scendant of the noble and chivalrous Red Hugh. Next to Sir Richard O'Dennell and his son George, the present worthy occupant of Newport House, this munificent, patriotic Irishwoman is the heal of the O'Donnell family; and should Sie Richard or or the orge fail to leave issue, she so succeeds them. The marchioness of Queensbury returned to the aucient faith of her fathers, as we believe did also the sister of Sir Richard O'Donnell, about the same time, say some thirty years age. The latter lady became a say some thirty your ago. Indicate 120y became a religieuse, and was Superioress at the time of her death, which occurred within the last few years in the city of Galway.. The Marchioness of Queensbury the city a noble descendant of the great chieftains of the ancient Irish race: like them, bold, fearless, generous, and affectionate in all things concerning race and fatherland. Her name, like theirs, is treasured this moment in the throbing bosoms of every Irish family at home and abroad, because of the noble and natural aid which she has ever given to maintain the Irish name and nation.

An Athy correspondent, under date 231 ult., says :- A terrific storm, a veritable tempest, unpar allelied in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, broke over this neighborhood last night, literally shaking the houses with its tremendous force. Trees in the country which had withstood the 'battle of the elements' in 'days of yore' have been torn up from their roots, like mere saplings, and telled by the terri so violence of the unwelcome visitant. Happily, although the storm accompanied with heavy rain, raged with unabared vio ence into the dawn of day, no serious damage occurred to properly in the locality beyond the lifting of some slates from the houses.

A tenant-right demonstration was held on Taesday in Listowel, Kerry. Nearly 20 000 persons were pregent. The O'D noghes, in proposing the first re solution, said they wanted the land laws utterly coanged, and that nothing short of fixity of tenure on a valuation of repts would satisfy the country Resolutions were passed demanding recognition of tenant-right of occupancy at equitable rents, with compensation in case of eviction. The conduct of landlords who have served notices to quit was also vehemently denounced.

IBIBH LAND-HOLDINGS. - The Registrar-General in England has published some statistics on the subject of Irish land-holding which tend to controvert a commonly received opinion. It has been stated that one of the great evils of Irish farming is the constant subdivision which the land undergoes, but the Registrar General's report shows that in 1868 the separate holdings amounted to 594,441, or 2 787 less than in the former year. And in all the four divisions of Ireland the number of small holdings, i.e. under five acres and over one acre, have decreased io a ratio varylog from 80 to 82 per cent., since 1941

A REPUDIATION FROM THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE or Instant - The following curious resolution has been agreed to: 'That this grand lodge, baving inquired into and learned that the persons who style themselves the officers of the Independent Orange Association are as follow. W H Walker, president, a working saddler; James M Farlane, treasurer, a small country dealer in eggs; Thomas Brown secretary, a copying clerk, who has been expelled from the Orange Institution, all residing in the town of Ballymoney, county Antrim - we feel it necessary to apprise the members of our institution generally of these facts, that both they and the public may know who it is that form the association whose address sent from Bristol has received a cordial reply efrom Her Majesty's Prime Minister.'

The young man Shaw, who was arrested for shonting at a man named Reid, in the parish of Raloo, near Carrickfergus, some time since, on the charge of the wounded man him:elf, and another men named Ternahan, the son of a farmer in the same district, since arrested on easpicion, were brought before the magistrates at Carrickfergus, on Mosday, Dec 27th, when the informations were completed and the men were returned for trial at the next Antrim Sessions.

On Tuesday, Dec 28th, two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, stationed at Larne, lodged in the County Juil a girl named Martha Patterson on the charge of attempting to poison her master, a blacksmith named Agnew, who resides at Larne.— She has been committed for trial at the Ballymens Quarter Sessions, by Captain Darcus, J. P. Tte allegation is that she put two doses of crotton oil in afford to despise. A single declaration of the resolve hia tes.

The Lords of the Admiralty have determined on stationing five men-of-war brigs in various seaports round the coast. The ports to be selected are believed to be Waterford, Belfast, Cork, Galway, and Kinggtown.

A Professorship of the Celtic language is to be founded in Dublin University as a memorial to the late James Henthorn Todd, D D , Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Hebrew in It is proposed to call this founds the University. It is proposed to call this founda-tion—which is to be connected with the Royal Irish Academy, of which body Dr. Todd was formerly president - The Todd Professorship,' and while it will perpetuate his name, it will greatly further the publication and translation of the numberless Irish, Welsh and Scotch manuscripts which are included in public and private libraries.

Feman Ontress.—I saw one group in process of formation. A man stood motionless in the centre of the pathway, near Arran Quay Chapel. He beat the parement with his iron-shod heel, as if to warm his feet. Almost immediately we heard at a distance similar triple beatings of the feet, and in an incredibly short time a group of at least thirty formed in a circle, with their faces turned towards an individual in the centre-to break up in twos or threes almost as soon as formed. I counted thirty-one of these groups from the railway terminus to Sackville-street. But hear there was a continuous stream of men and boys passing rapidly over Carlisle Bridge. For the most part they were the gamins of the city - horse-holders, sweepers of shop doors, ragged nondescripts. pickpockets. Pale-faced slouobing men, smelling strongly of whisky and tobacco, appeared among the Now and then on American Celt would be seen to hall a oab, into which three and sometimes five persons would enter. The faces were all turned one way and the town seemed to be disgorging all its rabble. I could compare the stampede to nothing but the rush of people to witness a fire. Not a word was spoken, and though very large numbers poured out of Dublin together, there was not the slightest disturbance or confusion. I followed the moving stream up Westmoreland-street, past the college, in whose vast front not a light was to be seen, through Grafton-stret, up Stephen's Green, and Harcourtstreet. There I left them, and barried home. Dickens's 'All the Year Round.

THE PRY SYSTEM - A WARNING. - We have been told that no less than four or five well fashioned fellows have been 'doing' the Fenian centre in the mountain districts of Ballycroy, Achill, &c. None of these worthies have been arrested (?). It is the duty of every honest-hearted man to warn the simple people of these mountain districts against a pack of organised spies who speculate on their liberties and their lives to earn the wages of the detective or the informer. We have heard simultaneously with the Presence of the spies that two houses were recently entered and ammunition taken therefrom; also that private information reached the Government that at the spot where the unfortunate James Hunter met his death fifty men dressed in 'red' were seen drilling lately! It is right to say that the local magistrates are not accountable for the present police arrangements, but they are bound equally with the preservation of the peace, of life, and of property, to protect the people, by their advice, from the snares eof professional informers, and to secure them from unaccessary police establishments, as far at least as speedily destroyed, and after a fierce assault in which the slightest apprehension that such a calamity is mischievous change in the law of nations it is hard consideration and that there would be no bloodshed.

the justice of the case admits. We cannot comprebings on three townlands will pay for the extra prople were allowed to return to Scotland. The and with great responsibilities mean all that they police and the iron house set up on that property. The cost of this establishment will be £500 s-year- | cretion, and every living creature in the place, exa sum equal, if not in excess of the entire rental. If these people are asked to pay this cum they must served for ransom, was immediately put to the four of them in the most formal manner under hand abandon their homes and leave the country. The sword. Two hundred were killed in the Cartle. It and seal, have at the last moment signified their solmore of outrage that Ireland can be bespattered with just now the better will the enemies of the tenant be pleased. They are sparing neither expense nor labor in their plottings and their plans to defeat the long-promised measure of justice. Let the people keep this in mind. In the districts which we have named a large sum was offered by the landlords for the discovery of the assassins of James Hunter; and this item, in addition to their ordinary prospectus, brings these mountain districts on a bit in the market-note of the spy and the informer. - Mayo Ex aminer.

WAYLAY: NG. - About 9 o'clock last night. Dec 28, as two young men, named Lappin and Doberty (Catholics), who live between here and Moy were on their way home, they were either met or overtaken, a short distance from this town by six or seven young men, belonging it is said, to the Orange Society, who naked them to curse the Pope; and on their declining to comply with this request, they were set upon, and one of them, Doberty, was beaten severely. When the attack commenced Lappin ran for the police, which eccounts for his having escaped. The beaten man was brought back to town, and had his wounds dressed by Dr. Mooney. There was a murmur through town to day that he was dead, but from irquiries which have been made such is not the fact. Several arrests have been made in connection with the affair. and a few others who are said to have taken part in this outrage are ' wanted.'

The Government have been compelled to remove Mr. Madden, of Hilton Park, Clones, from the Commission of the Peace. He had been appointed High Sheriff of Leitrim but refused to serve, alleging that the present Administration had conducted the effaire of his unhappy country in 'such a way that in less than a year we have been reduced from a state of comparative prosperity to a condition when law, or der, and security, for either lite or property, may be said to have practically ceased to exist, and the very fabric of society itself seems threatened with dissolution; when no man can tell whether be will be allowed to reap the fruits of his own industry, or enjoy the property which his own money has purchased on the security of titles granted under the guarantee of the State? He also declares that Protestant land. lords are held up by Government to hatred as op pressors of the poor and exterminators of the people The Chief Secretary replies to this letter by another, and very barsh one, telling Mr. Madden that his language is a 'studied insult' to the Queen's Government, and depriving him of his Deputy-Lieutenancy, while the Lord Chancellor removes him from the Commission of the Perce.

'FLYING COLUMNS'-DUBLIN, Dec. 28.-It is possible the Government is in possession of knowledge that necessitates the introduction of military force into Ireland, but the universal impression amongst the people is, that no real cause for anxiety exists. There is a good deal of excitement in the public mind, arising from a variety of sources. The great mass of the people have their eyes eagerly directed towards the coming Land Bill, which occupies their attention to the exclusion of almost every other object. A deep and anxious interest is felt in the contiqued incarceration of the political prisoners. On all sides there is a mixture of hope and uncertain'y, which deeps up a ferment. But that any notion pre vails to act another Fenian 'rising,' no sane man in Ireland can credit or does credit. The Irish are too intelligent to knock their beads against the 'flying' columns' of Lord Strathusien. If Mr Gladstone fancies that it is necessary, in sending a message of peace, to flourish at the same time the symbol of English power in our faces here, he will, it is to be feared, find he is mis aken. The Irish are no longer to be fortured or terrified into tranquility or loyalte. They want simple justice - no more and no less - and that justice they will extort by the exercise of the powers placed within their reach by the Constitution. They now feel that the attention of the civilized world is fixed upon the discontented condition of Ireland, and they rely upon the omnipotence of publie opinion, which even the English nation cannot of the Oabinet on the principles of Land Bill, would have a more potent effect in tran quitizing this country than a thousand thying col-

THE DUBLIN FREEMEN COMMISSION.-The Orange ournals pretended to ridicule the issuing of this Commission, but as the examination of witnesses progresses in the hands of the Commissioners, ug's facis are being disclosed. Mr. William John Compbell lets in a large flood of light upon the mode in which Freemen' were manufactured, and how voters were personated. Some voted as often as nine times by this process. Pending the enquiry, comment is precluded, but the public entertain many strong notions of what the result will be when the report of the Commissioners is laid before Parliament. But, no matter whether the Freemen sland or fall, there is an end of Yory and Orange rule in the city The Established Church was the stronghold of monopoly and ascendancy, and with its disappearance has departed the secret of the strangth of Orangeism. With or without aid from the Freemen, it is now admitted that Sir Dominick Corrigan will be returned at the next election for the city of Dublin. In every variety of form, the benefits of the disestablishment of the ascendancy Church are making themselves felt all over the face of the country.

FROUDES HISTORY OF THE REPORMATION. - MASSACRE OF RATHLIN. - On the coast of Antrim, hot far from the Giants Causeway, lies the singular Island of Rathlin. It is formed of basaltic rock, encircled with precipices, and is accessible only at a single spot It contains an area of about 4 000 scres, of which s thousand are sheltered and canable of cultivation, the rest being heather and rock. The approach is at all times dangerous; the tide sets flercely through the straits which divides the island from the mainland, and when the wind is from the west, the Atlantic swell renders it impossible to land. The situation and the difficulty of access had thus long marked Rathlin as a place of refuge for Scotch or frish fugitives, and besides its natural strength it was respected as a sanctuary, having been the abods at one time of Saint Columba. A mass of broken masonry, on a cliff overbanging the sea, is a remnent of the castle in which Robert Bruce watched the lear of the legendary spider. To this island, when Essex entered antrim, Macconnell, and other Scots and Irish, had sent their wives and children, aged and sick, for safety. On his way through Carrickfergue, when returning to Dublin the Earl ascertained that they had not yet been brought back to their homes. The officer in command of the English garrison (it is painful to mention the name either of him or of any man concerned in what ensued) was John Norris, Lord Norris's second son, so famous afterwards in the Low Countries, grandson of Sir Henry Norris, executed for adultery with Anne Boleyn. Three small frigates were in the harbour The summer had been dry, hot, and windless The sea was smooth, there was a light and favorable air from the east, and Essex directed Norris to take a company of soldiers with him, cross over, and kill whatever he could find The run up the Antrim coast was rapidly and quietly accomplished Before an alarm could be given, the English had landed. close to the ruins of the church which bears Saint Columba's name. Bruce's Castle was then standing and was occupied by a score or two of Scots, who were in charge of the women. But Norris had

several of the garrison were killed, the chief, who really impending over us at present. But if men to conceive, or one which, if applied to them elver, conditions were rejected; the Scots yielded at discept the chief and his femily, who were probably rewas then discovered that several hundred more, chiefly mothers and their little ones, were hidden in the caves about the shore. There was no semorse, not even the faintest shaddow of perception that the occasion called for it. They were hunted out as if they had been seals or otters, and all destroyed. Sarleyboy and the other chiefs, Essex coolly wrote, had sent their wives and children into the island, 'which be all taken and executed to the number of six hundred ' 'Surleyboy himself,' he continued, 'stood upon the mainland of the Glynnes and saw the taking of the island, and was likely to have run mad for sorrow, teating, and tormenting himself, and saying that he there lost all that ever he had.' The impression left upon the mind by this horrible story is increased by the composure with which even the news of it was Yellow haired Charley' might tear himself for ' bis pretty little ones and their dam,' but in freland itself the massacre was not specially distinguished in the general system of atrocity. Essex described it himself as one of the exploits with which he was most satisfied, and Elizabeth, in answer to his letters, bade him tell John Norris, the executioner of his well-designed enterprize, that she would not be ucmindful of his services.' But though passed over and unheeded at the time, and lying buried for three bundled years, the bloody stain comes back to light again, not in myth and legend, but in the original account of the nobleman by whose command the deed was done; and when the history of England's dealings with Ireland settles at last into its Sail; shape, that hunt smong the Caves at Rathlin was not be forgotten. We -re surprised at the inveteracy of Celtichate, but it is not forgotten how long it has been in growing, and how much there has been in the history of the past to strengthen it. This one chapter is sufficient to account for a good deal of the feeling that rankles in the hearts of Irishmen, and even of those who have no sympathy with Fenianism. What wonder if we have to reap the whirlwind when for centuries we have been sowing such seeds as those abica were scattered by the policy then pursued.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION. - The Rev Martin Rule, late Curate of St. Paul's Brighton, made his public profession of the Catholic Faith at St. John's Church, Islington, on Ohristmas Eve, and was afterwards received into the Church by the Very Rev. Canon Oakeley.

PERSECUTION OF A PRIEST IN SCOTLAND. - It may be -membered that some three months ago, the papers contained a curious and improbable story of a priest at Fort Augustus, intruding bimself into the house of a dying man; and then and there, forcibly and against the will of the man and his wife, administering extreme unction to the former. The truth of course was that the dring person. Captain Ross, was Cutholic, but his wife was a Protestant, and was determined that he should not see a priest. The Rev. J. McDonald, the priest in question, persisted in secing the poor man, and took two men with him to defend him from the assaults of Mrs. Ross and her friends However, on Monday last at Inverness the Rev. J McDonald was charged with having assaulted divers persons on the occasion, and the two men were charged with assisting him. We regret to say that the jury found the defendants gnilty, and the Sheriff fixed Mr. McDonald £10, and the men £2 acb. - Tablet.

The Weekly Register of Saturday States, that :-It is said, on good authority, that in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Hertford, and Essex there are 100,000 Irishmen and women who contribute one shilling a week towards the funds of the Fenians, m king a total of £5,000 raised every seven days for the purpose of this society-

A correspondent of the London Times gives us the fullowing receipt for the production of 120 penny dinners of Irish stew, a very favorite dish with the London poor, and, indeed a very apetising one wherever its value is known:

Three 61b tips of Australian mutton...... Six pecks of potatoes..... 0 6 0 Six packets of pea flour.... 0 1 0 Three penny worth of flour. 0 0 3 Three pounds of rice..... 0 1 0 Carrots, turnips, and celery tops.....

0 0 3

Pepper and salt .....

£1 0 0 The 'Racord' thus describes a scene which took otion at S'. Alban's Church Holborn, London, on Ohristmas morning. The service was marked by an elaborate display of flowers and candles on the altar, and pictures were bung in various parts of the chancel. Only six lights were burning on the table, and these were extinguished just before the commencement of the Communion Service. The seven lamps hanging from the ceiling of the chancel were. however, kept burning during the whole of the service After the coorecretion of the element the officiating clergyman raised them until they were on a level with his forehead and then lowered them egain. The three clergymen who took part in this service wore richly-embroidered robes with full-length crosses down their backs. Father Walker preached a sermon from the words, 'Glory to God in the ighest, and on earth peace, goodwill towards men During the prayers an evangelical dergyman (whose name we withhold) on a vieit to London, entered the church and stond near the door watching and istening to the service. He was seen by a verger, who went up to him and saked to be allowed to show him to a seat. The rev gentleman declined time, as he was on his way to the Temple Church to hear Dr. Vaughan He was then allowed to stand there for a few minutes; but, as soon as the Communion Service commenced, a churchwarden and two vergers went up to him and ordered him to take a seat; and on his again declining to do so, they at once laid hold of birs, and forcibly bustled him out of the church. This summary proceeding of course attracted the attention of the whole congregation. A gentleman, a member of the church, followed the clergyman out, and assured him that although he [the clergyman] was a Protestant, and he, the speaker, a Catholic he should take the first opporinnity of expessing his regret to the church au

thorities at what he had that morning witnessed. PROTECTIONIST INCONSISTENCY. - Lord John Manners told some workingmen of Leicester, on Monday, that they ought to go for taxes on imports, for two bouses in Leices er were selling German hoslery, which with £70,000 000 of taxes was ruinous. He did not, however propose to lay an import duty on bread, knowing well he could not on that point take in even Conservative working-men, and his plan therefore, comes to this. The import of everything Englishmen can make is to be taxed except bread. That is to say, the entire weight of the rise in prices which he expects to secure is to be thrown upon the landlords, farmers, and agricultural laborers, who alone will be unprotected Considering how absolutely the Tory party out of Laucashire depends is entitled to the highest credit for his contempt of party obligation.

The Guardian, is an article on the Temple Pro-

have said, words have been spoken and acts done which seem to involve very grave consequences. When eight Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, and seal, have at the lest moment signified their solemn protest against a consecration which has every outward and legal character of regularity, and when we are told, in what is, we suppose, to be taken as a communique on the best authority, that 'the gravest double rest, in the opinion of many heat able to judge, as to the canonicity of Dr. Temple's consecration, and the validity of the Orders which he may confer' that ' no lapse of time can make him a rightful Bishop,' and that 'nething but a public and solemp retractation of the essay will enable orthodox Bishops to hold communion with him,'-it is impossible to deny that the foundations have been laid for as dangerous an internal division as ever threatened the unity of the English Church ei ce the Reforms tion. . . . . When excommunication or refusil of communion shows itself not obscurely in the back ground, and the quistion is opened about the validity of the Orders which the Bishop of Exeter will probably have to confer in the course of the next fortnight it becomes of high importance that we should all know where we are, on what ground we are standing what we seriously and in errnest intend by our words and whether we have looked forward to what they commit us to

A certain satisfaction ought undoubtedly to be

derived from the official account of the American Navy in our last impression It is a novelty to find England exhibited to the world as a model of enterprise and success in the matter of Naval Administracomplimented either at home or abroad, but here we have the American Secretary repeating, and even magnifying, the recent claims of our First Lord. Mr. Obilders was at the pains of explaining last Spring that we really had got a better Fleet than either France or America. Mr. Robeson schoes his words with a will, and declares that one of our new ironclads would drive any American Squadron from its station in a single day. What we used to think of what we used to confess with annoyance and vexation they now confess of themselves. Last March, when the new Administration succeeded to office, the whole Navy of the Union comprised, we are told, but 203 vessels, and of these only one-fourth could be considered fit for duty. In commission on foreign stations there were 43 vessels, but even of these no more than 18 were 'in condition for real service.' Meanwhile, old wooden ships and ironclad Monitors were lying up in ordinary and going to decay. Bulle, turrete, and machinery, the most costly and powerful, exposed without care to the action of the elements, were fast losing their value; and of the whole Fleet of Monitors relied upon by the country for defence, not one could have been ready in time to resist a sudden attack. We seem to be reading the stories of our own barbours and dockyards in these words. Never, indeed, in any one of our paules was a more disheartening view taken of our maritime position than is here put forth efficially by the Secretary of the American Navy. He does not exactly tell his countrymen they are not safe for a day against invasion, because invasion is not a thing the Americans have to fear; but he wards them in plain words that ' the first sign of a foreign war would send their Navy burrying ignominiously to their own shores. If the reader should happen to recollect Mr. Cobden's famous argument against voting scamen for manning wooden ships, he will be amused at the liberal repetition of the complaint on the other side of the ocean :- 'In the event of a war our ships would be uselessly sacrificed or obliged to find safety in neutral ports; or; abandoning the sea and leaving our commerce to its fate, to seek on our shores the protection of our Monitors and forta '-London Times.

It is doubtful whether the ministerial silence of the recess has been altogether beneficial. As regards the land bill, no doubt it is better that the debate should be left to that wonderful informal Parliament which in modern society discusses everything without being responsible for anything, and tries every thing beforehand without the risk that anarchy may come out of the crucible. Opinion is ripened in that way, without hope being ripened too; the carth is prepared for the seed, without risk of its being filled with the wrong crop. Yet there is one great risk, too, in this silence. It leaves the thinkers a little too much to themselves. The murmur of the mul titude behind is sometimes good for the leaders who else are too often tempted to think that they are the army; that if they are unanimous all is won, that if their plan is clear, enthusiasm, hopefulness, confidence, all that make armies strong do not matter so much. The bill may possibly be better adapted for dialectic defence than for the satisfaction of a nation now feverish with hope deferred. Upon minor questions the silence, whether voluntary or preconcerted, does not work well at all. What do the Commons think about the opposition of the Lords to the Test Bill, about the French treaty, about the trade unions, about our differences with the terrible Republic across the Atlantic? Light from below on these subjects might have sided thought and stimulated action, and we are by no means clear that the silence of the recess has upon them been a gain. The movement of opinion has been rather too slightly marked, and it is by the movement of opinion, after all, that English Osbinets are impelled. - Spectator.

In the 'Advertiser's' report of the Obristman Day doings at St. Paul's, Lorrimore Square, we read that the whole of the service was extreme; but the greateat Ritualistic stride was made at the words of consecration, when a bell was rang on the altar three times, the bell in the tower going likewise at the same time, informing the people outside that the act of 'consecration' had taken place. The preacher was the vicar, the Rev. John Going, who appears to have introduced an allusion to the great council which was now deliberating, and to have expressed saying he did not intend to stay more than a short bis longing for the union of Christendom! He concluded with an appeal for the poor. 'They could never see a poor child in the streets, or a poor woman in rage and tatters, but they must remember the child had the Lord for his elder brother, and the poor woman in rage bad the pure Virgin for her

THE 'ALABAMA' QUESTION REVIVED. - A SOMEWhat dangerous delusion seems to prevail in certain quarters in this country. It is, that we might confidently rely on the strength of our case, and consect to submit to arbitration whatever claims America may prefer. But to think this is to overlook the fact that by the act of reference we should admit the principle of liability, should allow that a State may ight ully be called to account for and to justify a policy of neutrality. A more disastrous and embarassing doctrine could hardly be laid down. would involve every neutral State in peril and liability on account of its course in every future case of civil war. For if the one party may call us to account for a proclemation of neutrality, it is clear a foritori that the other, if successful, might call us to account for not being neutral. If we are to allow that the North may call on us to justify our admitting Southern ships to our barbors, and permitting our subjects to trade with Southern ports, it is evident that the South, if successful, might have sued as for excluding her ships and refusing her the benefits of commerce while imposing no such restrictions on the North. Nay, she would in that case have the upon the votes of these classes, Lord John Manners right to compel us to show cause why we did not recognise her independence after Bull Run. In a word, every future civil war every foreign State would not at its peril; liable to be called to account tests, says 'It is no use disguising it that we are by the victor for any measure which might not be imprisoned. The French and English commanders

the distance of the control of Dr Gib was in command, offered to surrender if he and his mean what they say, especially if men in high place Americans would more indignantly resent if subtration is to be resurted to, the submission must be distinct, defined, simple, and limited to alleged violations of neutrality on one side and of neutral rights on the other. - Standard.

The 'Times,' summing up the history of the year, 1869, observes that it has, both at home and abroad, been marked by the uneasiness which forbodes political change. The Irish Church Establishment has been abolished; parliamentary government has once more been conceded to France; the Suez Canal has been opened; and, after an interval of three centuries, a General Council of the Roman Catholic Courch has essembled in the Vations. The Spanish Revolution has failed to justify itself, either by the reform of ancient abuses or by the consolidation of a regular Government. The chronic embarrassments of the Italian Government afford another illustration of the difficulty of regenerating a nation. The dread of a great European war, which had since 1866, impended over the Continent, has, by lapse of time and through the pressure of domestic questions in France bappily in a great measure subsided. The risk of collisions which might have brought the Eastern question to a crisis has been more than once averted by diplomatic prudence. As there is no immediate risk of a collision with Russian policy either in Europe or in Asia the only unsettled question with which our Foreign Office has had to deal is the open controversy with the United States. There has been no disturbance of public order in England or Scotland; but the so ial conviction of Ireland during the latter park of the year has been painful and alarming. To Engliabmen primarily interested in the welfare of their own country, the passing year has afforded little sa-Although more than three years have tion. The British Admiral:y has not often been now elapsed since the great commercial and financial shock of 1866, there has been no healthy revival of trade. One cause of the continued commercial depression is to be found in the discredit which has attached to joint-stock enterprise since the discovery that liability on shares of which only a small part was called up might be practically unlimited. The ruinous litigation in the process of winding up companies also exercises a deterring effect; and a series of criminal prosecutions of directors for alleged misthe United States the United States now think of us; representation has necessarily caused men of commercial experience and reputation to decline a thankless and hez ardons office. Only two persons of political eminence have died during the year-Lamartine and Lord Darby.

> THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND. - The newly published list of Catholic priests in England and Scotland shows an increase of 37 since this time last year, the respective numbers being 1,690 at the end of 1868, and 1,725 at the present time. In the number of churches and chapels there is an increase of 25, there being 1.354 this year against 1,329 twelve months ago. The communities of men are 69, and 67 last year, being an increase of two; and the convents for women number 233 against 232 at the end of 1868, being an increase of one. The ordinations to the priesthood have been during the last twelve months 69, against 63 during the previous year. Of those ordained in 1868, 56 were secular priests, and 7 regulars; and of those raised to the same dignity in 1869, 50 are seculars, and 19 are regulars. The number of deaths amongst the clergy during the past year has been 34, against 25 during the previous twelve months. Last year the regulars only lost six priests by deaths; this year the Jesuits have lost that number in their society alone. The greatest increase in churches or chapels, as well as in priests, made during the past year has been in the diocese of Southwark, being 159, against 144, or 15 places of Catholic worship opened in one year; and also an increase of 17 in the number of priests. In most of the 13 different dioceses there have been an increase of one, two, or three priests, whereas in two or three there has been a falling off of one or two More than 20 of the 34 deaths amongst the priests have been caused by fevers caught when visiting the sick .- Weekly Register

## UNITED STATES.

A St. Louis husband applies for a divorce on the ground that his wife made him fist continually for religious purposes.

The divorce record at Chicago is becoming so bulky that papers now refuse to publish it, owing to

Neither the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher por the Roy. O. B. Frothingham has reported to the proper flicer the marriage of Mr. Albert D. Richardson and Mrs. Abby McFarland. The law provides that a report shall be made within a month after a marriage, and imposes upon the clergymen who neglects to make a report a forfeit of \$50,

An Onliging Surbiff -- An American paper defends the humanity shown by the civil authority to culprits condemned to death. It frequently happens that the judge or sheriff chooses the day most convenient to the victim. 'Will Thursday suit you?' -'No, it is the 13th. I fear it may bring me ill-luck.' 'Well, then, the following day?'-'Your 'Well, then, the following day ?'- 'Your Henor forgets that it's Friday.' 'That's so; but on Saturday I have business, and Sunday won't do, so we must put it off till Monday.'-' Very well, Monday will suit me perfectly.' Even after this the culprit, who took part in the foregoing conversation, made some difficulties. He had but one more request to make. He was a musician? Might he be allowed to spend his last hours in singing a few quartets with some friends? His request was granted, and when the Sheriff came he observed, 'Music generally accompanies a dance, this time it has preceded it.'

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 . - The Tribuene says editorialy: - The Senate still manders over the restoration of Virginia, and yesterday adopted an amendment which will send the bill back to the House, and give Gen. Butler a chance to kill it there. All this is in direct estentations defiance of the clearly expressed popular will. The great majority of quite, sober thinking men of all parties, are pervaded by the spirit of Gen. Grant's abjuration 'Let us have peace.' They want the fifteenth arrendment quickly ratified and proclaimed the fundamental law of the land; they want all the States represented in Congress and all their people fully clothed with civil and political rights; they want to have done with reciprocal spites and recriminations; they want to stop wrangling about dead issues, and take hold all together and rebuild the shattered fabric of our national solvency and prosperity.

Fifty thousand women in New York city are attempting to keep off starvation with the needle. The wages they earn do not average half a dollar a day, while many, by 12 or 14 hours' work, do not make more than 12 cents

Christmas must have been a lively day in Cincinnati. Here are some of the head lines to the Inquirer : - The Orimes of Ohristmas: ' The bully's blade the sceptre of the street; 'Ruffianism rampant;' 'A knife buried to the hilt is a drunken man's skull : ' 4 young man stabs his best friend; ' A Ohristmes revolter shoots a negro; ' A rough breaks a man's leg with a kick;" A chairmaker cuts his throat."

New York, Jap 17 - Port au Prince advices of Dec. 25th, state that the revolutionists demanded the surrender of refugees; who have taken shelter in the American Consulate, but compelled to take back track and apologizes by British and French men of War.

Salnave has been captured on a schooner while endeavoring to escape to Cuba, by a revolutionist war steamer. He was taken to Port au Prince and within a few steps of a serious chasm. We have not agreeable to his feelings or his interests. A more were assured that all prisoners would be treated with

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