this: [Here the speaker raised a glass of water IRISH INTELLIGENCE. which stood on the table.] God bless the King, our noble faith's defender;

Long may he live; and down with the Pretender! But which may be Pretender—which be King? God bless us all—that's quite another thing! (Great laughter.)
And yet, with the courage of an old monk, I'll

tell yen my mind upon this very question. History tells us that empires, like men, run the cycle of the years of their life, and then die. No matter how extended their power, no matter how mighty their influence, no matter how great their wealth, no matter how invincible their army, the day will come, the inevitable day, that brings with it decay and disruption.

Thus it was with the empire of the Medes and Persians; thus it was with the mighty empire of the Assyrians ; thus it was with the Egyptians of old ; thus with Greece, and thus with Rome. Who would have imagined, for instance, one thousand five hundred years ago, before the Goths first stood before the walls of Rome-who would have imagined that the greatest power, that was to sway the whole Roman empire, would be the little, unknown island, flung out in the Western Ocean known only as the last spot of earth-the ultima thule-the island of tin in the far ocean. This was England. Well, the cycle of time has come to pass. Now, my friends, England has been a long time at the top of the wheel. Do you imagine she will always remain there? (Laughter and applause.) I do not want to be one bit more disloyal than Lord Macaulay; and he describes a day when a traveller from New Zealand " will take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge, and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." Is England rising or falling? Is England to-day

what she was twenty years ago? England, twenty years ago, in her first alliance with Napoleon, had her finger in every pie in Europe. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston were busy bodies of the first order. England, to-day, has no more to say in the affairs of Europe than the Emperor of China has. You see it in the fact-I am only talking philosephy-(great laughter)-you see it in the fact that the three great Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia came together in Berlin' to fix the map of Europe, and didn't ask England in to know what she had to say about it.

The army of England to-day is nothing-a mere cipher. The German Emperor can bring his 1,200-000 men into the field. England can scarcely muster 200,000. An English citizen—a loyal Englishman-wrote a book called "The Battle of Dorking," is which he describes a German army marching on London. This Englishman was loyal; and why

should I be more loyal than he? (Laughter.)
England's navy is nothing. Mr. Reed, Chief Constructor of the British navy, has written an article in a London paper, in which he declares and proves that at this moment the British fleet would be afraid to get into Russian waters, not being able to meet the Russians. Why should I be more loyal than Mr. Reed? (Renewed laugher.) An empire begins to totter and decay when it abandons its outlying provinces, as in the case of the Roman Empire when it abandoned Britain.

England to-day says to Canada and Australia "Oh take your government into your own hands; I don't want to be bothered with it any more!"-England that, eighty years ago, fought for the United States hitterly as long as she could put a man into the field. How changed it is? Secondly, an empire is crumbling into decay when she begins to buy off her enemies, as in the case of the Roman Empire when she began to by off the Scythians, the Dacians and other barbaric forces that were rising

England, a few days ago, was presented with a little bill by America. (Great laughter.) She said: "Why, Jonathan, I owe you nothing." And John Bull buttoned up his pocket, and swore he would not pay a cent. Then America said: "Look here, John, I don't like this;" and she took out the sword and she put the hilt in one hand and the blade in the other, and she said: "Which end do you choose?" John Bull paid the bill. (Great cheerchoose?" ing.) My friends, it looks very like as if the day of Macaulay's New Zealander was rapidly approaching. (Renewed cheering.)

In that day my position is, Ireland will be miscome to her, not from man, but from God, whom statesmen, and warriors were badly qualified to be she never deserted. [Great applause.] There is apostles of civilization in Ireland. another nation that understands Ireland, whose But if anyone wishes to know the statesmen have always spoken words of brave encouragement, of tender sympathy, and of manly hope for Ireland in her dark days-and that nation is the United States of America-(great cheering)-the mighty land placed by the Omnipotent hand between the far East on the one side, to which she stretches out her glorious arms over the broad Pacific, while, on the other side, she sweeps with uplifted hand over the Atlantic and touches Europe. A mighty land, including in her ample bosom untold resources of every form of commercial and mineral wealth; a mighty land, with room for 300,000,000 of men, and millions of the eppressed all the world over flying to her more than imperial bosom, there to find liberty and the sacred rights of civil and re-

ligious freedom. (Applause.) America will require an emporium for her European trade, and Ireland lies there right between her and Europe with her ample rivers and vast harbors, able to shelter the vessels and fleets. America may require a great European storehouse, a great European hive for her manufactures. Ireland has enormous water power, now flowing idly to the sea, but which yet, in a future day, may be busy in turning the wheels set upon their streams by American and Irish capital and industry. If ever that day comes, if ever that union comes, it will be no degradation to Ireland to join hands with America. She does not enslave her States. She accepts them on terms of glorious equality; she respects the rights of the

pcople. Now that I have done with this subject and with Mr. Froude, I have one word to say before I retire. If during the course of these five lectures one single word personally offensive to this distinguished gentleman has escaped my lips, I take that word back now; I apologize to him before he asks me, and beg to assure him that such a word never came willingly from my mind or from my heart. He says he loves Ireland. I believe, according to his light, he does love Ireland. Our light is very different from his; still Almighty God will judge every man according

to his light. When the reiterated cheering for Father Burke had subsided, the Very Rev. Father Starrs, Vicar General of the diocese, addressed the audience briefly as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :- I have merely a few words to say to you before we separate this evening. You all know that this is the last lecture of the Very Rev. Father Burke in reply to Mr. Froude, the English historian. And I know very well that you all must feel satisfied with the manner in which he has replied to the lectures of that learned gentleman. I now move a vote of thanks to the Very Rev. Father Burke for the able, dignified and learned manner in which he has made that reply.

Voices—I second the motion. When the Vicar Genaral put the question as seconded, the building rang with the ready and unanimous "Aye" that responded from the voices and hearts of the immense audience; and thus closed, for the present, one of the rarest intellectual treats that has ever been the good fortune of an American audience to enjoy.

What requires more philosophy man taking at turpitude, as well as in the vindication of health and their brother?

What requires more philosophy man taking at turpitude, as well as in the vindication of health and their brother?

Things as they come?—Parting with things as they all independence—a line of policy from which he T. B. Sheridan (instructed by Mr. James Plunkett), business, but our Protestant friends must not make they sold their brother? in Ry I mir sara i Jean

It has now transpired that what was supposed to have been an outrage committed upon Mr. James King, Clerk of the Peace, was a mistake. It appears that poachers were firing at Ely Ludge when Mr. King was returning to Enniskillen; the shots were not, consequently, fired at him as it was at first supposed.

THE NEW RULE OF THE NATIONAL BOARD. - The following letter is addressed by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian to the clerical managers of National Schools in the diocese of Down and Connor:—

"Belfast, Nov. 16, 1872.

"REV. DEAR SIR,-I believe no one now doubts the tendency of the recent circular from the Board of National Education to be most mischievous, and that we should carefully avoid committing ourselves by signing the "agreement" seems to be our present duty, as was noticed at our last conference. We are anxious that the teachers should receive an increase of salary; but this advantage would cost too much, if we are asked to give over to a mixed board of laymen or dissenting clergymen the inalienable right of the church to decide what is right or what is wrong. Yet this is attempted. I wish, therefore, to draw your attention, as manager, to the danger of alienation between the clergy and teachers. The former have in most cases, by personal labor and influence, collected the funds and built the schools, and they interest themselves, moreover, day after day, in securing the attendance of children at the schools. The teachers thus have schools built, furnished, and filled with children by the exertions of the clergy; and they must see, therefore, that the clergy are their best friends, and take deep interest in their well-being. The teachers have a right to proper remuneration, and the clergy will help them to attain it; but they cannot ignore their own rights and position by the sacrifice of principle. The Board must retrace its steps, or we must be convinced that this new rule has no un-Catholic tendency.-I am, Rev. dear Sir, yours very sincerely, † P. Dorrian."

MR. FROUDE'S LECTURES .- " THE STORY OF ENG-LAND."—The following letter from the pen of the distinguished patriot and litterateur, W. J. O'Neill Daunt, has appeared in the Wesford People of November 23rd:

Kilcascan, Nov. 15th, 1872. Sm,-I have read with interest your article on Mr Froude's anti-Irish crusade in America. The inevitable inference from his lectures-an inference much epposed to his wishes-is that England is utterly unfit to govern our country. His historical narrative is to a large extent a record of blunders in statesmanship and barbarity in government; and he gives us the necessary result of English intrusion into Irish affairs, when he admits that at the end of seven centuries twe-thirds of the Irish people would vote for immediate and eternal separation from England. Assuredly Mr. Froude has done his very best to intensify the desire of Irishmen for separation from his country; for his lectures are characterized by the monstrous and intolerable insolence which marks so largely English statesmanship and English literature where Ireland is concerned.

My object in writing to you now, is chiefly to call the notice of your readers to an admirable book whose appearance at the present moment is particularly opportune-"The Story of England," by T. D. Sullivan. You will have observed that Mr. Froude represents the exploits of his countrymen in Ireland as the performance of a mission to civilize the savage inhabitants and reduce them to industry and order and although rough measures were too often rendered necessary by the insubordination of the riotous and unmanageable Irish, yet the grand purpose of the "mission" was so benevolent, and so essential to the ultimate prosperity and happiness of the subjugated people, that we ought to look with gratitude on the agents of English power who took so much trouble for our benefit. This—the English view of the matter-supposes that our instructors from across the Channel enjoyed all the blessings of peace, good law, social morality, good administratisn of the laws, and consequent popular happiness in their own country; for assuredly if England were for centuries a scene of turbulence, if her people were not seldom driven by internal oppression into tress of her own destinies with the liberty that will a condition of sanguinary anarchy, her sovereigns,

> But if anyone wishes to know the true character of those sovereigns, statesmen, and warriors, and the depth of barbarism in which the English people were sunk, let him read the "Story of England." The author draws his statements from unimpeachable sources. The personages whom English national vanity regards as illustrious are stripped by Mr. Sullivan of their fictitious glories. They are presented in their true colors as murderers, adulterers, perjurers, tyrants ; demons in human shapes, beneath whose execrable rule a prostrate population groaned in helpless anguish. Such were the civilizing agents who undertook the task of rescuing Ireland from barbarism.

The conception of Mr. Sullivan's book is excellent, and its execution is masterly. I wish there was a copy of it at every fireside in Ireland. It shows the true nature of the hideous idol before which the flunkeys of imperialism desire us to fall down and worship. Let no man say that it was not called for. The tones of the anti-Irish arrogance habitual among a host of English writers calls for it; and especially at present it is called for by Mr. Froude's ucubrations in America; for it is important to the historical controversy raised by the English lecturer to show the true quality and character of the men who, in his phrase, "took the direction" of Irish affairs. I am, sir, your faithful servant,

W. J. O'N. DAUNT.

THE " MAGRIRE TESTIMONIAL."-Letter of the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam :—

ST JARLATH'S TUAM,

Nov. 18, 1872. My Dear Sir .- In reply to your letter. I enclose Bank order for five pounds to the credit of the fund in progress on behalf the family of the late lamented John Francis Maguire. But few of the present race of Irish representatives have entitled themselves to the recognition of a generous patriotism. Like the late George Henry Moore, John Francis Maguire contributed largely to raise the character of the country by his classic eloquence; and, what was still more creditable to both, whilst some members might strive to rival their intellectual powers, but few were found to imitate their noble disinterestedness.

The Senatorial career of both would not have been unworthy of Grattan and his fellow-laborers of former days, and nought but a national theatre and the ear of a national senate, for which both likewise panted, was wanting to elevate them to the fame and reward them with a share of the fortune bestowed by a grateful country on our anti-union patriots. Had they been Englishmen or Scotchmen their services would have been duly acknowledged and they been Irishmen of the current Parliamentary stamp, giving their entire influence to Imperial, and reserving no portion of it for the special, interests of their own land, they, too, like other mediocrities in the House, would be sure to secure for thereselves a liberal share of the benefits of which their selfishness, and, in several instances, their manifest disregard of public faith, had defrauded the people.

The last occasion on which Mr. Maguire's voice was heard in the House of Commons, was, with appropriate consistency, in the denunciation of Nation-What requires more philosophy than taking al turpitude, as well as in the vindication of Nationnever swerved throughout his honored career. errene Car 

Hoping that those who admire genuine integrity and splended talents, long and zealously exercised in the cause of their country, will come to the aid of John Francis Maguire's family.

Believe me, my dear sir, Your faithful servant, † JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam. John George MacCarthy, Esq., Cork.

WHO DID IT .- Mr. Froude in one of the carly chapters of his lately published work, says of Ire-land and the Irish, "The sun never shone on a lovelier country as nature made it. They have pared its forests to the stump, till it shivers in damp and desolation." Commenting on these words, the London Cosmopolitan, at the close of an excellent article on Froude's lectures, says :- " Did the Irish do so? Why had not Mr. Froude the candor to acknowledge-or rather why the disingenousness to ignore—the simple fact that the Irish forests were destroyed in the reign of. William the Third by Act of the English Parliament? The commercial policy pursued by England towards Ireland had the effect, according even to Pitt, of 'depriving Ireland of the use of its own resources, and rendering her completely subservient to the interests and opulence of England.' It was this 'policy' which suggested to Sir W. Temple, in 1673, to observe to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in communicating upon the trade of the country, that 'regard must be had to those points wherein the trade of Ireland comes to interfere with any branch of trade in England, in which case the encouragement of such trade ought to be either declined or moderated, and so give way to the trade of England.' It was this same 'policy' which governed William the Third (whom Dr. Johnson justly denounced as the 'greatest scoundrel that ever wore a crown,') when he pledged his 'royal word' that he would do all in his power to discourage the woollen manufactures of Ireland. It was the policy which the infamous Boulter methodised, extended, and enforced during his quarter of a century's ceaseless exertions to establish the 'English interest' in Ireland. Many thousands of people were employed in Sir William Petty's time in making iron, and that writer mentions the existence of eight thousand forges and smelting houses.' Timber was almost altogether used in this work, and the English interest, through king and parliament, cut down the Irish timber to destroy the Iron trade of Ireland. In hundreds of leases, gnanted early in the last century, clauses were introduced by 'English interest, which prohibited the growth or planting of timber. Yet, Mr. Froude, knowing, as he ought or must, these facts, ingeniously sneers at and censures Irishmen for the selfish and ruthless misdeeds of his fellow-Britons."

Mr. John Martin, M.P., has written the following letter ;-" Warrenpoint, Nov. 25, 1872. " Dear Dean O'Loughlin,-I am late this year in paying my little contribution to the Irish people's voluntary offering for the support of their Catholic University; but it is not that I feel less sympathy in that noble effort of the Irish Catholics to provide University education for their youth in the Catholic faith and in Irish ideas. May no other people of the world be put to the sad trial of supporting a University out of their poverty while their country's wealth is plundered by foreign oppression! Perhaps there people who might not have religious faith and patriotic spirit enough to bring them proved and pure through such a trial. But, thank God, our people are proof against the temptations of Mammon and Belial so far. The Irish Catholics will not deny their faith for thirty pieces of silver, nor trust the tender minds of their sons to the training of the English enemy, nor admit that might is right, nor cast down their souls to be trampled, as their bodies have long been, under the bloody spurning foot of England. Oh! I trust that the Catholic hierarchy will be very watchful against the cunning and malevolence of England in the Irish education question. Wishing prosperity, honour and uselulness to the Irish Catholic University, I remain, dear Dean O'Loughlin, sincerely yours "Join Martix."

The failure of the potato is at all times a very serious question in Ireland. Twice the breadth of land in that country is yearly under potatoes as compared with this. We grow between five and six hundred thousand acres, they plant a million. When the crop is abundant the surplus is sold or given to live stock. When there is scarcity the favourite food is used with that parsimonious economy which is characteristic of the small Irish farand his delective crop is made to sinnee. In the three years-1857, 1858, and 1859-the Irish potato crop yielded 12,731,000 tons. In the three following years, 1860, 1861, and 1862, 6,748,000 tons, or little more than one-half of each of the three preceeding years. There was much poverty and pinching, but no famine caused by three successive years of half crops. The condition of the Irish small farmer and labourer is immensely improved since 1862, and his power of withstanding an adverse season has been strengthened in the same propor-tion. To what extent is he likely to be called to suffer in the coming season? We shall hear with considerable certainty, no doubt, so soon as the official inquiries are completed. My own information, from excellent sources, is that about "half a crop of potatoes will be saved." If that should prove correct, past experience shows that Ireland will cause us little or no additional strain on our food supplies by the partial failure of her potato crop, and any portion of it that her wealthier farmers can spare will realize a double price in the English and Scotch ports most accessible to her .-

Times Cor. NATIONAL BOARD.—The letter of the Cordinal to the clergy of Dublin, advising them to withhold their assent from the new form of agreement between patrons and teachers new insisted upon by the National Board, is being followed by similar acrender nugatory the new scheme of results in Catholic schools, which will exclude the teachers from a considerable portion of the expected increase to their incomes. The change was clumsily and inconsiderately made by the Board, without explaining to patrons the reasons why some such change was desirable, in order to provide for the contingencies of removal of teachers incidental to the practical working of the results, but there is fair evidence to show that it was not designed for any sinister purpose, or intended to restrict the power of the patrons. The prompt action of the Bishops will teach a lesson to the Board how slender their hold is on Irish education, and how readily the tered arrangements abundant reason for gratulation Irish Church can make its rights respected in the matter of popular education.

LUNACY PROCEEDINGS .- Sir Thomas William Brady and Mr. Rice Henn, Commissioners, sat on Tuesday in the Queen's Bench Chamber to hear a matter in the nature of a writ de lunatico inquirendo, A special jury of the county Dublin was empannelled to inquire into the state of mind of Mary M'Owen, late of Middleton, near Artane, county Dublin. Her brother, the late Thomas M'Owen, died intestate recompensed by her Majesty's Ministers. Or had his personal estate being worth £27,000, to onethird of which the alleged lunatic was entitled, as well as property in her own right amounting to £10,000. The petitioner was Miss Elizabeth M'Owen a professed nun of the Carmelite Convent, Hampton, Drumcondra, near this city. Dr. Cruice, Dr. Willis and some members of the convent community were examined as to the state of mind of the alleged appeared for the petitioner.

Age - Pers

From County Antrim the accounts of the recent storm show that it extended over a very wide area and was extremely destructive. The full strength of the gale was experienced in Belfast where the roofs were blown off several houses, newly built walls were overthrown, and the steeple and belfry of a new Presbyterian Church were brought to the ground. One life was lost, and several persons injured. The gale was also very destructive in Derry and Lurgan, and along the eastern coast as far as Dublin,

THE DEFAULTING ACCOUNTANT .- William Collins, late accountant of the Cork Gas Company, was committed for trial on Monday, on charge of having stolen five cheques the property of the company, amounting to £2,300 on the 18th September, and having embezzled £137 in small sums in May. The prisoner absconded to Geneva after the second robbery, but was arrested and delivered up by the Swiss Government at the request of the Foreign Office. The money was restored.

A few days ago Mr. W. Johnston, the member for Belfast, delivered a lecture to an Orange meeting in Preston, in the course of which he described the Home Rulers as enemies of England, who wished to destroy the greatest Protestant Empire the sun ever rested on, and declared it to be the purpose of the Orange Association to sustain the empire against the threatened assault.

At Lisburn, on Nov. 7, a number of Orangemen were returned for trial to the Assizes on the charge of having created a riot in the town on the occasion of the Catholic bazaar and burned the effigy of the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Kelly. The accused were admitted to bail.

The Earl of Antrim has commenced to open a coal mine, a mine a quarter of a mile from the Glenarm river. It is well known that this mine has been wrought at one time, about one hundred years ago.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

HUMBLE-Pik Statecraft.-The climax of modern English statecraft is the theory of "Arbitration," by which we pay for wrongs we never committed, forfeit rights which we are afraid to defend, virtually abandon colonies which British valour acquired in brighter days, and offer money to every tricky aggressor who is magnanimous to kick and despise us. And when some Swiss lawyer, or Italian jurist, or Prussian geographer, has given our money or our territory to some one who chooses to ask for it, we present our grateful acknowledgments to these smiling benefictors, and invite the nation to rejoice and be glad because we have barely escaped a conflict which is only postponed, and engerly solicited a friendship which we have failed to obtain. That politicians whose only principle is to have none, who represent no truth either in religion or politics because they do not recognize any, and whose only advice to England is to defend no right and resent no wrong, should have neprived her of the place which she once held in the esteem of nations, and made her a jest and a byeword can surprise nobody. What will they do next? Who can tell? If our American friends should at some future day claim Ireland, for instance, we may imagine the Khedive of Egypt or the Bey of Tunis being asked to decide the claim by friendly arbitration. If Russia should take a fancy to India, we may ventgre to hope that the Khan of Khiva or the Rajah of Nepaul, or any equally intelligent or disinterested potentate will kindly give it away for us. And we have nothing left to bestow on our acquisitive friends, a final arbitration will no doubt determine, to the general saaisfaction of patriotic Englishmen, who shall henceforth defend the insignificant interests of a once famous island which has no longer the power to protect its own .-- Tablet.

The Manchester Examiner and the Liverpool Allion egret that at this day, and in all parts of England parish ohurches are advertised like bearhouses for sale," and that, as the former observes, "the owners of livings describe the advantages and details in their advertisements far more graphically than the owners of beerhouses." Among the cases cited in the Examiner is one of a " Venerable Archdeacon," who is prepared to sell an advowson, "close to a railway station, with comfortable rectory-house and outbuildings," for £13,000. Upon this and many similar examples the writer in the Examiner pleasantly remarks :- "It is very unfair that our rich men cannot buy commissions in the army for our sons who have passed their examinations and been ordained to the military profession; it is cruel to those with political tastes that they cannot buy English boroughs, but yet can buy a thousand English pulpits; and it is hard that they cannot buy a vote at a municipal election, atlhough they can buy high place in the English Church. Why should rich men be restricted exclusively to ecclesiastical corruption?" Yet at a time when thoughtful men, all over the country, are being driven into indifference or infidelity by the incorrigible Humanism of the Church of England, the Globe and the Standard, like the Record and the Church Herald, have only praises for that incomparable institution, while they lavish insults on the Church to which England, like the rest of Europe owes her conversion and all that she still retains of Christian civilization. If the principles of some of these journals, which every day "call evil good," were generally adopted, and carried out in practice to their full extent, men would become brutes, and the world uninhabitable. The Manchester Examiner has a striking article on

the English address to Prince Bismarck, in favour of the expulsion of the Jesuits. We give the following paragraph :- On our own behalf, we should like to know exactly what, in the recent career of Prince Bismarck, our English memorialists intend to single out for eulogy. Is it that he is manfully battling for tion on the part of others of the Bishops, amongst the cause of German unity? Is it even that in purothers the Bishop of Down and Connor. This will suit of this object he is determined not to tolerate any interference on the part of ecclasiastical authority? Well, this is reasonable ground for admiration, but we cannot see why it should specially commend itself to religious men in their religious capacity. We cannot understand why bishops and deans of the English Church should go into ecstacies over a united Germany, or why it should furnish a theme for the pious applause of Wesleyan Presidents and Presbyterian Moderators. Political changes concern politicians and political societies. When the kingdoms of this world adopt a different principle of grouping, all who take an interest in the political concerns of mankind may find in the alor for dismay, but theological creeds and spiritual interests have no direct concern in the matter. If the unity of Germany were likely to give a great impetus to Roman Catholic doctrine, and aid the embraced Christianity in Washington," the New extension of Papal authority. Mr. Kinnaird would Orleans Times remarks that "a mighty small Indian hardly have found in it a subject of thanksgiving, though, as a political change, it might have been equally desirable. Is it Prince Bismarck's assumed hostility to the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and the trenchant steps he has taken with the Jesuits, that constitute the real merit of his policy in Protestant eyes? Well, then, to begin with, it is not at all clear that Prince Bismarck has any absolute aversion either to Papal Infallibility or to the Jesuits. If the Pope had only thrown his influence into the scale of German unity, and employed it to further the new political policy in Fatherland, he might have made himself as infallible as he pleased without provoking lunatic, and evidence was likewise given repecting any hostility from Prince Bismarck. If the Jesuits, her property and her next of kin. The alleged instead of fighting against him, had fought for him, lunatic was found to be of unsound mind, and the he would have made them welcome to as much petitioner (Miss Elizabeth M'Owen), her heiress atlaw, and next of kin. Mr. Lawless, Q. C., and Mr. them in his way, and he sends them off about their

govern, and he has no wish whatever to be at variance with the Pope. Besides, the necessity for getting rid of the Jesuits by depriving them of their civil rights is a thing to be deplored; since, so for as it does not spring from political considerations, the acts to which it leads are acts of persecution, and entitled to our regret if not to our reprehension. We like the Jesuits just as little as the Germans do, but we allow them to settle amongst us, feeling sure that the law is strong enough to keep them in order. The thing really to be deplored is that Germany cannot afford to do the same, and it is a proper subject for commiseration rather than for eulogy. Our English memorialists compliment Prince Bismusck upon doing something which, at all events, we have no idea of doing at home, and as representative Englishmen they praise him to the skies for not fol owing our example. They have done a silly thing, but we hope "his highness" will count them up, and make a note of their names, and acquit Englishmen genorally of all participation in their fussy presumption.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- Mention has been already made in our columns of the Bennett case in England; in which ritualism and anti-ritualism were virtually at issue, and the judgment was rendered in favor of the former. This judgment, which was received with general discontent among the Evangelicals, has borne fruit in several recent secessions from the Established Church. Rev. C. F. Bird, one of the clergymen, who, after many years of service in the Church, finds himself no longer able to remain in alliance with her gives his reasons as follows:—"The judges who pronounced the recent judgment knew that Mr. Bennett's doctrines were but a slight modification of the Romish mass, and yet they suffered them. Mr. Bennett and those like him said there was a real, actual and objective presence of the body and blood of Christ at the Sacrament. The elements were adored. By priesterast and ceremonies the Saviour was being hidden from mankind; innumerable saviours were set up instead of the one great sacrifice therefore, he felt it his duty to secode. He was a churchman, and loved the formularies of the church, and he did not intend to join any other denominaion: but he could have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness." Rev. Capel Molyneaux has made a declaration of similar import—saying that for thirty five years he had been in the church and loved it, and that secession from it would involve no small sacrifice, but that he felt he could not remain, as things were, without complicity in the errors of Popery authorized in the church by that decision. Rev. Richard Gardner is another seceder. These three instances, occurring at a single meeting of the Church Association, are significant.

LONDON, Dec. 16,-An open air meeting was held n Stockton in favor of the Fenian Amnesty, at which 12,000 persons were present. The crowd was very disorderly, and there was some tighting, during which several persons were injured. The English and Welsh, who outnumbered the Irishmen, charged on the platform, carried off the Irish tiags and trampled them in the mud. Mr. Odger was announced to speak, but failed to appear.

The London correspondent of the Scotsman says : -Intelligence has reached me to the effect that some of the people of East Brent have risen up against the vicar, the well-known Archdeacon Denison, on account of the ritualistic practices which he has introduced into the services of the church. A considerable mob attacked him and his nephew, pelted them with eggs, covered them with flour, and were with difficulty prevented from dragging them through a horse-pond,

Intelligence received in Liverpool states that the English demand for American coal, which has already assumed considerable proportions, is likely to be permanent, and to increase. This seems to be the opinion of those who recently transferred their orders for coal from Liverpool to the coal districts of Pennsylvania, &c., for they have ordered immense quantities to be shipped to Egypt, the East Indies, and South America, as well as to places lying nearer the United States than to Great Britain.

The laborers who emigrated from England to Brazil, to work on farms, have petitioned the Brazilian Government to assist them in returning home. Letters have been received from them giving accounts of the hardships they have suffered, and warning their friends against coming to the coun-

curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, has just seconded from the Church of England. Mr. Higgins was received into the Church of Rome on Friday. He was a Cambridge man, and was ordained deacon at Christmas last by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The London Spectator says there is "probably more flagrant perjury committed in the English divorce court in one year than in any other in five."

## UNITED STATES.

A Cleveland woman not long ago modestly requested her husband to go to the dressmaker, and tell her that she (his wife) had changed her mind and would have the watered silk made up instead of the poplin, and that " If she thinks it would look better with bias flounces without puffing, and box-plated below the equator, which should be gathered in hemstitched gudgeons up and down the seams, with a gusset stitch between, she can make it up in that way instead of fluting the bobinette insertion and piercing out with point applique, as I suggested yesterday." The man is now a raving maniae.

A Portland paper says that a fearful nuisance, and one peculiar to Portland, is the habit, which young people have of going of a Sunday evening from one church to another, entering the building during the service, and then immediately leaving if they do not find the person they are in want of. - Indeed, most of our young men Sunday nights seem engaged in a fruitless search for a sweetheart who has taken refuge under the droppings of the sanctuary. So they seek her, wandering about from church to church, in quest of the fair but fleeting one.

Miss Maria Huntingdon, a Georgia girl of seventeen, who is stopping at the Broadway Hotel in New York, was engaged to be married to a clothier named Conklin. A few days ago she quarrelled with him, and immediately went to an Episcopal minister and got married to another gentleman named Walker. By the time husband and wife reached home she changed her mind again, and kissed him once, and told him never to see her more. She then applied for a divorce, and is to be married to Conklin as soon as she is free.

The Philadelphia North American having stated that "a big Indian of the Arrapahoe persuasion has could embrace all the Christianity there is there

A desperado in Memphis a short time since coolly shot a citizen, and when an attempt was made by the police to effect an arrest, he shot three of them, killing two, and then escaped in a canoc.

Kansas is doing up divorces with a promptness and despatch which threatens to interfere with the custom of Indiana. A lady who was somewhat pressed for time the other day was unmarried, licensed, remarried, and off on her second wedding trip, all within a quarter of an hour.

A YANKEE SABBATH SCHOOL :- Uncle L-Now Sammy, tell me, have you read the beautiful story of Joseph?

Sam-Oh, yes Uncle, Uncle-Well, then, what wrong did they do when

too sure of him. He has 14 millions of Catholics to Sam—The sold him too cheap, Uncle, I guess. The stripped of the second of the stripped of