## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 26, 1872.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Drain, March 27.—The Home Rule Associa-tion held its quarterly meeting last night in the Antient Concert Rooms. The principal speakers attent the Rev. Professor Galbraith, Mr. P.J. Smyth. were and a Dr. Nuttal, a Californian visitor. Mr. MP, and a Dr. Nutter, a controllmen visitor. Mr. Galbraith referred to the Kerry election, and predicted that the petition would prove a miserable failure. He also stated that they intended to bring failure. to the bar of justice those who had violated the law to the one of John and to show that Irish farmers in opposing them, and to show that Irish farmers mopposite frightened by ridiculous threats. Dr. Would have testimony to the interest felt in the question in Australia and America. He commended question in Landson for its prudence, and remarked that the Association for 100 prince nee, and remarked that the Irish people being of one mind our Government would respect them. Mr. Smyth related some occurrences in Parliament which led him to infer occurrences and Scotch members were by their own acts repealing the Union. He complained that own mess representation of the completion of the lithmen were excluded from interfering in committees with English, Scotch, or Imperial concerns, while the opinion of Irish members on Irish conerns was overborne by the votes of English and scotch members. With respect to the action of forward it would be done. His experience of the House confirmed him in the belief that it was insapable of conducting even the affairs of England having a difficulty in bringing forward an Irish question one night in the six months. He believed they would win Home Rule the moment they unanimously

failure. Some emissaries of the society appear to and sympathizers, but they have met with a very discouraging reception. Their connexion with the atrocities of the Communists of Paris has made a 1848, and was for some years afterwards engaged in | Dublin Freeman. promoting the Fenian cause among the working classes in England. About 60 members have joined the society, and assumed the high-sounding title of the "Excelsion League of Labour, to resist the engrouchments of capital." Their attuchment to it is Chapel-lane, Denmark-street, an obscure and wretchel locality, and the whole muster was only 30 members. On Wednesday night they had another meeting at which 23 attended, and last night they again met in a small public-house in one of the squalid alleys in the vicinity of the North Union Workhouse. They obtained the use of the rooms by alleging that discuss the questions of time and wages. The aswho was favoured with a ticket. They consisted for the most part of the lowest classes of idlers, but there was a sprinkling of respectable artisans, who evidently had no sympathy with the objects of the society, but attended, as one of them openly declared for the purpose of repudiating the "hellish association" which the convener of the meeting attempted to introduce. The person who called them together, and who was to have presided, did not appear, and, after waiting for more than an hour, and expressing bitter disappointment, they began to withdraw. An with the shooting of the hostages in Paris, and been deceived as to the nature of the meeting, insignantly expelled the remnant of the "Excelsion League."-Tenes Correspondent.

THE LATE LOND INCHIDEN.-This nobleman died deceased Lucius O'Brien was the eldest of the five sons of Sir Edward O'Brien, fourth baronet. On the death of his father, in March, 1837, he succeeded to the baronetcy; and on the death of his kinsman, James, third and last Marquis of Thomond, without lucliquin and Baron of Burren, county Clare, in the peerage of Ireland. This family of the O'Briens claims descent from Brian Boron, one of the antient monarchs of Ireland. Connor O'Bryen, who was inaugurated King of Thomsond in 1528, died in 1540, when his son was set aside and the principality usurped by his brother, Murrough O'Bryen, who surrendered his royalty to King Henry VIII., and was created, in consequence, by that monarch, Earlof Thomoud, in July, 1543, with remainder to his deposed nephew, Donough O'Bryen, and Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. On his lordhip's death in 1551 the earldom devolved upon his asphew Donough. From him the earldom of Thomond passed in regular succession to Henry, 8th whose decease, sine prole, the honours became by Earl Murrough's son and heir, by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, Knight of the Valley. Murrough, 6th Baron Inchiquin, a distinguished milifary commander, was advanced to the earldom of Inchiquin in October, 1654. On his death, in 1674, he was succeeded by William, 2nd earl, whom King William III. appointed Captain-General and Govemor of Jamaica. In 1855, the marquisate of Thomsond and the earldon of Inchiquin became exfinet; but the barony of Inchiquin devolved on Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart, the peer just deceased. The deceased peer was descended in direct line from Sir bonough O'Brien, of Leaghmenagh and Dromoland, county Clare, M. P. and Privy Councillor, who was arated a baronet of Ireland in November, 1686.

The Bill introduced by Sir D. Corrigan and Mr im for closing publichouses on Sunday has caused no little commotion among the classes interested. An active agitation has been commenced by the supporters and opponents of the measure. The members for the city of Dublin, especially Sir D. vintners, but the hon, baronet has shown a bold and determined front to them, and all the respectable citizens have rallied round him in a spirit of influence which the publicans can wield, it required no ordinary courage to grapple with the evil of Sunday trading, as he has done in the Bill, and it is to be hoped that, sustained as he is by the general sense of the community, irrespective of religious and political distinction, he will be successful in his als efforts to effect a great social reform. A necting in favor of the Bill was held in the Mansion-house recently, and was attended by an influential assembly representing the professional and mercantile classos. Political differences were laid aside, and all parties joined heartily in the move-Most. Alderman Purden occupied the chair. Let the recognition of claims exclusively Catholic, that to do. Observe temperance, indeed I would advise standing relates to the claims for indirect losses system of cooking.

ters were read from Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of the united sects would prove rancorous as of yore. abstinence, which with many is easier. Remember a under three heads a tirst, the loss in the transfer of the cause.

Mr. John H. O'Neill, Commissioner of Emigration for the Government of Quebec, is at present in Dublin, with the object of urging the claims of that colony on the attention of intending emigrants. While sincerely hoping that Mr. O'Neill will not succeed in inducing any of our countrymen, who can live at home, to leave our shores, yet we see no reason why those who will go should refuse him a hearing.—Dublin Irishman, 23rd ult.

Father Lavelle has addressed a letter to the young men of Ireland, warning them against joining the International. He adjures them, as they value the holy religion for which their fathers suffered, were exiled, and died, to shun the ill-omened organization as they would Satan himself. He would not at present allude to its connection with the infamous Commune. Enough for him and for them that Garibaldi is its prophet, and that Garibaldi's Litany is " death to the priests-away with God-property is robbery!"

A Relic of Ascendancy.-It is a curious and notable fact that though the main stem of the tree of Scotch members. With temporary and at which none would of its englines still continue the ground, some Home rane members at which none would of its saplings still continue to cumber the earth. meeting nad been showere favourable to the princi-attend but those who were favourable to the princi-less than Cathelian in the Cathelian in attend but those who decided to bring the question less than Catholics, justly indignant to see still remaining in Ireland public bodies and institutions still be written the famous rhyme which forbade a apable of conducting that been misgoverned for "Papist" to enter the gates of Bandon. Among the and scomanu, required the unremitting care of a bodies in which the good old system of exclusion centuries, and required the unremitting care of a bodies in which the good old system of exclusion centuries, and requirements with her wonts, instead of greatly flourishes are, we need scarcely say, the Irish Grand Juries-bodies which, though intrusted by law with functions of the greatest importance, have up to this been preserved as close boroughs for a would win from the transfer of the selfgoverned, single class and sect. For example, although the declared then the example, atthough the and declared it in away which would admit of no great county of Cork is eminently a Catholic one, and a large proportion of its gentry belong to that DIBLIN, March 30.—The attempt of the "Inter-pression of the superior of the s national to solve and utter and contemptible or at the outside three of the Catholic gentry. We regret to say that, although in recent years Cork have made a descent upon the Irish coast at two has had more than one Catholic sheriff, no one have made a decorate sherin, no one points—Dublin and Cork, where they expected to thought proper to break up a mischievous and insulting monoply until the present year. Mr. Edmund Burke, the High Sheriff for 1872 has, however, had the courage and good sense to break with the old anomies with the working classes here impossible, tradition of exclusiveness, and the list of Grand The intelligence, humanity, and strong religious Jurors for the spring assizes contains the names of the measurement against them in at least nine Catholic gentlemen. In point of terdetermined hostility. In this city the trades have ritorial possessions, intelligence, and experience the kept entirely aloof from them. The violent resis- Catholic members of the Grand Jury can compare tance which they encountered in Cork gave them most favourably with their Protestant fellow-memsome importance, but here they have been received bers. We regard this and every other occurrence of with a passive aversion which is more dishearten- the kind as most important, believing, as we do, ing. A branch was formed about six weeks ago by that Ireland can never be a happy country till the a Dane who is stated to have had military rank. last seedling of the Upas Tree is unrooted, and per-He was introduced by a man who left Ireland in fect religious and political equality established .-THE INTERNATIONAL IN IRELAND.—When his Grace

the Archbishop of Westminster speaking of Fenianism some years ago, made use of the remarkable words, "Show me an Irishman who has lost the faith and I will show you a Fenian," he was met not very warm, and already they are beginning to with a howl of indignation on the part of the brodaw off. On Senday last a meeting was held in therhood, which in the judgment of those interested in the welfare of that body, amply sufficed for the vindication of its outraged honor. On that occasion a worn-out Protestant culumny, and one, too, that the Irish People itself, the official organ of Fenianism, delighted to employ, was industriously reproduced. The Catholics of Ireland were informed by that orthodox "guide, philosopher, and friend," that ther were a body of working men who wanted to some of the worst persecutors of Ireland and Irish nationality were to be found in the ranks of the sembly consisted of 32 persons, including a reporter Catholics of England. In proof of this false and malignant assertion, the Archbishop's words were cited, and his meaning misrepresented with that perverted ingenuity which can, at will, "make the worse appear the befter reason." What his Grace evidently intended to convey was, not, as his Fenian assailants pretended, that every Irish Nationalist was necessarily an infidel, but that every so-called "Catholic" Fenian was, ipso facto, no true Catholic. The news which we chronicled last week with reference to the establishment of a branch of the International at Cork, corroborates to a certain extent, attempt was made by one of the few who remained if corroboration were needed, his Grace's view. It to the last to defend the society and denounce the may be said that, in order to sustain our position. renduct of "the enemy" in Cork, but he was taunted we are bound to show that the men who have with the shooting of the hostages in Paris, and joined the International at Cork are Fenians. We finally the landlord, having discovered that he had do not think we are. We only contend that the tone and teaching of the Irish People and its congeners were such as would scarcely fail to prepare the ground for the reception of the pernicious seed which the International has now begun to sow, and at Dromoland, his seat in the county Clare. The which, judging from the fact that as many as 300 men have been affiliated in Cork, has evidently fallen on no approlific soil. It is true, we are told, that the leading Nationalists of Cork have repudiated the principles of the International, and called on the men in question to dissociate themselves from issue, in July, 1855, he succeeded him as 13th Lord that organization. But the mere fact of the latter having been able to seeure even a temporary footing, as we hope it may prove, in one of the most important Catholic counties in Ireland, speaks volumes as to the rapid progress of those irreligious and mischievous principles which, under the specious guide of patriotism and the love of liberty, have been the source of unspeakable calamities in other countries. It shows that the thin end of the Revolutionary wedge has been got in. It should serve as a warning and an incentive to all who have the true interests of Ireland at heart, not to relax in their exertions to forward the cause of order, justice, and good government, notwithstanding the opposition of a party which is either hopelessly blind to the consequences of its own teaching, or obstinately Earl of Thomond and 1st Viscount Tadeaster, at | bent upon accomplishing its Revolutionary designs at all risks, and in spite of every well-meant condomant. The barony of Inchiquin was inherited cession. An ignorant multitude is not always competent to decide for itself. It behaves those who are entrusted with authority to take measures to protect the community at large from the machinations of a band of scheming conspirators, whose real object, however they may seek to disguise it, is a social Revolution.—London Tablet.

ILLIBERAL LIBERALISM. - When the great Liberal party sternly deprived the Church of England established by law in Ireland of political ascendancy, and nominally of itsill-gotten wealth in the sacred name of religious equality, the gratification of all thinking men was marred by an after-though that a strong section of that party, despite its professions of Liberality, was actuated by no feeling of sympathy with the nation so long degraded by that badge of conquest, an alien State Church, but by a rabid antagonism to distinct religion in any form as opposed to its own vague profession of nominal Christianity. To these partizans the broad question was the destruction of a "Church.' Their minds could not rise to sympathy with the high principles, or even Conigan, have aroused the fierce hostility of the the political motives of the great statesman who proposed the measure, and carried it, mainly by their aid. This party is made up of men who believe in next to nothing, and others who dissent cordial sympathy and approval. Considering the from broad Protestantism—which is at first sight sufficiently comprehensive to include all ideas. Although on many important points they agree to differ among themselves, any question of concession or restitution to Catholics unites them to "protest," against it. Catholicity is the one common enemy Although they helped to disestablish and partly disendow the State Church in Ireland, the question of justice to Catholie Ireland never entered into their calculations. Therefore it was evident, should ever a question of detail arise, based on the sound prin-

Dublin, and others, expressing a cordial interest in | Such a question is that of University education for tion by an affection of liberality on behalf of the pontifical blessing in solemn form. representative of the Irish Protestant University .-Catholic Opinion.

FUNERAL OF LORD INCHIQUIN.—The funeral cortege, says the correspondent of the Galway Press, was one of the grandest and most imposing scenes ever witnessed in the County Clare. The procession was the estates of Dromoland, Burrin, Corolin, Clarebody of constabulary, each of the members with crape on the arm. The hearse, drawn by six horses chief mourners, the Right Hon. Edward Lord Inchiquin, Hon, Morrough O'Brien, Colonel MacDonnell, V. L., Hon, and Rev. George Stopford Ram, A.M., Oxford sons-in-law of the late nobleman; Edward over whose portals and on whose charters might still be written the famous rhyme which forbade a nephews of deceased: S. H. O'Grady, Charles Armstrong and Robert O'Brien Studdert, Esqrs. The mourning carriages, containing the domestics of Dromoland, followed, and then came a large body of cople resident in the district, in crape searfs and hatbands, four deep, and who preceded the carrages of the gentry, most of whom were themselves present. The body was deposited in the family vanit at the Church of Killanasoola. By the will of the deceased nobleman each of his children by the second marriage settlement will be entitled to £8,000. Lady Inchiquin has by her marriage settlement £1,000 a year and the mansion in London. Lord Inchiquin, who is a widower, takes the lion's share of the real and personal estate, and has been left residuary legatee.

> An old man named Casey, who lives at Kilkenny, vithin four miles of Mitcheltown, county Cork, was murdered on Sunday, the 24th March, in his own house. He was reported to be wealthy, and hence it is believed that plunder was the object of the assassin. He lived with a granddaughter, and on Sunday, about 12 o'clock, as stated in the Daily Erpress, he was visited by his brother in-law, who sent the girl out to deliver a message. When she returned she found her grandfather dead and the visitor gone. The old man had been strangled, and a box in which he kept his money taken away.

> The Kerry Perimon.-The Kerry petition is to be withdrawn. This news will be welcomed heartily ill over Ireland, not because there ever was any fear that the triumph in Kerry could be damaged by all that the foes of the popular cause could do, but because the withdrawal shows that triumph to have been so nobly won that they dare not venture to assail it.-Nation, March, 30.

It is stated in the Dublin Mail that the 57th Regiment has been suddenly ordered from Limerick to Kinsale, and that journal adds:-"It is well known that this order was not in accordance with the original intention of the Commander-in-Chief. and that the departure of the regiment from Limerick was the result of a peremptory letter written by a dignitary of the Catholic Church in Limerick, to whom the Government were under too many obligations to give a denial."

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.-The people of Canada oppear determined to attract emigration to that country. Apart from the federal agent, Mr. J. H. O.Neill arrived here on Wednesday as the representative of the province of Quebec. This gentleman is spoken of in very high terms by the French and English press of Quebec. For reasons hard to explain the Irish emigrant has ever been tempted to try his fortune in the United States. Great numbers of hishmen have risen to eminence in that country: but we question if, in comparison to their numbers, they are a whit better on than those who made Canada their home. All over the New World Irishmen have made their mark, but those acquainted with Canada know that no section of America offers botter inducements to thrifty and industrious mer than Quebec. The Government of the province offer over 5,000,000 acres of surveyed land, partly as free grants and partly at a low figure, from one shilling to a half-a-crown per acre. Now, we are far from advising my man to leave Ireland, but would say to those who would leave it, "Do, for gracious sake, avoid the large cities and settle on the land. Take a free grant in Onebec or Ontaio. and do as other Trishmen before you have done. Persons leaving this country think that prosperity and riches await them once they step ashore on a foreign soil. There never was a greater error than this. The making of a fortune is as difficult abroad as at home; and no man abroad has risen to eminence who has not had to work hard to win the prize. We can offer no positive advice on the matter, but really see no reason why Quebec is not as fair a field for the emigrant as any the New World offers. In any case Quebec lies on the high-way to the Far West, and the emigrant would act wisely who would see Mr. C'Neill, at his office, Eden-quay, before he finally makes up his mind. They are wise who, leaving this country for the New World, obtain all possible information about it. This can easily be lone in Dublin now, as agencies for the Canadas exist in this city and throught Ireland .- Dublin Free-

## GREAT BRITAIN.

ATCHBISHOP MANNING ON ST. PARRICK'S DAY .-Archbishop Manning, in accordance with custom, preached at High Mass on St. Patrick's Day, at St. Patrick's Church, Soho. There was a very large congregation, the nationality of most of whom was proved by the shamrock in their hats when the hurch emptied after service. The Archbishop occupied a throne at the side of the high altar. He was in full pontificals, and preached from the altar steps when the Gospel of the day had been read,-Having taken for his text the words-"Be faithful anto death and I will give thee the crown of life, the Archbishop proceeded to point out their applicability to Ireland, which had never lost that faith which it received from St. Patrick. Ireland (said the preacher) has continued faithful through sorrow and suffering. This day is observed by the children of Ircland all the world over, not only at home, but in England, Scotland, America, Australia, India, and parts of Africa. No saint has his feast observed by so many grateful hearts. There is nothing I could tell you of St. Patrick you do not all know well. I shall therefore say what I think he would say if he stood hero now. Hold fast by that faith of which the shamrock you love so well is the emblem, its three leaves, springing from the one stalk, being symbolical of the Blessed Trinity. Ireland has clung to the Holy Roman Catholic Church while other Churches have sprung from Acts of Parliament Remember also to teach your children what St. Patrick taught your fathers. Do not teach them reading and writing only. Woe to that father or mother that sends a child to be educated where the name of God is not adored, and those of His Mother and of St. Patrick are not held in respect. Be most careful, too, of the home education. It is no use that Christian lessons should be taught at school if ciple of religious equality, when the narrow minded the children do not see Christian example at home.

that here in London there are keen and unfriendly the Catholics of Ireland, on which a vague whisper of intended concession on the part of Government, some time in the remote future, sends the very bad Liberals of the "tyrant majority," which disestablished the "Irish Church," trooping into the Opposition ings of charity and generosity to all around you, lobby at the heels of Dr. Ball, the valiant champion and continue to be in unison with your clergy. Be in correspondence with the Government of the of that defunct establishment; and in what was faithful unto death and you will receive the crown United States in relation thereto. That correspondpractically an attempt to weaken the Catholic posi- of life." After the sermon the Archbishop gave the

THE RUMOURED SECRET TREATY .- To the Editor of the Times.—Sir,—A good deal of gossip has appeared lately in the newspapers, and questions have been asked in Parliament, about a Secret Treaty supposed to have been concluded between the authorities of the Dominion of Canada and the British Cabinet, headed by the numerous tenantry and laborers of providing for the independence of the Dominion.-In The Times of to-day you republish from the castle, Newmarket and Six-Mile-Bridge, who nam- | Chicago Times a letter in which Sir John A. Macdonbered upward of one thousand, wearing white scarfs and states that the story is altogether without toundard of the parties. If necessary further and hat bands. Next came about one hundred and tion. He is quite right; and though I have often communications will be made to the Arbitrators. bered upward of one thousand, wearing white searfs | ald states that the story is altogether without foundainsignia of mourning, and these were followed by a I was as much in the dark about it as the rest of the world until a few days ago, when I saw an extract in The Times from an American or Canadian newsled by mutes, was followed by the carriages of the paper commenting on the supposed Treaty, and calling it "Lord Bury's Treaty."

The explanation of the story then at once occurred to me, and I now send it to you in case you should think it worth while to publish it, and so set a foolish rumour at rest.

In 1865 I published two volumes, called the Exodus of the Western Nations. The book concluded with a review of England's position with regard to her Colonies, and the probable form of the future government of British North America. The course of my then argument has no bearing on the present story. I will only say, in order to guard myself against misconception, that my hope and belief is that the connexion between England and her Colonies will long endure. But in examining both sides of this question a writer must face the possibility of his own views not prevailing; and so facing the possibility, I discussed the terms which would have to be settled if we ever did separate. Ender those circumstances I wrote as follows :-

"For the sake of convenience, the few points which present themselves for settlement are here set down in the form of a draught Treaty such as might form the basis of negotiations."

Then follow "Articles of separation to be agreed to between Great Britain and British North America." The preamble provides that-

"It shall be agreed between the Scoretary of State for the Colonies acting as plenipotentiary on behalf of Great Britain on the one part, and A B on the part of the Confederated Provinces of British North America, hereinafter called the new nation, on the other part, &c."

This I believe to be the so-called Secret Treaty, which some quidume has disinterred and divorced from its context.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. March 28,

The Aberdeen peerage case, which partakes of the character of a genuine remance, has been sent from the Scotch law courts up to the English House of Lords. The story of the circumstances under which the rightful possessor to the title left home and entered upon a life of adventure, is exceedingly inter-The evidence adduced before the Scotch esting. judges showed that the peer whose decease is in question actually took his seat in the House of Lords in 1864, being then twenty-two years of age: but within two years of that time he left England and never returned. He sailed for the United States, and two months after his arrival, discarding his title and family name, he called himself George II. Osborne, and under that name engaged himself as a sailor on board a sea-going vessel, which life he actually followed for nearly four years. In the early part of January, 1870, being at that time first mate of a Boston vessel, on a voyage to Australia, he was washed overboard in a storm and lost at sea. The claimant to the estates and titles will have to identify George II, Osborne with George, sixth Earl of Aberdeen : in the next, to establish the death of the person so identified; and, finally, to prove that no awful issue was left surviving him. The young Earl appears to have indulged himself in no licence except that of working for his bread and associating with those who did the same.— He had a strong predilection for the sea, and entertained an ardent desire to associate with the labouring class on terms of equality that he might understand their habits and opinions. There is one silver thread, however, in the web of this strange life—although the Earl thus separated himself from his country and friends he never ceased to correspond with his mother. The story considering the character of the person concerned, is in the opinion of the London Times without a precedent. Men of position and wealth have before now exchanged the routine of society for a life of adventure, but only under conditions which are not to be found in the present instance. The Earl had no infirmity or peculiarity operating socially to his disadvantage he was under no influence of disappointment, nor had he any of the fastes for which gratification might be sought in the wildness of an unrestrained life. On the contrary, he was a man of strong character, good intellect, great conscientionsness, and singular purity of life-all which characteristics were ascribed to George Osborne also by his shipmates and friends.

THE REV. J. NEGENT'S CATHOLIC EMIGRATION SCHEME. -The Pall Mall Gazette of the 26th ult, has the following kindly remarks on Fr. Nugent's wellknown scheme for the emigration of Catholic boys: -" The Roman Catholic clergy of Liverpool are taking steps for the establishment of an institution for the reception of Catholic boys sent by the magis trates to industrial schools on account of the criminal or immoral lives of their mothers. At a soire in celebration of S. Patrick's Day the Rev. Mr. Nugent stated that at present in all Liverpool there is no Catholic institution which has room for a single such boy, but on the 1st of May he hoped to see the foundation laid of a new school. Mr. Nugent has a scheme more far-reaching, however, than the rection of an institution where boys shall receive a sound practical education and be taught a trade. He has visited America, and proposes to send the boys thither on leaving the institution. Some people, it seems, object to his sending intelligent trained boys out of the country, and suggest that he would do much better if he settled them in the manufacturing districts. Mr. Nugent replies that experience has taught, him, that there is a restlessness in the disposition of Liverpool-born boys which prevents them from settling in the manufac turing districts; and, besides, he observes, manufactures in this country are so subject to fluctuations that where there is prosperity to-day to-morrow there may be distress. He thinks, therefore, that in helping the boys to escape from the over-crowded garrets and pestilential atmosphere of Liverpool, he is not only acting most wisely for themselves, but is also benefiting the labouring population too hot, and I dropped the thing with a crash on my generally by diminishing the competition for wages."

London, April 16 .- The following note accompanied the counter case delivered to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, vesterday, in behalf of Great Britain. "The undersigned is instructed by Government to say that while presenting their counter case under the special reservation hereaftermentioned, they find it incumbent on them to inform the Arbitrators that a misunderstanding has unfortunately arisen between Great Britain and the United States, touching the nature and extent of the claims bigotry of Protestantism could be played off against Be sincere in practising what you tell your children refered to in the Washington Treaty. This misunder-

American shipping to the British flag; second, loss be within the scope and intention of the Arbitration . Her Majesty's Government have been and still are ence has not been brought to a final issue. Her Majesty's Government desire that the Arbitration shall proceed with reference to the claims for direct loss. They have thought it proper meantime to present a counter case, which is strictly confined to the direct claims, in the hope that the unfortunate misunderstanding may be removed. Her Majesty's counter case is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by Her Maj say's Government in the correspondence whereto rebrence has been made, and under the express reservation of all permanent rights in the event of the difference continuing to

(Signed) Texterden. A special from Geneva to the Dally News says ;-It is found that the protest against the jurisdiction of the Arbitrators at Geneva over American claims for indirect damages, which we only anies the British counter case may prevent the settlement of the dispute between England and America.

Archdeacon Denison blankly refuses to admit a Government inspector within his schools. He will be happy to provide him with Juncheon and allow him to sinspect the schools from ourside," but he neither has nor will have a "conscience of chause,"-He has mething to do with the Elementary School Act except to denounce it as irreligious." If called upon to pay a school rate, he may a he will refuse, and the amount will have to be levied on his preperty under a distress warrant

A clergyman, the Rev. (b., Carden, was charged before the Lambeth man istrate recently with optaining money by false pritings for charitable objects. The case was adjourn a, and the detendant, not being able to procure bail, remained in custody.

## UNPTED STATES.

A New Divoger Laws -- The admir is of 6 marriage made casy," are at it again in the Lagislature. A bill to facilitate divorce has been introduced the present session as a matter of county. Here is a section of it; "Such conclust on the part of the husband toward the wife as shall, without just cause deprive her of the society of her a latives or friends, or of attendance thou public worklip, or shall designedly render has life untemper, or uncomfortable." And any of the some considered a just cause for separation. New York has spurned all efforts to loosen the marriage contract, and projects like the above excite the disgust of a buy majority of our citizens. The Empire State do a not intend to follow in the train of vermont, and other "fast" States, by copying their locse cost con the marriage relation. It is said, with what down of authority we cannot say, that one in four of every marriage which takes place in Verment are divorced by the accommodating laws on her statute books. This is what some of our advanced law-narkers would bring us to,-A. F. Sandy-Hill Resaid.

The condition of the United States naval defences is thus dispangingly summed up by the Washington Republican :- "We have no facility for building, while England can turn out iron-clads by the score, complete in ninety days from giving the order. We have in evidence, no modern iron-clads, while England has lifty-four, of which each would be a match for our entire may." After further commenting on the absence of any facilities for the construction of madern artiflery the Republicar, not unnaturally, comes to the conclusion-e-powerless on the ocean, our ports under the gains of hostile ironclad flects we shall cut a pretty figure at the first breath of war. The Boston Investigator is the most prominent as

well as the most respectable exponent of finidelity

in this country. The Incomputar, in setting forth

the object of its existence and aim, says: - " We shall endeavor the best we can, without fear or favor, to promote Free Thought, Face Speech, and a Free Press to the end that mankind may attain Universal Mes-TAL LIBERTY. This, when enlightened by Reason and Intelligence, will eventually as we be the world of superstition priesteraft, and theology and introduce the System of Natrue which has reference only to Humanity, Knowledge, Science, and to any and everything that can be known and domonstrated. · . · We deal with facts, not fiction-with earth, nor heavon; and wish to substitute for the vagaries of theology and faith, the substantial realities of reason and knowledge, and of every demonstrated or conecivable improvement which appertains to time and sense." Having allowed the Investigator to establish its right and authority to speak as the exponent of Infidelity, let us hear what it has to say of the school system and its own relation to that institution. In enumerating the reasons why that paper should be sustained, the Incestigator says :-" Lastly, the Inviligator is needed to help defeat the scheming priests who are endeavoring to destroy the Constitution and the Common Schools of the country. The first plot is Protestant-the other Catholic in main, though Protestants have had a hand in that also, for the object of both parties is to make both the Constitution and the Schools sectarian, which would prove their destruction. These wieked designs must be stopped, and the duty of doing this devolves upon the Infidel or Liberals, else it will not be done. Liberals founded this American Republic,

and they must preserve it, for it will inevitably prove a failure if sectarianism ever gains the upper hand in its government and common schools."-Catholic

CONFESSION OF A MEDIDIANO HUSBAND. -- It was about the buckwheat cakes. I told Maria Ann any fool could beat her making those cakes, and she said I had better try it. So I did. I emptied the batter all out of the pitcher one evening, and set the cakes myself. I got the flour, and the salt and the water, and warned by the past, put in a liberal quantity of eggs and shortening. I shortened with tallow from roast beef, because I could not find any lard. The batter did not look right. I lighted my pipe and pondered-yeast, yeast, to be sure. I had forgotten the yeast. I went and woke the baker and got six cents' worth of yeast. I set the pitcher behind the sitting-room stove, and went to bed. In the morning I got up early and prepared to enjoy my triumph; but I didn't. That yeast was strong enough to raise the dead; the batter was running all over the carpet. I scraped it up and put it into another dish. I got a fire in the kitchen and put on the griddle.

The first lot of cakes stuck to the griddle. The second dittoed, only more. Maria came down and asked what was burning. She advised me to grease the griddle. I did it. One end of the griddle got tenderest corn, while trying to turn it around. Finally the cakes were ready for breakfast, and Maria got the other things ready. We sat down, My cakes did not have exactly the right flavor. I took one mouthful and it satisfied me. I lost my appetite at once. Maria would not let me put one en her plate. I think these cakes may be reckoned a dead The cat would not eat them. The dog ran off and stayed three days after one was offered to him. The hens wouldn't go within ten feet of them. I threw them into the back yard, and there has not been a pig on the premises since. I eat what is put before me now, and do not allude to my mother's.