

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOME RULE MOTION IN PARLIAMENT.—WARREN-PORT, 15th April, 1872.—To the Editor of the Freeman.—Dear Sir: Permit me to occupy a little space in your widely circulated paper, for the purpose of expressing my own opinion upon a question of national interest. The question is, whether such few Nationalists as already have been elected Parliamentary representatives by Irish constituencies ought to introduce a debate and division upon a motion for Home Rule for Ireland in the present session of the House of Commons; or whether we should wait till the general election, and the ballot shall have been cast, and then present our motion to the House of Commons (instead of the present small number) to protest against the Union, and demand the Home Rule for Ireland. My opinion is, that a debate and division should certainly be brought on in the present session. For my own part, elected as I have been by the people of the county Meath for the one year, I feel bound to declare my dissent with the purpose of declaring their dissent with the purpose of 1870, and their desire to obey only laws made by the Queen, Lords and Commons of Ireland. I see no other business for me in the London Parliament than that of protesting against that Parliament that make laws for my country. I know that there are other advocates for Home Rule among the Irish members of Parliament as sincere patriots, and able men to join with English and Scottish members of Parliament in trying to effect legislative changes, which may, perhaps, tend to smooth the way towards Irish legislative independence. But all sincere advocates for Irish Home Rule are agreed that the sooner the irrevocable determination of Ireland is made known to the English—the sooner the English are induced to confess and repent the crime of the Union—the sooner the two peoples deliver themselves out of their present unhappy relations of hatred, master and slave—the sooner an honorable, friendly and safe arrangement is made between the Queen's English subjects and her Majesty's Irish subjects, the better for all parties. Why should a Parliamentary session be lost? The fifteen or more Home Rulers among the present Irish members of Parliament can fully state the case of Ireland, and declare our country's demand and determination. It is well known that, though a small minority of the Irish parliamentary representation, they represent the sentiment of the vast majority of the Irish people. The English members of Parliament and the English public of the present time need not be informed of the facts of our national cause. It was generally supposed in England that the great famine of 1846-1852, and the exiles produced thereby, must make a final end of the Irish national cause. The present generation of Englishmen as yet but dimly and imperfectly comprehend that the Irish national sentiment is indelible. A Parliamentary debate may afford them the requisite instruction, and may enable each of them as prefer justice and safety to national spite to give their adhesion to our Home Rule cause. But though a few generous and far-seeing English politicians will probably be converted to our views by a parliamentary debate upon Home Rule, we must not let ourselves be deluded so far as to expect that the English—the most selfish, domineering and practical nation of the world—will ever admit the justice of our cause or consent to the restoration of the sovereign rights of Ireland, which they have usurped for their profit, for simple respect for justice, or for any generous sentiment. No; it will be necessary to convince the English that their national interest bids them cease to keep us in subjugation, that the difficulties and dangers of their rule over Ireland outweigh all the profit, spite and pride they make and enjoy by keeping us their subjects. In my opinion the English will be so convinced so soon as the Irish constituencies elect a majority of Home Rulers, and as the Irish people, not only in Ireland, but also in England, in Scotland, in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and all the colonies, formally declare for Home Rule for Ireland. So rapid and strong is the present movement for Home Rule, that such a universal pronouncement of the Irish race may soon be obtained, if the proper means be taken for obtaining it; and a parliamentary debate this session seems to me one of the proper means, and one the neglect of which may seriously retard the progress of the national cause.—I am, dear sir, truly yours, JOMY MARTIN.

EMIGRATION.—Since the emigration season opened the scenes to be witnessed daily at Queenstown are sad indeed. Each steamer that leaves the port bears away from our shores hundreds of our countrymen and countrywomen, who go to seek their fortune in a strange and distant land. And it is, with very few exceptions, the youth and strength of our people that are thus departing—it is the very life-blood of the country that is thus being drained away. The emigrants, the majority of whom belong to the farming and working classes, are, as a rule, strong and healthy looking, well and comfortably clad, and seem, if one may judge from appearance, to be well provided for in every way. It is impossible not to feel sad at witnessing daily so fearful a drain on the most useful classes of the community. The emigrants themselves show but little regret at leaving the old country; they evidently entertain high hopes of being able to do better for themselves and their relatives elsewhere, and this hope cheers them up and renders parting with friends less painful and distressing than formerly, when the scenes on such occasions were most heartrending. The only persons who exhibit any symptoms of regret are those who for want of accommodation are left behind and have to wait in town until the arrival of other steamers. Last week seven steamers sailed from the port, taking in all about 1,000 adults from Queenstown, while about 1,000 were left behind for want of accommodation. That number, when added to those who have already taken and will take passages, and for whom the companies will endeavor to provide sufficient accommodation this week, will bring the figure up very high.—Cook Examiner, April 23.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION, IRELAND.—In the form of an amendment to Mr. Fawcett's bill, Mr. D. C. Heon has drawn up a scheme for a University of Ireland. His amendment proposes that the present Dublin University shall cease after a date to be fixed; that the University of Ireland shall confer degrees in arts, law and medicine; that the University of Trinity College shall confer degrees in divinity; the property of Trinity College pass to the new University, of which Lord Spencer shall be the first Chancellor; the colleges of the new University shall be Trinity College, the New College, and such other colleges as the Senate of the new University shall affiliate; the Senate shall be composed of 30 members, of whom 15 shall be Catholic, and vacancies shall be filled by persons professing the same faith as the persons whom they succeed; after 1876 the graduates of the University of Ireland shall elect three Protestants and three Catholics to serve on the Senate in addition to the original 30; £100,000 is asked for lands, etc., for the University, and this sum is to be paid from the funds at the disposal of the Irish Temporalities Commissioners; those Commissioners are to invest £350,000 in Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of the University, for payment to examiners, prizes, etc., and until such sum is so invested the Consolidated Fund shall give £10,000 a year to the University; the Board of Works are to manage the erection of buildings suitable to the University; the Senate, or the majority, shall appoint the exercises for all persons seeking degrees, save when a Catholic archbishop or bishop on the Senate shall declare that the exercises are

opposed to Catholic faith and doctrine. After 1876, Trinity College shall return but one member, and the new College one member. The Council of the new College shall, subject to the Lord Lieutenant govern the College, and appoint and remove professors, and direct the scholastic exercises, but no exercise shall be required from a student non-professing the Catholic religion. A sum of one million is to be invested to the credit of this new College, the interest to be spent in defraying the cost of management, officers, prizes, etc. Until this investment be made, an annual grant of £30,000 is asked.—Freeman.

THE DUBLIN DIFFICULTY.—In the heart of the city of Dublin, almost facing its old Parliament house, stands a vast and stately pile inclosed within railings. Lounging about the entrance are some lazy-looking "loons" in black velvet hunting caps. Enter and you find a succession of spacious sombre courts. This is "Old Trinity" the single college forming Oxford and Cambridge's "silent sister," the University of Dublin. It was founded by Queen Elizabeth. The famous Cecil, Lord Burghley, being appointed first Chancellor, Her Majesty's Lord Deputy issued a "Queen's letter" begging her faithful subjects in Ireland to contribute to the best of their ability, and some moderate grants were made under her privy seal. James I., who was pleased to regard himself as being more especially a patron of learning, bestowed further grants, payable out of forfeited estates, and a liberal pension, until, by various benefactions, and the increasing value of property, it has become one of the wealthiest educational societies in the world. The Provost, who has an entirely separate estate, which he manages himself, receives upwards of fifteen thousand dollars—equivalent to forty-five thousand dollars in New York—a year, besides being provided with a mansion more spacious than that of most noblemen. The Fellows receive incomes varying from fifteen hundred to eight thousand dollars a year, together with handsome, spacious, suites of apartments. There is an immense professional staff, and everybody who is so fortunate as to be on the foundation is secure of being made financially comfortable. This institution was, no doubt, specially founded by a Protestant Queen as a Protestant bulwark, and through the various vicissitudes of three hundred years it has remained in this respect what its founders contemplated. For a long time, only members of the Established Church were admitted, but at length the door was thrown open to other persuasions, and numbers of eminent Roman Catholics have there received their education. But, although admitted to degrees, they have never been permitted to taste the good things in the shape of Fellowships, Professorships, &c., nor to have any voice in the government of the College.—N.Y. Times.

According to the Dublin Evening Mail a sort of collision is imminent between the government and the Board of National Education, in consequence of the refusal of the Treasury to introduce an item into the estimates for meeting an increase of the emoluments of the teachers, by "result payments." The intent to refuse was made known to the Board in March last, and that a remonstrance was immediately forwarded to the government, to which no reply has as yet been received.

ORANGE FRINGS.—COUNCILS POINTS OF LAW.—The Motion of the 26th April says: A curious case was heard in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday the 17th. The rector of Matherly, in the County of Down—the Rev. Mr. Reade—had been sentenced to a fine by the local magistrates for removing from the tower of his church five Orange flags, which had been put up against his will on the first of last July by some persons who entered the church in a riotous manner, thrust back the congregation, and forcibly ejected the rector from the building when he strove to interpose. The magistrates justified their conviction of Mr. Reade, admitting that he had a right to take away the flags, but arguing that he had gone too far in cutting the ropes which held them, and asserting, moreover, that he was on bad terms with his parishioners because of certain ritualistic practices. The judges condemned the introduction of such observations, declared that the rector had a right to remove the flags, and that the magistrates, in considering whether the ropes should have been cut or only loosened, had "reduced the administration of the law to an absurdity." The conviction was consequently quashed.

Mr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, has written a letter on Home Rule. He asks for an Irish Assembly, in which Home Rulers shall be fully represented; approves of a plan for fraternal union between Ireland and England guaranteeing the authority of the Crown, and draws outlines of a federal union which he says will be a satisfactory settlement of relations between the two countries.

A number of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas, are in Wexford soliciting donations to pay off debts "contracted in erecting charitable institutions in Kansas."

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Died, at Lisburn, on the 10th, John Kincaid, in his ninety-ninth year, a pensioner from the 82nd Foot. He served in the 10th Militia in the county Wexford during the rebellion in 1798, volunteered into the 82nd Foot and was wounded in the hand on the 10th November, 1813, on the Pyrennos, which rendered him unfit for further service, and was discharged with a pension.

Derby Castle, the magnificent residence of Mr. William Spaight, situated upon the shores of Lough Derg, near Killalee, was burned to the ground on Tuesday night the 16th ult. Two persons were burned to death.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—At Fairyhouse Races, near Dublin, a curious accident occurred. Two gentlemen were galloping in opposite directions, when the heads of their horses struck full tilt together, and both horses were killed, the riders being thrown into the air. One of the gentlemen had all his front teeth knocked out.

EMIGRATION FROM WEXFORD.—The youth and strength of this county are still outward bound. Thirty-eight emigrants passed over to Liverpool recently, by Liverpool and Wexford Company's Steamboat *Pharos*, intending to proceed to the United States.

MR. CAPEL IN DUBLIN.—Mr. Capel preached in the Church of the Dominican Fathers, Lower Dominick-street, on a Sunday recently in aid of the Sisters of Charity, Stanhope-street. The preacher referred at some length to the "Oxford Movement," and the probabilities of the conversion of England, and no one is apparently better qualified than Mr. Capel to give a popular account of the movement; it was highly interesting and instructive to an Irish congregation. In one of the Protestant daily organs Mgr. Capel is described as an honest and intelligent English gentleman, who says what he means in plain though persuasive terms and much regret is expressed at the shortness of his stay.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY WINSTON BARROW.—We regret to have to announce the death of Sir H. W. Barrow, which took place at his residence in Halkin street, London, on Friday April 19. The deceased was in every respect a remarkable man, but perhaps the chief feature in his character was his indomitable pluck. Between city and county he contested the representation of Waterford for the last forty years, and at the different elections must have expended no less than £30,000. He represented the city from '32 to '41, from '49 to '52, and from '65 to '68. He never acknowledged a defeat, and was ever ready to contest the constituency with every competitor. This characteristic of his gained him many friends, and even his enemies admired his courage. He leaves many after him who will regret his demise, and the announcement of his death will bring regret to all who knew him, as a man who always benefited

his friends and forgave his enemies. He was in his 77th year.—Waterford Citizen.

AN IRISH PATRIOT.—A vigorous old man, a farmer, named John Dempsey, residing at Myross, five miles from Skibbereen, put in an appearance at the market, on the 13th. He stated he was thirty-three years old when the French fleet came to Bantry Bay, in the year 1796, which makes him now in his one hundred and ninth year. He walked to town, and stated he dug an acre of potatoes last year, and still felt hale and strong, and in the possession of all his faculties.

HEURIC IN TIPPERARY.—A young man named Ryan has been murdered at Newport, near Nenagh, county Tipperary, by another young man named Capel, who beat in his skull with a stone. Capel escaped to Queenstown, but was apprehended on the point of escaping to America.

SHOCKING APPEAR IN DUBLIN.—Miss Fanny Graham, 17 years of age, was burned to death at Dublin on her return from a ball at one o'clock on a Sunday morning recently. Through lighting a match her own and her sister's ball dress took fire, and both were dreadfully burned. The sister is not expected to recover.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN LONDON.—The population of London—that is to say, of the Metropolitan registration "division," one of the 11 divisions of England—was stated at 2,251,804 in the preliminary report of the census of April, 1871; the revision at the Census Office has shown the true number to be 2,254,260. In 1861 the population was but 2,058,863. The revised area is given as 78,080 acres, or 122 square miles; this includes 2,718 acres of the Thames. The mean density of population in this area, as shown by the census, is 42 persons per acre—150 in the central districts, 107 in the east, 56 in the north, 52 in the west, and only 21 in the south districts, which last include considerably more than half the entire area of London. This density ranges from one person per acre in Eltham, and three in Lewisham and in Dulwich to 410 and 438, respectively, in St. Andrew and Whitecross sub-districts of Holborn, and 429 in Berwick-street sub-district of Westminster. The decennial increase of population in the whole of London was 21.2 percent in the period 1851-61, 1871-61, in 1851-61, 16.1 percent, in the decade 1861-71. The increase between 1861 and 1871 was 25.2 percent, in the south group of districts, 22.5 in the west, 21.6 in the north, 14.9 in the east; but there was a decrease of 12.8 percent, in the central group, which comprises not only the City, but also the Strand, Holborn, and St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Naturally, the increase of population is largest where the density of population is smallest—that is, where there exists most land still uncovered with buildings; and we may expect the largest increase now in Hammersmith and Fulham in the west, in Hampstead in the north, and in Norwood, Wandsworth, Putney, Stroudham, Dulwich, Eltham, Lewisham, and Charlton in the south group of districts, a considerable portion of their area still remaining to be built over. The most remarkable instance of increase of population between 1861 and 1871 was in Battersea sub-district, in which the number of inhabitants advanced from 19,000 in 1861 to 34,916 in 1871—an increase of 176 percent. The largest decrease was shown in Queenhithe sub-district of the City; there the population fell from 8,570 in 1861 to 4,758 in 1871—a decrease of nearly 55 percent. In the sub-district of St. Olave, Southwark, the decrease was equal to 43 percent.

PROFESSOR MANNING AND THE FALLING STAIRS.—Many falling stars have been seen lately. Manning has dropped into the grave; Napoleon III. is at Chislehurst; Dollinger has lapsed into schism; Dr. Pusey has been very ill; Professor Manning, one of the lights of the Broad Church, is extinguished. The *Journal Chronicle* pronounces a eulogium on the last as a Christian evangelist who courageously repudiated the doctrine of eternal punishment, which doctrine, it says, the Hebrews also uniformly disavow. Well, the Jews ought to know their own religion best, yet we gravely suspect that there are among them two sides to that question. Surely the parable of Dives and Lazarus was based on traditions prevalent in the Jewish Church. Yet the place of the rich man was fixed, he could not pass away from it, the blessed could not pass him, and he was "in torment." The Broad Church, differs as widely from the Low Church, as the Low Church differs from the High, and the three differ from each other more than the Eastern Churches do from the West. The Church of England, therefore, is really not one church, but three. Mr. Manning seemed to fear, the other night, lest the Prince of Wales himself—the nation's hope, should prove a falling star. He was in the utmost concern lest His Royal Highness should sink in his poor Protestant height into the darkness of popery. He was convinced that the visit which he paid the Pope had some dead significance, and that he meditated nothing less than a betrayal of himself, or of the nation into the snare of Babylon. For ourselves we believe that Mr. Newdegate has no cause for alarm. If Mr. Gladstone really contemplated a concordat with the Holy See, and the presence of a legate at the Court of St. James's, he would hardly make use of the hair to the crown for such an embassy. Indeed, the diplomatic corps and all the hangers on at the Foreign Office would be jealous of His Royal Highness if he assumed their functions and usurped their honors, to say nothing about pay—always a mean and trivial consideration.—Mr. Newdegate is a country gentleman, gives dinners, visits county families, goes out with the hounds, and frequents a club or two in the neighborhood of Pall Mall. He is not one of the great unwashed; he knows, or ought to know, what is due from one member of society to another; and he might, therefore, we should have thought, be able to come to a head that if the Prince of Wales were to visit Rome to ignore the Pope, he would be guilty of an unpardonable rudeness, and sacrifice for ever the character of a gentleman. Nor can Mr. Newdegate be altogether blind to the fact that the Prince of Wales is a representative personage; that he is heir to the throne of a vast empire, and been to reign over many millions of Catholics; that to insult the Pope would be to insult them, and to provoke their disaffection, distrust, and dislike. Mr. Newdegate, therefore, must either be the densest of blockheads, or he must see that the Prince of Wales, when he visited Rome, was bound by all the rules of politeness and State policy, to do what he did do, and that to have slighted the Holy Father, now that he is dethroned, and in a manner, imprisoned in the midst of his enemies, would have been to add meanness to insult, and to derogate from the honour of England and the royal family. The Athanasian creed is in danger of falling out of the Prayer Book of the Church of England! Dr. Pusey has written a letter about it to the *Guardian*. It is addressed to the "Associates of the Catholic Union for Prayer." He calls attention to the "extreme gravity of the crisis—a crisis compared with which all the troubles which have shaken men's minds during the last 23 years are as nothing." Why does he hold on to a ship that is going down? Her rudder gone; her pilot flung overboard; dismasted; driving before the wind, with her timber stoved in, and the devouring deep rushing into the hold!

The *London Standard* says that the year 1872 will most assuredly come to be reckoned in after years as the year of murders. And there can be no doubt of the fact, so far as England is concerned. Says the *Standard*—"It has been our painful duty, since the first of January, to record no fewer than a score of undoubted murders and an equal number of homicides, which on inquiry were reduced to the not much less heinous quality of 'manslaughter.'"

And there is no pause in this murderous work.—This week's record is fully up to the average. On Monday evening a shoemaker in London cut the throats of four of his children, and then killed himself in like manner. The widow of a newspaper editor, Mrs. Wylde, is charged with having caused her husband's death by violence; and outrages on woman, wife-beating and serious assaults are fully as numerous as usual. The proud pre-eminence in serious crime which England enjoys would thus seem to become daily more assured—a result which must be attributed to the wisdom of its rulers, who oppress Ireland, where crime is not, with coercive measures, and do not attempt to exceptionally legislate for England, where it flourishes and grows apace.—*Irishman*.

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.—At the instance of Mr. McLAREN, M.P., a Parliamentary paper which is of very considerable interest has just been issued. A table is given showing the number of Parliamentary representatives each county now has, and the number it would be entitled to if 651 members of the House of Commons were allotted in proportion to the population, and in proportion to the taxation, and also proportionally to the means of the latter two members. From this total it appears that England, which has now 500 Parliamentary representatives, is over-represented, its population being taken as the sole basis of representation. Her proper number of members, in proportion to her population, would be 476. In proportion to amount of revenue she is under-represented, and should have 14 more members in the House of Commons. In regard to Scotland, that country is, with her 53 members, under-represented from every point of view. On the population basis she is entitled to 70 members; and on the taxation basis to 79 members; and on the average of the two, to 75 members. Ireland (which has lost upwards of three millions of her population during the last quarter of a century) is, nevertheless, under-represented in respect to her actual population. She has now 105 Parliamentary representatives, but should have 112 if represented in proportion to her population. In regard to revenue, however, she would only be entitled to 65 members, which would bring the mean down to 89 members. To sum up—England is over-represented for her population, under as regards her wealth; Scotland under-represented in both respects; and Ireland, the converse of England, is under-represented in proportion to her population, over-represented as regards her wealth.—*Catholic Times*.

SMALL-POX.—B. C. Finley, Esq., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, writes as follows to the editor of the *Standard*:—"Sir,—It is not usual to communicate in the first instance to general newspapers subjects of scientific importance, but the great prevalence of small-pox amongst us must justify a deviation from the professional rule. There is a popular error, and I am sorry to say, initiated and supported the scientific opinion, that it is not only imprudent, but fatal, to vaccinate any person having the symptoms of small-pox, and in consequence I have had very great difficulties to encounter in persuading people that this was not consistent with reason, and as I can now demonstrate, with fact. The supposition above referred to is certain, has derived many from resorting to the only safe remedy—re-vaccination—although it can be shown that not one out of hundreds who have been re-vaccinated and exposed to the infection of small-pox, that it is only now, after the existence of the epidemic for months, that I am able to prove that the views I have held for some time are correct—viz: that vaccination is not only a preventive of the disease, but a cure. I reserve the details of the case which lead me to make the assertion, as they would be unsuitable for your columns, but as a neighboring practitioner to whom I communicated my ideas on the subject has reported favorably from cases under his own observation, it is only necessary to mention the fact. It is ascertained that when a person liable to take small-pox is exposed to the infection, the poison circulates in the blood for eight days before producing any febrile symptoms; then commences headache, sickness, pain in the back, swollen eyes, and a peculiar white tongue—a group of symptoms that belong to no other disease, and which last for three days. It has been held and acted on since Jenner's great discovery more than eighty years ago, that it is not only wrong but fatal to vaccinate any one during that stage of the disease, or the subsequent one, when the eruption makes its appearance. This is entirely wrong for I can show from cases under my care at the present time, that if you vaccinate during the eruption stage, the eruption is immediately arrested. The nature of the eruption, the immature poison, and the disease terminates. If the eruption has gone the length of having white tops there is danger of infection; if not, it dies away as a simple. It is not for me to estimate the importance of this discovery, but I feel confident that if every medical man were to vaccinate each case of small-pox that came under his care at once, many hundreds of persons would be saved. In conclusion, I shall be happy if the Medical Officer of Health or any other medical gentleman will accompany me through the patients I have under my care, and so possibly stamp out the epidemic in a few weeks."

GARBAGE FOR SPIRIT-DRINKERS.—It is reported, says the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, that distillers are experimenting with a process for making spirits with fermented garbage. This repulsive matter is placed in water-tight vats and boiled for several hours, the grease is then carefully skimmed off for soap-making purposes, and the remaining mass is fermented and distilled. The refuse is used as manure. It is stated that a barrel of garbage yields three pounds of soap grease and four gallons of proof spirits.

THE DEAR DRINK.—Under this title the *Weekly Register* (London) has commenced a series of articles intended to develop the fearful evils caused by intoxication. The Archbishop of Westminster is soon going to visit several missions, and to establish Catholic Temperance Societies, to be under the guidance of the local clergy. It is felt that something of an active character must be done to arrest the plague of drink. The Archbishop leaves it to the priest of each mission to decide whether his society shall be based on abstinence or moderation principles. His Grace is in favour of abstinence, and is himself an abstainer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking in the Upper House of Convocation, during a debate on the Athanasian Creed, said—"We do not—there is not a soul in the room who does—nobody in the Church of England takes them [the warrant clause of the Athanasian Creed] in their plain and literary sense." These words and the fact that they passed unchallenged by the Bishops have given great offence to certain members of the Church of England and they have drawn up a memorandum in which they declare that they accept the creed in its plain and literal sense, without any private mental reservation. The dramatic clauses of the Athanasian Creed were to be discussed in convocation toward the end of April. The Archbishop of both Provinces, the Bishops of Manchester, Ripon and St. David's, the Deans of Canterbury, Westminster, Durham and Chester, three out of the four Regius Professors of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and many other eminent clergymen, wish to remove the clauses from the Creed or the Creed itself from the public services of the Church.

A PRESBYTERIAL PREJUDICE.—One of the religious papers of this week has an article in which the trials and troubles of a bishop are significantly hinted at. In administering the rite of confirmation the bishop must lay his hands on the head of the candidate, and

it appears that the venerable prelates have been much distressed of late by the amount of false hair, flowers and ribbons which the young lady candidates wear on their heads, and which by their cringing, bowing attitude as they kneel before the bishop, are presented directly to him. Thus the godly father is apt to confirm an immense chignon rather than an individual. It is therefore proposed that at confirmation the young lady candidates should come without any artificial adornments to their heads, and should kneel upright, avoiding that cringing attitude which certain of the fair sex deem to be so peculiarly characteristic of pious conduct.

But the saintly prelates have another affliction. It lies in the fact that men and especially boys will use hair oil! Particularly on such state occasions as a confirmation is this indulgence carried to excess. The result may be imagined. It is enough to turn every bishop in the country into a perfect Mr. Jiggers, as far as the washing of hands is concerned.

LEAD SALIBURY ON ROMANES EDUCATION.—On Friday fortnight, Lord Salisbury attended a meeting of the National Society at Liverpool, and said a good deal which was worth the attention of others besides those whom he addressed. Of the proposal for "unclarium" or "unclonational" teaching, which till lately it was the fashion to advocate, he remarked that it indicated "a somewhat innocent intelligence." "The illusion that you can teach Christianity without any Christian truths has evaporated; it was 'words and nothing else.' Its promoters have over and over again been challenged to draw up a list of doctrines which might be taught in a perfectly unclonational school, and they have never done it; for there is no doctrine of Christianity to which some persons claiming the Christian name do not offer opposition." There could not, said Lord Salisbury, be a more decided proof of this than the fact that the League have been obliged to give up the idea, and adopt that of pure secularism. The evils of this, he said, are manifold; and one of the worst is, that no class of men would undertake to teach children and exclude religion, unless those men did not care much about religion itself. There could not, he thought, be a greater evil than the setting up in every parish a man whose duty it would be to press on the people and the young the superior importance of secular as compared with religious knowledge.

FORGEMAN'S PROMISES.—Edward Gahan, a young man, who had been a bank clerk at Quebec, and who appeared in the military uniform of an officer of the 20th Regiment, was apprehended on remand, before Mr. Gals, the Chatham stipendiary magistrate, and was committed for trial at Maidstone Assizes on two charges of forging forged checks at Chatham. The first charge was the uttering a forged check for £100, at the branch of the London and Provincial Bank, the check purporting to be signed by Lieutenant McCool, of the 30th Regiment—was fully paid by the bank. Gahan was now charged with uttering a forged check for £15, at Mr. T. Clark's, military tailor. It appeared to be drawn on Cox and Co., by Lieut. Colonel Mackenzie, of the 20th Regiment, at 11, East. Mr. Clark deposed that he was about to cash the check, derived by the prisoner being in uniform, when a constable came in with two military officers, and Gahan was arrested as a thief. Captain Bartlett, of the 20th Regiment, had recognized Gahan as a man who had appeared in the uniform of that regiment, forging the name and personating officers of the corps. Lieutenant Colonel A. Mackenzie, commanding the 20th Regiment, deposed that his name had been forged to the check. He had never seen the prisoner before. Gahan offered no defence in either case, and he was committed for trial. Previous to his appearance at Chatham he had been advertised for as having uttered forged checks at Perthmouth.

THE DEATH OF SCOTLAND.—It is related by the *Observer* in such matters that the Irish in Scotland are becoming so numerous that they, with their immediate descendants, will, ere long, outnumber by far the native population, in the cities and other great centres of industry.

The *Westminster Gazette* says the Duke of Norfolk has subscribed £200 to the Convict of Mercy, Hull, towards defraying the costs of the defence in the late great action of *Saxton v. Starr*.

The Prince of Wales is reported to be far from well, having certain febrile illnesses which his physicians think may still carry him to an early grave. They recommend travel as absolutely essential to his complete recovery.

LONDON, May 7.—The Session of the House of Commons last night, was devoted mainly to a debate on the Scotch Education Bill. A resolution introduced by Goshen, member for Glasgow and Aberdeen University, providing that the Scriptures shall form part of the instruction in school, was carried against the Government by a vote of 213 to 209.

UNITED STATES.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—It will be remembered by many of our readers that a difficulty arose, some time since, between the rector of an Anglican Church, and the Bishop of his diocese. The gentleman alluded to, Rev. Mr. Curtis, after resigning his position in Baltimore, paid a visit to Birmingham, England, and, as we understand, had one or more consultations with the celebrated Diviner, Rev. Dr. Newman, the result of which, we learn, on good authority, has been his renunciation of heresy and entrance into the Catholic Church. It is known that, on Wednesday morning last, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in this city, Bishop Whittingham formally deposed Mr. Curtis from his position as a minister.—*Exchange*.

In Lawrence County, the other day, as some persons were clearing some land they set fire to a large oak log lying on the ground, when they noticed a rattlesnake crawling out from the log. They turned it over, when they discovered a den of seventy-two rattlesnakes, two green snakes, and one king snake. Twenty-two of the rattlesnakes had from fourteen to eighteen rattles, and measured from seven to nine feet in length.

"During her imprisonment Laura Fair, by careful speculation, has increased her fortune by more than \$150,000. 'Talk of hanging such a woman?' Thus speaks thrifty Boston.

The N. Y. Tribune, in a late editorial, calls *Harper's Weekly*, "Harper's Pictorial Blackguard." Good name.

VALUE OF EXERCISE.—All the tonics, beef tea, and good food in the world will not add a half-inch to the narrow chest of a sickly boy. All the "airing" he may get from morning to night in Southern climes will not infuse stamina and real improvement into him unless intentionally or otherwise exercise happens to be combined with them. No marvels are pretended to. The weekly offspring of unhealthy parents will never, under any training, become an athlete; nor does he want to become one. It is simply certain if he takes proper exercise in the proper way, he will become a healthy, serviceable man, instead of passing through a delicate youth, into a valetudinarian manhood.

USE OF TIME.—We all complain of the shortness of time, and yet we have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are either spent in doing nothing, or in not doing what we ought to do.—We are always complaining that our days are few, and acting as if there would be no end to them.

Is there anything in the world that can beat a good wife? Yes, a bad husband. Enough for one, too much for two, and nothing at all for three.—A secret.