The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867. NO. 14.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING,

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ALMANACK FOR JANUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 5th day, 8h. 17m, evening, N.W.
First Quarter, 13th day, 0h. 21m., evening, E.
Full Moon, 20th day, 3h. 23m., morning, W.S.W.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 10h. 35m., morning, WSW

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Wat'r	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Tuesday	7 4	4 19	7 26	3 22	8 30
2	Wednesday	4 9	19	8 15	4 19	30
3	Thursday	4 9	20	9 1	5 10	31
4	Friday	4 9	21	9 50	6 2	32
5	Saturday	4 9	22	10 36	sets	33
6	Sunday	4 8	23	11 30	5 42	35
7	Monday	4 8	25	morn.	6 41	37
8	Tuesday	4 8	26	0 10	7 39	38
9	Wednesday	4 8	27	0 49	8 43	39
10	Thursday	4 7	28	1 30	9 43	41
11	Friday	4 7	29	2 12	10 48	42
12	Saturday	4 7	30	2 54	11 54	43
13	Sunday	4 6	31	3 40	morn.	45
14	Monday	4 5	33	4 30	0 59	47
15	Tuesday	4 5	34	5 28	2 7	49
16	Wednesday	4 5	36	6 30	3 16	50
17	Thursday	4 4	37	7 30	4 21	53
18	Friday	4 3	39	8 46	5 28	56
19	Saturday	4 2	40	9 49	rises	58
20	Sunday	4 1	41	10 48	5 52	59
21	Monday	4 0	4 42	11 40	6 57	9 2
22	Tuesday	4 0	44	even.	8 6	4
23	Wednesday	3 9	45	1 14	9 9	6
24	Thursday	3 8	46	2 1	10 14	8
25	Friday	3 7	48	2 45	11 14	9
26	Saturday	3 6	50	3 28	morn.	14
27	Sunday	3 5	51	4 13	0 15	16
28	Monday	3 4	51	5 5	1 13	18
29	Tuesday	3 3	53	5 56	2 9	20
30	Wednesday	3 2	55	6 50	3 3	21
31	Thursday	3 1	57	7 46	3 56	23

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec 28, 1866.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	2½d to 5
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	3d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	15 to 16s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 3d to 3s 9d
Oats per do.,	2s 2d to 2s 4d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	
Potatoes, per bushel,	1s 8d to 2s
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s 3d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 8s
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	2s 6d to 4d
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	80s to 85s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4½d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	2s 9d to 3s 6d
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £12,675

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KENT-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1866.

Valuable Farms, Wharves, and Fishing Station, for sale at, and near Souris, Little Harbor, Chepstow and other parts of King's County.

THE Subscriber, under the powers conferred upon her by the Will of the late Hon. DONALD BEATON, deceased, offers for sale the following valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:—

1. A splendid Wharf and 3 Warehouses at SOURIS HARBOR.
2. Fishing Stand at CHEPSTOW, with a Store, 2 Fish Houses, Wharf, Flukes, &c., the best on the South side.
3. A Mill site at BIG MARSH, Lot 43.
4. A Mill site with 2 acres of Land attached, at LITTLE HARBOR, Lot 45.
5. A splendid Farm at RED SWAMP, Lot 46, containing 106 acres of Land.
6. Fifty (50) acres of Land at the head of SOURIS. Lot 44.
7. Fifty (50) acres of Land at MILL ROAD, Lot 45.
8. Fifty-seven (57) acres of Land at GREEN VALE, Lot 45.

Also, several other valuable Tracts of Land and Lots in SOURIS and vicinity.

Also, One MOWING MACHINE, complete, and nearly new: two (2) MARES, six (6) years old; one (1) COLT, two (2) years old.

For further particulars and terms of Sale, apply to the undersigned at SOURIS, or to the Honorable JOSEPH HENSLEY, at his office in Charlottetown.

CLEMENTINA S. BEATON,
Executrix of the Will of late D. Beaton.

Souris, Nov. 7, 1866. 4i

McKinnon's Store,
SOURIS EAST.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to announce that he has just

COMPLETED

HIS

FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

consisting in part of:

GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and MANTLES,
HATS, Ladies' & Gents'.

Ready-Made Clothing.

FUR CAPS
HARDWARE,
LEATHER, etc., etc.

Which he offers for sale at unusually LOW PRICES, for present pay, and he respectfully requests a continuance of public favor.

MICHAEL McCORMACK.

Souris East, Nov. 6, '66. 1m

Discounting Again!

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY

—WITH—

DEALNY & BYRNE!

WE want MONEY to pay our Bills, and, in order to obtain it, we will, from this date, offer our entire STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE!
HAT AND CAP.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Skeleton Skirts,
Etc., etc., etc.,

At a Discount of Twnty per cent.

FOR CASH ONLY!

We will give 10s. worth of Goods for 8s
We will give 20s. worth of Goods for 16s
We will give 30s. worth of Goods for 24s

☞ Larger Sums in Proportion. ☜

This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it to advantage.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Queen Street, next to Hon. D. Brenan's.

Ch'town, Aug 1, 1866. i p e sp

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

A FREEHOLD FARM
FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,—ONE HUNDRED ACRES of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shippnig Produce, &c.

The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. WRIGHT, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber.

Prince Street,

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Ch.town, Sept. 20, 1864.

Miscellaneous and General News.

REFORM DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

The latest London papers received by steamer are filled with accounts of and comments on the great "Trades' Union" demonstration in favor of suffrage reform, on the 3d inst. The affair took the form of a procession, which was organized during the forenoon in St. James' Park, began to move at noon, and marched until the darkness sent the members home, and of a mass meeting at Beaufort Grounds. The windows of the shops on the route of the procession were protected by shutters, and there seems to have been a very general expectation of some turbulence before the demonstration was closed; but nothing of the kind occurred, and the papers unite in congratulating all concerned on the smoothness with which the affair passed off. The Daily News states that "during the assembling and formation of the procession, telegrams with reference to the aspect of affairs were despatched at intervals from the authorities in the metropolis to the Queen at Windsor Castle." There would seem to have been no persons of prominence in the public eye visibly active in the demonstration, which was eminently the work of the common people. The duties of marshals in the procession were performed by farriers, mounted on horses "innocent of blood and breed." One paper mentions that Miss Burdett Coutts, the millionaire and philanthropist, was recognized at her window as the procession passed, and was greeted at every section of the moving column with an enthusiastic salute amounting to an ovation, which she cordially acknowledged.

We copy from the descriptive report of the News some paragraphs which give a clear idea of the character of the procession, and of the crowds which assembled to watch it:

"Punctually at twelve o'clock, the hour fixed for the start, the orders were given to move forward, the great procession started on its way, and for one hour and twenty-five minutes moved steadily forward through the gate which leads out into Pall-mall by Marlborough House. The crowd was densest at the point where the road leading from this gate joins the Mall, and as the various societies passed out of the park at that corner, they were subjected to a rigid but not unfriendly scrutiny by the spectators. Among those which appeared in the largest numbers, and presented the most solid and imposing appearance, were the stonemasons, bricklayers and brickmakers, the joiners, carpenters and cabinet-makers, the tailors and the shoe-makers. Of these two last trades, it was remarked that their appearance afforded a notable contradiction to the old saying, that tailors are always ill dressed and shoemakers ill shod.—The tailors were certainly the best dressed men in the procession, and the boots of the shoemakers appeared to be sound enough and strong enough to resist the wet and mud even of such an afternoon as yesterday. Although there were in the procession some banners with mottoes enforcing upon the public mind the importance of union and combination, there was in general an absence of these political inscriptions which have found so much favor in the case of some of our provincial towns. In their place, however, some of the trades carried emblems of their peculiar pursuits; thus, the gasmeter makers displayed upon a carriage a number of number of elegantly constructed meters and other portions of gas apparatus; the shoemakers carried upon a pole an elegant spring-sided boot, having beneath it the inscription, 'It's the wearer that feels where the shoe pinches;' the bakers bore aloft a loaf of bread labelled 'the staff of life,' and the glassworkers carried guns and bayonets, staffs and balls, formed of different colored glass. A small body of sailors, or rather riggers, carried a white flag with a black border, surmounted by a bundle of white calico, resembling the curious instruments or ornaments borne by mutes at a funeral. This was by some persons at first regarded as a most terrible ensign, but when the legend upon the banner became visible it was discovered that the hostility of this little band of patriots, whose piratical standard had so threatening an appearance, was directed not against the throne or the constitution, but only against the 'Merchant Shipping Act.' Still more alarming to persons of weak nerves, and perhaps quite as little in place in such a procession as this, were four road flags, the poles surmounted by caps of liberty, which were borne at the head of the fourth division, consisting exclusively of the branches of the Reform League. Several of the branches had banners of their own, and on many of them was inscribed a demand for 'Manhood Suffrage' and 'The Ballot.'"

The numbers actually taking part in the procession are estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000, with probably much nearer the former figure.

Another writer thus describes the procession:—

"The hundred mounted farriers heading the procession might, in their scarfs, finery, and curveting steeds, be irreverently compared to the triumphal entry of a mammoth circus into a provincial town; the gay aprons of some artisans, and the quaint symbols and devices adopted by others, might awaken curiosity; and the complete faith with which the Reform Club was accepted as embodying the principles of all, might provoke a smile; but that man's observation would be strangely perverted who did not see in yesterday's gathering a strong evidence of earnestness and good faith. There were a few points which were scarcely relevent to the occasion. The loaf of bread, carried on a pole, and bedecked with ribbons; the banner draped in crape, with 'Merchant Shipping Act,' in dismal characters, across it; the absurd burlesque orrery, in which a large green moon, a telescope, and a suppositious astronomer were all grouped on the roof of a four-wheeled cab; the horseman who carried 'Bathing in Regent's Park, a popular want,' on the placard at his side; the solitary freemason who walked in 'craft clothing' in defiance of Masonic law; the charlatan who sold colored bladders labelled 'tory reform;' and the street hawkers who, in mock gowns and bands, chanted a political litany, were all excrescenses, so to speak, on the real business of the day. But they were purely exceptional, and the crowd regarded them with unwonted seriousness. Indeed, speaking with a tolerably wide experience of London crowds, we venture to say that yesterday's was unlike any other by reason of its sober gravity. There was no 'larking,' bonneting or horseplay, even among the few roughs present. The marshals had an easy time of it with their several sections, and matters were so well arranged that neither stoppage from overcrowding, nor hiatus for want of men, occurred. As for violence or indiscretion, one might as well have looked for it in a grave board of ecclesiastics as in the great bulk of those who made up the line; while the scene when honorable members rush up in rollicking fashion to hear the Queen's speech is infinitely less dignified than the least dignified part of the proceedings as seen yesterday."

The following description of the outside crowd is from the *Daily News*:—

"In anticipation of the exit of the procession from Marlborough-gate, a crowd so dense as to be countless through Pall-mall. The promptness with which the preliminary arrangements had been carried out thad hardly been calculated upon, and by half-past seven o'clock the waiting spectators were continually casting impatient glances at the palace clock, with the unfulfilled hope that it would travel towards the point of noon with more than usual speed. The crowd, nothwithstanding a characteristic propensity to make abrupt comments upon their neighbors or the passers by, were in extremly good temper, and at length became reconciled to their doom. They freely criticised the deputations from Manchester, Leeds, Ireland, and other places, who were confined in a line of carrages along the north side of the street and caressed the horses attached to the vehicles with more freedom than the animals cared to receive. A few cabs and private carrages, having to pass through the throng, were subjected to inevitable delay and the longer the stoppage the more good-humoredly the crowd seemed to court being run over by the wheels. The appearance of an overflowing mud-cart effected a temporary clearance, and the rapid transit of a couple of sweeps laden with soot bags and brushes, acted as effectually as a dozen volleys of grape-shot. The farriers, who appeared here, there, and everywhere, seemed to be exceedingly popular, and were cheered as often as they passed; but a mysterious individual, seated upon a platform raised in a wagon, puzzled if not awed the bystanders. He flourished in his right hand an enormous swan's quill, with which at intervals he pretended to note down observations taken through a telescope carefully elevated into the fog. Not being certain whether the gentleman was a satirist or a humorist, unappreciative public showed no signs of pleasure at his performances. Much more gratifying was the reception of a gentleman who trotted about with a banner held high aloft calling in ruddy letters for 'Sanitary Reform,' which another line explained meant 'Bathing in Regent's Park.' When it is stated that the lamp-posts, the balconies, the windows of the houses, and the doors of the closed shops were closely occupied by gazing and evidently interested tenants, and that the street was crowded to the corner, an idea may be formed of the difficulties in the way of the procession waiting and ready to start. About half a dozen mounted policemen rode placidly among the people, but their interfereuce was not required, an what is more notable, not offered, so far as could be seen, either here or throughout the whole route. Just before 12 a private broughman, driven by a mud splashed coachman, passed through Pall-mall and the whole length of the crowd. It contained the Duke of Edinburgh and two other gentlemen. His Royal Highness kept himself well back in his corner, and passed through his loyal and unenfranchised subjects both unhonored and unsung."

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

JAMES STEPHENS ON A VISIT TO LONDON.

A special London telegram to the Dublin "Freeman's Journal," has the following:

LONDON, Nov. 30—evening.

It is positively stated that the government has received reliable information that the Head Centre James Stephens, if not already in London, is hourly expected to arrive here. A reward of £2,000 has consequently been issued for his apprehension, and constables in plain clothes, provided with photographs of the fugitive, have been despatched to all the likely ports of disembarkation and to the various railway stations.

A Paris letter gives a rumor that Stephens has arrived in that capital after having spent a day and night in London.

THE REWARD FOR HIS CAPTURE.

[From the London Globe, Nov. 30.]

The announcement of the departure of James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, from America, and of his intended return to Ireland, has been met on the part of the Government by an offer of the large reward of £2,000 for his apprehension—that is, £1,000 for such information as will lead to his apprehension, and a further £1,000 to any one who may arrest Stephens. This notorious conspirator is described as a man about forty-two years of age, five feet seven inches high, stout, with broad, high shoulders, fair hair, bald all round the top of his head, wears all his beard, which is sandy, slightly tinged with grey, and long under his chin, broad forehead, tender eyes, and has a peculiar habit of closing the left eye when speaking; high cheek bones, rather good countenance, and his hands and feet are remarkably small and well formed. The government deserve great credit for the promptitude with which they have acted in this matter, and the largeness of the reward offered justifies the hope that if ever Stephens again steps his foot on British soil, he will be arrested before he can get to Ireland to renew the trouble which Fenianism has produced in that Island.

LATE ARRESTS.

A man named Cornelius Mahony, who passes under various aliases, was arrested on the morning of Nov. 29, in New Bride street, Dublin, on a charge of being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. At half-past six Inspector Hughes, Doyle, Wolf, and Giles of the G. division, together with a body of A division, from Chancery lane, proceeded to the house where he lodged, but found he was not there. A few hours later, however, at half-past eight o'clock, the prisoner, who, it was related, was out all night, was arrested on his return home, and was at once put in a cab and conveyed to the Mountjoy prison. The arrest is considered an important one, as the prisoner is considered to have been an active member of the organization. Two other arrests were made during the day on a similar charge.

ARRESTS IN BRUFF, LIMERICK.

Owing to the excitement and anxiety with which the slightest incident in connection with the Fenian movement is regarded in Limerick, the arrival from Bruff this morning of four prisoners, in charge of head constable Heenan and a guard of police, added to the general gossip which prevails. The prisoners are Thomas Cassen, shoemaker; Michael Lynch, travelling dealer; David Dunphy, victualler, and his son James, a servant to a gentleman in the town of Bruff. The offence charged is for having used treasonable and seditious language, and espousing the cause of Fenianism.

THE LATEST.

One of the three men arrested yesterday is a person named Butler, formerly a pawnbroker in Limerick, and who has been, since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, living in Dublin in an extremely retired manner. The mode of his arrest was rather curious. The police were not actually in search of him, but went to the marine stores of Mr. Hayes, on Sir John Rogerson's quay, relative to some goods, and there they found Butler, doing business as a salesman, and arrested him.

The Twenty-eighth regiment arrived this morning at half-past nine, at Westland row terminus, when they marched to the Broad stone terminus, and proceeded by special train to Mullingar, to be quartered there.

The relations of England towards America are at the present time exciting very general discussion in England, and the two extremes of the views enunciated may be stated thus: one party would throw down the gauntlet to the United States by flatly refusing to entertain *Alabama* claims, and another would willingly concede the annexation of Canada as the price of future friendly intercourse between John Bull and Uncle Sam. We need scarcely say that we sympathise with neither view. The importance of preserving friendly relations between the two powers was never greater than at the present day, for a war could not fail in being eminently disastrous to both, and the *Alabama* claims being matters of fact, subject to the interpretation of the principles of international law should be honestly investigated and dealt with as a fair decision on the merit would warrant; while the giving up of Canada would be but a prelude to the driving of the British flag from off this continent, and the making of Brother Jonathan more insolent, than ever, to say nothing of its iniquity in depriving a prosperous country of great future promise of the benefit of those principles of Government which its people are prepared to defend with their lives.

We are glad, however, to notice that the *Saturday Review* adopts the extreme belligerent view, because it may operate on the public mind as a corective to the puling craven hearted and cowardly counsels of the anti-colonial party, and thereby keep the head and heart, the ruling mind of the great English nation, in happy medium between extremes, which in small things as in great, is generally found according to the ancient maxim to be the safest.—*Ottawa Times.*

TOUCHING LIBERALITY.—Another touching example of liberalty and self-denial in favor of the sufferers by the fire, is offered in the noble conduct of the Betsiamis Indians, who have forwarded to His Lordship the Bishop of Tola, through the hands of their missionary, the Rev. Mr. Arnaud, the handsome sum of $300, to be added to the fund. Rev. Mr. Arnaud, in transmitting the sum, addressed the following letter to His Lordship, which we translate:—Mgr.—"I am happy to be able to forward to your Lordship our small contribution.—Hardly had the poor Indians here heard the touching words of your appeal in favor of the unfortunate sufferers, than they came to me and said:—'Father, we know how to support cold and hunger: we have served an apprenticeship from our childhood; you know how much the Great Pray-er is sorrowful, because the fire has destroyed the wigwams of his children who inhabit the Great Village (Qubec.) We desire to console the Great Prayer, and help him to assist our brethren. Wherefore, send him a part of the money ($300) which you brought us from the Government. We will suffer again, but we shall be happy in the thought that we have relieved those who are cold and hungry. Would that we were near them, so that we might divide with them the spoils of our hunt!'"—[Quebec Chronicle.

Mr Morrill, of the U. S. Senate, has brought in a bill "for the defence of the North-eastern frontier," which assumes the claims for land warrants of the States of Massachussetts and Maine against the Federal Government, and also provides for the issue of U. S. Bonds to the amount of $230,000, as a contribution towards the construction of the Europedn and North American Railway. This is at the rate of $1000 per mile, and as part of the road approaches completion, payments are to be made accordingly in sums of $30,000 at a time. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and will probably pass; but if the amount of subsibe not increased, many years will elapse ere the road is completed to the boundary of New Brunswick. The country on the surveyed road is very poor, and sparsely settled, and the little towns on the line it follows have lately refused to increase the amount of stock they had already subscribed for. It is mainly a military undertaking, with a bearing upon the independance of the Brtiish Colonies; and, as such, it should at least be built entirely at American expense.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN ENGLAND.—It is considered certain that the British Ministry are preparing a bill for judicial reform, which they will lay before Parliament early in the approaching session. The details are not known, but it is believed that the bill will contain provisions for lengthening terms of office, for re-arranging the circuits, and for increasing the number of judges. The reasons for the proposed reform are forcibly stated by the London Review. It says:—"The condition of the nation has entirely changed, as we attempt to make the old machinery answer. The judges still hold the assizes with little more frequency than they used to in the reign of Henry III. The courts still sit "in banco" at Westminster for the same number of days as they sat before America was discovered, and when the commerce of the whole country was not equal to that which now belongs to a second or third-rate town. The time has surely come for the abolition of arrangements no more suited to modern times than the armor of a crusader would have been to the combatants at Sadowa."

The London *Times* claims that England has completely "checkmated" the Irish Fenians, and that they cannot attempt a rebellion.

Five Irishmen in the Austrian service have been honored with military decorations for distinguished valor in the late campaign. Their names are O'Hegarty, M'Donnell, Wallis, Fitzgerald, and Murray.

The English Government offers a reward of £5000 sterling for the body of James Stephens, dead or alive.

During the present year 135 centenarians have died in France.

The Empress Eugenie has finally decided to visit the Pope at Rome.

Maximilian has decided not to abandon the Empire of Mexico.

A factory for the preparation of Greek fire has been discovered by the Police in Dublin.

The most probable date for the meeting of Parliament is Tuesday, the 5th February.

One can travel from New York to New Orleans now in eighty-three hours.