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The melancholy river rolling by the wharves caught the sanguine stain, and bore silent testimony to the merciless cruelty of the English Attila. "We to the mercuess cruerty of the English Attila. "We refused them quarter," he wrote to the President of the Council of State, "having the day before summoned the town. I do not think thirty of the whole number escaped with their lives. Those who did are safe in custody for the Barbadoes." Even an historian favourable to Cromwell styles it "wholesale butchery." Hugh Peters, in the first account sale butchery." Hugh Peters, in the first account reason, declined to give the trifling amount which of the victory sent to the Parliament, stated the would have enabled this useful work to be proceeded with." exact number of the garrison slain as 3,350, adding concisely; "none spared."

Crudelis ubique

Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago. The priests and monks, as we learn from Cromwell himself, "were knocked on the head promiscuously with the exception of two, one of whom was Father Peter Taaffe, brother to the Lord Taaffe, whom the soldiers took the next day and made an end of." The other, captured in the Round Tower, was shot with the officers. A manuscript history of the Jesuits in Ireland cited by Dr. Moran in his Persecutions of the Irish Catholics, says :- " One of our society was tied to a stake and hewn to pieces. Six of our fathers were then there; now there is none." "Father Robert Netterville," says another record, "old and bed-ridden, was dragged out of his cell, kicked and it is observed, "by some gentlemen wholly unac beaten to the breaking of his bones, and left to die in the street." In one respect the Cromwellites seem in support of the case of Ireland is that when the to have been merciful to women—they only murdered them. "On this occasion," wrote Ormond to the King, "Cromwell exceeded himself and anything I ever heard of in breach of faith and bloody inhu- the men merely on their own notes. The result manity. The cruelties exercised in Drogheda for was that the fishermen were enabled to resume their four days after the town was taken would make as many several pictures of inhumanity as are to be found in the Book of Martyrs or in the relation of Amboyna." Six generations have passed away, yet old people still call one of the streets of Drogheda the Bloody Street, and tradition still relates how the gutters overflowed with the carnage and the blood of slaughtered citizens caked on the flags.

Cromwell's object, indeed, was secured by this havoc. It struck terror into his enemies and made further victories easy. He excused it on the ground of his wishing thereby to put a speedy end to the war; but a similar apology might be made by Mohawk Indians or Kings of Dahoney. The fall of the locality contributing £2,500. Credit is given Wexford speedily followed that of Drogheda, and for these items in the account put forward on behalf Wexford speedily followed that of Diagnosia, here also Cromwell ordered that no quarter should of Ireland.—Times Cor.

Deslie, Oct. 8.—The little village of Callan, in with the soldiers at arms, and 300 women who had gathered round the markot cross, and clung in convulsive terror to that symbol of mercy, were slaughthe sword was at least 2,000, while the besiegers lost only 30 men. Nearly 300 of those who were escaping crowded into two boats and sank into the river never to rise. A record of the Franciscan Order states that Father Raymond Stafford with the crucifix in his hand "preached with great zeal to the infuriated enemies themselves, till he was killed by them in the market-place." In the chapel close at hand seven altar or hearing confessions. Bishop French who lay ill of a fever in a neighbouring town, wrote to the Internuncio at Brussels: "There before God's altar fell many sacred victims, holy priests of the of the church were scourged with whips; others hanged, and others put to death by various most cruel tortures. In my own palace, a youth hardly 16 years of age, an amiable boy, as also my gardener and sacristan were most cruelly butchered; and the chaplain, whom I caused to remain behind me at These things were perpetrated in the open day by the impious assassins; and from that moment I have never seen my city, my flock, or my native

. As an outcast I sought a refuge in the wilderness. I wandered through woods and mountains, generally taking my rest exposed to the hoarfrost, sometimes lying hid in caves and thickets,that there was throughout the country an indiscriminate massacre of men, women, and children, by the week saying behind his back. This announce-which not less than 4,900 souls, young and old, ment was sufficient notice to the police to prepare were atrociously butchered.

the cruelties of a past age, exercised by a sect which has died away or altogether changed its churacter, and by a leader whose type has disappeared from among men? Do we wish to exasperate the feelings of our neighbors? To stir up fresh strife or excite our own people to avenge injuries that have long ago been forgiven or forgotten? We have no such aim. We repudiate any such short sighted and malevelent proceeding. We desire only to rebut the charge of persecution by a Tu quoque-to remind our Protestant friends that they have in past times persecuted us as fiercely and bitterly as ever anybody persecuted them, and that such acts depend more on the general state of society than on any radical difference between our fathers and theirs on the question of religious toleration. Miss Strickland, in her Life of Queen Mary, speaks of " as much Catholic blood having been shed by Elizabeth as would fairly have extinguished the hideous fires of the Marian persecution," but, however the balance may be struck in taking account of Protestant and Catholic persecutions in times gone by, we look through Europe at the present moment we shall certainly find that the comparison is not in favor of spirit in Prussia has battened upon victory, and in Switzerland it has derived strength and nourishment even from the air of freedom,-Lon, Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE IRISH FISHERIES .- DURLIN, Oct. 7. - The subject of the Irish fisheries is disscussed to-day in a more moderate and practical spirit than was manifested last week by a portion of the Press. A substantial grievance is a godsend for political agitators at this season, when there is a dearth of exciting topics. Some articles in the Saturday Review and in the Scotch papers, in which it was contended that the Scotch fisheries repaid the Government adaptices by the amount of fees upon the Government brand, have been warmly taken up and official returns are quoted to refute this argument. It is stated that the Board of Fisheries for Scotland expended in 1871 the sum of £13,312, while the fees for branding only amounted to £5,807, leaving a balance of £7,505, which was expended in the construction of piers and defraying the expenses of the fishery cruisers, travelling officer, and other charges. In 1870 there was a special vote of £7,000 in addition to the usual one for repairing the harbor of Anstruther. The officers connected with the Board are entitled to retiring allowances, and it is roughly the Board besides the crew of the fishery cruiser .--It is further argued that many of the prodecessors of these officers must be in the receipt of pensions which do not appear in the estimates. During the year that the Treasury granted £10,000 for the construction of piers in Scotland, they refused to give a shilling to Ireland for the same purpose. The fol-lewing passage, taken from page 7 of the report of Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, was quoted in con-

lation by the construction of a harbor, the Treasury declined to make the necessary advance. At Bally boughane, near Galway, we last year recommended the construction of a small harbor which would have formed part of the riotous assembly at the Friary proved most advantageous to the fishermen, and have tended to increase the number of boats. A sufficient local contribution would have been raised to comply with the conditions on which advances are made; but the Treasury, without assigning any

The advantage to the Scotch fishermen of having the branding officers resident among them is strongly dwelt upon. The brander knows exactly what description of fish will suit the foreign market, and will not brand any but the best quality. This is contrasted with the condition of the Irish fishermen in Donegal, Mayo, Kerry, or Cork, who have no opportunities of learning anything except from the occasional visit of an inspector. Again, Captain M'Donald, who commands the Vigilant fishing cruiser, knows everything relating to the fisheries and is always ready to advise and instruct the Scotch fishermen. In addition to this the Board has the use of the Jackal gunboat and half a dozen others when required, whereas Ireland gets only occasionally the use of one, "commanded, of course," quainted with fisheries." Another fact relied upon Scotch fishermen were distressed about the same time as the Irish some thousands of pounds were placed at the disposal of the Board and lent out to pursuit and were preserved from ruin, and they were never called upon to repay the advance, whereas the Irish fishermen were left to struggle on against difficulties, and are now treated with ridicule when they ask for a temporary loan to enable them to procure the implements of their craft. It is confidently asserted that since the Union Scotland has got over ten millions and a quarter more than Ireland for the protection of her fisheries and last year she got £14.500 more. In 1871 there was an expenditure. it is stated, of probably £20,000 upon the harbor of Buncrana; and in the Estimates for 1872 there is a grant of £7,500 for a harbor in the county Louth, for these items in the account put forward on behalf

the county Kilkenny, which has become famous from the determined opposition of its parish priest and his flock to the authority of Cardinal Cullen, pretered in a mass. The number of inhabitants put to sented a scene of extraordinary excitement on Sun-

day last. The name of the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, P.P., is well known throughout the kingdom from the attention he has called in Parliament to his quarrel with the highest dignitary of the Church in Ireland. He stands in a peculiar position, and, backed by the great majority of the people of Callan, has assumed defiant attitude and is prepared to resist to the last, Franciscan fathers were slain while kneeling at the On both sides the struggle is maintained with equal resolution, and it is watched with keen interest. No expedient has been left untried to dislodge the rev. gentleman, but he holds his ground and sometimes makes daring sorties into the opposite camp. Among Lord; others who were seized outside the precincts the means which have been recently resorted to in order to bring his people to their allegiance is the establishment of a "mission" in the Friary Chapel, which is a rival to his own and the head-quarters of the Bishop's nominee, who was appointed to administer the affairs of the parish after he had been superseded. On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe home, was transpierced with six mortal wounds. addressed the congregations in his chapel after each mass on the subject of dispute, telling them that the Commissioners of Education had at length seen the absurdity of the proceeding by which they had attempted to remove him from the management of his schools, and appoint as patron the nomince of "the pretender" to his parish. He had been visited on Friday by the head inspector, who had paid a visit to the schools to see who was the acting manager In the woods I passed more than five months, that and send through him the teachers' salaries, which thus I might administer some consolation to the the rev. gentleman said he had been obliged to pay few survivors of my flock who had escaped from the himself since the receipt of the Commissioners universal massacre, and dwelt there with the herds | sealed order removing him from the patronship. He The slaughter was not confined to the then announced his intention of going down again town, and Dr. Lyach states in the Cambrensis Eversus, to the Friary Chapel and challenging the misthet there was throughout the country an indissioners to say before his face what they had been all for a riot, and, accordingly, the telegraph was in-But what object have we in thus calling to mind | stantly set at work, and reinforcements of constabulary were called in from all the surrounding stations and arrived during the evening, under the direction of Mr. Hort, R.M. The precautions were not unnecessary. About 5 o'clock in the evening the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe's forces began to muster from all sides some going to the parish chapel as a rendezvous, and others to the Friary. Outside of this were stands, at which a holy traffic was carried on in missals, crosses, rosaries and other pious wares. The police, apprehending a collision, ordered them to be removed, and kept the ground in the immediate vicinity as clear as they could. At 6 o'clock Divine Service commenced in both chapels, and at its conclusion the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe mounted a croydon and, as stated in Daily Express, drove down at the head of about 2,800 people, who cheered him to the echo along the streets. He waved his hand and called for silence, but in vain. He was answered with cheers for himself, groans for Papal bulls, and cries of "Who sold Ireland for filthy lucre-Peter's pence ?" "Let a plebiscite be taken ! "Down with Cullen; what call has he to us?" A cry was raised to burst in the gates and let the speaking go on inside. The excitement then rose to its highest pitch, A rush was made on to the our adversaries, but the reverse. The persecuting ponderous iron gates, and they began to creak from the great pressure, when Mr. Hort R.M. and Mr. Gregory, J.P., followed by about 20 police, quietly moved by the wall and almost arrived on the scene unperceived. Mr. Hort called on the rev, gentleman to interfere and draw off the people, and, in answer to the crowd, stated that he had come there at the invitation of those inside the chapel, and was determined to preserve the peace. The police, who numbered altogether between 50 and 60, were now drawn up in front of the building with drawn bayonets, and were trying to press the people back. There was great uproar and confusion, but, no violent Anderson, Crown solicitor, prosecuted; Mr. Cane, resistance having been offered, the constables were solicitor, attended on behalf of O'Kelly. The policeresistance having been offered, the constables were directed to sheathe swords, After some time the man Morris, who pursued the prisoner in George-Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe succeeded in obtaining a partial street after the second shot was fired, was examined hearing, and told the assembly, that he was a minister of peace, but the mission held in that chapel was one of strife and contention. If he had perpetrated any crime, let him be accused to his face murderer!" coming from the direction of Georgeand in broad daylight, but, he asked, was he to be street. He ran up the street, accompanied by a percondemned in his native parish without getting the same privilege as the murderer? He asked no more, and would take no less. His address was interrupted by frequent cheers for himself and groans | into the carriage-way as the policeman appeared, and for his enemies, lay and clerical. He made several attempts to continue his address, but the assembly at the corner. The smoke of the shot enveloped the were too excited to hear him, and he drove back woman's head. She has not since been heard of. were too excited to hear him, and he drove back again to his residence, accompanied by his friends. On reaching home he thanked them for their kindcalculated that there are 40 officials in the service of ness, and advised them to go home peaceably, reminding them of O'Connell's aphorism, that "the loaded; the other two chambers had the appearance man who commits a crime gives strength to the of having been recently discharged. Eight bullets

Chapel some persons inside fainted; and no wonder.

formed part of the riotous assembly at the Friary week. The prisoner was then further remanded chapel. The magistrates thought the charges too until Friday. He was removed to Richmond Brideserious to dispose of summarily, and sent the cases for trial at the quarter sessions. It is now announced that the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe will attempt to carry the Friary Chapel by surprise, and that the magis-trates will require an additional force of pulice to be permanently stationed in the town until peace shall have been restored.—Times Correspondent.

ORANGE RUFFIANISM IN LISBURN.-Lisburn, Oct. 10.

-In the capital of the Hertford estates there have

been during the past few days displays of Orange

terrorism, the reports of which, when they reach the

ears of Sir Richard Wallace, will surely alarm that large-hearted nobleman as to the savage character of a portion of his tenantry. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—The Catholics of this town arranged some time since to hold a bazaar, the proceeds of which were to go towards the maintenance of the school establishment in connection with the convent. The committee appointed to carry out the undertaking applied in the ordinary way for the use of the assembly-room for the holding of the bazaar, and their request was at once granted. The necessary arrangements were accordingly proceeded with, and large placards were posted around the town announcing that the bazaar would be held on Wednesday and Thursday (yesterday and to day). This was too much for the Orangemen who declared that Tom Burke, "both of whom Ireland may well feel they would assemble and wreck the assembly-room f the Catholics were allowed to hold their baznar in it. A good deal of excitement was naturally caused by this threat of violence, and after fully considering what course should be adopted under the circumstances in which they found themselves placed, the committee resolved to abandon the idea of holding the bazaar rather than run the risk of an Orange riot, with all its attendant destruction of property, and frequently of life. As displaying a desire for peace this course was most creditable to the Catholics of Lisburn and neighborhood, but is questioned by some whether such a triumph should have been given to Orange terrorism. In the state in which matters were the authorities thought it advisable to draft a large number of constabulary into the town. On Tuesday night an Orange mob made its appearance in Lisburn, with drums, fifes, and flags, and having paraded some of the streets, they rushed with frantic yells into the market-house, which is situated near the assembly-rooms, and took possession of that building. Flags were soon hung out from the tower of the market-house, and the occupants remained outside, cheering, yelling, and drumming, until five o'clock yesterday morning. There is a great deal of excitement in town in reference to this latest display of Orangeism, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost by the authories in having an investigation into the entire of these most diabolical proceedings. No magistrate was to be seen during the entire display, and this feature of the case has very properly received a large share of attention from the Catholic inhabitants of the town. I may add that the bazaar and prize-drawing opened yesterday in the new convent premises, when there was a very large assemblage of the Catholics of the

there was again a large attendance. Lisburn, Oct. 10, Night.—The town continues in a very excited state. The Orangemen keep possession of the streets, cheering and yelling, and shouting out most insulting epithets to the Cathelic inhabitants. Last night they burned the estigy of Father Kelly, a clergyman who is held in the higest respect not only by the Catholics but by all liberal and in-telligent Protestants. To-day the excitement con-tinued so great that the authorities drafted more police iuto the town, and a detachment of the 78th Highlanders were also brought from Belfast. The streets to-night are again filled with Orangemen, whose conduct is, as usual, of the most insulting and disgraceful character. - Cor. of Freeman.

town and neighborhood. It was continued to-day,

and although the weather was most unfavorable

It is stated that the Very Rev. Monsignor M'Cabe, parish priest of Kingstown, and Vicar-General of the diocese of Dublin, who has accompanied his Eminence Cardinal Culien on his present visit to Rome, will be there conscernted to the episcopate in partibus infidelium, and will receive bulls constituting him coadjutor to the Archbishop of Dublin.

On Monday night there was a meeting in the Rotundo. Dublin. The Hon. King Harman presided. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Butt, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. Waldron, and others, on the subject of the Fishery Boundaries, Messrs. P. J. Smyth, Galbraith, Carrol, and Sullivan, were also on the platform. The speeches were more or less in reply to Mr. Lowe's provincial speech, and in support of Home Rule. The following resolutions were adopted :- 1. That the systematic neglect of Irish business in the Imperial Parliament, especially as exemplified in the treatment of Irish affairs during the last session, supplies a striking proof of the impossibility of obtaining from that Parliament wise and careful legislation on Irish subjects, and a strong and unanswerable argument in favor of transferring to a domestic Legislature those duties which the Imperial Parliament is admittedly unable to discharge. 2. That the history of the Irish fisheries, and the spirit in which the subject is treated by English Statesmen, exhibit a total want of sympathy between the governing body and the people, which is essential to the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. The sarcastic speech of Mr. Lowe has apparently roused the Home Rule Association from autumnal inaction.

Duntin, Oct. 12.-Edward O'Kelly, who is charged with shooting at and wounding David Murphy in North Great George's-street, on the night of the 4th inst., was again brought before the chief police magistrate to-day. It appeared that the prisoner resided at Aston's Quay with his father, who is a bootmaker, and has a shop in Anglesea-street. O'Kelly's father and sisters were present in court. and are apparently respectable people. The former shook hands with the prisoner, and had a conversation with him in the dock before the magistrate. No one except those having business were allowed to enter the court during the investigation. There was a considerable force of policemen present. Mr. He said he was off duty, and was returning home at about 20 minutes past 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th, when he heard cries of "Police 1" and "Stop the son named Flood, who was examined on the last day and saw the prisoner (whom he identified without the least doubt) running on the footpath. He turned fired in the direction of a woman who was standing The constable then detailed the circumstances of the pursuit of O'Kelly and his arrest. Four chambers of the revolver which he wrested out of his hand were enemy." It is stated that during the time the crowd exactly similar to those in the revolver were found were endeavouring to force the gates of the Friary in the prisoner's pocket. Mr. Douglas deposed that on hearing the first shot he looked out of the window for it is not forgotten that in 1826, when there was of his house in George-street and saw the injured another quarrel of a similar kind in the parish, 11 man staggering about on the footpath. He also saw persons were crushed to death, and it is highly pro- a man, whom he could not identify running away bable that, if the mob had succeeded in getting in, down the street. The man fixed a second shot when lives would now have been sacrificed to the fury of balf-way down towards the foot of the street. This

extraction of the bullet from the injured man's head. It was stated that Murphy was progressing favourably, and that he might be able to attend in court next well under an escort of half-a-dezen mounted constables with drawn swords .- Times Corr.

"IRELAND'S SECOND NORBURY."-The eloquent Rev. John Beylan, of Cavan, Ireland delivered a lecture on Judge Keogh in St. Mary's church, Jersey City, on the 16th of Sept., to a very large audience. The lecturer, without any attempt at a high flown introduction, entered upon his subject. Judge Keogh, he said, has the name of being a Catholic. In his judgment at Galway he proved recreant to his Church and to his country. But the Church is too firmly rooted to be to a up either by calumny or the hand of power. The lecturer traced the career of Judge Keegh, who was, he said, born in Athlone. The person of the Judge was described with much humour. The first great event of his life, which gave him almost a world-wide reputation, was his oath on the hustings at Athlone, as follows:-"I never will take office under any government till Sharman Crawford's Tenant Right bill is made a law, so help me God." And no sooner had he been elected than he went and bargained with the government, and obtained one position after another proud."

BELFAST ORANGE RIOTS.—The ratepayers have now the handsome sum of £2,448 13s. 6d. to pay for the destruction done to life and property during the shameful excesses which, for days, disgraced that prosperous town. This is, surely, painful to consider. But the people whose lot has been to ruffians" who turned Belfast into a pandemonium may console themselves with the reflection that they will not in future have the misfortune to behold the repetition of the violence and ruffianism of future Orange mobs. Government has already taken effective steps against the probability of any future rioting like that for which Belfast is now mulcted. The guilty, however, are not likely to bear their share of the penalty; but we sincerely hope that Orange lawlessness may be made to feel that they who trample on the rights and liberties of others must be punished as the worst and most dangerous of criminals.

In connexion with the existence of coal mines at Laurencetown, a meeting has been held in the Laurencetown schoolhours, Mr. W. E. O'Reilly, J.P., presiding. After a few remarks, the chairman read a letter from Mr. A. J. R. Stewart, the landlord, stating that he would favour the enterprise as much as possible, but he was afraid it would be a failure. A letter was also read from Mr. Sloane, who opened the shaft in 1870, and he stated that he got no coal, nor was there the appearance of any. He got legnite, but it was not even as good as peat. Mr. John Smyth, of Milltown, Mr. Thomas Houghton, of Bamford, Mr. William Gray, Secretary of the Belfast Naturalist Field Club, and Mr. William Quinn have now given their opinion as to the existence of coal at the spot indicated. On the motion of Mr. Houghton, seconded by the Rev. John Byrne, P.P., it was resolved that a limited liability company be formed, with 5s. shares to suit the shareholders. The resolution was agreed to.

A Drogheda journal has the authority of a County Louth gentleman for stating that good coal is found at Billontown, near Dunany, on land about 200 acres or so in extent. It resembles Kilkenny coal in many respects, and gives out great heat when ignited, with very little smoke. It is found near the surface, and is the only fuel used by the owner. In other parts of Louth, and in Meath also, the existence of coal is commonly believed in. There can be fittle doubt that Ireland ought not, with these resources at her command, to be altogether dependent on the English and Scotch collieries for her fuel,

CATTLE DISEASE IN IRELAND.—We regret to learn from official returns that cattle disease is by far more provalent in Ircland than is generally known. From most unquestionable sources we gather that for the week ending the 5th instant there were 2,184 farms under restrictions. During the preceding week this number was represented by 2,165. During the past week there was "a fresh outbreak," 392 farms to those previously under restrictions, but during the same period restrictions were removed from 373 farms. In the same time no less than 48 farms were placed under restrictions on account of the appearance of sheep scab.—Evening Telegraph.

AN EXAMPLE FOR ABSENTERS,-We understand that the Marquis of Ely intends to reside permanently at Loftus Hall, county Wexford, where he is expending £14,000 on the erection of a palace! In order to accommodate his tenantry, his lordship has a car sent every evening to meet the Duncannon steamer from Waterford. - Waterford Chronicle.

The magistrates of Roscommon have unanimously agreed to memorialize the Government for the withdrawal of the extra police force in the county. The number of the extra police is 45.

MR. GLADSTONE AND IRELAND .- The Freeman's Journal is informed that Mr. Gladstone's proposed visit to Ireland has been unavoidably deferred, and will not now take place this year.

Preparations are being made in Londonderry in anticipation of a vacancy in the representation, by

Mr. Serjeant Dowse's elevation to the Bench. The Limerick Chronicle states that David Murphy the man who was shot in Dublin on October 4th was a native of that city, and was arrested in 1867

on a charge of Fenianism, but afterwards liberated. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SEE OF LIVERPOOL .- The Rev. Canon Fisher has been appointed vicar capitular of the Reman Catholic diocese of Liverpool, and will occupy the office until the election of a bishop in the room of the late Dr. Goss.

The Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Manning, has prohibited the employment of female vocalists in the Catholic places of worship within his diocese. THE LORD CHANCELLORSHIP .- It is, perhaps, worthy of notice that, since Lord Eldon, who has sat upon the Woolsack as Lord High Chancellor from 1801 to 1827, with only the interval of a few months, with exception of Lord Westbury, who sat from 1861 to 1865, the Great Seal has not been placed in the hands of an Oxford man until the present occasion. Lord Erskine was educated for the Navy, and served in that position and in the Army; Lord Lyndhurst was at Cambridge, Lord Brougham at Edinburgh, Cottenham and Lord Cranworth at Cambridge; Lord Chelmsford was brought up for the Navy, and was never at a University at all; Lord Truro began life as a solicitor; Lord St. Leonard's had no College training; Lord Cairns is a gradute of Dublin; Lord Hatherley is a Cambridge man; and Lord Campbell was an alumnus of the University of St. Andrew's.— Lord Eldon was twice appointed Lord Chancellor; Lord Cottenham twice; Lord Chelmsford twice; Lord Cranworth also twice. Lord Lyndhurst was the only individual in the present century who was nominated Lord Chancellor a third time. It is usually said that the Lord Chancellor is the highest legal officer of the Crown; but this is not strictly true, in theory at least. At all events, in Haydn's Manual of Dignities he is styled the "second great officer of the Crown," the Lord High Steward being placed before him. Since the reign of Henry III, firmation of the statement:—

"We regret to state that in a late instance, even where the local subsidy would have been forthcomwhere the local subsidy would have been forthcoming and great benefit conferred on the fishing popuing and great benefit to state the fish of the fishing popuing and great benefit to state the fish of the fishing popuing and great benefit to state the fish of the fishing popuing and great benefit to state the fish however, this office has been revived from time to ideas on their peculiar belief. time on special occasions, pro hac vocs, as, for in- Oregon wives claim divorces because their hus-

Peer. According to the same authority the office of Lord Chancellor in olden times was conferred upon some dignified clergyman, remarkable for his knowledge of the Civil Law; it has not, however, been intrusted to a clergyman since the age of Mary I., with the exception of a short time in the time of Charles I., when John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, sat on the Woolsack with the title of Lord Keeper. After the Princesses of the Blood Royal, and, subject to there being no Lord High Steward, the Lord Chancellor is the first lay subject in the land, ranking after the Archbishop of Canterbury, but above the Archbishop of York, and is reputed to be the 'keeper of the King's conscience!"

THE BATTLE OF THE CREEDS .- The religious controversy in England waxes hotter and hotter. The discussion is no longer confined to curates and laymen, but archdeacons and archbishops are now first and foremost giving and taking in the theological ring. Archdencon Denison has just published a letter in the Times in which he expresses great satisfaction at which he calls the triumph of the "Old Catholic Church of England." Dr. Denison says: "We hear much now a days of 'church defense." Church defense is a poor and unworthy thing. It means saving the establishment at any cost of doctrine and discipline. What is wanted is church aggression-church missionary work at home quite till he was raised to the Bench. At the conclusion | as much, if not more, as abroad; and certainly in Rev. Father Smyth paid a glowing tribute to the these islands there is much to recover. Three cenleaturer, whom he named next in order to Father turies ago the Church of England was taken to mean the Church of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Look at it now. Ireland it never had. Scotland it never had; Wales it has all but lost, and half of England. The battle has changed its front, but it is still the same battle; the struggle of the individual will against revealed truth, as committed to the Church Primitive and Catholic to keep and teach till the judgment come. What was the battle of witness and bear patiently the wrecking of the the Sacraments has become the battle of the Creeds. Broad Church and Low Church—the last in its despair -have joined hands to fight against the creeds." The admission is a broad one, but true, nevertheless and it is well the adherents of the Established Church have at last dared to look it in the face.

> Scoren Bigothy.—A fresh illustration of Scotch bigotry has lately reached us. It seems that there is in Glasgow a public institution called Hutcheson's Hospital, the objects of which are partly educational and partly for the relief of the poor. For a long period the clergymen of ten established (that is Presbyterian) churches in Glasgow have been en officio patrons. By a recent change in the law, other patrons were to be added, representing all religious denominations. At the recent elections of the new patrons, Mr. McEwen (who seems to be a gentleman of liberal mind) urged the claims of the Catholics, who are at least a quarter of the population of Glasgow, to be represented. The proposition could not openly be resisted; but it was rejected by the shufiling trick of taking the election on names, and not on sects. Archbishop Ryre, who was nominated, had, under this arrangement no chance, and was rejected by a large majority. Well may the Glasgow Herald in an excellent article exclaim: "Upon what grounds have the Catholics been excluded? We can find no reason assigned except in a few remarks just before the vote was taken by Dr. Kirkwood. stated that it was a most notorious fact that the Catholics had peculiar views on the subject of education; and although in large cities they did attend, and attend most sedulously, to the education of the poorer classes, it was always made a condition with them that the education should be a purely Catholic education, and he did not think that they should have anybody connected with Hutcheson's Hospital who wished to stereotype education upon dogmatic religion. Whether Dr. Kirkwood will excuse us saying it or not, we are, nevertheless, bound to say that his view is about as illogical as anything we have heard for some time. He does not object to all shades of Protestant opinion being represented, why should he object to the Catholic ?"-Dublin Universe.

THE TICHBORNE CASE,-The Attorney-General is said to have hit on an expedient for getting rid of the big "Claimant." He is to be indicted, according to a correspondent, simply for perjury. To support the charge it will be necessary only to adduce some statement made on oath by the accused, and denied by some of the witnesses: say, for instance, the foul statement which Mrs. Radeliffe swears is false. It will be for the jury to say which statement they believe; and the trial, therefore, must be comparatively short. As the Attorney-General cannot appear, for obvious reasons, Serjeant Parry has been retained for the prosecution.

A Protestant minister in the diocese of Peterborough—the Rev. Peter Robson—varied the service a few Sundays ago by challenging an agricultural In-borer to fight. After a good deal of provocation, the latter accepted, and several rounds were executed in presence of the congregation, who could not get into church. The curate has been reported by the Bench to the Bishop.

The coal dealers of Cardiff have reduced the price of coals for steamers' use to six shillings per ton, fearing American competition in the trade.

UNITED STATES.

SABBATH DOINGS IN NEW YORK.—The terrible work of one Sabbath in New York is thus summed up and commented upon by a New York paper: "A musician quarreled with a visitor at the house where ho lived, and when it had reached its height, he suddealy drew a large knife, stabbed the man twice, inflicting fatal wounds. A saloon-keeper who engaged in a street quarrel with another man, suddenly drew a pistol and shot him. Two men got into a wrangle in the street about Freemasonry, and when one of them turned to go home, he was followed by tho other, who drew a knife and stabbed him in the neck. A gang of men got into a street fight, when one of them drew a knife and stabbed another in the mouth. Two men had a dispute in a liquor shop, in which one drew a knife and stabbed the other three times in the breast. Two men had a fight in a house in which one bit off the other's car. Two men assaulted a woman who interfered with them, and she was beaten fearfully on the head with an iron rung. A man who got into a fight had his head cut open with a stove lid. A man had a quarrel with another, who nearly killed him by assaulting him with a bottle. We cannot give a list of the less formidable assaults, or a record of the other kind of crime; but we think we have gone far enough. All these horrible crimes took place in one day. Of course, there were, besides those reported, many murderous assaults and crimes not chronicled in the papers. The record is really a shocking one. When we extend it over a twelvemonth it becomes quite appalling. There were in this city last year 112 known murders; and there were besides these, probably ten times as many dangerous assaults, which stopped short of murder.-And yet, during the entire year, there was not one of all these murderers who suffered for his crime on the gallows. We should like to know if such a thing could be said about any other city on the globe. We should like to know if it could be said about any city that ever existed since mankind built cities."

A pious young man in Eldora, Iowa recently stole a horse which he traded away for \$10 in money and two Bibles.

The Spiritualists are holding a State Convention at St. Paul, Minuesota, to exchange sympathetic