is symmetrical and poetical! It (which had five chambers) taken from the prinot speak now of regular police-agents—those strikes me so, anyhow.) Before he drove away in
speak now of regular police-agents—those strikes me so, anyhow.) Before he drove away in
his carriage that night, it was all fixed that Mr. Mc-Fadden was to keep half a million of that money, and to be unmolested, if he returned the other half. He fulfilled his contract like an honest man, but refused with haughty disdain the offer of the cashler to marry his (McFadden's) daughter. Mac. is now honoured and respected. He moves in the best society; he browses in purple and fine linen and other good clothes, and enjoys himself first-rate. And often now he takes his infant son upon his knee The Western Morning Newssays that, in con- other balls. The prisoner's solicitor said the their recent search for arms in different districts and tells him of his early life, and instills precents sequence of private information received by the Government officials at that port, extensive pre- have been made. The pistol went off by ac- is good. When one of the chief informers, who and preserver and frugality, and nitro glycerine.