## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 2, 1874.

its maximum in 1845. The total average annual reduction in each seven years since is shown in the following table:-

Estimated Decrease Average decrease population of in each in the population per annum. Ireland. seven years. 8,595,000 1845 2,258,000 353,000 6,337,000 1852 68,000 475,000 5,862,000 1859 339,000 48,000 5,523,000 1866 186,000 27,000 1873 5,337,000

"It is impossible," the writer says, "to consider this table without seeing that all ground of alarm at a too rapid reduction of the population may be dispensed with. The great reduction took place in the first seven years. The reduction has now come to so low as figure that with the checked tendency to emigration, notwithstanding the large remittances it would, at the present rate of decrease, take twelve years to reduce the population to 5,000,000." Following up these investigations, Dr. Hancock says that another common impression of the result of emigration is that the emigration has been confined to the members of the Roman Catholic Church, and that the proportions of race and religion in Ireland are seriously changed. The proportion of Roman Catholies in Ireland was, in 1834, 80-9 per cent., in 1861, 77-7 per cent., and in 1871,76-6 per cent. Dr. Hancock considers the result of all these changes to be that " we have to deal with a population of which 76-6 per cent, are of native Irish race, instead of with one of which 80-9 per cent, were of that race in 1834. The 76-6 per cent, however, are in a much more stable position; they are taking more advantage of the National schools than the Protestants. The wholly ignorant are confined to the very poor and neglected." And the final conclusion which he deduces is that there need be no longer any fear of over-population in Ireland. The labouring class may be cared for and fostered with perfect safety, and no checks, such as were formerly conceived to be necessary, are now required,-Dublin Evening Mail.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Dubiin Orangemen, having assembled in the Rotunda to curse Home Rule, appear to have played pretty effectively the part of Balaam's ass. They admit that they are a miscrable minority dependent on foreign support for the maintenance of their hateful principles. "They must rely," according to Brother Rey, James Jones, "on their brethren in England." They lean upon foreign bayonets, and in return for the alien support they promise to betray the interests of their own country. Brother Jones was intensely hopeful that the eyes of Englishmen would be opened to the fact that they, the Orangemen, " were necessary allies in upholding the Federal compact which will substitute a real and prestige of the British Empire "-i.e., in keeping the Irish nation in the bendage of provincialism. That the base and traitorous compact should be so unblushingly avowed is the best proof which could be given of the utter shamelessness of Orangeism .-Nation, Dec. 6.

The annual election of Mayors took place in the various Corporations of Ireland on Monday. In five places-namely, Limerick, Wexford, Londonderry, Belfast, and Clonmel-the outgoing Mayors were re-elected, and the gentleman re-elected in Wexford, Alderman Greene, had held the office five times before. Of the ten new Mayors about five are declared Home Rulers, and only two appear to belong to the Tory party. The present Mayor of Drogheda, Mr. Nicholas Leech, is, and has for a long time been. the treasurer of the local Home Rule Association. Three of the new Mayors are proprietors of news-

papers .- Nation, Dec. 6. FARMERS' CLUBS AND THE GENERAL ELECTION .- At the Kanturk Farmers' Club on Saturday, in consequence of evictions on the property of Mr. Jackson, near Kanturk, resolutions were adopted calling on the clergy and people of the four neighbouring unions to form a tenant's defence fund, and requesting all farmers to refrain from bidding for the farms in which tenancy was about to expire, until the outgoing tenants should have arranged with the landlord. Delegates were appointed to attend the forthcoming conference of farmers' clubs in Cork to take action in reference to the representation of the country at the general election. Mr. Daniel M'Cabe, who had advanced several charges against Mr. Downing, to which the latter replied in the expressed a wish to explain some matters between them, but some of the members objected to the question being re-opened; and one of the delegates to the Farmer's Club Conference threatened not to attend if the matter was pressed. The meeting hur-

riedly broke up. Home Rule.-The unexampled prosperity of the United States under a federal form of government, in which the rights of several States are preserved under a single central government, has suggested to many of the leading minds of Ireland a similar solution of the chronic question of Irish misrule. Wild revolutionary attempts have been made time and again, in '98, in '48, in '67, in each and every case with no result save the loss by death or banishment of able and patriotic men, and the renewed riveting of such chains as Coercion Bills and Peace Preservation Acts. The Irish people are too divided in sentiment, too few in numbers, too prone to trust unworthy leaders, too near Great Britain, too widely scattered over the world, too impoverished at home and too busy abroad to unite their whole strength in a revolutionary attempt forcibly to overthrow the British empire, and reviving the ancient monarchy, seat a modern king or a native Parliament on the Hill of Tara. But they have before them, in Hungary, the example of a people who by strenuous and united effort, secured their national rights from the Emperor of Austria. Austria, for long years, tried to Germanize Hungary. Hungary has also its Fenians, but they were always defeated. At last the people united in a demand that they, at least, should posses their own Legislature, which should make laws for them and attend to all their local mairs, still acknowledging the Emperor of Austria as the King of Hungary. This Ireland can accomplish if it choses. It returns one hundred and five members to the Imperial Parliament. Let each and every one be a firm, honest persevering Home Ruler. Let them demand a native parliament which shall sit at Dublin and be presided over by the Lord Lieutenant. Let it consist of a House of Lords and a House of Commons, the former consisting of all the Irish peers, the latter elected by universal suffrage. Let this Parliament have power to make all local laws and raise taxes, and let it contribute a pro rata revenue to the imperial expenses, for the support of the army and navy and the interest on the debt. Let the Lord Lieutenant and Secretary for Ireland be members of the British Cabinet, and let Ireland be represented in the Imperial Parliament when questions of imperial interests arise such as a foreign var, international negotiation, or general defense, by a delegation proportionate to her population. By these means, or similar ones, it appears to us that save by accidental election. There are 77 Irish Ireland can secure all the good government she Peers who are also British Peers, and who sit as Ireland can secure all the good government she desires and the proper administration of her own such in the House of Lords. But the Irish Peerage affairs, while at the same time, she can retain the is represented by 28 Irish Peers, elected by vote affairs, while at the same time, she can retain the advantages of being a portion of a great and flourishing empire, and avoid all the bloodshed, turmoil and misery of a most probably unsuccessful revolt.

same means.—Catholic Standard. HOUSEHOLD CARES.—Mrs. Kirkland has very truly said that woman is never really healthily happy, without household cares. But to perform house-

good measures by united action, and she can win

Home Rule, or legislative independence, by the

her youth, condescends to labor occasionally, the daughters are frequently brought up in perfect idleness, take no bodily exercise except that of walking in fine weather, or riding in cushioned carriages, or dencing at a party. Those, in short, who can afford servants, cannot demean themselves, as they think, by domestic labors. The result is, too frequently, that ladies of this class lose what little health they started with, and become feeble in just about the proportion as they become fashionable. In this neglect of household cares, American ladies stand mits the English Minister to create an Irish Peeralone. A German lady, no matter how elevated her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of mind and body alike. An English lady, whatever may be her position in society, does not neglect the affairs of her household, and, even though she has a house-keeper, devotes a portion of time to this, her true and happiest sphere. A contrary course to this results is a lassitude of mind often as fatal to health as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to her domestics, generally pays the penalty which has been fixed to idleness since the foundation of the world, and either wilts away from sheer ennui, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for her mind. If household cares were more generally attended to by ladies of the family there would be comparatively very little backbiting. gossiping, enviousness, and other kindred sins, and women in good society would be much happier and much more truly lovable.

No man can now affect ignorance of the meaning of the national demand for Home Rule. No man can now pretend to believe it involves either revolution at home or separation from England. Resting on the ancient constitutional rights of Ireland, that demand is conservative of the Constitution in all its parts. Recognising the indissoluble connection of this country with the Imperial Crown, it accepts that Imperial Parliament which is, in truth, but the necessary and logical corollary to the submission of the two countries to one Imperial Crown. Asserting the inalienable right of Ireland to Self-Government, it claims the restoration of our own Parliament for Irish affairs; and, lastly, and above all, it insists that in the management of our purely domestic concerns the Sovereign shall be guided by the advice of an Irish Ministry, responsible to an Irish Parliament. There is no longer any room for cavil or misapprehension. The national demand of Ireland has been clearly and definitely laid down in the cloquent speech of Mr. Butt, and as clearly, and definitely adopted by the nation. Men have agreed to merge all private feelings or opinions in the grand expression of the national will. The people of Ireland, with one heart and soul, unite in accepting from England and in offering to England that true union for the disunion of the last 70 years, and which, while it gives Ireland the blessings of Self-Government, " will strengthen the integrity of the Empire and add to the honor and power of the Imperial Crown." All this the Conference has done, and done with a power and dignity belitting the grandeur and importance of the occasion.

THE LATE TRACEDY AT BALLYPOREEN.-For some days past the body of the unfortunate suicide Subconstable Bunyon, has been lying at a place called Clonagagaile, within two miles of the village of Ballinamult, in the county Waterford. On Thursday morning, about two o'clock in the grey dawn, a number of the peasantry assembled stealthily, and having possessed themselves of the coffin with the remains, brought it to Ballinamult and placed it just outside the police barracks. Later in the day, Mr. H. F. Redmond, R.M., and Mr. M'Dermott, S.I. came there with a large party of the constabulary from Dungarvan, and were joined by Mr. Smith, S.I and the local force. They had with them a hearse and fur horses, for the purpose of coveying the body away to some distant graveyard for interment. The Earl of Huntingdon, D.L., was also present. Fearing that the authorities would attempt to bury the remains in any of the neighboring churchyards, the peasantry flocked into the locality from miles around, and the assemblage of people that was witnessed in and around Ballimanult was almost as great as had ever thronged a country race meeting. From the attitude of this immense crowd, it was apparent that they were prepared and determined to resist any effort to inter the sub-constable in that listrict. However, their fears were not realised, for the coffin having been placed within the hearse, the extraordinar, funeral cortege moved off without any disturbance of the peace, and proceeded along the public road towards Waterford. It is hoped that at long last the remains of the unfortunate policeman have found a resting place.—Clonmel Chronicle.

In a recent number of the American Gael Mr. Edmond O'Neill, a gentleman not unknown in Ireland, dwells at length upon the subject of Irish Emigration. With Mr. O'Neill's politics we have no concern; but his facts are worthy attention. He is opposed to Irish emigration, because Irish men and women are now but little benefited by a residence in the United States. Of course, this statement has been made with incalculable frequency, and contradicted with almost equal force. Mr. O'Neill thinks it much more his duty "to deter by all possible means the Irish people from immigrating at all" than to show them the good places of a strange land. After twenty-six years' experience of America he is convinced that "people can live now almost, if not fully, as comfortably, in Ireland as in America." The editor of the Gael, Mr. John O'Mahony, commenting on Mr. O'Neill's letter, says, "there are enough and more than enough Irishmen and Irishwomen in America already;" and, further on we are concerned to learn that "there is to-day comparatively as much misery and want among the Irish working classes of New York and the other large cities of the United States as there is among the same classes in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Belfast, and there may be soon far more in consequence of the late widespread financial crisis." It has often been stated that the Irish emigrant should seek the spar-sely populated districts in the far West, and certainly his appearance in the Union cities has not been attended with any very gratifying success. But even diamonds, she left her home and took steamer to here Mr. O'Mahony prophesies evil :- "With respect to the remnant of the agricultural peasantry that has escaped extermination and remained in Ireland till the present time, it would be cruel and inhuman to the people themselves to persuade them to leave their native homes, with the certainty that the majority of them must perish prematurely by fevers and agues before they could become acclimated to her husband soon became rich. He was passionthe air and soil of the prairies of America." We confess that while we believe emigration has proceeded quite far enough, we cannot coincide with these terrible forebodings; and we merely place

them before the public with their certified authority. An Irish Peer is an anomalous personage. Politically he is nobody, and personally he is almost indescribable. He cannot sit as a commoner to represent his countrymen, and he cannot sit with his peers from amongst the general body; and they sit for life. Under this system no less than 110 Irish Peers are deprived of seats amongst the Lords, and And Ireland can acquire this if she will. She won cannot sit amongst the Commons save English con-Catholic emancipation, the disestablishment of the stit/encies—a provision which it need hardly be Protestant Church, the Land Act and many other said few of them contrive to utilise. Thus they are deprived of all active power in the affairs of the nation. They are ciphers through life; and if at | turned to Ireland, where she found her futher dead, their demise their sons were at the height of a and her three younger sisters married. With one of political career they are at once extinguished and | these she resided for some time, but the evil report

work is too frequently considered degrading. Even Parliamentary elections, whether these elections be to leave her sister's house, and almost stung to mad-where the mother, in obedience to the traditions of in England, or Ireland, or Scotland. If an Irish ness she resolved to again seek her husband and Peer happens to represent an English or Scotch constituency, he acquires the right to vote for an English or Scotch member, but not otherwise. This is the result of the last judgment pronounced by the English Common Pleas-the first delivered by Sir John Coleridge. But in no case and in no event can he claim even a subordinate voice in the affairs of his native land. As the Act of Union, 1800, is just now being canvassed to its disadvantage, it may be worth while to notice that one of its provisions perage which shall rank with peerages of the United Kingdom when three Irish Peerages existent at the Union shall have been extinct—a concatination which might not arise in a century. It has been truly remarked that the political status of an Itish Peer is only paralleled by that of an agricultural laborer-a condition of things which is insulting to the intelligence of the whole country. It is nothing to the point to argue that Scotland is even more badly dealt with-two wrongs do not make a right: and we believe the only way to settle this vexed question is to regain our House of Lords, and thus give sents to our Irish Peers,-Dublin Freemen.

A Select Committee of most ingenius penetrating gentlemen sat more than a month for the purpose of discovering why coal was dear; and the result, so far as we feel it has been that coal is almost as name, held several interviews with her, and at dear as ever. There were weighty reasons given on length persuaded her by the payment of a sum of Miall's Retirement," If the Church of England were both sides of the question; and at one time it was money, to return to Ireland ere she became utterly to be discretablished, it is possible that to some expectations and at the control of the been heard in our butchers shops for a period now extending over a couple of years. We have less cause or causes of all this lie wrapped in mystery, sisters would not even see her, and in a sudden fit Economists, ever ready with ingenious theories, have attributed the high price to the increased demand ed for more than a year getting her living as a govconsequent on the rapid social progress of the working classes. Others attributed our losses to rinderpest, the country, and that restrictions are few and far it must be dearer than it used to be, and the increase should be proportionate to the increase in other things. But the increase has been positively alarming, and we hear nothing of a change. A century ago there were meat riots in Rugland, and the people took the food from the shops, sold it by auction, way unrestrainedly to drink. The situation she and gave the proceeds to the butchers. We need had come to till never saw her. She fell lower and hardly say that such strong-handed measures are now-a-days impossible; but we fear that a combinnow-a-days impossible; but we lear that a combins of the place ation of a popular character will sooner or later over to Dunedin; but sick and disgusted with her but of the load, and afterwards renewed creased during the last decade, and the number of of Great Britain has increased in seven years by three millions, and the number of cattle has intheories to support facts; and the facts remain. It is, unfortunately, only too true.—Mayo Examiner. will surprise many to learn that at this moment there are in the United Kingdom about 35 cattle for every 100 persons, and at the same time we are importing Spanish and French cattle, Australian beef, and flesh-goods of all sorts. The golden silences do much for those who are in the secret for it is plain it would be difficult to prove that the present price of butchers' meat is at least exorbitant if not altogether indefensible. - Dublin Froman.

A SAD STORY. - A correspondent communicates the following to the Dunedin Guardian (New Zealand) :- A few days ago a sad spectacle was presented at the Police Court. A woman about 40 years of age, and bearing the remains of beauty about her was charged with vagrancy-and, having been several times before the beach for the same offence, she was sent to prison for a term of some months. Even while she stood in the dock she appeared to be under the influence of drink, not having slept off the effect of the previous night's intoxication. Who, looking on the bloated and dissipated specimen of woman hood, would have recognised, in her the once pink of Calcutta fashion, the belle of the ball, and the proud and handsome wife of a wealthy gentleman then resident in that Oriental city? Who, going still further back, could have believed it possible that she was the dashing Irish girl who some fifteen ears ago followed the hounds, fence, and always carried in her wake a train of devoted admirers? Who, indeed, looking upon that fearful wreck of a woman, would have believed, it to be the once brilliant Kate——of county Galway? She, however, it was; but oh! how sadly changed from what she was. She was the eldest of several sisters, and when young was looked up to by all the neighbouring matrons as a pattern for their own daughters. Her father was possessed of considerable means, her mother died while she was yet a child, and brothers she had none. Thus she was left to a great extent, to follow the dictates of her own will, which led her always to the front in the giddy whirl of a fashion that turneth night into day. Of course she was beloved, and had many offers from rich and handsome men, but she spurned them all determined not to give up that freedom which allowed her capricious will and inclination to have full swing. But, visiting Dublin on one occasion, she became enamoured of a captain stationed there with his regiment, and they were secretly married. Shortly afterwards the regiment to which Captain - belonged was suddenly ordered away to India, and he had to depart at a moment's notice leaving

his wife in Galway. He was in many of the engage ments which took place during the rebellion, and at the capture of Delhi was severely, and it was thought at the time, fatally wounded. While in hospital he was recognised by an uncle who had been in India for 20 years and who possessed great wealth. The nephew recovered, left the army, and went into business with his uncle, who at once settled on him the sum of £50,000. Kate—in the meantime had confessed her marriage to her father and there could brook no condemnation, and selling off her India, resolved to join her husband. Upon her arrival she learned of her husband's residence in Calcutta, where the uncle was established in very extensive business. The meeting between the two was a very happy one, and the lady was taken to a sumptuous mansion, over which she presided with ately fond of his wife, and as proud as he was fond of her. She became the leader of fashion-was almost worshipped by the men, and admired, but envied, by the women. Her dresses were of the most costly description, and we are informed by a gentleman who knows her entire history, and was at the time a resident in Calcutta, that he has been present at several thousand pounds' value. But a cloud was coming between her and her husband. It was openly talked about that Colonel --- was too marked in his attentions to her, and the husband became jealous, and watched them both carefully.-His suspicions then became confirmed and a scene fell wounded, but not mortally. Mrs. -- fled the house and the country on the very day of the uncle's death. Behind her she left a letter imploring forgiveness, but stating that her shame was so great that she could not remain in India. She then re-

ness she resolved to again seek her husband and implore his forgiveness. So, for the second time she embarked for India, but unfortunately for her, there was on board the vessel a gentleman by whom she was courted, but whom she had rejected years before. He now again renewed his professions of love, ignorant of her marriage, believing her statement that she was going to join a maiden aunt resident in India, who was to make her heiress .-Despite her former vows to Captain - she consented to the marriage being consecrated on board of the vessel by the Reverend Dean n passenger. And now her mind was a prey to agony, and to a dread of their arrival at Cal-Could she have altered the steamer's course she would have done so, but that was impossible. On arriving at her destination she learned, almost with relief of her first husband's death. He had died broken-hearted within six months of his wife's desertion, and had left every penny to his next of kin, and not one to the woman who had been faithless to him. The second husband, shortly after landing, learned the herrible truth, and at once cast his newly-made wife away from him. She kind and com enced to go headlong to destruction. Some relative of her husband, for the sake of their aries "?-The Universe, being made manifest that it was a very great bless- and irretrievably lost. Again she took steamer and ing that we had coal at all. Almost as much has returned to Galway, but the breath of scandal did and in other religious developments, would be, to a not spare her en board the vessel, where her conduct great extent, checked, as the laity, by holding the became so notorious that the captain had to confine meat and more bone, and a higher price is paid her to her room. On arriving at her native place, call the time; but, on the hand, your thin dog is the than in what are called the old times; and the where years ago she had been almost a goddess, her most active. If, for instance, the Roman Catholic of rage she proceeded to London where she remainerness in a private family of some pretensions, But here again she brought ruin on a family, for she then to the export trade, and finally to the foot-and laid suddenly to the through the tongue of scandal mouth disease. But we learn on the highest of being busy with the name of her self-found emall authorities, that disease is almost unknown in player's husband. And now she plunged down lower than ever. Some of her relatives, hearing of the country, and that restrictions are new and not her whereabouts, thought she might reform if sent evening, and he invited some of his a flow-workmen consented to go to Melbourne to become a gov-Melbourne a fresh craving seized her, and she gave lower, until meeting with a digger she joined her fortune to his, and about 12 months ago, she came ntion of a popular character will sooner or large the abandoned her immediately on arrival and since their street, upon him, and then but them to look the ment trade. The population of Ireland has destituen she has been sunk into an abyss of degradation from which she can never rise again. The police cattle has enermously increased. The population have had her in charge time after time for vagrancy. drunkenness and prostitution, and, as stated above. she is now undergoing a term of several months' creased by over a million and a half. It requires imprisonment. It is, indeed, a sad, sad story, but

> A Mysterious Affair.-On Saturday last a farmer named O'Brien, residing near Ballinhassig, came into the city to transact some business, and has not since been seen or heard of by his friends. His strange disappearance has caused the utmost alarm, and fears are being entertained that he either met with foul play, or, having lost his way to the Ban- him, and did so .- Monchester Courter don terminus at night, strayed down along the quays and fell into the water. The police authorities in the city had been communicated with, and a description was given of the missing man. He is about forty-five years of age, fair complexion, and middle height. He were a dark frieze coat and knee corduroy pants when last seen, and was supposed to have about £6 in money after transacting the business which brought him to town. Diligent inquiries have been made as to the places he visited on Saturday, but no clue could be obtained that might solve the mystery up to the present. Some men were employed to drag the river, but their labors were equally unsuccessful -Cork Examiner.

AN ORANGE CONFERENCE,-A conference was recently held in the Rotundo, to declare the opposition of the brethren to the Home Rule movement. The members present wore their gew-gaws and tinselled aprons, struck up the Kentish fire occasionit would be Rome Rule, said they, and the memory of King William, a staunch ally and friend of his contemporary Pope, was never mentioned without

Mr. J. W. Ellison Macartney, one of the candidates of the last election for county Tyrone, has announced to the electors that he intends seeking their suffrage at the general election.

FIRE IS COUNTY MAYO .- A most destructive fire has taken place in the extensive mills of Mr. Swain, Brookhill, Claremorris, when the whole of the premises, with their contents, were totally destroyed.

Joseph Fagan, late cashier of the Alliance Gas Company, was charged at the Dublin Southern Police Court, on Saturday, with having at various times during the last twelve months embezzled several sums of money, amounting to £358, the property of the company. Some evidence having been given, the prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

In Dundalk, on Sunday, Masses were celebrated in the different churches for the repose of the souls of the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'-

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CANT OF HYPOCRISY .- " Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world, the cant of hypocrites is the worst." Such was Sterne's excla-mation in a moment of honest indignation and disgust; such we imagine will be the thought of every had been a scene. Headstrong and imperious she straightforward educated mind when it considers the meaning of the following paragraph extracted from the Times of Tuesday last :-

"DAY OF INTERCESSION FOR MISSIONARIES .- A circular has been sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the clergy in his diocese, stating that he has agreed with the Archbishop York and his other episcopal brethren that the third day of next month shall be recommended to be observed as a day of inthe grace of a queen. The business prospered and tercession for missionaries. He trusts that by special services and otherwise the clergy will move their

parishioners to greater interest in missionary work." Dr. Tait does not descend to anything like detail, and therefore we are left considerably in the dark as to what is to be the object of this united "inter cession." "Intercession for missionaries" may mean that this article is required in still greater quantities than we already possess, though this can hardly be, balls where she has worn diamonds upon her of for the creature both here and in the colonies swarms like a locust, and is equally devastating.-"Intercession for missionaries" might also signify prayer for their conversion; but this we know is not the interpretation that Dr. Tait would for a moment with that we should put upon his words.-That the fellows who leave this country with good, followed. He and the colonel met, and the latter simple peoples' money in their pockets, under the ridiculous pretext of converting black Quashy or Chinaman John, stand in need of conversion themselves is self-evident to any reader of statistics, always excepting, of course, Methodist preachers and the editor of the Day of Rest. Still, his grace of Canterbury would hardly like such a rendering of his circular. It cannot surely be that "intercession" is a new episcopal name for "hard cash," relegated to the limbo of fossildom. Further than of her "liason" with the Indian colonel was wafted and that Dr. Thit wishes the collections in the

month to be gathered in under the seductive title of intercession for the missionaries"? There is a last and possible explanation of the above extraordinary words, but one which we should be sorry to set down as that which the archbishop, if interrogated, would himself give-"inter essien for the missionaries" might really mean that intellectual, well-informed men would positively go to work (not as to an impious farce) seriously and religiously and insult Heaven by offering prayers for the spiritual success of those men who every year infest the British possessions at home and abread, a moral blight wheresoever they descend. We do not for a moment say that this is what the Archbishep of Canterbury and his flock are about to do; indeed, as we have already remarked, we are in the dark as to their proceedings. And therefore we venture to make a request. Will some enlightened person, who has studied from official statistics the infamous history of the Profestant missioner-who has calculated the almost fabrious smas of money placed at his disposal, and has then searched for the result -who knows these men, and can name them, and can say in such a year and in such a place you did so and so-will any such person we ask, kindly inhed now become perfectly callons to her former; form us (it he can) what could the Archbishop of good name- inged into dissipation of a certain Canterbury possibly mean in his circular of Monday last by ordering "interession for these mission-

> tent the elecicalism which finds vent in Ritualism pursosstrings in their hands, would get the right to Church in these islands was tich, luxurious and corrupt, it would not have half its actual influence and would be much less mischievous"

Expressional Scene. - A most extraordinary were took place the other evening in a Dissenting chapel on the outskirts of Preston. It seems that a man connected with the iron trade-who had, it was understood, undergone the requisite conversion to a new country. Their agents saw her, and she to attend the service. In due course he began the cross in an establishment in the city—the past to At the close of the service a prayer meeting was held savice, went through it and preach das rmon.remain buried in oblivion. But on her arrival in in the above I, and the preacher took part in it; but way unrestrainedly to drink. The situation she a change same over the spirit of the whole affair, when the proceedings were about half gone through creating quite a sensation, for, at the point named, a woman about 10 years of age, a votter woman and after him eff. The meaning of it is reported to be this :- That the preacher was a married man, but he and his wife had been separated for your time-that latterly be had been courting a young woman, with whore, a few weeks ago, he had a difference. that afterwards the young woman, who some how found out that he was a married per on, becau company keeping with a young man; that by and bye they became acquainted with their preacher's wife, to whom the story of the courtship with him and the deceptiveness of his character was told; that the three-the wife, the young woman and the young man-determined, on the first opportunity, to thrash

## UNITED STATES.

The following details of the surrend r of the Virginius" are contained in Key West despatches: -The only spectators of the scene about to take place were the men on the "Despat h" and "La Favourits," and some ragged and dirty Cubans in fishing smacks, apparently intent upon fishing alone. At half-past 8 the gig came over for "La Favourita" and the "Virginius," containing oarsmen and a single officer. As the latter stepped on the deck, a petty officer and half a dozen men, who had stood watch on the "Virginius" during the night, went over the side and remained in a ding; awaiting orders. Punctually as the bells on the " Despatch" struck for nine o'clock, and before the echo had died away, the American flag flew to the tlag-staff of the "Virginius," and at the same moment a boat containing Captain Whitney and Lieuselled aprons, struck up the Kentish are occasionally and cheered for the Protestant religion. They tenant Mariax put away from the "Despatch." As they ascended the accommedation ladder of the "Despatch," the single man on the deck, who proved to be Senor De la Camara, commander of the sloop of war "Favourita," advanced and made a cautious salute. The officers then rend their respective instructions, and Captain De la Camara remarked that in obedience to the requirements of the Government he had the honor to turn over the "Virginius" to the American authorities. Captain Whitney accepted it, and ascertaining that a receipt would be acceptable, gave one. A word or two more was civily spoken, the Spaniard stepped over the side, and in ten minutes he was again on the deck of his own vessel, having discharged with becoming dignity the unpleasant duty imposed upon him by his Government.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALS' OFINION. - WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The official opinion of Attorney-General Williams as to the status of the steamer "Virginius," dated 17th inst, is just finished for publication. Ho recites the term of the protocol and then refers to the provision of the Act of 1702, which details the legal qualifications necessary to give the protection of the United States to vessels. The 4th section of that Act provides that the owner of a vescel, before obtaining registry therefor, must take an oath that no foreigner is interested directly or indirectly in her or her profits. The Attorney-General, therefore, holds that if the registry was obtained by false oath she cannot be entitled to the benefits of United States vessels. He then recites the fact that the registry of the vessel was obtained at New York by Paterson in 1870 for certain Cubans in New York, and Captain Sheppard, who left New York as her commander at the time, testified to having been employed by Quesada and other Cubans. Testimony is given showing conclusively that the "Virginius" was bought by money raised by Cubans, with the understanding that Paterson should appear as the nominal owner. Numbers of the crew, employed after Paterson bought the vessel, testily to Quesada commanding her, and treating them as if the vessel belonged to him. In addition to these facts, no bond was ever given by Paterson or Captain Sheppard, as required by law. She was not insured, even. The Attorney-General, therefore, holds that her registry was false, and a fraud upon the navigation laws; that she had no right to carry the American flag; but she was exempt from interference on the high seas by another power. Spain has a right to capture any vessel carrying the American flag in Spanish waters, if endeavouring to assist the Cuban insurrection, but no right to capture such yessel on the high seas upon an apprehension that she was on her way to assist the rebellion. Spain may defend her territory from hostile attacks from what may appear to be American vessels, but has no jurisdiction over the question whether such vessel is on the high sens in violation of United States laws. Spain cannot rightfully raise that question as to the "Virginius," but the United States may, and, says the Attorney-General, as I understand the protocol they have agreed to do it, and governed by that agreement, and without admitting Spain would otherwise have any interest in the question, I decide that the "Virginius" at the time of her capture was without right and improperly carrying the American flag.

relegated to the limbo of fossildom. Further than of her mason with such of a grain elevator is this—they are deprived of the privilege of voting at across the sea, and penetrated to Galway. She had various churches of his diocese on the 3rd of next realized in rye whiskey. Smiggins says that his idea of a grain elevator is