THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 30, 1870.

in the faith, a constancy never shaken by persecution, violence. fraud or affliction, through so many ages, we have every ground to trust that this most pious people will be still more encouraged to tread in the footsteps of their ancestors by having placed before them anew the memory of former glorious deeds. We certainly augur this successful issue from your labor, and at the same time we impart to you and to your sisters, most lovingly, the Apostolic Benediction, as a token of God's power and a pledge of our

good will. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's the sixth day of October, 1870, the twenty-fifth year of our Pontifi-

cate.

Pres P. P. IX.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30 .- A singular accident, attended with fatal results, occurred on Monday evening at the railway works now in course of construction at Greenore. A floating platform had been erected on two barges, and was surmounted by a powerful crane for the purpose of depositing immense blocks of concrete, weighing from 90 to 100 tons, to form the foundations of certain structures. It is intended to ran a line of steamers from a pier at the point to Holyhead, in connexion with the London and North-Western Railway Company. The apparatus had been tried for the first time, and the contractor, Mr. Olley, was congratulating Mr. Barton, the engineer of the company, on the efficiency of the contrivance, when the machinery suddenly gave way and the whole collapsed. A block which had been suspended fell with tremendous force into the sea, and the persons engaged in the operation were struck by the broken Several were knocked overboard, Mr. Olley gear. was instantaneously killed. Mr. Foxall, an assistant engineer, a young man about 22 years of age, who had just assumed a diver's dress, and was about to superintend the placing of the block at the bottom, had his two legs broken by the recoil. Mr. Trench, who was a looker on, was struck severely on the head and right foot. Captain Graham, of Carlingford. | had his arm broken. Mr. Manisty, an engineer, and several others received bruises. It is feared that Mr. Foxall will not survive the inevitable amputation of both his legs. He was an enthusiast in his profession and generally popular. Mr. Trench will lose onehalf of his right foot. Mr. Morant and a number of professional and other gentlemen who were on the barges at the time had marvellous escapes.

The Peace Preservation Act has been effectively put in force in the case of the attack made on Friday night upon a constabulary patrol near Kilbeggan, county of Westmenth. Two men, who were arrested next morning on their return home after for trial at Quarter Sessions. The Daily Express states that there are strong grounds for believing that all the prisoners were concerned in the attack made on farmers' houses and the administration of unlawful oaths.

Some cowardly outrages have lately been committed in Ashtown, showing the ill-feeling entertained towards the military by a portion of the populace. On Thursday night a private of the 96th Regiment was assaulted by a party of roughs and severely beaten, and on Sunday night a sergeant of the Scots Greys was attacked by five men, who knocked him down and kicked him on the ribs and head. It is strange that soldiers should be disposed or allowed to go in straggling parties among hostile populace, who think it patriotic to assault them.

Three candidates for the representation of the county of Meath, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Corbally, are already spoken of. Mr. Palles, Q.C., an able lawyer and effective speaker, has been feeling the pulse of the constituency, and it is hoped will be accepted. He would be an acquisition to the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and could render good service in the discussion of legal questions. The Hon. George Plunkett, brother of Lord Fingal, and nephew of the late member, is also expected to come forward. He would command a large amount of territorial and clerical support. A third candidate, Lord Francis Conyngham, son of the Marquis of Conyngham, was announced to the electors yesterday. He is influential and popular

Meath—the Hon. G. Plunkett and Mr. Palles, Q.C.have come to the front and addressed the electors. They are both Roman Catholic Liberals, and there is very little difference in their political programmes. Mr. Palles is a little more advanced in some of his views than his opponent, and, in some respects, his address may disappoint his friends, who gave him credit for more moderate sentiments, and did not anticipate that he would give any sanction to the policy of discontent. He places in the foreground the Italian question, and declares that he regards the usurpation of Victor Emmanuel of the territory of the Pope as a violation of law, human and Divine. He adopts the argument that the independent sovereignty of His Holiness is indispensable to the free exercise of his spiritual functions, and promises that no effort of his shall be wanting to restore it. He admits that the Land Act of last Session was "a genuine effort to redress the evils which so long pressed upon the Irish tenant," but says that in its progress through the House " the measure was deformed and deteriorated in many important respects; it requires and must receive material amendments." He is to watch its operations before pronouncing an unfavourable judgment, and will be "ready to propose and maintain all improvements which may tend to render it entirely satisfactory and fully protective to the pro-perty and homes of the tenantry of Ireland." He advocates a denominational system of education, whether for Universities or primary schools, and holds that "equality cannot exist in Ireland unless Catholics shall fully participate in all endowments and funds provided by the State for educational purposes." He will urge the immediate release of the political prisoners, and lastly declares for vote by ballot. Mr. Plunkett, who is brother of Lord Fingal, claims the support of the electors upon personal as well as political grounds. He reminds them of the long and friendly connexion of his family with the county, and states that, like all his family, he is a strong Liberal and an ardent lover of Ireland. He is satisfied with the manner in which the Government have fulfilled their pledges upon two of the great questions of the day, religious equality having been established and the tenure of land "fixed on a juster and more secure basis." With respect to the third question, which remains to be settled, he declares in favour of a denominational system of education. He is an advocate for the ballot and for a reform in the grand jury laws. He deeply regrets the attack made on the States of the Church, and will use his best efforts "to secure to the Holy Futher that independence necessary to the unfettered exercise of the spiritual power." He is also in favour of the release of the political prisoners. Both candidates compete for, and perhaps equally divide, the support of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the struggle will probably be between territorial influence, which is likely to be on Mr. Plunkett's side, and the populpar Press arrayed under the banner of Mr. Falles. DEC. 5.-The magistrates and police are actively pursuing their inquiries in reference to the recent murder near Cahir, in the county of Tipperary, and have obtained some information which it is hoped arrival of the steamer from Waterford. The head constable at Waterford detained him before the steamer left that port, and telegraphed to Cahir for bave been dethroned in the person of Pius IX.—

and the second se

instructions. The telegram was not delivered until The Archbishop states that home sedition is not four hours afterwards, and, getting no reply, he alan hour after the steamer came to her moorings. Tobia was astonished to find a policeman waiting for him at the landing-stage, but answered promptly the questions which were put to him. He was taken back to Cahir in custody, and, after a private examination before the magistrates, was lodged in the county gaol on Friday evening. He had shaven off his beard, but in other respects his ap-

pearance was unchanged. One of the sad results of this murder, which will be severely felt on the Charteris estate, is the suspension of drainage and other works, which gave profitable employment to the people. It is stated that the tenantry intend to hold a meeting for the purpose of expressing their regret at the murder, and their grateful sense of the kind and liberal manner in which the property has been managed. The Benchers of the King's Inn have been for some time engaged in investiga- [ting the case of Mr. W. J. Sidney, a member of the Bar, whose name has been connected with some painful revelations. Two years have clapsed since Her Majesty's late ship Captain is not to be a the trial of an action of "Harris v. Bagot," upon "Royal" one, but we have very little doubt that it bills of exchange, brought to light certain tran- will satisfy the public, as the intended president is sactions in which he was concerned, and serious a man of such high character that nothing short of charges were brought against him in the course of the truth, and the whole truth, will satisfy him .-the proceedings. The question raised was, in effect, Army oud Nacy Gazette. whether the bills were genuine or not the defendant | repudiating them, and alleging that his name had been put on them without his authority. Among the facts proved in evidence on the part of the defendant was a letter written by Mr. Sidney, in which he declared that he himself wrote the names of Mr. Bagot and another on the bills without their autho. rity, and expressed the deepest remorse and sorrow for what he had done. This letter the plaintiff tried to explain away by alleging that it was written under coercion, at a time when, from the distracted state of his mind in consequence of his pecuniary embarrassments, Mr. Sidney had not courage and firmness to resist. He was examined for the plaintiff, and swore positively that he had the authority of the defendant for writing his name on the bills. There were two trials, the first of which ended in a disagreement of the jury, and the second in a verdict for the defendant. An applica-tion was made for a new trial, but the Court refused it, and an appeal against this refusal is pending, but no steps appear to have been taken to hvae it heard. (Tuesday) night, by a trawling sloop, to descend In this state of circumstances, the public being about five miles south of the Eddystone Lighthouse. the night's exploits, have been sentenced to three shocked and the Bar scandalized by the disclosures months' imprisonment and hard labor by the ma- at the trials, it became the duty of the Benchers to gistrates of the district, and another has been sent | consider whether Mr. Sidney should be allowed to continue a member of the profession, in which he had attained to the rank of Queen's Counsel, and was in extensive practice. Great regret was felt on all sides that such a painful inquiry should have become necessary, but, as guardians of the honour | bability of its being carried out across the Atlantic. | ham, of Bampford Speke: she talks with reverence of the Bar, the Benchers could not shrink from the task. After a careful examination of the whole

transaction, and hearing Mr. Sidney and his friends plead in his defence with ingenuity and earnestness, they have come to the resolution to disbar him. This is the first instance for many years in which a barrister has been degraded .- Times Dublin Cor. THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBERRY AND THE POLITI-

CAL PRISONERS .- This noble woman has recently come forward with another contribution for the relief of the suffering families of these unfortunate men. Accompanying her donation of £20 was the following letter, addressed to the Editor of the Lishman :

SCOTLAND, Tuesday.

DEAR Sm-I have been quite unable to write before to forward my subscription for the object named in your last week's paper, and in doing so now I would express my sincere and earnest hope that the day is near at hand when the prisoners will be rement of a promise made to the nation, by one who cannot forget the sacredness of such-especially when he has seen now how many thousands have trusted to his word, and how confidently they have acted upon it. He cannot fail also, I be-lieve, to look back and remember what were many noble—yes, noble and arts to acts unselfish l of despair, hoping thus to redeem their unhappy country. For this, they have suffered intenselyfor this, some few have died, and others have lost their reason, though such was not the punishment awarded. Surely the re-consideration of these, and such like facts, must open the prison doors; and will not this be done before any festivities can take place amongst the higher ranks? For does it not seem to be impossible that any hearts could rejoice of the promise is certainly long in arriving, but let which centuries have so sorely tried), and than may we not in all justice look to see our brethren released at least before Christmas. Alas! if it is not so, what more may we hope to expect? In the meanwhile, will not our Irish brethren direct their hearts and all their thoughts and influence to obtain union, firmly opposing all that may be presented to them (whether politically or religiously) which would seem to turn them from this one only true object now shining so brightly to draw them together. Sure I am, that any one who should strive by any means to draw Irishmen away from this one line of conduct, is their bitterest enemy. Union and love to one another should be the watchword, irrespective of all differences. Thus will strength and blessing be obtained, and the country will be saved, according to that prayer sent forth from millions of hearts, " God Save Ireland !" Yours, dear sir, faithfully, CAROLINE QUEENSBERRY.

tolerated by Governments that yet favor sedition lowed the man to leave; but the sub-inspector at against the Pope, and that one day they will not be Waterford telegraphed to the police at Liverpool to ar-rest him, and a constable was immediately despatched themselves. The Pastoral concludes with an infrom Cahir to Liverpool, ria Holyhead, and reached vitation to three days earnest prayer for the Pope, and a request that all will attend a meeting in London on Friday next.-Times.

Her Majesty's steamer, Psyche, of the British Eclipse Expedition, foundered in the Mediterranean. All hands, together with the scientific instruments, were saved.

NEW BLOOD IN THE NAVY. - The Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth has received a notification that a Japanese naval officer is to be borne on the books of the Duke of Wellington with the rank of sublieutenant. This is a step in advance .- Army and Navy Gazette.

The meeting of Parliament has been postponed to , the 17th of January. This, however, would not provent the Government summoning the great council of the nation at an earlier date, should it be found advisable to do so.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN. - The Commission which is to be nominated to inquire into the loss of

It is stated that the Suez Canal is about to be purchased by a London limited liability company, to be formed under the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland,

Several parcels of letters have been washed ashore on the Cornish coast. They are believed to have been dropped from a balloon seen near the Land's- appeals to the judgment of Council, to reverse the end, and which it is feared has been blown into the Bishops sentence, and declare him (Mr. Voysey) Atlantic.

tary service of Great Britain has been determined ! apon, and some hundreds of the Gatling weapon have been ordered from the United States.

The Times, in commenting upon the President's last message, only just published in London, owing probably to the defective state of the cables, dedares that the States must take the initiative in the Alabama claims question for the future : England has done so often enough already.

The ballon was too far to the leeward for the sloop to render any assistance. The aeronauts seemed to the has the smallest right to escape conviction as an realize their position, and the balloon rose suddenly initidel; but then it must be from a competent conand went off very rapidly, before an east wind blow- sistent Court that his sentence comes. This, the ing. An east wind has been blowing strongly in | Church of England has for years shown herself not the Channel from the cast all day, and if the calloon | to be. She has more than slurred over the heresydid not make the Scilly Islands, there is every pro- of Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford : of Mr. For-It is supposed to be a Paris balloon.

The English papers, which are never tired of dilating upon the profligacy and want of principle which have long prevailed in the fashiotable society of France, occasionally give us glimpses, through the medium of the Bankruptcy Court reports, of a mote or two in the eye of "high life" at home. When poor Oliver Goldsmith died, leaving £2,000 worth of debt, Sir Joshua Reynolds made the reflection, "Was poet ever so trusted before ?" And a glance at the list of Lord Courtenay's liablities suggests a similar inquiry as to peers, or rather their eldest sons. Three million five hundred thousand dollars, gold! Such is the modest indebtedness which the heir of the Courtenays has contrived to incur since he left college ten years ago, his expenditures during that period having averaged about six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars a week. It might, perhaps, with some little reason, have been anticipated that there would have been a tritle stored to their suffering families, and this, in fulfil- left out of this sum in the way of assets, but there's not a cent ; and the creditors have merely to look forward to what can be made out of the estate on the demise of Lord Devon. This is probably the very worst, most heartless, and most reckless case of expenditure that ever occurred, even among the gambling, horse-racing members of the British peerage. and has some Parliamentary experience. Drc. 3.—Two of the candidates who were ex-pected to contest the representation of the County ness that then existed of any redress) drove so Nez) is about the most illustrious in point of lineage of any in the British peerage. Its members have been Emperors, and it counts cousinship with the House of Capet, with whom it exchanged the courtesies usual among royal kinsmen up to the fall of Louis XVI. It has played a prominent part in English history, and it was to Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, as much as to Essex or Leicester, that Elizabeth at one time showed a favor which led her subjects to expect the head of this famous family to share her throne. But how are the mighty fallen! while the people are in suffering? The fulfilment The heir to the third or fourth carldom on the roll, to forty fair manors scattered over the fairest of us hope on for a little more patience (that patience | English counties, and to what was but lately a territory in Ireland, is a hopeless, penniless bankrupt, because, forsooth, pour passer le temps, and relieve himself from ennui he must enter the ugly lists of the racing ring, and meddle with men skillful in plucking of such golden pigeons as he. The event has, we learn, had a considerable effect on English society. Not that any sympathy is felt with Lord Courtenay, who is as unpopular as he is poor, but his father, the Earl of Devon, is, on the contrary, a man whose name is never heard, whether by Whig or Tory, without inspiring respect; who lived long years of patient self-denial, dispensing with all the usual accessories of his rank, and toiling in a laborious office, that his son might resume the grand position which the family once held, and who now in the eventide of his life has for his reward that son's name in the Bankruptey Court with a schedule of debts £700,000, and ussets, what can be got by the sale of the lands which have been the home of the Courtenays for five hundred years at his own death. If it be sharper than a serpent's tooth to have a thankless child, Lord Devon is indeed to be pitien for being the father of this graceless whelp. The same journal which records Lord Courtenay's ruin mentions that the creditors of his bon camarade, the Duke of Newcastle, declined his Grace's generous offer to compound his bankruptcy at five shillings on the pound, having grave doubts as to whether he could raise that sum, and if he doesn't make haste and surrender this "noble" duke is to be arrested.

As much is being said and written just now on "Well, what is it, Dave? I'm busy." "I say, Jim !" the subject of "Woman's Rights" we give the follow- repeated the corpse in the same measured tone. ing for what it is worth, believing it to be both With a look of intense annoyance, and muttering instructive and amusing.—"Why shouldn't re crow?" | something al out " people that could never stay dead said the speckled hen. "Why not ?" said the white morn a minute," the bereaved partner rose and stood hen. "Why not ?" said all the hens as the question over the body, with his cards in his hands. "Jim," went round. "We are as clever, as handsome and continued the mighty dead, "how fur's this thing as good every way as that domineering old cock: gone?" "Ive paid the Chinaman two and a half to in my opinion we are superior !" said the speckled dig the grave." "Did he strike anything?" The hen. "And in mine," said the white hen. "And in Chinaman looked up : " Me strikee pay dirt ; me no mine," said all the hens, much impressed and excited | bury dead 'Melican in 'em grave. Me keep him claim." one side, all in imitation of the old cock; and a very tax his camp five dollars each for prospectin' on the remarkable noise they made. " Hey-day !" said public domain. These Mongolyum hordes hey got Dover, stooping to listen as he ran through the yard, to be got under. Aul-I say-lim! if any more nonsense. While you keep to clucking you are Taint right to be bitin a feller when whisky's two highly respectable-when you take to crowing, you dollars a gallon. Dern all foreigners, anyhow.', can't think what ridiculous figures you cut. Keep And the mortal pulled on his boots. Such dear to clucking, dears, keep to clucking!"-Catholic | reader, was the origin of the coolie movement -San Opinion.

y" has at length come to an end. Judgment has it is stated on medical authority that this bothsome not yet been given, but the arguing on both sides is i disease is spreading. Ten years ago it was unknown over. We suppose that seldom, if ever, has such a in the Sandwich Islands; but now over eight hunblow been dealt to the Church of England, as it has dred natives are atticted with it, and many foreignreceived from the sifting of one man's heresy. Let our readers consider the case for a moment. Mr. pondent of the New York *HeadA* gives a frightful Yoysey has in his printed sermons and in his addresses to his congregation denied, in one way or jutter inability to check its rayages, and of the unthe other inspiration of many parts of Scripture | speakable misery of those whose relatives are comthe Blessed Trinity, the Atonement, &c. In fact, he has proved himself not only a great heretic, but one themselves from the people and stand over against whom the children of the true faith are always the desert places." The Hawaiian Government taught to regard as an infidel of the first water - | made a prefence a year or two ago, of removing the Such is the man whom the Archbishop of York "silenced" (to use the professional term), and now to be a safe and true teacher of Christianity.---The introduction of mitrailleuses into the mili- And he founds his hopes of a favorable sentence upon the fact that if he has not taught what the Thirty-nine Articles contain, he has nevertheless preached nothing which they forbid ! And the council has taken time after several days' hearing of this case, to consider of its judgment. If the result of all this is not a large abandonment of the Church of England by its ministers, our opinion of the moral courage and of the honesty of intention in the British parson, will sink much lower than it is at present. Although manifestly untit to be al-PLYMOUTH, Nov. 30 .- A balloon was seen last lowed to teach anything into which the Christian doctrine in the least degree enters we still must confess that Mr. Voysey will be dealt with very hardly should judgment go against him. Not that of the arch-heretic Arnold, and she is afraid not to treat with honor such men as Kingsley Maurice. and the Dean of Westminster. With what countenance can she condemn Mr. Voysey, when those others not only go free, but are petted like favorities ? The Church that is now condemning Mr. Voysey has committed over and over again his very delinquencies. It admits that its Thirty-nine Articles have no power of binding the internal belief. Why, then, should they forbid a conscientious utterance of disbelief ? Bishop Bramhall said ; Neither do we oblige any man to believe them (the Thirty-nine articles). but only not to contradict them. The celebrated Dr. Jortin subscribes to this opinion. Dr. Hey when professor of theology in Cambridge, said in his leeturgs. "The sense of the Articles is to be determined by circumstances," Dr. Balgey said : "The Articles are not exactly what we might wish them to be. Some of them are expressed in doubtful terms, others are inaccurate, perhaps unphilosophical, others, again may chance to lead an ignorant reader into erroneous opinions. . . . I am far from wishing to discourage the elergy from thinking for themselves, or from speaking what they think, nor even from writing. What a Church, and what principles! -Universe.

UNITED STATES.

My dear creatures, what are you at? Give up this scrpents come foolin' round here, drive 'em off. Francisco News-bitters.

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The exceedingly wearysome case of "nolde Vov. - LEPROSY .- There are lepers in the world y t : and pelled, by reason of their complaint, "to withdraw lepers to an uninhabited island; but this prudent policy was never followed, and their little dominion has become a recking plague spot. The attention of the English and American Governments has been called to the matter; and it is expected that they will compel the easy-going barbarians to take speedy and decisive action.-Am. paper.

A Connecticut Judge has decided that clairvoyancy is not fortune telling, and the spiritualists are clated over their victory. The Judge, in acquining the prisoner, Miss Lottie Fowler, said :- This case is novel to our courts, not only in its nature and the issues involved, but in the entire absence of conflict of testimony. Thirteen witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, who relate what took place af interviews had with the accused, interviews in each case sought by them, and predicated directly or indirectly upon the advertisement of the accused as a business clairvoyant and test medium. On the other hand six witnesses appear for the defence, each of whom swear to have had from ten to twenty years of personal study and investigation of clairvoyance, animal magnetism, and kindred subjects.-From divers experiences during those years with chairvoyants and mediums they claim to have found that there is a science of said clairvoyancy or animal magnetism which is in no way connected with fortune telling, and that persons possessing this power are in nowise fortune-tellers, and that the accused is, as she in her advertisement claims to be, to wit, a genuine clairvoyant. The claims of these wit-nesses are not met by the State, and their testimony also stands uncontradicted. But the State say that even if the accused is a clairvoyant as she pretends to be, when she passes the legitimate sphere of such clairvoyant and pretonds to reveal the future, then she becomes a fortune-teller and amenable to the statute, and has thus become liable. Has the accused so far pretended to reveal future events as to render herself liable upon the statute as a fortuneteller? I apprehend by the class fortune-tellers, that the statute is intended to apply to such class of professional fartune-tellers who hold themselves out to the world as such, and pretend and profess to reyeal the future lives of individuals. Applying this interpretation of the statute to the case in issue. I do not think the testimony will warrant the conviction of the accused. I therefore discharge her,

A CALIFORNIA WOMAN'S ARGUMENT .- They have a queer woman orator in San Francisco. Here is a portion of a speech she made recently :- They say man was created first, 'Sposin' he was, Ain't first experiments always failures? If 1 was a betting man I'd bet two dollars and a half they are. The only decent thing about him, anyhow, was a rib and that went to make something better. (Applause.) Senator Chandler's bill for a retaliatory policy that apple. I'll bet five dollars Adam boosted her up in the tree, and then only gave her the core. And then they throw it in our face about Eve taking And what did he do when he was found out? True to his masculine instinct he sneaked behind Eve's Grecian Bend, and, "'twaren't me,'twas her." Bring up your little daughters to love and caress the ballot, and when they are old and scrawny they will not depart from it. Teach them that man occupies no position that woman cannot fill, even to a pair of pants. Teach them that without the ballot woman is simply a cooking and washing machine; that with it she can just rule her little roost. We have plenty of ballet girls, but what we want is ballet women. (Hear, hear.) I am astonished there ain't more interest manifested in this absorbing topic. This hall ought to be filled from dome to ceiling, and a couple of hundred climbing up the lightning rod outside. Our speakers don't lack brains or in-fluence, but there is one thing I wish they did lack, and that is their desire for a husband. No matter how rabid a woman is on this question, or how much she talks against the man on the platform, she'd grab the first one that offered himself and turn right straight round; and that's where we're weak. Most women think they're made for a purpose, and that was to have Mrs. on their tombstone. They'd better be missed all their lives, and when they die the more they're missed the better. I'm commander-inchief of a large army of female woman's ballots, and am cleaning out everything that looks like male sex, whilst the band plays "See the conquering shero cometh." Come with me to the worst portion of our great city. After ascending thirty-one flights of rickety stairs, what do we find? A miserable basement. In one corner sits a wretched woman, once the belle of the city. She makes vests, Twenty-four vests for a cent. Not a morsel of food has passed her lips since fall. Around her are fourteen children crying for bread. But alas ! she ain't got no bread; but with tears in her eyes she mournfully divides among them the last half of a tallow candle. Have I overdrawn this nicture? No, sir. And if any man dares to say I have, I'll guarantee to send him home on a shutter in less than ten minutes. (Emotion in the audience.) But, my dear sisters, I am not here simply to touch your hearts, but to touch your pockets also. A thing of this kind can't go on without money, and I hereby call upon four of the most able-bodied sisters, who feel 'tis sweet to be on the muscle, to pass round the hat. Think of the greatness of our cause, and its effect upon thousands of ancestors still unborn. Think of your altered firesides, where widowed mothers, with dis-sipated husbands, press their orphan chil-dren to their bosoms. Think, oh! think, of George Washington at Mr. Valey's forge, barefooted and-shell out. [This appeal was so moving that a majority of the audience moved towards the door. About seven dollars and a-half was collocted, however, which went for Mrs. Skinner's newest corkscrew curls. After putting the amount in her reticule, and planting her right foot firmly upon it, she proceeded.] My dear friends, I must now bid you adieu, but I will be with you again when times are better, for I intend to agitate this question till we get our rights and whatever we can sponge besides. I will agitate

GREAT BRITAIN.

The feeling of sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff, with a determination to exert every effort in his behalf, so far from diminishing, appears steadily to increase throughout Christendom as time goes on rather than diminish. Indeed, we understand that an organization, in the form of a crusade in defence of the rights of the Church and of its Head, is being brought into existence in order to give direction and power to the Catholic influences which in every country are offering themselves to the service of the Church. There is a unanimity among Catholics upon the subject of the Temporal Power, which the world has not yet realized. One indication of this unity among the Catholics of England is the fact that their address to the Holy Father, proclaiming his rights and adhering to his perogatives, has already received the signatures of 496,544 persons .- Tablet.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND ROME .- A pastoral letter from Archbishop Manning was read at the Catholic churches, on Sunday, respecting the invasion of Rome, which the Archbishop describes as a violation of all right. He protests against the doctrine that a nation may change its rulers by a Plebiscile without just and sufficient cause, and asserts that such cause did not exist at Rome. The attack on the

Pope is stated to be sacrilegious as well as politically unjust. He says that from evidence above suspicion, it appears that the Plebiscite was not genuine, many voting who had no right, and few Roman citizens taking part in the proceedings. Referring to Maz-zini the Archbishop adds that his plan of Italian

Lonpox, Dec- 16, eve .- The Pall Mall Gazette delares it to be the duty of England to impress upon the Prussian Government that its violation of the territory of Luxembourg will not be regarded with indifference by Great Britain, nor allowed to pass with impunity. The mere departure from her neutrality on the part of Luxembourg is no excuse for the Prussian aggressions.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has left Lambeth Palace for Dover. He will, with her Majesty's full approval, start to-day for the Continent. His Grace's party includes Mrs. Tait, Mr. Crawford Tait, the three Misses Tait, the Dowager Lady Wake, Miss Wake, the Rev. Hchry Maxwel Spooner (his Grace's chaplain), Dr. Freeman, M.D., and Miss Sandal. At Cologne they will be joined by Mrs. Stanton Stewart and party.

The above item of news appeared lately in the laily papers.

Our good friends the Anglicans profess to be highly ndignant that their Bishops were not summoned to the Vatican Council. Are they really in earnest? Would they have felt proud to see the announce-ment that he who fills the "Chair of S. Austin" had

ceived.

Mark Twain says that the Sandwich Islands' dish of plain dog "is only our cherished American sauage with the mystery removed."

NEW YORK, Dec. 19. - The Tribura's Washington correspondent telegraphs that that there are strong reasons from an authentic source for believing that an amicable adjustment of our differences with England, in connection with the "Alabama" claims, will not be delayed for a much longer period. It is also believed that General Schenck will, soon after his arrival in England, resume negotiations now suspended ; that they will be carried forward in a firm and friendly manner, and that the English Government will meet the question in a frank and fair spirit .--The temper of the British people is thought to be favorable at this time for the success of the undertaking. The following are believed to be the points upon which negotiations will be made :----

The United States, as a basis of settlement, will require, 1st. That England shall pay the owners for the

ships and property destroyed by the "Alabama," with interest on the value of the same from the date of lestruction.

2nd, That England shall reimburse the U.S. Government for all expenses incurred by the U.S. in consequence of the "Alabama" and other cruisers.

3rd. That England shall make public recognition of the true principles of neutrality on the basis of their settlement.

It is thought that the United States will not demand constructive damages in any event. Other sources of information from those alluded to above, substantially confirm this statement of the subject. Gen. Schenck will make no extortionate demands. He is not to threaten non-intercourse or the forcible annexation of Canada, nor is he to demand a confession from Great Britain that she has acted dishonourably towards the United States-a confession that no proud nation would make unless conquered and reduced to extremities. There is good author-ity for stating that Gen. Schenck is expected to demand nothing more than a prompt and equitable settlement of our actual money losses, and that there will be no talk of damages for injured honour in the diplomatic negotiations which he is to open and conduct. The reparation which he is instructed to ask, it is believed, will be willingly accorded by the English Government. The erroneous impression prevailing with regard to Gen. Schenck's mission places him in a false attitude at the outset, which is not pleasant for him to occupy.

A LITTLE BIT OF "HISTORY."-One day an honest miner up in Calaveras bit himself with a small snake of the garter variety, and either as a possible antidote or with a determination to enjoy the brief remnant of a wasted life, he applied a brimming jug of whiskey to his lips, and kept it there until, like a repleted leech, it fell off. The man fell of likewise. The next day, while the body lay in state on a pine slab, and the bereaved partner of the deccased was unbending in a game of seven-up with a friendly Chinaman, the game was interrupted by a familiar

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