MAISH'S PAMPHLET.

The "Gare" in Materialism.—Among the many Louth, measures for which are to proceed at the criticisms which Professor Tyndall's Belfast address Ardee sessions next Thursday, we draw good hope has called forth, the following, culled from a paper from the earnest meeting of the Defonce Association in The Month by the Rev. Father Rickaby S.J., dell held last Monday in Dundalk.—Many-members atserves a prominant place for its ornshing force and tended, and the priests; of Louith (gave : xxoellent admirable brevity: "There are three huge gaps in admirable brevity: "There are three huge gaps in the line of argument (set forth by the Professor). The argument is old and the objections are old the worthy but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one, I but as Professor Tyndall has set up anew the one of the professor Tyndall ha but as Professor Tyndall has set up and the other the first spirit from which the best may be excused for rehabilitating the other The first spirit from which the best may be excused for rehabilitating the other than urge upon the established for rehabilitating the other than urge upon the established such or the light authorities a vigorous and unflinching exgap is that between Nothing and Something; the second between Death and Life; and the third between Brute and Man. Whether there can be infinite preexistence without self-existence, I need not de bate. Anyhow, amatter cannot be self-existent, it cannot have in itself the reason of its own being; for to be self-existent is to be all-perfect, and to be all-perfect is to possess intellectual and moral perfection, not potentially, and in the germ, but actually in an abiding prime and fullness of maturity. The self-existent, then, cannot be matter, and materialism is false. The second gap is that between Death and Lafe. How came inorganic matter to vegetate? and what was the process by which a vegetable first began to feel? : Who has refuted the Omne vivum ex ovo? What experiment has demonstrated spontaneous generation? No one will appreciate the difficulty of answering these inquiries more keenly than Professor Tyndall. Again, for the third gap, between Brute and Man. We long for further particulars about the lucky ape, who first

the elements So mixed in him, that nature might stand up And say to all the world, "This [is] a man."

Numerous investigations have been set on foot with a view of discovering human tribes on a level with dogs and beavers. The Patagonians, the Zulus, the Esquimaux, the aborigines of Australia and New Zealand, have been visited; brute animals have been diligently observed, and never to this day has satisfactory evidence been adduced of the existence either of men without rational language, without general conceptions, without religion and morality or of brutes bearing those marks of humanity Altogether, Professor Tyndall invites us to leap three precipices in order to come down in materialism. There are those of us who would not like to play Follow-the-leader' with the Professor among the Alpine crevasses; still more loth are we to play that game in a region where the chasms are more tremendous and the leader himself looks afraid."

IRISH POOR LAW .-- An official summary, just issued by the Local Government Board, shows that the whole expenditure on the Poor Law in Ireland for the year ended 30th September, 1874, was £1,-003, 513, being £43,777 in excess of year proceeding. Of this excess £10,875 was to indemnify parties whose cattle were slaughtered as a protection against the spread of cattle plague, there being no charge under this head for the previous year. The chief other item in the above increase was £27,860 on relief, in-door and out-door. There was no material increase in the numbers relieved. Only about 45,000 inmates were, at un average, in all the workhouses daily. Belief proper cost £818,-420, and medical charities £140,916. The Treasury grants £78,000 towards medical relief and education. Only £2,042 was expended in emigration. The net annual value of rateable property in Ireland, September, 1874, was £13,444,696, and the amount of poor-rate lodged, within the year, £856,-304. In the tifteen years, since 1858-9, the expenditure has doubled, with only slight increase in the numbers relieved. The population has, between dates, decreased by more than half a million and the valuation of the rateable property by only 10 per cent. The expenditure is now equal to what it was in 1852, at the tail of the famine, when there were three or four times as many persons in receipt of relief. Out-door relief has increased in cost thirty-fold within the last fifteen years.

A GENEROUS LANDLORD,-Many landlords, even in Ireland, endeavour to act on the principle that property has its duties as well as its rights; but few, indeed, have acted so generously towards their tenants as Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Caragoran Castle, county Clare. It is a well known fact that no landlord in Clare has been more anxious to promote the temporal interests of his tenants; and lately, when the parish priest of Miltown-Malbay wished to build a chapel on his property Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, though a Protestant, gave an acre of land rent free as a site, and a subscription of £100: and a few days ago he again gave an additional subscription of £50. In doing so he has only been following the traditions of his family, who have ever heen foremost in promoting every work of utility and charity in Clare. It is remarkable that though several other landlords have property in the parish of Miltown-Malbay all the schools and chapels in the parish are built on the Fitzgerald property. And while other landlords refused even a site for a school or chapel, the Fitz eralds not only gave willingly. but contributed to the work with princely geneoralty If we had many landlords like them in Ireland. there would be little discontent amongst us .- Dub-

When Mr. Gladstone in a blaze of triumph reentered office, he said that it was his greatest ambition to cut away three branches from the Irish Unastree. He said that he first wished to abolish religious inequality by the dis-establishment of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, for he felt that a nation, of which four-fifths were Catholics, ought not to be under the slightest subservience to an alien creed. The Disestablishment Act was not all that it eight to be. It was a most unjust concession that the Protestants of Ireland were left so much. It was not fair to the Catholics of Ireland that the grand old cathedrals of Ireland, reared by the pious hands of those who deemed it their greatest honor to have the glory of working for God, should be desecrated by heretic uses; and it was unjust that the £28,000 a year which the College of Maynooth received should be cut off with £400,000 which in the English consols would only produce about £14,000 a year. The Presbyterians were left better off, and the "disestablished" was the best of all. There never was a more delusive act. The Presbyterians were left as well off as ever at the end. and the Protestants were much benefited. So far for the Church Act. The whole world knows that the Irish Education Act of Mr. Gladstone was a miserable failure. It seemed to some capable of amendment, but this was a delusion. It had not even one good principle in it. It left the chief power in Trinity College, Dublin, in Protestant hands. It was most properly defeated and its au-thor was sent into the "cold shade" of opposition. where it is to be heped that he will remain for the rest of his "turnabout" life. Never was there such a political "Jim Crow" as Mr. Gladstone. He began by helping to imprison illegally O'Connell, com pared to whom he was a nobody; he solemnly declared he would never abandon the Irish Protestant Establishment, and he closed his political year by abandoning her.—The Universe:

THE LAND WAR IN LOUTH. - While the Tenant Associations of the Kingdom are wisely organising a National Land Conference to arrange for earnest and united action in the coming year, on the soil of stepping stones to power for men who do nothing to Louth hostilities have actually commenced in what establish the rights of the farmers. Is that true threatens to be a bitter and disastrous Land War.-Here is the old curse full upon us once more! Rent raising; delance; resistance; combat; bad blood aroused; passions inflamed; sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind! The famous Gladstone Bill, that once was to have ended this chronic agrarian war, turns out, as anyone might have seen it would, little better than a mockery, a delusion, and a snare! -Dublin Nation.

In view of the threatened evictions in the county | boat accident took place in Bantry Bay on Tuesday | and this is enough to sustain the argument that the states,—1, that I have 'stigmatized' a certain body agent to him.

tenant farmers that standing to each other is the westerly wind, and between the town and Whiddy way to defeat injustice. So it is "When a land they were in comparatively smooth water—nace rented, let the other farmers of the county," said Mr. Kirk, "come to their assistance and if the farm, or find out the error he had committed." The case of the Irish tenant is one to which that old fable of the bundle of sticks applies with perfect fitness; and from the spirit of the tenants of Louth-ne gentleman said at the meeting that he would renew his £10 subscription if recessary, ten times over—we think the evicting landlord had better think twice in that intelligent county .- Dublin Weekly News.

THE IRISH SPEAKING POPULATION OF IRELAND .- ID 1871 the entire Irish speaking population numbered only 817.865 The present ages, according to the total population in the different provinces, were these; In Leinster, 12; in Munster, 277; in Ulster, 4.6; and in Connaught, 39 0-for the total, Ireland, 14.1. Kilkenny and Louth are the counties of Leinster where the language is most spoken. In Mun-ster, they are K-rry, Clare and Waterford; in Ulster, onegal, where 28 per cent of the population speak Irish. But in Connaught there is no less than 56 per cent, of Irish-speaking population. In the counties of Mayo and Galway respectively a great many people cannot speak English.

THE PROPOSED TENANT-RIGHT CONFERENCE IN DUB-

LIN -As it seems to be taken for granted in various

quarters that a national conference on the land ques-

tion will be held soon in Dublin, the time has come

when the proposal must be fully considered by every Tenant-right Association in Ireland. Another course could be adopted-allow the question to shift for itself. This is easy. It but requires each association to keep aloof from the public movement, attending only to its own immediate necessities. It is undoubtedly true that agitation is troublesome. The country would be far better without it, if the country had got all the social and political reforms which it needs. Indeed it is rather a pity that any necessity at all exists for tenants' defence associations. They belong to a defective state of society, and the time will doubtless come when they will be as great superfluities of naughtiness as Orange lodges. We do not want to malign our brethren of any household of political faith. But, laying aside the tenantright associations for a few minutes, we should like to know what duties the Orange lodges are prepared to discharge to their country. They have some influence over a section of the people, and it is highly desirable that influence should be used for the great and worthy objects. Not long ago the maintenance of the Established Church was advocated as the sum substance of sterling Protestantism. Strange to say since it was discutablished it has flourished most gloriously. There is now peace in Israel. The woe has come to pass, and the kingdom has not become the prey of the spoiler. It is still a land flowing with the milk and honey of Protestant prosperity both in civil and ecclesiastical matters. So far the fears of the Orange lodges have been disappointed but their reply to this is that evil has been overruled for good, a belief the comforting influence of which it would be cruel to diminish. Singularly enough, however, the repeal of the Party Processions Act by Mr. Gladstone has never been denounced as an evil by the Orangemen. They have been delighted with the boon, but they have shown scandalous ingratitude in witholding thanks from Mr. Gladstone for this act of justice. What, then, remains for the Orange lodges to do? If we turn to England we find Conservatism attempting to prove that Mr. Gladstone has always been at war with the Pope, that Roman Catholics should rally round Mr. Disraeli and help him to preserve ecclesiastical property from the assaults of Presbyterians and Nonconformists, and that Catholics and Churchmen should unite in this holy alliance, demonstrating that common in-terests are at stake, and that the unity of the spirit can be shown as well in defensive warfare as in the bonds of peace. If the Orangemen of Ulster approve of the intrigue, they can speak for themselves. Being powerless to prevent one reform, and having got another reform for which they fervently prayed what now is their work in Ulster? Can they do nothing but marshal their forces once a year and listen here and there to orators who dilate on antediluvian grievances? Or has Mr. Disraeli requested them to cease their railing at Catholics, and take them into sweet political fellowship? If so, we need not expect any help from them on tenant-right The question of disestablishment in England and Scotland will monopolise all their energies, and Liberal Protestants will be left to fight out the battle of the people. Well, it is some consolation that these Protestants can bear with the present state of the land laws as long as any other class of the community. They, too, can take things easy, and leave Orangemen and Ultramontanes to go on their way rejoicing that they succeeded in putting a stop to the land movement. And, since matters have come or threaten to come, to this pass, we may as well state that inasmuch as certain parties have adroitly held Presbyterians responsible for the continued agitation of the land question, Presbyterians will hold them responsible for its discontinuance, should such mishap arise. If there is nothing further worth fighting for, it is quite competent for all parties to lay down their arms. In that case it would be difficult to forecast the future of Ulster politics. It has been said that blood is thicker than water, and if the land question is to be overborne by other questions of a more startling but less important nature a way might be opened for other alliances. If the Orangemen choose to follow Mr. Disraeli in his coquetting with Ultramontanism, it would be useless to ask them to keep tenant-right from going to the wall. Their ends will reach far beyond such a practical matter. For assisting in maintaining the principle of Church Establishments Mr. Disraeli will be constained to hold out a different reward than tenant-right, but it is not likely he will be able to grant the reward. These contingencies apart, it would not be unprofitable to know what the constitutional associations have done with regard to the settlement of the question. They made professions of attachment to tenant-right, and it was hoped their influence would be used to procure a good amendment bill. They had weight with Conservative members of Parliament. What more natural than that these members should listen to their recommendations with all courtesy and attention? But the constitutional associations have made no suggestions on behalf of the tenant-farmers. They have not time to take up such matters. All their efforts are required to preserve the Conservative representation of Ulster. This being their special object, let them stick to it. That is not our complaint. We charge them with using the farmers as work for Ulster men? Is that in keeping with their obligations to the interests of their families and of their country? Does it mean a surrender of those interests for the sake of party-political ones? And

From the Tenant-Farmer, in the Weekly Northern Whig.

yet there are Orangemen and Constituationlists who

complain that the Land Act does not go far enough!

It goes further than a great many people deserve.-

youing, during the terrible gale which raged with, great fary, for several successive days. A beat hay, ing seven persons on boant, three men, two women, and wo grown boys, left Bantry on Tuesday afterneon, for Adrigote at The boat laden with Christmas provisions, which the poor people had purchased in Bantry on fair, day. The gale was at its highest, and none but the hardy and intrepid people who reside on the north shore of Builty Bay would think Kirk, M.P. gave some excellent advice. He told the ning. Whiddy Island gives great shelter from the westerly wind, and between the town and Whiddy and property," we should have added—"no less lord or agent turns out a tenant or a number of they cleared Whiddy Point they were exposed to the tenants, because they would not submit to be rack- full force of the tempest. They still held bravely on until they came abreast of some bare rocks, called the Gyrawns," about a mile to the west of Whiddy. faring are left on the landlords' hands be will soon At this point the sea and storm were irresistible. and the seven passengers were swallowed up in the boisterous waves. Some one must have witnessed the disaster, for, late in the evening of Tuesday, intelligence reached Bantry that an Adrigole bout, with all hands had gone down, and loud and bitter were the cries of friends and neighbors, whom their lost ones left behind them in Bantry when they started on their perilous voyage. On Thursday some of the inhabitants of the western part of Whiddy, when starting to fish thought they saw persons clinging to the Gyrawn rocks They put off at once to ascertain whether this could be so-and to their great amazement and delight there they found the seven. persons alive. They were thrown up by the sea on to the rocks soon after the boat upset, and there they remained from Tuesday evening to Thursday morning exposed to such perils and hardships as can be realised only by those who know the place where the accident befell. The rocks to which they clung for thirty-six hours, struggling for dear life, rise some ten or a dozen feet above high water in sharppointed crags, and they do not seem to present enough of level surface for more than a few seagulis to perch upon. Over these rocks, in heavy weather. the sea breaks unceasingly, and the white ridges of seething foam can be seen from all the mountains which surround Bantry Bay. Here, then, were those wretched castaways for two nights and a day-without shelter, without food, drenched anew every minute with sea-water, and all sorrows heightened by the knowledge that within a mile of where they were perishing from cold and hunger, the frost on Tuesday and Wednesday nights being most severe, there were human habitations, where warmth and food would have been lavished on these miserable sufferers. The fishermen who went out to their rescue describe in simple but most effective language the scene they witnessed as they neared the rock. They who clung to it, in their water-soaked rags. could scarcely be distinguished from the background of the cliff. They dreaded naturally that the men on board the boat would pass them by—not thinking that human beings could be found in such s spot: They had no way of signalling except by throwing up their arms in the wildest manner, suggested by hope and fear jointly. As the boat came nearer and nearer the crew could see those poor sufferers in the attitude of prayer, and signing themselves with the sign of the cross in gratitude to the God of Mercy for their deliverance. Readers, who dwell in comfortable houses, surrounded by all that can promote enjoyment, who retire to sleep upon soft beds, and under warm covering, try to realise what it is to spend two nights in mid winter, under severe frost, on a lonely rock in the midst of a raging sea, and think what joy there is in being rescued from imminent and apparently inevitable death.-The poor creatures were brought to Bantry, where the townspeople vied with one another in lavishing upon them all that their miserable condition required. To see their blearing, bloodshot eyes, their swollen and livid features, their tottering, benumbed, and helpless limbs, as they strove to walk to the nearest house, after landing, was to witness a scene of misery never to be forgotten. After they had been clothed, and warmed, and fed, a subscription in their aid was started at once to send them home rejoicing. If any reader of the foregoing narrative feels disposed to come to the aid of these poor people, the Very Rev. George Sheehan, P.P., Bantry, will convey to them any aid placed at his disposal. —Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN CATHOLIC STATISTICS .- The Catholic Directory for 1875 issued by Messrs. Burns & Oates, London, contains some very interesting facts and statitiscs. There are, it appears, 34 Catholic peers, who are thus made up :- Dukes, one-the Duke of Norfolk. Marquises. wo-the Marquis of Bute and the Marguis of Ripon. Earls, seven-the Earls of Denbigh, Westmeath, Fingall, Granard, Kenmare, Oxford, and Gainsborough. Countess in her own right, one—the Princess Giustiniani Countess of Newburgh. Viscounts, four-Viscounts Gormanstown, Netterville, Taaffe aud Southwell. Barons, ninteen-Lords Beaumont, Houston, Vaux of Harrowden, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Dormer, Stafford, Clifford, Herries, Lovat, Primleston, Louth, Ffrench, Bellew, De Freync, Howard of Glossop, Acton, O'Hagan and Emly. The oldest Catholic peers are Lord Gormanstown and Trimleston, who are each 78; the youngest, Lord De Freyne, who is 17. There are no less than 46 Catholic barouets, of whom the oldest is Sir Bourchier Pilk Wrey, who is 86; and the youngest, Sir Arthur Rumbold, who is 4. There are 7 Catholic Privy Councillors, and 51 Catholic M.P.'s. The total number of Catholic patriarchs, primates, arch bishops, and bishops was, on the 25th February, 1874, 1,031. There are 50 cardinals, of whom 8 were created by Pope Gregory XVI., and 42 by the Present Pope. There are 125 Catholic archbishops and bishops in the British Empire. In Scotland and England there are 21 archbishops and bishops 1,966 priests, and 1,268 chapels. This is an enormous increase on past years, but we regret that means of comparison are not furnished by the Direc-

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES .- Great discovery ! There is no such thing as the Pretestant Church. There never has been any such thing. There never has been any necessity for such a thing. The famous Dr. Cumming, of end-of-the-world notoriety is the discoverer of this startling historical secret, and a body called the Protestant Reformation Society has been the first to hear the latest revelations of the Scotch prophet. Dr. Cumming has been lecturing the members of this society on the congenial subject of "Perversion to Rome, and the cause of it," and has proved, probably to their entire satisfaction, that the "Protestant Church is older than the Romish," that "Jerome, Augustine and others were all Protestants," and that "Roman Catholicism" did not exist until the year 1564. All this must have been very satisfactory to the members of the Protestant Reformation Society. But surely there is something which requires further explanation. If the Protestant Church is older than the Catholic, why was it ever called Protestant, and from what Church did is protest? If the Protestant Church is older than the Church originated by Christ and his Apostles, and ever since known as the Holy Roman Catholic Church it must be the offshoot of some wrangling sect which existed before the coming of our Saviour, but certainly not of Christian origin. This is the only way of accounting for Dr. Cumming's latest discovery .-London Universe.

THE ENGLISH WINTER ASSIZES.—In the course of the recent controversy about crimes of violence it has occasionally been asserted that they are not really on the increase. We have not been careful to answer this plea, because whether they are or are not more passage where the writer has inadvertently made frequent than they used to be, it is clear that they TERRIBLE DISASTES IN BANTRY BAY .- A frightful are very much more frequent then they used to be,

Mall Gazette, and binode exacts to some oil of but

on this subject says :—In the desire to compress as much as possible our answer to Lord Actor's charge against St. Plus V. we omitted hour words which were necessary to the full expression of our mean jug y After saying that certain sentences quoted by Lord Acton do no more than urge upon the estabthan, religion." In The omission was accidental, though at the moment we had in view a point which is too much forgotten. The Popes, were bound, in-deed, to strive in the first place for the defense of the faith, but they were scarcely less stringently obliged to protect their flock to the atmost of their power from robbery, outrage and murder. A New the object of the French Protestants—as of their brethren elsewhere—the very reason of their being, was to extirpate the Catholic fuith and to extirminate or reduce to slavery its professors. Their great apostle Calviu—like Luther, Zwingle, Bucer, Cranmer and Bullinger declared the Catholic religion heresy, and that death was the punishment of heresy. They would not even hear of teleration; nothing would content them but the utter destruction of the Catholic Church; and this destruction was begun in very many instances by wholesale massacres, especially of priests and monks, outraging of nuns, and every conceivable profanation of be churches, and, worst of all, of the Most Holy Sacrament. These being established facts, it is no wonder that St. Pius regarded the heretics of his time as "impious" and as criminals of the worst kind, and that he believed their crimes to be the direct and inevitable result of their docurines. "He was," as Dr. Newman has so well said, "emphatically a soldier of Christ in a time of insurrection and rebellion, when in, a spiritual sense, martial law was proclaimed." He would not have lifted a finger to save himself from martyrdom; but he felt it an imperative duty to prevent if he could, the further commission of such enormities upon the Catholics of France : and to save them from the miserable fate of their brethren in England, who had been forbidden every practice of their religion, even of the most private kind. It was not the mere heresy of the Huguenots which Gregory XIII. condemned in that celebrated Bull for a Jubilee which Lord Acton has quoted, but "the injuries and outrages done to God and His Catholic Church," and the sanguinary and implacable rage" with which they had for years "troubled, pillaged and spoiled the kingdom of France by murder, robbery, sacrilege and devastation." No sooner, however, had the worse than Mahomedan fury of the reformers subsided, and the movement, been got well under the control of their statesmen, than the Pope entirely ceased from urging any extreme measures of defense. So far as England was concerned, St. Pius V., if he had been the "Old Man of the Mountain" that Lord Acton has endeavored to make him out, and if the Catholics of his time had believed in the doctrine of assassination, which we are now told that he held, he could have had Queen Elizabeth cut off any day in any year since he came to the Pontificate. MAY CATHOLICS CRITTOISE POLITICAL ERROR IN THEIR

imperative on all Catholics to do no act or utter no word intended to depreciate their influence, or to lessen the respect in which they are held. They are the fathers of the people, and filial duty forbids us to dwell upon their errors. Whatever the law of liberty may allow to Catholics, loyalty, at any rate, and the jealous sensitiveness in regard to their Bish-ops, especially conspicuous in English Catholics, forbid the slightest approach to public criticism of their episcopal acts, or even opinions. So far there is hardly two opinions; but the case is very much altered where Bisheps elect put off the mitre and lay aside the crozier, and enter, as they have a porfect right to do, as free lances, if we may so speak, into the political arens. Here they court antagonism, and can no longer claim immunity from criticism. The Catholic layman is as good a judge of political parties as his Bishop, and if he really believes that a Bishop, by the authority attached to his office, or by his personal influence, is working grave mischief, he is not equality is commonly recognized in France, where Bishops, as politicians, are elected by the people to represent them in the popular Assembly, and criticism of episcopal conduct, even in ecclesiastical matters, is not uncommon. In evidence, we need only refer to the famous dispute between M. Veuillot and a former Archbishop of Paris, which was carried to Rome for arbitration or judgment. But whether it arises from reaction against certain excesses, or whether because the Catholic press has, to a large extent, passed into the ecclesiastical hands, or because of their political wisdom and foresight, the Bishops, who have of late played a more or less conspicuous part in politics, have been so much exempted from even the faintest breath of criticism. as to make a direct and open condemnation of the political course pursued by one or two eminent prelates seem to our unaccustomed ears as something strange and startling—something, in fact which stands in need of explanation. We cannot help stands in need of explanation. thinking that this absolute exemption from criticism of Bishops who feel called upon to take an active part, direct or indirect, in the support of political parties, is not a wholesome state of things. It bespeaks either an undue sensitiveness on the one side, or the want, on the other, of that frank and robust expression of opinion which, after all, is often the surest method of preserving good understanding and unity of purpose .- Westminster Gazette, Dec. 12.

Bishors?—The authority of Bishops, as all acknowl-

edge, is so salutary and sacred as to make it a duty

Scotland moves forward in the direction of disestablishment with an energy which leaves no doubt of the final result. Great meetings have been recently held in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, and Aberdeen, at which resolutions calling for an entire separation of the Church from the State were enthusiastically welcomed. At Glasgow the attendance was estimated to be 3,000 persons; at Edinburgh, 2,500; at Perth, 1,500. The resolutions at Edinburgh declared "that the continued endowment of one of the Presbyterian Churches in Scotland embracing only a minority of the Scottish people, is unreasonable and indefensible; that the subjection of that Church to state control is obnoxious to the known feelings and wishes of the Scottish people; that the congregations of the Established Church having been now invested with the right of electing their own ministers, ought also to assume the responsibility of self-support; and that the endowment enjoyed by the Established Church ought therefore to be now withdrawn, due regard being had to existing life interests;" also that the success of the unendowed Uhurches of Scotland is proof that the Established Kirk would not suffer if it were thrown upon its own resources; that the continuance of the present connection between Church and State affords no security for the national religion; and that, in view of all the facts, discstablishment has become indispensable.

MR. GLADETONE AND THE "CONVERTE"-Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following letter, to the editor of the Month, a Catholic periodical :- "Hawarden Castle, Chester, Nov. 28. Sir. I have not failed to read this morning the article entitled 'Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation in the early copy of the Month for December which I owe to your great courtesy, and I do not lose a moment in noticing a passage where the writer has inadvertently made. A wicked man in Davenport, being on his death-charges of a nature touching honor and feeling, bed, wished to consult some proper person regarding

laws, which, deal with them need revision. Pall of perions as 'converte;' 2, that I have sneered at them as womanish; 3, that I have forgotten that TYTANI TYDER of DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION London Tables, the list of those persons includes Dr. Nowman, and The Papal, Right of Pery distinguished bishop, Madhing, and Jother Very distinguished names. As to the first. I have treated the name convert (p. 61) not as a stigma, but as a name of praise, and so much so that I am not able consistently to use it without qualification. As to the second. The charge is a sheer error, I have used no such epithet. As to the third. The reviewer has failed to observe both the language. I use in the particular passage and the general drift of this portion of the pamphlet. I speak of the 'highest' classes of this country, and my argumentsharevident reference to the transference of territorial influence and legislative power. To none of the names you quote does the passage or the reasoning apply. As respects those names, and others whom the reviewer might have added, I will only say that, strange as appears to me their aberration, and deplorable on all sides its results, it would be, in my opinion, alike irrational to deny their intellectual eminence, and scandalous to call in question their motives or to undervalue the great eacrifices they have made. I have the honor to remain, Sir, your faithful servant, W E. GLADSTONE"

UNITED STATES.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.—The legislature of Oregon. decrees that in that Commonwealth the voluntary separation of man and wife shall work the legal efect of divorce. Indiana has hitherto enjoyed the listinction of possessing the broadest and smoothest highways of escape from connubial weariness or woe which were open to that melancholy and endless procession of fugitives. She has greatly increased her transient population, the revenue of her boarding-houses and attornoys, and the liveliness of her local newspapers, by the liberality of her statutory provisions on this point. But this eminence is now lost to her, nor can she regain it without adopting the simple and comprehensive system put in force by the Oregonians. It is difficult indeed to imagine a further simplification of the process. When a husband can divorce himself by putting on his hat and going round the corner, or a wife by yoking up the oxen and going to visit her mother. without legal fees, citations, notices, or other technical formalities, all has been done for matrimonial malcontents which it is possible to do. This enlightened and generous legislation will doubtless occasion a large accession of population to the State. Statistics singify that more women than men seek divorces, and, as the newly divorced, female is observed to be especially sensitive and responsive to good offers, it may be that the Oregonan Collebs have hit upon this expedient for the purpose of decoying wives to them. Women are very scarce in these frontier regions. It has been affirmed that when a New England schoolmistress arrives in an Oregon town she is waited upon by the entire adult population and proposed for by each in due form, and this serious competition usually ends in a game of all fours between the parson and the justice of the peace, the winner taking the school-ma'am and the rest of the competitors going out on the prairie to swear. "It is indeed said of several cargoes of young ladies sent some years since from New England to the Pacific coast most of them were proposed for through speaking trumpets as soon as the steamer came within hailing distance of the wharf. Such scarcity of wives as this evinced justifies almost any reasonable mode of invoking 🔈 supply. Perhaps the roundabout mode adopted by the Oregon Legislature may turn out as clever and effective as any which could have been devised.

New York World.

BETTING AND ITS RESULTS .- On Tuesday, before the Lord Mayor, James Charles Smith, a young man employed as a clerk by Messrs. Hyam and Co., Cannon-street, was charged on remand with embezzling money amounting in the whole to about £250. (The money prisoner had received on behalf of the firm, and never accounted for it. "It was stated on the former occasion that, besides the above, prisoner had embezzled £150, the money of the benefit society amongst the firm's employes, and of which he was secretary and treasurer. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and his solicitor, expressing his contrition, said his lapsus was due to those nefatious betting advertiseonly entitled, but it is duty to proclaim the political errors committed or encouraged by a Bishop. This political and had it not been for which prisoner would not have had recourse to his master's till. The Lord Mayor said it was hardly a justification that, because nefarious persons advertised, prisoner should pilfer as he had done and, notwithstanding the recommendation to mercy; of the prosecutor, he should not be discharging his duty to the public unless he committed prisoner for trial.

> SHOCKING CASE OF BABY-FARMING .- BOSTON, Jan. 24.—An old man and woman named Nelson and Mary Reynolds have been arrested at Holly Stone, Middlesex County, in this State, on suspicion of perpetrating a terrible serries of crimes, by which it is said no less than five infants have been put out of the way by these persons within the short time of two months. It seems from the statements made by Mary Colby, a servant on the Reynolds farm, that they have been carrying on the business of phaby- $\epsilon_{H^{\pm}}$ farming, and the infants have been poisoned with laudanum in the most deliberate fashion. Eliza Sheehan, another servant, corroborates the statements of the Colby woman and has furnished a bottle contuining some of the poison said to have been used in the diabolical work. Both arrested parties deny the charge. They are both about 60 years of age.

WHERE DOES IT COME FROM .- The New York Herald says:—In the year 1874 there were imported at the cities of New York and Boston 153,082 baskets of champagne, or 1,836,984 bottles, in fact considerably less than a bottle and a half apiece for each of us for one year. If there were only 5,000 who take a bottle a day this would consume nearly all the imported champagne. But certainly 5,000 bottles a day cannot cover the consumption in these two cities and in the country they supply. Where, then, does the rest come from?

From the statistics it appears that of 487 divorces. in Maine last year, 238, or almost one half, have been granted for simple descrition, 82 for adultery, 79 for cruelty, 55 for drunkenness, and 33 for all other causes, including incompatibility of temper, want of harmony, neglect to provide, &c.

Our old friend Nobbs, who emigrated to Texas last winter and bought a farm, says the first thing he does in the morning is a squint down into the orchard "to see if there is anyone hung upon the rees you know."

An old swindle has been revived in the South. "Agents" are travelling through Texas selling a compound which is warranted to straighten the kinky wool of the negroes. The contrabands buy eagerly the vile decoction, which takes away their hair entirely.

A. Nice Distinction.—Sunday Visitor, "What is that boy of yours playing at, Mrs. Mullington?" The Vicar's Wife—"Oh, well, of course he can't have his ball to play with on Sundays—so we let him have, the sofa-cushion to kick."—Punch.

"Party politics are ignored in Nevada," wrote the editor of the Star Spangled Banner. His intelligent compositor set it up "Party politicians are ignorant." The editor got mad, but the subscribers wanted to promote the compositor to editor-in-chief for his knowledge of the situation.

which I hope he will be inclined to withdraw. He his future state, and his friends sent a fire-insurance