had so often before reverberated to the applause of listening senates, who had been kindled into en-

form the subject of a fresh paper. -Catholic Opinion.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

thusiasm by the fire of his burning words, must

CATHOLIC EDUCATION. - The Queen's Colleges of Ireland have always been especially obnoxious to the censure and condemnation of ecclesiastical auand recognizing no particular religion, they are strictly speaking "godless," and even more objectionable to Catholic minds, and repugnant to Catholic instincts, than Trinity College, Dublin, which does recognize God, and teaches the Christian religion, though in an imperfect and erroneous way. The National Synod of Thurles, however, has united both systems in a common condemnation; the one because it directly fosters infidelity, and the other because it gives life and force to Protestant errors, to mixed, and in favor of denominational education. A thousand of the leading Catholies there, including several noblemen and members of Parliament, have lately declared this plainly in an address to the Prime Minister. The Queen's colleges and model schools are well nigh deserted by Catholics; and in the year 1868-9 there were only 37 Catholic students acquiring education in arts in the former of those mixed establishments, namely, 3 in Belfast, 16 in Galway, and 18 in Cork; while in several model schools in populous towns and cities, there are sometimes not 10, sometimes not even two, children of Catholic parents. Nearly all the Liberal candidates at the last elections declared themselves in favor of to advocate their views in Parliament. By acting pressing their claims on Government on this behalf as carnestly, and with as much perseverance, as their fathers before them urged the necessity of emancipation. Professor Huxley has endeavored to alarm the Educational Board and, through it, the nationat large by depicting in dark colors the designs of "the Eltrumontune section of the Catholic Church." He to establish an ideal difference between "Ultramontanes" and Catholics in general, as if our principles were twofold, instead of being one and indivisible. He charges us with employing an " engine carefully calculated for the destruction of all that is highest in the moral nature, the intellectual freedom, and the political freedom of mankind;" and he thinks we are to be blamed because we can "never be satisfied with anything whatever but complete possession of the whole minds and souls of the children" whom we have in our hands. In this Dr. Huxley is right. Why should we be satisfied with anything less, with anything different? This is the great end which we have in view in education, and in which we are encouraged by the Divine Founder of our religion, by his apostles, and the pastors of the Christian flock. Complete subjection of the soul, the heart, the understanding of our young ones to the Gospel of Christ, and the Church to which the teaching and preaching of that Gespel is entrusted, is, doubtless, our nim: and in pursuing it we are so conscious of rectitude that we can well afford to smile at calumnies as old as Christianity itself. It is true that a large number of persons amongst us realize in so lively a manner the great truths of Christianity that they are comparatively indifferent individuals, bodies of men, and even states and provinces, among Catholics may be found, in which the intellectual culture is at a lower ebb than in some non-Catholic provinces, states, bodies of men, and the great civilizing agent in every age-the grand France, and endorsed by 80 Bishops, set forth the sult from education without religion. The reign of the Commune in Paris has supplied a terrible comment on this publication, and it has been verified in letters of blood and fire. The International cried, and still cries, aloud for compulsory and gratuitous education up to the age of 15, and sepernicious system, and our rulers are only half alive entail. It will retard the social progress which they to carnestly desire, and overthrow the constitution so proud, Professional schools for females of 12 France, in which morality is taught without religion from the female character all modesty and decorum, and to turn out sentimental viragos and pedantic coquettes; women unlikely ever to make prudent wives or exemplary mothers, or to promote the welfare of their children either in this life or the next. The impious association which goes by the name of the Solidaires in France and Belgium has for its wowed object to prevent persons from receiving the sacraments or any rites of the Church in life or death; and these Solidaires, with the Freemasons, have established in France an Educational League for the purpose of raising up a new society based solely on learning and instruction. Religion is represented by these people not merely as uscless, but as "capable of leading chileren to abandon all moral principle"; and one of their organs declares itself happy to announce that the Educational League and the statue of "our brother" Voltaire meet with the greatest support in all the (masonic) lodges. There could not, it says, be two subscription lists more in harmony with each other: Voltaire, the representative of the destruction of prejudices and superstition; the Educational League, the engine for building up society anew on a basis excluding The founder of the League, at a great masonic dinner, proposed a toast to the memory of Voltaire, and the same organ from which we have quoted informs us, that at one of the "prefessional schools" above referred to, the prize for good conduct was awarded " to the daughter of a free-thinker, who had never attended any place of religious worship." Lectures in the School of Medicine in Paris have been inaugurated amid shouts of "Vive le materialisme! Moral responsibility is openly denied and argued down in the same famous medical school, and the conduct and actions of men are represented as the necessary and inevitable results Prizos and medals are of physical conformation. given for dissertations in which the act of creation and the existence of a creator are disputed; every metaphysical idea is rejected as daugerous and useless; human thought is ascribed to heat; matter is made eternal; the notion of a First Cause is scouted as chimerical; and the idea of the soul, as an immaterial power, is made a mere abstraction. A professor of the University of France in Bordeaux asserts that moral ideas among different nations are so conflicting, that it is impossible to find an absolute definition of goodness. M. Verneuil, a physician of the faculty of Paris—another instructor of youth—resigns himself to the doctrine that Fate is blind,

over the craims of the grave. But the re-entry born, live and die unconscious of their destiny, and of the illustrious Grattan into that house which "have in the midst of the darkness." over the cradle of Irish independence, and now came of the great social organization"—called men, are hardly necessary to add, have no foundation in fact." that, when the State has taken the work into its own social habit in denouncing sin, it is a bishop. If love of their fellow man." They expect their "Messiah, the true Messiah, of the mind and reason—universal education." We know the bitter disappointment in which their expectations will end. We know what results education without religion has produced in the devastated streets, the charred palaces, and the blood-stained prisons of Paris. We are anxious to avert from England the pernicious principles and the awful calamities which have come upon France; we would save society in general from them if we could; and, above all we would the censure and condemnation of the condemnati tuminated with the former as they would be of necessity in secular State schools, teaching no relichildren of all persuasions, without religious distinction."

To this kind of education several members of her Majesty's present Government are undoubtedly inclined. The dangers of Positivism and the worship of Humanity do not seem to appal them; and the very words which Augusto Comte used in reference because it gives into and total vast majority of the to his own adherents are applicable to them: "The The opinion and recting of the than integering of the servants of Humanity exclude, once for all, from Catholic population of Ireland is decidedly adverse servants of Humanity exclude, once for all, from political supremacy, all the different servants of God -Catholic, Protestant, or Deist-as being at once behindhand and a cause of disturbance."-London

Mr. Bright has got into bad odor with the National and Home Rule party in Ireland. His hatred of a landed aristocracy, and of gontlemen generally made him for a season pass muster as a patriot; but his opposition to Home Rule has cured the Irish of this delusion. Here is what the Dublin Irishman,

the chief organ of the National party, says of him : OUR FAT FRIEND .- The Prince Regent prided himself on being a dandy, but a tendency to obesity marred his hopes. The obesity increased, and the denominational education, and they have not failed ambition of the first gentleman in Europe was celipsed, when an irreverent wit named him "Our to aurocate their strength and a strength of the strength of t Bishops and their constituents, who are agreed in unlike as John Bright and George IV, should form a parallel, and point a moral. John Bright came into the public arona, priding himself on being a patrict, but though his attitude was attractive to the public eye, a close observer must have seen that much of his charm was due to the way his cloth was cut. He provided his own material, and never quarrelled with his tailor. But a tendency to pohas made a bugbear of this popular phrase, and tried litical obesity manifested itself strikingly in latter years. Since he gave up an active life for a sedentary occupation on the Treasury Bench, the fatty degeneration has gone on as rapidly as ever a consumption galloped. His afflicted admirers can no longer disguise to themselves the too, too obvious change. The same meaning is no longer attached to his "broadsides." He once shouldered certain abuses out of the way, his shoulders have sunk to mere dimples like the knuckles of the Claimant. In three words, the once active and graceful and brilliant Bright has become "Our Fat our streets laden with the red ore of Cumberland Friend." It is a pity. Degeneracy or any kind is lamentable, but fatty degeneration is fatal. He was good for Disestablishment - good for Land lings and for the manufacture of that expensive Beform. But why? Because his interests and prejudices lay against Bishops and Landlords .-As a Quaker, he might well be expected to knock down a Bishop-politically speaking-and, there- and the price has gone up from 13s, to 33s, per ton, fore, his determined opposition to the Establishment | and is still advancing. was in his line. It cost him nothing; he had to abandon no prejudices, nor practice abangation of self. His case, in this respect, was very different from that of those Episcopalian Protestants who assisted in disestablishment; they had to make some sacrifices. Would Bright have laboured to upset a Quaker Establishment? Then, as to the Land to secular knowledge. It is true that here and there | Reforms-Mr. Bright was not an Irish landlord. He was an English manufacturer, and between English factory lords and English land lords there has been a long feud. We are willing-nay, anxious to believe that he was inspired by the best feelings of individuals that may be contrasted with them, each sympathy with the Irish tenantry, but he made no to each. Yet, in spite of these exceptions, the Cath-olic religion will be discovered to be, on the whole, indulgence in any prejudice in denouncing Irish landlords, or in promoting Irish land reforms. If promoter of arts and sciences—the encourager of he had been an Irish landlord, would be have thus commerce—the opponent of tyranny on the one acted? As a factory lord did he oppose the abuses hand, and democratic violence on the other. It was of his own class?-did he advocate the case of the only three years ago that a pamphlet published in factory hands? He did neither. Factory reforms were promoted by English landlords and dreadful calamities which might be expected to re- posed by Mr. Bright, because he was a factory owner. Thus, he opposed the bill to limit the hours of employment of those unfortunate children whose young ives were ground out of them in weary factory work. Again, adulteration of food is not only a fraud, but a tax upon humble artizans and the poor. Mr. Bright, as a middle-class mercantile man, opposed legislaparation of the schools from the Church. A large | tion against it, on the plea that it was a legitimate party in this country blindly advocates the same consequence of competition. Again, he delivered flery philippies against the Tories for their measure to the evils and miseries which it will inevitably of personal rating, by which small occupiers should no longer pay their rates through their landlords, but pay in person. Yet, when the Whigs wlopted of which Englishmen in general have hitherto been | the measure, and he became one of their ministers, he saw the error of his way, and discountenanced years old and upwards, such as those which exist in further opposition. Thus, Mr. John Bright opposed abuses in whose continuance he had no interest, ever being mentioned, would be certain to eliminate and supported abuses in whose continuance his own class (if not himself) were interested. He attacked institutions against which all his life long prejudices lay ; he supported those which suited his own psculiar

ALLEGED THREATENING LETTER.-John O'Donnell, jun, a man in rather a respectable position in life, and who had been for many years in the employment of Messrs. Middleton and Pollexfen, merchants, Sligo was recently charged before a very full bench of magistrates with having written a series of threatening letters to Colonel Whyte, D.L., of Newton Manor, near Sligo. It appears that a good many years ago Mr. O'Donnell's father was dispossessed of some holding of land by Colonel Whyte as landlord, and the letters, which were written within the last few months, have it is alleged reference to this transaction. In those epistles Colonel Whyte's life was threatened, and he was warned that he would be put out of the way in divers ways. Suspicion alighted on the accused, and the constabulary procured a letter of his, which was sent to an expert in Dublin for comparison. The expert was examined, and he swore that he had no doubt but the threatening letters and this acknowledged letter of Mr. O'Donnell were in the same handwriting. Other evidence having been given the magistrates decided on sending the accused for trial at the ensuing assizes, and refused to take bail. Mr. Croker, Sessional Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Michael Malloney, solicitor, defended Mr. O'Donnell. The case has created considerable excitement in this locality.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .-I notice a very strong feeling here in Dublin that there is some pressure being brought to bear by Mr. (ladstone's government on different parties in Ireland to have the Home Rule movement burked, or at all events shelved for the present. I would advise those who are subjected to such influence, under the impression that Gladstone will give a charter to the Catholic University, to beware lest | nearly allied to denominationalism, who taught their they be duped. The late answer to a deputation from certain Protestant Dissenters, Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists ought surely to open the eyes of people in Ireland as to the Premier's intentions in this respect. In answer to their expressions of alarm as to certain rumours in connexion with Mr. Gladstone's intention to sanction a charter to the Catholic University, the answer from Mr. Gurdon, (Mr. Gladstone's secretary) was, that such rumours "are opposed to the public declarations of her fragments of matter—"the imperceptible elements Majesty's Government, and which, therefore, it is from which that enthusiasm sprang." It will be said supposed to be authorized by law, and opinion, and ing prayer at the grave of a pauper, \$3.

-Corr. of Catholic Times.

The bulls for the consecration of Dr. Moran, as Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory, have been received by the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin.

In '61 we exported linen manufactures from the United Kingdom to the amount of three and a half millions sterling; last year the sum touched seven millions.—Dublin Freeman.

THE CASE OF DANIEL REDDEN .- The Home Secretary has given an assurance that the case of Daniel Redden, subjected to torture in Chatham Prison, on the alleged ground of his feigning paralysis, shall be immediately inquired into.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION AND THE CABINET. -- It is well know in political circles that the Cabinet has occupied itself seriously with the trish Education gion, or false religion, or mixed religious, yet open to tion question, and that serious divisions are said to exist in that body as to the course to be taken. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, will endeavor to redeem his pledge by dealing with the primary schools, which, though requiring serious alteration, are not in the execrable condition in which the intermediate and university systems are. There are those who say that he will represent this dealing with one third of the question as keeping a promise made as to the whole, but which in fact was made directly in reference to superior class education. I cannot bring myself to believe that Mr. Gladstone would adopt or could adopt such a course, so unworthy of himself and delusive as to the hopes and aspirations of the country I have been at some pains to estimate the actual forces on each side of the question, and can confidently assure you that if the Government will it they can settle the education question as a whole, and carry the measure by a large majority.-The "Union," which is strongly in favor of religious education, is more powerful and its numbers more numerous than the "League" which opposes it. In Parliamentary force the "Union" is strong and the League" is weak. I do not exaggerate when I say that those who adhere to religion as a proper element of the education to be given to the youth of the country would poll in the present Parliament two to one of the opposite side, if no political question affecting place, power, patronage, and pension were allied to the issue. It is not, however, by any means certain that a ballot Parliament would be so well disposed. Prudence, then, would suggest that now is the time to settle this great question, for if the present be allowed to lapse the future may be found a less "convenient season,"-Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

IRISH MINERAL BROURCES .- Ireland (says the North British Mail) is richer in mineral resources than she herself knows. Now and again within these years have metallic and other deposits been brought to light there, sufficient to move the envy of England and Scotland. We have to import from England a cariety of iron ore which Ireland possesses in abundance, and new discoveries in the county of Fermanagh have just been made of deposits of this kind. Trains of waggons are daily to be seen in imported into the Clyde. We cannot do without this substance for all our more important iron castvariety of pig iron found best for the production of bess mer steel. The deposits of this hematite iron ore are being worked out in England and Wales,

A correspondent of the Freeman writes :-- Mr. P. J. Smyth has given notice that he will move an address for the return of maps and descriptions of non-resident or absent Irish proprietors, giving the number of acres owned by each, the county or counries in which situated, and the estimated annual value. The term non-resident or absentce to apply to those (whether individuals or corporations) whose fixed residence are out of Ireland, and who only reside occasionally or not at all in that country. Mr. Smyth has also given notice that he will ask the Attorney-General for Ireland if the county Westmeath be not, on judicial testimony, in a state of perfect tranquillity, and it it be the intention of the Government to propose the removal of the stigma

IRISH CATTLE TRADE, 1871.—The arrival of seaborne cattle into the port of Liverpool for the year have upon certain subjects apparently lost all inending December, 1871, amounted to 234,244, to sheep at 420,000. This shows an increase in the number of cattle of 31,811; but of sheep there was a considerable decrease.—Dublin Freeman.

We have heard on what newspapers are wont to call excellent authority, that very many persons have caught small-pox from reading books taken through a circulating library. There is nothing unlikely in this: though there is something starting. When we remember that the diseased patient has thumbed every leaf and positively "passed" (as mesmerists say) every square inch of the volume, there is nothing at all improbable in the result we have indicated. The remedy lies only with patients themselves. Conductors of libraries could not possibly contrive to discover to whom they were lending their books; and unless they stopped the whole business-which were preposterous-they can do nothing. But surely selfishness is not soo deeply rooted in those who have been almost in the Valley of the Shadow of Death that they cannot content themselves with such books as their home may afford, but must spread disease and death broadcast in the city. We can hardly imagine anything more lirectly and recklessly cruel than this savage indifference. It is plain, too, that the friends of convalescents must be parties to this scheme; and anything more criminal than this we cannot imagine. It is something new to find death in a three volume novel.-Dublin Freeman.

About Christmas, Mr. Delaney, one of the relieving officers of the Thomastown Union, disappeared suddenly after transacting his business at the board. At the time it was thought he had been drowned, as he used to make a short cut from the workhouse to his own residence by the edge of the Nore, and on the day he was missed that river was very much swollen. Those fears have unfortunately been verified. His body, very much decomposed was found on Monday, February 5th, by some fishermen. Au inquest was held, when there was a verdict of found drowned."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD SALISHURY ON "UNSECTABIAN" RELIGION .- At a meeting held at Manchester in favour of public schools for the middle classes, Lord Salisbury made a speech which, though intended exclusively to support education on Anglican principles, was equally strong in defence of the Catholic position. After bserving that the sacrifices which had been made for education hitherto had not been made, and would not be made, for education without religion, he preceeded to discuss the question of "unsectarian religion." "The truth was," he said, "unhappily, that the divisions of Christianity were so deep that, it unsectarian religion was professed to be taught, it meant no religion at all, or the religion of a group own belief and ignored the belief of everybody else." All that had made Christianity famous in the world, all the great work it has done, all the change it has brought over the face of civilization, has been done, said Lord Salisbury, entirely by men " whose intense religious enthusiasm sprang from an intense and definite belief. Those, therefore, indulged in a mere dream who imagined that they could so climinate dogma as to obtain the enthusiasm which had covered the land with schools without the definite belief us it is drunkenness. If there is a man among us

evidence of it in the routine character of the work done, and in the machine-made scholars which the system turns out .- London Tablet.

MORTALITY IN ENDLAND .- According to the London Times the death rate for the last year is almost identical with the rate for the preceding ten years; but in some respects the dangers to human life have been growing rapidly since the last census. Drainage appliances and the supply of water has not kept pace with the increase of the population of cities, and hence an increase of zymotic diseases which in 1871 were the cause of one-fifth of all the deaths which occurred, though all diseases of this class are more or less preventable. The apparently extraordinary number of 16,000 deaths occurred from violence-suicide, murder or manslaughter, but the vast majority were cases of accident or negligence, mainly in mines, and due targely to the gross ignorance of the population. Out of 100,000 deaths last year from zymotic diseases 25,000 were due to small pox-a figure without any parallel during thirty years. Yet against this one disease there is a method of obtaining almost complete security. With that view the vaccination bill of last year came into operation, which obliges every parish or union to have a vaccination officer, and arms him with powers to enforce a general use of vaccination. In spite of be substituted an "Act of Thanksgiving" to Almighty deaths and emigration the population of the United Kingdom increases at the rate of 500 per day.

Great activity is shown at Woolwich Arsenal in the manufacture of heavy cannon for naval service and coast defences, and other material of war. The colonies and outstations are being supplied with new guns, and experiments are being made by night with torpedoes.

A BETTING-BOOK IN THE PULPIT.-In a certain part of England stands a village church that lately has had a new curate and a fresh clerk, the latter of whom acts as sexton and general factoum. The latter in addition to his religious pleasures, has some enjoyment of a worldly kind, and for his especial gratification he keeps a dog that he names "Jerry." This animal, who enjoys some local celebrity, is now and again entered in races, bets are laid for and against it, occasionally it wins a heat, and with a sufficient number of yards start might come in first in a general race. The church, in addition to the curate and the clerk, possesses a choir, and lately they determined to sing an anthem. When a great occasion of this sort happens the clerk receives from the leader of the choir a paper whereon is inscribed the place whence the words of the anthem are taken, and sundry other particulars - known to those who "raise their voices high"-and it is the duty of the clerk to convey this paper to the minister so that he can make this announcement. The other Sunday the choir prepared to sing an anthem, the clork, who is short-sighted, received the paper from the leader of the choir, stuck it in his waistcoat pocket, and at the proper period took it to the curate in the pulpit. The curate stood up, and reading mechanically from the paper, said loudly "Jorry," when feeling annoyed at the lender of the choir for writing so brief and irrevently, headded, "the words of the anthem are from the book of Jeremiah." With another glance at the paper he proceeded hurriedly in the manner of one waiting to get through some formal business "3 to 1 taken—(ahem—from the 1st to the 3rd verses are taken-fifth heat, 25 yards start (ahem)." Fortunately for the Rev. gentleman; at that moment the choir started with a grand burst and he sank to his seat utterly appalled by the discovery that his unlucky clerk had handed to him a wrong paper, and instead of the words of the anthem he had been announcing to a remarkably attentive congregation several of the particulars connected with a forthcoming race, in which one of the competitors was the clerk's dog "Jerry."-Leady Times.

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY.-Politicians often com-

plain, more especially in private, of the increasing power of the press, which, they say, with its constant criticism, renders action almost impossible; but we view with much more alarm certain symptoms which suggest to us that the power of the press, especially for good, is steadily decreasing. The fact has been noted for some time in America, where the journals fluence whatever. They cannot, for instance, ostrawhich must be added those that arrive by railway, cize individuals who ought to be ostracized. If a which are estimated at 20,000 more; and the total of really bad man runs for office they, as a rule, condemn him in the most outspoken way, but the condemnation never seems to cost him a vote. The classes they address either set the journalists down as more partisans, or think them over-scrupulous, or as is most often the case, admire their favorites for qualities which to journalism seem no recommendations at all. New York journalism, for instance, wrote down James Fisk about as steruly as man ever was written down, but without the smallest effect upon the masses. The papers abused his dishonesty, and the "people" thought it smart; they ridiculed his vulgar splendor, and the people, whose lives are uniformly too grey, thought it gave color to the scene; they recorded his lavishness, and the people exulted in his free-handedness; they hinted at his immoralities, and the people were pleased to find a hero so very human. They liked his Sultanship, his parade, his fussiness, his audacity, his humor-far the best thing about him-and his presence, and read newspaper denonciations of his conduct as they would have read sermons against drunkenness-with perfect respect, but no inclination whatever to act upon their lessons They attended his funeral in thousands, and tried to lynch his assassin. By the New York press i crushed the ring-but it was its comments which did that-it was done-but its figures, obtained from the Comptroller's office, and without them it might have preached till doomsday without ever rousing up its audience. Indeed, even aided by the figures, the press was powerless to prevent Mr. Tweed's election by an entire district as Senator of the State in the face of the most popular rival the decenter Irish could set up. Power seems to have passed to a class as incapable of being moved by written thition as the highly cultivated are of being moved by highfalutin" eloquence. There is evidence of the same decline of power in England, though it must be sought in a different direction. Our people do not as yet like corruption, except in the form of extravagant wages for needless state work-about that they behave as disgracefully as any American roughs-but they have a sneaking kindness for brutal borse-play, which always degenerates into physical violence. Accordingly the journalists, in denouncing rowdyism, preach to the winds. As rule, to which we know scarcely an exceptionthough the Telegraph is very tender to rioting in defence of the sacred right of getting drunk-they dislike and discourage political rowdyism, object to see public meetings broken up by roughs, and would gladly strengthen the law on the side of order. Not to mention that the tendency of English journalism is to throw the press into the hands of cultivated men, or men with the tastes created by cultivation they feel instinctively that their role is argument, or satire, or abuse, not fisticuffs; that physical demonstrations supersede leaders, that discussion and brickbats are incompatible. They rate the roughs soundly enough, and they might as well rate dogs for barking. Rowdyism increases in every direction till the right of public meeting, once supposed to be a bulwark of freedom, is not only threatened, but is gone. Monarchy is defended against Republicanism by cayonne pepper, Republicanism against respectability by chair-legs, the right to drink against the right to abstain by bags of flour. Look at this scene of Tuesday at Exeter. If there is a sin among

hands, enthusiasm will no longer be needed; but there is a bishop on the bench supposed to be powhen individuals cease to take an interest in the pular it is the Bishop of Exeter. Yet Dr. Templene national system of education, we shall soon see the sooner appears on a platform in his own cathedral city to speak in favor of the temperance he practices than he is silenced, hooted at, assaulted with bags of flour, and may think himself fortunate in escaping the fate of one of his supporters, who was sent into hospital with crushed ribs. We confess, radicals though we are, we watch the gradual pulverigation of all the restraining influences except force, logal and illegal, with an increasing dismay. When a respected bishop connot lecture in safety in a county town against a recognized vice, what is freedom worth, or rather, where is it? Only imagine that in 1872 it may be needful to bring in a bill for the better protection of the right of public meeting, not against the Crown or the Ministry or the police, or any other of the old bogeys, but against the mob, which has found out, as James Fisk found out, that it has only to disregard decency, opinion, and the law, and it is beyond them all. Is the bullet to be the only remedy for our James Fisk also ?- London

> THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE CATHOLICS -OR Sunday a letter from the Archbishop of Westminster was read at the High Mass in all the Catholic churches and chapels of the metropolis, ordering that the prayer lately used for the recovery of the Prince of Wales should be omitted, and that in its place should God "for the mercies which He has shown, in answer to the prayers of many, in raising up the life of his keyal Highness from the brink of the grave"—an act in which the officiating priest was instructed to invite the congregation to join.

Two leading English churchmen, Earl Nelson and Bishop Piers Claighton, have made a vigorous attempt to bring about a reconciliation between the Weslevans and the Church of England. It seems, however, to have proved a lamentable failure.

Assassination of Lord Mayo -The following are additional particulars of Earl Mayo's assassination; -The Viceroy and his friends, after inspecting the convicts on the 8th of February, climbed Mount Harriet and rested there for a quarter of an hour. Upon reaching the pier for re-embarking it was quite dark. The embarking was made by torchlight, the Vicercy being surrounded by his friends and guards. General Stewart turned to give directions, and immediately a man sprang forward through the guards and stabled the Viceroy in both shoulders. His Excellency leaned forward from the narrow pier into the water, which was very shallow. The assassin was immediately arrested. Major Burne supported his Excellency, who said "Burne, they have hit me?" and spoke no more. He was taken in a launch to the Glasgow, but died before his arrival, having been insensible and apparently without pain. The assassin is from Cabul, and is a prisoner for life, but was allowed to be at liberty in consequence of his good conduct. There is no political motive discoverable.

One effect in England of the feeling caused by the American "case" is thus described by the London correspondent of the New York Tribund:-All the American business and American enterprise which have either their headquarters or their agencies in London are at a complete standstill. A month ago they were in the full tide of activity, and there was a flow of British capital to America, where much had gone before it, to build our railways, and work our mines, and enrich new States. I need not remind you with what brilliant success Messrs, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. have engineered our Funded Loan, and the Northern Pacific Loan, and what they hoped to do in connection with the Rothschilds, with their gigantic joint offer to take six hundred millions of American securities. There were scores of American applications of every sort in London for capital. Not only Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., but others of the American financial houses newly established in London, were doing a prosperous business, and daily extending their connections. The disagreement about the Treaty has postponed everything. More than one banker has said to me that the losses already incurred on account of this difficulty far exceed anything we shall ever get, or hoped to get, on account of the Alabama claims. That is no argument for waiving any of them; but I repeat it as showing the practical way in which some business men strike a balance-sheet in politics and diplomacy.

Addressing an audience at Airdrie, near G last week, the Rev. R. Thomson, ex-presentee of Queensferry, and formerly of Newcastle, said he thought the working men present would do well if they went in for the four eights-"Eight hours' work, eight hours' play, eight hours' sleep, and eight shillings a day."

UNITED STATES.

How is this for Hi.-in looking over a New York daily, we notice seven marriages and nine What does the N. Y. Post think of this for divorces.

Baltimore leads even New York in the number of mall-pox cases.

In New York the prevalence of small-pox has made it the ashion to "furnigate and disinfect houses," An average of seventy-five dwellings a week are so

cared for. A FRENCHMAN'S VIEWS OF AMERICA.-Capoul, the famous tenor now in this country, writes a letter to one of his friends in Paris, a portion of which is copied in the Figuro of the 6th inst. He writes :-What a country, my dear Grevier, this America is! Rivers so wide that it is impossible to see from abore to shore, suspension bridges with either end lost in the clouds, railroads where you find good meals, good sleeping apartments, and sometimes all the rest! Immense theatres, in which your Varieties Theatro might be hid on the left wing of the stage, and hotels everywhere immense, uniting the telegraph, postoffice, book store, confectionary shop, and tobacco shop—all warmed up by innumerable steam pipes, and representing American comfort. The cookery is detestable; soups, dish and water fearfully peppered, roast beef havored with cloves and boiled potatoes, and no getting away from it. For activity, the arrangement of their steam engines, and their commerce in general, the Americans are perhaps our The splendid situation of their cities on superiors. the banks of immense navigable rivers, the richness of their coal mines aid them wonderfully. But as to art and even civilization, oh la! la! what a people! You may take the infinitely small aristocratic portion of the American people as absolutely English, for they have all the English manners and appearance; but as for the other class - the brokers, the puffists, the Barnmus, the business men-the whole commercial portion in fine, you will find among them the oddest and most American types possible. In the streets and in the hotels you will find tall fellows incessantly chewing the quid (excuse me) of friendship. They wear long goatess with moustaches, and look like indian Brahmins as soon as they get old. The peculiar characteristic is no necktie, and a big diamond in the shirt front."

JESUIT MISSIONS .- Fathers Damen, Koopmans, Converse, and Driessen, of the Society of Jesus, who opened a grand Mission at St. Peter's Church, Jersey lity, on Septuagesima Sunday, closed it on Monday of last week. Seven thousand three hundred, and more, persons received the sacraments. One hundred and thirty adults were prepared for their first communion. A considerable number of these were converts to the faith .- N. Y. Freeman.

The following bill was presented to the Board of Supervisors of Ceder county, Iowa, by an occasional dispenser of the Gospel in that vicinity : To offer-