THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 26, 1872.

when I propose that, in consequence of the alarming when a propose intelligence of the state of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, this association do adjourn to this day week (renewed applause.)
"Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., said that the motion

made by Mr. Butt was dictated by propriety, sympathy, and good taste. He would, therefore, confine himself simply to seconding it (applause.) mserr samply to secondary a (appearance) "The resolution was put and unanimously adopted,

and the meeting separated."

DUBLIN, Dec. 23.—An absolute suspension of poliv tical excitement on the eve of Christmas is not a circumstance to be wondered at or regretted. It is a time to give full play to the social virtues, and let the clash of party combats cease. There is, happily, nothing to disturb the harmony and peace which are congenial to the spirit of the season, and which are congruence the holiday as heartily as any Ireland will enjoy her holiday as heartily as any portion of the Empire. The fear of a national disnotion of the range of the shadows over every home, has passed away, and the country hails the advent of the welcome festival with a buoyant heart. Never did it exhibit more abundant and substantial evidence of prosperity. It is not confined to this metropolis, which has within a comparatively few years been transformed from a state of dilapidation and decay into one of stability and elegance, with an enormous expansion of its commercial growth. In the country towns and the rural districts there are signs of improvement which cannot be mis-The traders are thriving and enterprising. They have cast off their antiquated habits and now emulate the style and system of the city merchants. The extension of utilway communication has wrought a practical reform and promoted a healthy ricalry between town and country. With scarcely an exception these marks of contentment and comfort abound in every locality, and what would have been thought some years ago refinements and luxuries quite beyond the reach of the mass of the people are now recognized necessities of life. The experience of every intelligent and candid observer who is acquinted with the present condition of Ireand and remembers what it was in former years attest this fact. In the official records there are proofs of strong progress which are valuable because they come from independent sources, and their authenticity is unquestionable. Of this character are the agricultural returns of the Collector-General, which have borne testimony to the increase of material wealth. Thereports of the Poor Law Commissioners afford evidence of another class confirming the same truth. There is one exception to the rule of security and contentment among landlords and tenants. An application was made yesterday to Mr. Justice Keogii in Chambers which shows that in a part of the west the people have put a more liberal interpretation upon the Land Act than its framers intended, and that the effect is not reassuring to the landlord. An chased a portion of the French estate in the county Galway, and expected to receive from 2,000% to 3,000% a year. The tenants, however, probably thought it a monstrous hardship that an alien and an absentee should have any property in Ireland after the passing of the Land Act, and, following the advice of Mr. "Brown, jun.," who has been addressing circulars to them from London tolling them to pay no rent, they refused to recognize any right on his part, and resolved to become every mun his own showed him that the law was not so formidable an instrument as he supposed, and that there were ways of encountering it to which he was unaccustomed. Organized mobs prevented the service of the necossary notices. The bailiffs were, as counsel observed, "beaten black and blue," and were so intimidated that they positively refused on any terms to made before another Judge in Chambers, who directat all, for the builds were still afraid to venture near the place. The facts were represented yesterday, however, to Mr. Justice Keogh, who made a rigorous service to put the notices in a public place in Ballygar, the nearest town, which is three miles away, and sending an ordinary letter through the tween twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday night or but desired to teach the lawless people on

avail - Times Correspondent. JUDGE KEOGH AND THE SHAM SQUIRE .- On Tuesday Mr. Justice Keogh sat in the Consolidated Chamber, and very appropriately heard a motion in the case of Gallagher es, Freeman. The damages in this case were laid at \$1,000, and were sought to be recovered for an assault alleged to have been committed on the plaintiff while he was discussing with the defendant in reference to an article which appeared in "The Sham Squire." The plaintiff is a carries on a grocery business in Kells, county of plaintiff, in the course of his business, went into the stendant's shop, when a conversation arose as to the trial of Kelly, which was then proceeding in this city. The defendant said to the plaintiff- Thank God, we have no b-y informers in Meath." The plaintiff asked had he (the defendant) ever read The Sham Squire?" and added-"If you have you you will see that in 1798 Meath was remarkable for informers, and that it is even stated there that the priests acted as informers." Upon the plaintiff saying this the defendant struck bim and knocked bim down. The defendant's account of the occurrence is very different. His version, as given in his affidavit, was to the effect that the plaintiff had called into his shop in his absence, and engaged in a conversation with a Mrs. Murtagh. She of Meath, where there was nothing but spics and informers, and where the priests, in 1798, acted as informers, and told the Government what they learned in confession, and were even doing so now." An angry discussion then took place, in the course of which the defendant asked the plaintiff to leave the shop, which the plaintiff refused to do, insisting . that he could prove what he said to be true. The defendant then removed the plaintiff, but states positively that he neither struck nor knocked him down. Mr. P. Martin now appeared for the defendant and applied that the case should be transmitted to Kells to be tried before the chairman of the county, Mr. Molyneux, imasmuch as the plaintiff, being a bankrupt, was no mark for costs. Mr. H. M'Dermott, application. He submitted that the amount of be sufficient to compensate his client for the injustice which had been done him. Judge Keogh said that Uthough the plaintiff seemed anxious that the case should be tried in the Court of Exchequer, he was under the impression that the suit could very well be disposed of Defore the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and to be tried without a jury, as he believed that a Month Jury could nover agree to a verdict when such a matter was in dispute. - Irishman.

WRECK ON BLACKWATER BANK .- The Thermutus, Captain Congrave, of and from Liverpool for Bilbon with coals, struck on Blackwater Bank at one o'clock on Sunday, at highwater, the weather at the time being thick and hazy. She worked very heavily, and the master, expecting to see her break up, order- commemorated by them. It gradually came to be remained behind, and though the captain endeavour- ten the 1st of June, and the rising generation at-

sure I will meet the approval of the Irish nation | ed to return, he could not make way against wind | taches no significance even to the more memorable at tide. He and the men in the bonts reached the 18th. We the ship, a crew of countrymen manned a flatbottom- memorate was as heroic as anything told in classic ed boat, and notwithstanding the danger, put off to story; but the fact is that the masses of Derry save the two lives. The men who behaved so gallfore reaching the ship she had floated off the bank life, but the life of the other was sayed. These men deof a fellow-creature. Upon the arrival of the crew in Wexford, they were cared for by Mr. Allen, Hon. See, of the Wexford branch of the Life Boat Institution, and forwarded by him to Liverpool.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON LARNE LOUGH .- On Thursday evening one of the most melancholy accidents which has taken place in the North of Ireland for a great length of time occurred at the entrance to Larne Lough, county Antrim. The chief officer and four men of the Portmuck coastguard station, accompanied by a little boy, son of the chief officer, came to Larne in a boat for the purpose of making some Christinas purchases. About half-past three o'clock they left Larne Harbour on their return voyage. Shortly afterwards cries were heard on shore by a person named Milaverty, who informed a man named Hood of what he had heard. Hood immediately procured a boat and went in search of them. He had not been out long when he discovered the boat bottom upwards, and to it two men were clinging. They were immediately brought to shore, where every attention was paid them, and after considerable difficulty consciousness was restored to one of them. When the boat left the shore no sail was set, ours then being made use of. but when a little distance from the harbor the sails were spread, and as the evening was very stormy she must have been caught in one of the squalls, and hence the dreadful accident which ensued,-Three of the four men who have in such a melancholy manner lost their lives were married.

THE LAND ACT AND THE LANDLORDS.—The Spectator, writing of the purchase by the tenants of their holdings on the estates of the Maronis of Waterford recently, says: -So eager were the tenants, and so great is the increase in the value of the land created by the novel security of the tenant, that whereas land in Ireland before the act was supposed to be worth from eighteen to twenty-six years' purchase, the price on the Waterford estate was run up by ficice competition between tenants and investors to thirty-five, forty, and even fifty years' rental. The English gentleman, Mr. Emanuel Chambers, pur- act has, in fact, given to the "confiscated landowner an addition of at least sixty per cent, to his total wealth. The Waterford family have, we believe, an excellent reputation as landlords, yet their tenants. merely to be clear of them or their successors, have given these enormous bonuses upon the ordinary price. Whatever the economic result of this transaction, there can be no doubt of its political effect. Individually we question whether these tenants have given too much for their land, as economists will be apt to assert. Experience shows that between the landlord. The owner resorted to the law, but they power a t-mant will expend upon land, and the power a landford pressed by narrowness of means can expend upon land there is a very large margin indeed; that there is, to begin with, a capacity of thriftiness, parsimony, or good management created by the mere fact of ownership to which it is hard to assign limits. The profit is not obtained in interest, but in the higher wages, which the man venture their lives in the district. A motion was who is both owner and cultivator contrives to secure by his additional industry. We will, however, waive houses; but this was practically giving no remedy such sales as this of the Waterford estate must be to increase landlerds' readiness to sell, and tenants' readiness to buy, until we may yet see the same scene repeated everywhere, and the "rights of proorder to the effect that it should be deemed sufficient! perty" become dear to some three or four hundred thousand small proprietors.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN AT BLACKFOCK .- At bepost to each of the defendants. He would not put! Wednesday morning, as Constable Donoghue, 93 F. plantifi to the expense of sending registered letters, was on duty at Scapoint-avenue, Blackrock, in plain clothes, four men, who were under the influence of that the law was too strong for them, and that their liquor, but not drunk, met him. They were shouting organized attempt at intimidation would be of no and singing, and he told them to desist-that they ought to keep themselves quiet at that hour of the night. One of the prisoners, named Byrne, drew a sword which he had with him, and aimed a furious blow at the constable's head, cutting through his hat, and inflicting a dangerous wound on the left side of the head. The constable, who had only a stick to defend himself with, parried several other blows, but was in imminent danger, when fortunately Constables 82 F and 112 F came to his assistance. The four men then attempted to run off in different direcjeweller in Grafton-street, in this city, and also tions, but Constable Daly, 112 F, collared two of them travels as a commercial agent; and the defendant, and held them fast, while 82 F followed Byrne. The latter had the drawn sword in his right hand The facts of the case are these :- The and the scabbard in his left, and when the constable began to gain on him he furned at bay. The constable drew his cutlas and rushed on Byrne, who got frightened and nervous, so much so that he surrendered at discretion and was carried off to the lock-up upon terms more ignominious than the "honours of Byrne, with the other two prisoners, M'Kenna and M'Cabe, were brought to the Kingstown Policestation, and when searched there another sword was found concealed under M'Cabe's coat. Both weapons were of the constabulary old sword bayonet pattern. The fourth man got clear away, but was observed by Constable 118 F skulking rather suspiciously along the railway and questioned, the policeman knowing nothing of the previous murderous assault. The prisoner gave his name and address, and when the constable discovered there was a man still wanting, inquired what brought him down to that part of the and another of the force proceeded to the address Ireland, and he in reply said "To the rotten county | indicated and arrested a man named Doyle, lying still dressed on a sofa. The wounded policeman identified him as having been one of the four by whom he had been assailed. The prisoners were brought before Mr. Barton at the Kingston Policeoffice on Wednesday, and remanded for a week. The wounded constable lies in a precarious state, his life being by no means out of danger.—Irishman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Executive had a disagreeable task to perform on Monday at Derry, but they had no choice. We in England keep no national anniversaries, and we do not perhaps understand why they continue to be solemnized in Ireland. There was a who was engaged on the other side, resisted this time when the 29th of May was welcomed in town and country with four de joie and processions plenamages which the chairman could give would not toously adorned with garlands of oak. It was a national festival, and the minority to whom it was distasteful was so limited in numbers that it prudently kept out of sight when the day came round. They had, indeed, their revenge; but they were prudent enough to keep it secret. On the 30th of January they met together and feasted on Calvos' Heads, provided the mobs did not get scent of their proceedings and break in upon their haunts. The 5th of November was anotherday when all England gave thanks for deliverance from the plots of the semi-mythical Guy Fawkes and for the advent of the Glorious Deliverer. All these things have died out, because no one retains the least apprehension of danger from the enemics whose defeats were ed the boats out, and directed all the crew to get in. felt that it was a foolish and a mean thing to go on The captain and crew having left the ship for the triumphing over the discomfiture of absolutely shore, they perceived that two of their number still powerless foes. In the same way we have forgot-

shore in safety at Tinnaberna, where they were met home. It is otherwise in Ireland. We may think by the Morriscastle Coastguards and country people, it absurd for the Prentice Boys of Derry to wish to who gave them every assistance. Immediately on celebrate the Shutting of the Gates, even when we being informed that there were two men on board are ready to allow that the deed they would com-Protestants regard themselves as still standantly on this occasion were Jas. Connors, Walter ing on their defence against active and powerful Murphy. Henry Kerwan, John Brien, sen., John Catholic influences. Our consolation is that such Brien, jun., Mathew Brien, and James Regan. Be- apprehencions of danger are confined to the lower stratum of the population of the North; but these and sunk, whereby one of those on board lost his apprehensions do exist, and so long as they exist there will be an impulse to band together among serve the highest praise for their heriosm and human- those who share them. We may preach for ever ity, for even though the danger was really imminent and ever against Orange Lodges, but they will be at the time, they risked their own lives to save that maintained as long as the terror of the Pope is a real feeling in Ulster. Luckly, as we have said, alarm at the power of His Holiness is rapidly decaying, even in Derry. Instead of such a gathering as was habitual not so very long since, when all the Protestants of the Maiden City met together, with a crowd of members of Parliament and magistrates at their head, there was on Monday but a limited numb r of processionists, and no one but Mr. Johnston. of Ballykilbeg, and Mr. John Rea to keep them in countenance. Mr. Johnston, like some other Irish agitators, has dwindled immensely in importance since he passed from the unknown to the known. As the martyr of Ulster and the idol of the Orange Democracy he loomed in large vague proportions in the imagination; but his authority as a member of Parliament is so moderate that we are perhaps tempted to underrate his influence outside the House. As for Mr. Rea, of Belfast, can any organization be serious of which he is the "honorary legal adviser?" The sense of humor is not the least developed of Irish gifts, and we are satisfied that the Apprentice Boys themselves must begin to have some shadowy suspicion that their proceedings are a joke when they accept Mr. Rea as their counsellor and guide. There is an irresistible passion for fun in the island. Mr. lica at Derry must be set off against Mr. George Francis Train lecturing at Cork. It may be said that a celebration of the Shutting of the Gates of Derry is in itself an innocent proceeding, and that Government ought to restrict itself to the task of preventing any interference with it. This is the line which public opinion forced on the Mayor of New York, with no other consequence than the shooting of a few Catholics sho tried to interfere with an Orange procession in that city. The answer to this plausible reasoning is, that the innocence of proceedings must depend upon the range of their consequences, if the performance of any act otherwise within the range of personal liberty involves a breach of the peace beand the power of the Government to suppress withbut considerable bloodshead, the Government is justified in prohibiting it, or rather is bound to do so Mr. Odger may claim the protection of the rience showed that his bectures provoked tunults in London. which Magistrates could not quell, the Mayor of any town would be justified in warning him to desist, This is what has happened in the case of Murphy, i It was found that his bectures produced uncontrollable riots, and upon sworn informations to that effect several Mayors warned him against lecturing. The Irish Government has found itself obliged to act upon these principles, and we think it just possible that even in New York it may be thought next year that it is better to forbid an Orange procession than to kill a dozen men and women for pelting it with

EARLY DAYS OF DR. LINGARD THE HISTORIAN.-It was on the 17th of July, 1851, in the midst of the excitement caused by the "Papal Aggression," that the Rev. Dr. John Lingard died at Hornby, near Langaster, in his 81st year. There can be no doubt ed that copies of the notices should be posted on the that just now, and only remark that the effect of that his writings helped to bring about a better understanding than had previously existed between English Catholics and the Government: and the fact of his enjoying a pension of £300 a year from the Queen proves that his literary merits were appreciated by the British Government. Born in Winchester while the penal laws were still in operation, he had often heard in childhood how his rude forefathers of the hamlet" had suffered for their faith. His pious mother used to tell him how in a cart at night to hear Mass. "the priest dressed in a round frock to resemble a poor man." Again and again in early years he had listened to the tale of his grandfather's seizure, trial, imprisonment, fine and ultimate ruin, in consequence of his unalterable attachment to the religion which England had proscribed. Such stories sank deep into his memory, and deepened in his heart the love of those doctrines and rites which have such an especial hold! over the minds of the young. The thoughtfulness and piety which he displayed at an early period of life seemed to mark him as a fit candidate for the priesthood: but the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of obtaining a suitable education in his native country led to his being sent by Bishop Talbot, in 1782, to the English College at Douai. There he continued 19 years, an example of diligence to all around him, remarkable no less for his quick understanding than for the modesty which adorned his varied acquirements. From the walls of his College he watched the long-gathering storm of revolution that was to burst on France and Europe. He saw the seeds of imidelity mature and their deadly fruit ipen. In June, 1790, he narrowly escaped destruction. being a centleman with whom he was acquainted dragged to execution with frantic vells, he approached the crowd to enquire into the cause of the outrage. His dress betrayed him. A cry of " la calotte" was raised, " le calotin a la lanterne!" followed; and if Lingard had not taken to his heels, his blood would soon have flowed on the scuffold, or his body have swung from the lamp-post. The soldiers quartered in Donai several times broke loose, invaded the precincts of the College, pointed bayonets at the oreasts of the students, and held swords over the heads of the professors; while in the market-place blood was streaming, and innocent citizens were hurried to the gibbet. Superiors and students were alike anxious as to what might be the result of these beginnings of sorrow. Being British subjects, some protection, they thought, must be extended to them through the provisions of the existing treaty of commerce and the presence of an Ambassador at Paris. But when the King had been guillotined, when war had been declared by England and other Powers in the early part of 1793; when, three weeks after this declaration, the College was forcibly occupied by an armed rabble, young Lingard, with William afterwards Lord, Stourton, and two brothers named Oliveira, resolved to escape, and effected their intention on the 21st of February, the third day after the violent entrance of the "National Guards." The fugitives arrived safely in England before the orders of the Revolutionary Government were issued for he removal of the community to Escherquin, and thence to the fortress of Dourlens,-Tablet.

> THE FOLLOWING OCCURRED IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent writes to the Standard that he was the other day at the village of S,-a few miles from Redford. The fever was raging in the place :- On my way to the church I saw a man with a scrap of crape round his hat acting as chief mourner and undertaker to his own child. I found the poor broken-hearted father walking mourafully along with a small coffin under his arm to the churchyard. I was quite shocked at the sight, and my astonishment found words as I passed a woman at her cottage door. I said, "My good woman, is it a fact that that man is carrying a relation to the grave?" Oh, yes, sir, replied the woman, "He's 'er father, and only the day afore yesterday he took another on 'em-ce's lost four—the one he took afore this ere one he ity for the benefit of the rest. From the Standard, bay.—New York Tribune.

wheeled in a barrer." I could scarcely believe what heard, but on my enquiring at a respectable inn close by I found that the woman's tale was true.

The Tichborne case in England recalls the story of the Smyth Provis contest, which took place in 1853. One Thomas Provis claimed the Smyth baronetcy, but his identity was vigorously disputed. and there was a searching cross examination by one of the leading counsel of the day, Sir Frederick Thesiger - now Lord Chelmsford - touching the claimant's remembrance of personal incidents, and the extent of his educational acquirements. The claimant's leading counsel was Mr. Bovill, now presiding judge in the Tichborne trial; and the judge was Mr. Justice Coleridge, tather of the present Sir John, the solicitor general,

The case came on at the August assizes at Gloucester, 1853. The claimant professed to be the son of the late Sir Hugh Smyth of Ashton hall, near Bristol, who, as generally supposed, had died without issue, and whose title had passed to the grandson of his sister, a minor. It was known that he had been twice married; but the claimant asserted that there had been a prior marriage in Ireland in 1796, with Jane, daughter of Count Vandenbergh, and that he was the issue of that union, his mother saving died in giving him birth. His father, he alleged kept the marriage secret, and shortly after the death of his wife Jane, married a daughter of the bishop of Bristol. The claimant had been brought up by a carpenter named Provis at Warminster, and passed as his son, but had been educated at Warminster school-he supposed at the expense of Sir Hugh. There he asserted, he was visited by the marchioness of Bath and others (since unfortunately dead), who had recognized him as the real heir to the Smyth estates-worth £3,000 a year.

He produced in court a document purporting to be signed by Sir Hugh, acknowledging him to be his son; letters from the Irish clergyman who had celebrated the marrige; a brooch, and other jewelry. marked Jane Gooker, which he asserted was the maiden name of the mother of Jano Vendenbergh. An old Bible with the name of Vendenbergh written on the fly leaf and an entry of the marriage of Sir Hugh was also produced, besides a large oil-painting, represented as being a portrait of Sir Hugh, with his autograph on the back of the canvas. In the docu-

PECULIAR MODE OF SPELLING,

Was observable, "set aside" being written "sett asside :""rapid" "rappid"; "whom, " whome." Those in court not in the secret were surprised at the pertinacity with which Sir Frederick I hesiger questioned the claimant (who stated that he had been a lecturer on educational subjects) as to his mode of spelling certain words. His orthography exactly agreed with the peculiarities in the document, and room. She made a will, but dis, not state where the with amazing audacity he maintained that his smill-| money was to be found. Just before the died, howing was correct and sanctioned by all good author. ities. He maintained that he had accidentally found police in lecturing on Republicanism, but it expert the document in the possession of a lawyer's clerk

> Just as Sir Frederick was concluding his crossexamination, one of the most sensational incidents ever witnessed in a court of justice occurred. A message was handed to Sir Frederick, who immediately forwarded a reply, and than looking stendily in the face of the claimant said; Did you in January This preasure trove has been handed over to Her last apply to a person in Oxford street to engrave for you the crest upon the rings produced, and the name of Jane Gooker on the brooch?" The man, who had already exhibited signs of confusion, turned deadly pale, and utterly unable to collect his faculties to inventanother falsehood stammered out, "I did." A moment of intense excitement ensued, and then the judge asked the claimant's counsel what course they intended to pursue. Mr. Bovill, after a very brief conference with his colleagues, said: " After this most appalling exhibition, after an exposure consistent with our duty, as gentlemen of the bar, any longer to continue the contest.

The jury, of course, under the direction of the charge of wilful perjury. He was tried for perjury and forgery at the next assizes, and then his history was revealed. He was Tom Provis, and

NOT A BARONET'S SON ; nily, and he had himself written the name of Sn and he had been tried and sentenced to death for horse stealing. The Bible was picked up at a stall | with their money and their concubines. had suggested the flctions of the Irish marriage of Jane Vandenberg, with her father, the court, entirely imaginary persons. The telegram, which was the first step in exposing the fraud, was forwarded by the engraver, who had read in the Times the report of the first days proceedings.

Provis, horse stealer and worse, was sentenced to TWENTY ONE YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

And he died in gaol. He maintained in court that he was a barenet's son, and showed a pig-tail (previously hidden in the collar of his coat), which he declared he was born with, and which was an infallible mark of aristocracy! The annals of fraud scarcely record an attempt exhibiting similar andacity and perseverance. It was generally believed and on good ground, that the funds necessary for him to carry on the proceedings were furnished by the subscriptions of speculators, who were to have received enormous percentage had he succeeded. The Smyth family were put to an expense of Lo,-060 in resisting the claim of this unscrupulous im-

The Comments in London - Last week some of

the waifs of the Paris Commune held a meeting at the Blue Posts, Newman street. For the information of our foreign readers we may as well say that the Blue Pests is simply an ordinary public-house in which a French benefit club, calling themselves the 'Club of Independents," has a room to meet in. In his room, Gitoyen Landeck delivered a Tecture in French on "Revolution and Revolutionists." Citoven Landeck was a member of the famous Central Marseilles and organize the Communist insurrection in that city. Citoyen Boursier, another member of the Central Committee, was in the chair, and Cioyen Sornet, delegate of the Prefecture of Police inder the Commune, was named his assessor, or as we should say, vice-chairman Citoyen Landeck was determined, as it would appear, not to leave his audience in any doubt as to the precise nuance that in the book of Genesis—"the bad and absurd seconded were acts of revolution, and told his nearers that a pacific revolution was all nonsense, that nothing was to be done without shedding of blood, and that the men of '93 had fuiled because they had adopted "the absurd maxims of 'Liberty. equality and fraternity:" for that liberty had come to mean public order; equality was " equality of the five-franc piece," while fraternity was not found inconsistent with an institution like Mazas. The next time the people would not fall into the same mistake; no pity would be shown to the band of robbersmeaning people who had got anything to lose. What had been done in the way of shooting the other day was not half enough, he thought 50,000 heads should have been sacrificed to the welfare of the proletariat. In order to be truly humane they would have to massacre one portion of the commun-

whose informant was present, we learn that not a single voice was raised to protest against what was said. Citeven Eugene Vermersch, of the Pere Duchesne and the Qui Vec, was present in the centre of a circle of admiring friends, whom he informed that he had " reason to think that an attempt would be made to kidnap him out of England one of these nights." The proceeding no doubt would be irregular, but we doubt if it would inspire very profound indignation or regret. Citizen Vermersch, however, is mistaken in thinking that any one is likely to take the trouble to attempt it. Like many others of his class and school, he thinks himself individually a great deal more important and dangerous than he really is,-Tablet.

Loxbox January 15 .- While a meeting of Loyalists was being held to-night at Wellington Barracks, in Lendon, a mob of Republicans broke into the hall, and expelled the chairman, and demolished the platform and the furniture belonging to the room. Though the police were gathered outside the building, they made no efforts to prevent the disgraceful behaviour of the rioters who held possession of the room for an hour, when the gas was turned off, and they retired, singing the " Marsellaise" as they went

Professor Jowert at Glascow.-As signs of the times I note that t'rot, dowett has been preaching before the Senate and students of tilusgow University. His commentaries on the Epistles are well known as the broadest of the broad-going farther than many pretty advanced Germans—so far, in fact, as to give St. Paul a very low place in comparison with our estimate of him, and making his Epistles the mere unauthoritative letters of an able and enthusiastic man. That Glasgow should invite the Professor to its University pulpit speaks of a state of things which if hopeful in some ways is not so in others. It is bad enough to hear such bitter bigotry as I heard from a Scotch Divinity Professor, who consigned both Dean Stanley and Dr. Norrem McLeod to a place that shall be namides; but, after all, the Bible is either a revelation or it is not, and if it be, those who think so should emply refrain from identifying themselves with one who, eccomplished and worthy as he may be: clerades it to an antiquated and exaggerated bundle of legends and questionable advices - Corr. Globe.

The Gibraltar Chronicle, of the 15th ult., has the following: - " A singular discovery was made at the South on Wednesday afternoon. Some years ago an Irishman, named M Culloch, and his wife lodged with a Mrs. Underhill in a house in its dgers-row. The man died, and some time all rwarfs, in November, 1862, his widow followed him to the grave. They were known to have been processed of some little money, and to have biblen it somewhere in the ever, she pointed with her things r to the foot of the hed, and on examination of the floor a brick was found to have been removed, but no memey was discovered. Grave suspicion that squartly attached to those living in the house. The day is here yesterday as some workmen in the employ of Mr. Keys were making certain alterations in the premises, they found in a hole in the wall a stocking containing 120 English soverigns: no doubt the missing money. Majesty's Attorney-General"

UNITED STATES.

THE YANKEE ARISTOCRACY. - In the first flush of tenderness with which we look back upon the faults of the man whose killing is the sensation of the two hemispheres, let us not forget one great lesson which is taught us by the tragedy. The quarrel, bred in the parlors of a valgar strumpet, was nursed in the courts and inflamed by the legal chicanery and oppression which lisk and his associates unparalleled in the courts of justice, we feel it in- had been four yours in bringing to perfection. One of the worst of the long list of crimes which made the Eric Ring intamous was the demoralization of justice. They taught the world judge, returned a verdiet for the defendant; the do-that before their money, their effrontery, and their cuments, jewelry. Bible and picture were impounded, I ingenuity, courts were powerless and law a mockery. and the claimant was ordered into custody on the Almost every step in their career was upon a broken statute. They subsidized Judges to assist them in the illegal over-issue of stock by which they got a standing in the market. They used the writ of inshe and her family in Lincolnshire would be driven The portrait was that of a member of the Provis to believe that it would be better for the public if ex parte proceedings in county were abolished alto-Hugh on the back. He had married a servant in the gether. When the officers of the railway company Smyth family, and so became acquainted with some were enjoined from issuing the disputed certificates, particulars of the family history. He had been a Mr. Fisk stole them, and threw them upon the marschool master, disgraced for abominable conduct, ket. When attachments issued for this gross contempt, the Board of Directors ran to Jersey City, in Holborn, and the name Vandenberg written in it | across the jerry they should detiance at Judges and laws, and organized gangs of mercenaries to guard the tavern which they called their fort. They perintained this attitude for weeks, and when ready to divide their plunder they came over in broad daylight, and laughed at the Supreme Court, We have more than once told the history of this shameful proceeding, by which the road was first robbed of \$9,000,000, and then handed over to Fisk and Gould, as their personal property. And what became of the order of arrest? Why, Judge Barnard put it in his pocket, and entered the service of the men against whom it had been issued.

> The degradation of the bench was now complete. At Fisk's call, Barnard left his mother's death-bed to sign outrageous exparte orders (if indeed his signature was not fraudulently affixed afterward) in the apartments of Fisk's mistress. At Fisk's order. the telegraph was used to serve writs in Albany purporting to be issued in New York. At Fisk's demand, when the great gold conspiracy broke down twenty-eight injunctions were such out to save the conspirators from the consequences of their ruined enterprise, and men whom they had swindled were forbidden to appear in court except in the character of criminals. At Fisk's behest, when the English inventors attempted to save their deprecinting property, Barnard seized sixty thousand shares of stock, and placed them virtually in Fisk's hands, to be voted with and cancelled. At Fisk's order, the Supreme Court became a tool of the Eric Company in its raid upon the Albany and Susanehanna road, and persecuted Ramsay with injunctions Committee, and was deputed by it to proceed to and fraudulent actions, which have only been dropped since the death of their prime mover .--And as corruption on the bench destroys in time the dignity and purity of the bar, it was possible for these vulgar rogues to use as the instruments of their misdeeds a distinguished advocate, whose sense of honour had been described as "Onixotic," and a lawver who had but just exposed the very abuses in which he was now of his opinions, or his 'solidarity' with the contrivers to participate. These were the men with whose help of the Paris tragedies. He began by saying that Fisk took a gang of ruffians to Albany to carry a the implacable enomy of revolution is God, and railroad election by force when he could not control it by fraud. These were the men with whose help book par excellence"—the first three grand acts he filled the measure of his offences by violating the personal freedom of his adversaries. The discovery which he made when Mr. Bowles was thrown into prison, that his nower over the courts was great enough even to obtain an order of arrest whenever he wanted it, was not forgotten. He tried it at the very beginning of his quarrel with Stokes about this wretched woman, Mansfield, and he would have tried it again if his life had been prolonged. In the lawsuit which ended in his assassination, the opposite party had been harassed with counter suits, enjoined from producing evidence, threatened with incarceration and damages for libel. Rightly or wrongly, it had become a general understanding that Fisk's control over certain Judges was so complete that no litigant could meet him on equal terms. The end came when he caused the Grand Jury to indict Stokes for conspiracy. Then his enemy turned at