THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 18,

orable members only in so lat we list and operation and its sharpest sting; but James I. who knew little of any religion, and valued portunity for party debate, and for the display of James I. who knew little of any religion, and valued none, yet sat among the doctors and religion. portunity for the present instance, contempt and aversion are largely intermingled. Experience of the ringuish riouse of Commons only depending of priests, as if he were, in his own ridiculous person, the latest and loftiest manifestation of the ringuish and Triab ideas mestic many are managed at home, improvement in this respect is hopeless. English and Irish ideas are entirely out of harmony with each other, but I desire to express my conviction that such an oppordesire as now presents itself has never before been given to the nation. May it be rightly used. In the cordial union of Catholics and Protestants can success alone be found; and after the recent debate in the Senate of Trinity College, there ought never to be another bitter word between them. The Senate of that University at least understands the nate of the University at least understands the mockery of reproaching Catholics with wearing scanty and ill-fitting intellectual garments, and then declaring that your conscience forbids you to contribute to an outfit and a maintenance."

In Cork, as in Dublin, a most pleasing feature in connection with St. Patrick's day, 1873, was the almost total absence from indulgence in intoxicating drinks, which in former years used to be regarded as necessary for the due observance of the day. This state of things must be attributed to the exitortations of the respected prelate of the diocese and his clergy, who for some time past have been unceasing in their efforts to show that the great anniversary should not be descerated by drunkenness. Their exertions to this end have been entirely successful, and St. Patrick's day has passed off without any-thing to regret. Surely, this is the best way in which to honor the

Chosen leaf of bard and chief, The green immortal shamrock.

Mr. Justice Lawson opened the Commission at Belfast, and, in addressing the Grand Jury, made some observations on the riots in August last which were deserving of attention. He stated that if Belfast were not taken into account, he should have had nothing but congratulations to offer upon the state of the county. The number of ordinary cases was only 12, while the number of persons returned for trial in connection with the riots was 128. He alluded to the commercial importance and great prosperity of Belfast, and expressed regret that a city, famed for the intelligence of its people-where education is widely diffused, where there are schools and temples of the Most High in every quarter, and Ministers of religion teaching the lessons of " Peace on earth, good will towards men"-that such a city should be subject to periodical outbreaks of riot and disorder, and be torn by the madness of contending factions. It was a circumstance which must excite feelings of sorrow and humiliation in the minds of every well-wisher of his country. If in addition it was found that those charged with the preservation of the peace appeared from time to time incompetent to deal with the evil, he thought it was calculated to make one despair. He enumerated the actual results of the riots, as given on information derived from official sources. One civilian was killed and 152 persons were wounded and received Constabulary was killed and 73 constables wounded, 12 of them very severely. The number of those who concealed their injuries from fear of being implithought that in former days many an engagement which decided the destinies of a people could not show a larger number of casualties. Upwards of 250 houses were wrecked and injured, and 257 persons claimed compensation to the amount of £14,800. No less than 857 families were compelled by threats to leave their dwellings. This violence was committed by both parties. The magistrates had dealt summarily with 164 persons engaged in the riots.-Times Dublin Cor.

Parish Priest of Louisburg, the Rev. Michael Curley and instructed the attorney and counsel for the possible satisfaction, and Father Curley was warmly congratulated on the success he had achieved in defending the interest of his parishioners.

. A series of Home Rule meetings are being organized, in which it is expected that the Catholic Clergy -divorced from their allegiance to Gladstone by the University Bill-will take leading parts. At Belfast on Monday night a large meeting was held which was addressed by a Catholic clergyman, succeeded by a Protestant minister, and on the platform were a large number of Catholic priests. The Rev. Professor Galbraith was the crator of the evening, and his speech was rapturously applauded. At Wexford, too, a meeting has been held, at which a number of the clergy assisted. A meeting will be held in Dublin on Thursday next, and there are indications that the campaign which is about to open will be carried on with vigour and determination.

A conflict occurred this morning (April 9) in Kinsale, Cork, between the striking fishermen of that town and a force of police. Two strikers were killed and several injured. At last accounts the fishermen were again assuming a threatening attitude, and a renewal of the disorder is feared.

The Dublin Evening Post, the organ of the Irish hierarchy, continues to declare that it is impossible

for the Irish Catholies ever to support Mr. Disraeli Amongst those who have escaped the annoyance of a farcical trial by the governmental wise abandonment of the Galway prosecution, is the Rev. Patrick Coen. However, as a set off against the "nolle prosequi" he loses the one chance of publicly clearing his character of the aspersions so plentifully and specially heaped upon it by injudicious Justice Keogh. It is therefore proposed to present a testimonial to the gentleman so honoured and distinguished; and, very appropriately, the Rt. Rev. Dr.

Duggan heads the subscription list. WHY DIDN'T HR? - The following extract, from an article in the Dublin Review, is a brief story of King James' inefficiency, as also his impolicy towards Ireland, and the causes thereof: -" What a difference would it have in the subsequent history of the empire if James himself had tried to govern Ireland, and tried in his mediocre way to do a little good for the Irish people! He might, for instance, bave convoked an Irish parliament, with full freedom of debate, and full power of legislation, Sir John Davys, in his excellent Irish letter, written before his fellow-officials had taught him his lesson, looks to such a Parliament, as one of the first means of turning Ireland into a commonwealth, from being a common misery. But James I. held Parliaments useless, unless it was to hear himself speechify; and a voyage across St. George's Channel, was as hateful to him as were sucking pigs. Kindly treatment of the Irish, even on a small scale, would have done much to move them, with their memories of Queen Elizabeth; they were just then in a position to appreciate the smallest act of kindness, very keenly; but the infamous Somerset, and his infamous paramour, had the royal treasures-blooddrops wrung from the heart of Ireland-lavished for their luxury; the King himself, drank and cognise the desire of the Government to dear justry dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled gabbled and gormandized gabbled and gormandized gabbled and gormandized gabbled gabbled and gormandized gabbled g unusued, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered, swore and to put University degrees within the reach of CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT.—It is 21 years since Mr. The average wages of skilled labourers carpenters; together, do not believe the Irish Disraeli first took office; and in those 21 years there are left to die. Religious freedom would have Bishops would gladly have accepted that, even have been nine Administrations. 1. In February, bricklayers, and amiths, in New South Wales during Sunday-school, and has been a peaceable citizen.

for what concerns her is usually interesting to honfor what concerns her is usually ordered the burning of witches, and permitted the

GREAT BRITAIN THE ARCHEISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, ON THE LATE. University Bill.—On Thursday night (20th ult.,) Archbishop Manning was present at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Catholic Club. In responding to the toast of the " English Hierarchy" he said, -The Bishop of Liverpool has told us that neither he nor you are Whig, Tory, Conservative, or Liberal. So neither am I, and therefore I am just the man to talk politics to you to night (hear, hear), and as I have always made it a rulo—and I think it is a golden one-not to make an occasion, but when occasions are made by others to take them, I will take the opportunity you have given me of saying Manning presided, and was supported by a great number of the priests of his Church. The body of a few words (cheers). I protest beforehand that I do not speak as a politician, but as a Catholic (hear). have had a vote for the Parliamentary elections | ing class of English, and they were remarkably or in this county for the last 40 years, but I have never recorded a vote but once, and that not because I over the announced time for the commencement of cared for the candidate who was successful, but be- the meeting, and most enthusiastic during the cause I wished to keep out somebody else. A more supreme disregard for party politics and for party Governments—and a plague, I say, upon both their from Liverpool, sent by Catholic abstainers congra"Houses"—no man in this room could possess, but there are certain things which are not political, and night. When the meeting was finished, he said, he there are certain things which are not political, and night. When the meeting was finished, he said, he on these I think we are bound to have an opinion, hoped he should be able to send an answer worthy and having it to express it, and having expressed it of the occasion. This meeting was one which gave to act upon it (cheers). Some few years ago when heart and confidence to those who had labore; to a distinguished politician asked me what line the Catholics in this country would be likely to take in the then impending election, I said, "We care nothing about you nor about your politics, but there square to hold a meeting by themselves. The Cathare two things we do care for; don't touch either olics were now concluding the Feast of St. Patrick, of them, for if you touch them every Catholic in and that night was the Octave. As the meeting Great Britain will vote against you. These two could not be held upon St. Patrick's Day it had been things are the Holy See and religious education." The former of these two points Divine Providence has taken into his own hands and we will await the issue. But the question of religious education is what may be called one of the burning questions; it is a question which at the present moment is causing a conflagemtion, and I hope that in the next general election it will make itself felt (cheers). We have lately heard—for that was my fate, and to read it was the fate of you all—a long debate upon University education in Ireland. Now, allow me to say a few words on this question which cannot be remote from the hearts of those who hear me, first because you are all Catholics, with hardly an exception, and if there be one who dissents from us I am rejoiced that we have among us some of every year increasing capital was put into brewing, our good English sound-hearted friends who have seen the manifestations of loyalty which you have that there was every year an increasing amount of shown to-night; and secondly, because you belong drink consumed was proved by the increase of the er trace your origin, if you were not born there, from that land for which that University education was intended. Allow me to say I considered it my duty to hear the whole of the debate, not that I hospital treatment. One man of the Royal Irish had itching ears, and less had I a political itch, to take me to the House of Commons, but because I thought it was my duty to watch the whole course of the discussion, and if possible to be of use to those cated in a criminal charge was unknown, but he far more closely interested in it to whom I might give useful information. It is one thing to read a discussion reported in the newspapers, accurate though I know the reporters are—and their accuracy is to me a subject of wonder when, on the following morning, I see the debate reported word for word, however much has been spoken, and sometimes with most stammering lips—but it is another thing altogether to hear it. It is like putting a thermometer into the sea. You canknow what the Legislature is disposed to do or to refuse, and you can find The men who were charged with riot and assault this out in no way so well as you can by patiently at Louisburg, on St. John's Night—when Judge and, I may say laboriously listening for some seven Keogh was burned in effigy—took their trial on hours of a night as I did, to a discussion such as Friday. All of them were acquitted, with the ex- that. I heard the whole of the debate, and this I ception of one man, who was found guilty of an as-sault on the police. During the trial the patriotic feetly convinced that their desire was to do the utmost that men could do under the conditions of watched the proceedings on behalf of his parishoners | Parliament and of public opinion in this most divided, and I am sory to say, anti-Catholic country, traversers. Judge Morris, in a humorous speech, for so it is to a great extent ("hear," and applause). referred to the valour of the Royal Irish, who, he They did their utmost to a great extent, I believe, I would not be afraid if they were at the battle of have already processed that I am no more a politician any man to be temperate, for they were all bound to see her desolated before she would send a hand to Alma. He also referred to the effigy, and compared | than the Bishop of Liverpool, but because I believe it to a Bridogue. The verdict gave the greatest they did most honourably and most honestly desire to give the Catholies of Ireland power to obtain degrees upon terms consistent with their consciences, and I am sure this Bill did give the Catholics of Ireland the power to obtain degrees on terms much better than those on which Catholics can obtain degrees in England (cheers). I will say in what way. No Catholic in England can take a degree without either exposing himself to the pestilential infidelity of Oxford or going to the London University and at the London University, no Catholic can take a degree without being examined in the ethics and metaphysics which are taught by the professors of that University. Now, if there was one thing which struck me with shame it was the way in which some speakers in the House of Commons treated that most wise and most just provision of the Bill as if it were a thing not to be defended. Let me put before you two facts, and I will say no more to you on the subject. The first fact is this. A young Catholic came to me on Saturday week, while the discussion was pending, and told me that he was studying at the London University for a degree, and that he was attending the lectures of the metaphysical professor, and, though he could see the falsehood of the conclusions put to him, he could not find an answer to the reasonings. That is, having the faith profoundly in him, he was perplexed and confused by the faulty philosophy. Now, I will ask you whether there was not a most just reason to exempt all Catholic youth from being forced to undergo examination in a philosophy which is fundamentally false. The study of a false philosophy perverts the form and shape of intelligence. I may say it altars the structure of the brain (hear, hear). The only other point I will add is this-supposing it had been required for a degree in Ireland that a young Catholic should be examined in some heterodox interpretatation of the Christian Religion, would any man have endured it? Everybody would have said that to force a young Catholic to be examined in heretical matters would be tyranny; but I would like to ask what is examining a young Catholic in an atheistical philosophy—in a philosophy of positivists or secularists who deny that the existence of God can be proved, who deny that God exists at all; that the soul does not exist as distinct from the material body; that there is no such thing as conscience, and no intrinsic distinction between right and wrong (hear, hear)? This is the modern mental philosophy through which the Catholic youth of Ireland would have been compelled to pass if they had not been wisely and justly exempted by the Bill. I ask, you, then, if beresy in the matter of revelation be a thing that no just Christian man would venture to require of Catholic youth even in the form of an examination, because it is a denial of an article of revealed truth, what is to be said of the requirements that the Catholic youth should study and be examined in a philosophy which denies the truths of religion and nature, which fills his mind with heresies which uproot those very truths of nature upon which revela-

endowed, made permanent, and gave an impulse which would have extended all over Ireland to the same system of mixed Godless education against which the Bishops of Ireland have protested since 1845. We have an educational statute with reference to little children which I lament-I mean the statute of 1879. The time has come when every Catholic, be he layman, priest, or bishop, is bound to exercise his power at the next General Election in the matter of Christian education. When the time of trial comes, if the decision is against us we shall have retarded the evil day, I know not how long but whatever be the issue, let us quit ourselves like Christian men, and may God defend the right! (loud cheers).

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND HIS FLOCE -On Monday night, 24th ult., a great meeting was held in Exeter-hall to inaugurate a Catholic temperance movement similar to that commenced some weeks ago in the Established Church. Archbishop the hall was filled mainly with Irish and the laborderly and patient during a space of about 80 minutes speaking. The Archbishop, who was received with rounds of cheers, commenced by reading a telegram found the Catholic Temperance League, for not only was the hall filled to excess, but at that moment 1,500 men were marching in order to Trafalgarresolved to hold it upon the Octave, and he called upon them to make an offering unto God and St. Patrick on that night. The first resolution to be proposed affirmed that the sin of drunkenness was widespread, and was increasing, and that therefore it was the duty of all who had the heart to do it to renounce altogether the use of intoxicating drink, for two purposes-to reclaim the intemperate and to sustain the example presented by the moderate and sober. He declared that the sin of drunkenness was widespread, and he need not adduce facts to prove it, for all knew it. But he went further and said that it was extending. This was denied; but how was it possible for any man to deny it who had the facts before him? It could not be denied that distilling, and vending intoxicating drink. Then revenue from intoxicating drink. Moreover, in all the large towns of Great Britain the authorities had given evidence that there was an increase of drunkenness in their localities. He could appeal to the evidence of Birmingham, of Liverpool, and he believed, too, of Manchester, to show this, and when it was considered that more than half the population of the country were in the towns, and the minority were the country population, he was justified in asserting that drunkenness was on the increase. He could say that this love of stimulating drink was invading classes not before under its influenceamong women and children-and in face of these facts it was impossible for any man with the mere sympathies of humanity, still more for any man with the faith and love of a Christian, to look on unmoved and not work, by all means in his power, to check these enormous evils. He reminded them that Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh, 200 years ago, and Father Mathew were two great Irishmen who stood forth to denounce intoxicating drink, and the latter, he said, was acknowledged to be the Apostle of the Temperance Movement. Thus Irishmen had been in the van of temperance, and what he now asked of them was that their offering to St. Patrick should be one of self-denial in the use of these drinks. He was glad to see that public witness was borne to the order and sobriety which marked St. Patrick's Day this year in London. Let plainly show there will be no return to allegiance) he will no more be heard of the nonsense of "drowning the | pick a quarrel with England and force her to fight. be temperate by their baptism, and an intemperate Catholic broke the vows of his baptism and sinned before God when he thus became a scandal among men. They were there to found a League of total abstainers-of men who would go beyond temperance and would have nothing to do with drink. He urged this upon them for three reasons-first, because for some men it was a vital necessity that they should be total abstainers. He was perfectly convinced of that by long experience-by the experience of a long life, and he was sorry to say he knew a multitude of miscrable examples that wherever the power of drink got a permanent hold there was no way of cure but by a total renouncement of drink. Then it was needed to support those who were not in the habit of excess, but might be tempted to it; and thirdly, he was perfectly confident. that if men, women, and children renounced the taste of intoxicating drink there would be a moral power to carry temperance by example and precept into the households and lives of the whole population. He then touched upon the religious difficulty which had arisen in the minds of some in regard to the total disuse of wine, sacramental and otherwise, and, treating this as heresy, he said if he thought this idea was among any of his flock he would have s bottle of port brought and every candidate for the pledge made to drink a glass before being pledged. He warned them, when they were pledged, not to make themselves disagreeable in their pride, and he then proceeded to urge that by intemperance thousands of families had been wrecked, and he could declare that it was not only drunkenness which peopled our workhouses with paupers, but it was the drunkenness of parents which caused tens of thousands of Catholic children to be robbed of their faith, and to be without guides through the world. These Catholic children when sent into the workhouse were draughted into the district schools, and once placed there, to bring them up in a knowledge of their religion was morally impossible. He would appeal to his people and to public opinion on this at no distant time; but that night he had been given to understand that a guardian of the West of London meant to move that the children of that parish in Catholic schools should be recalled. If, that step was taken he should know how to meet it but in the meantime he appealed to all classes to break away from this habit, that when they laid upon their dying pillows they might have the blessed consciousness that their intelligence had never been clouded, their hearts had never been inflamed, or their wills impeded by the curse of intoxicating drink. Resolutions were carried to form the League, and, after a long flow of eloquence, the Archbishop went to Trafalgar-square to see the meeting assembled there. When he returned he took the initiatory steps in pledging the meeting by enrolling names. The meeting did not close until

In the debate on the Marriage with a Deceased. Wife's Sister Bill in the House of Lords Earl Beauchamp said that a petition had been presented from Protestant Dissenters in Dundee in favor of a man being allowed to have more wives than one!-Spectator.

a late hour.

tion itself rests? (hear, hear," and applause). I re-

cognise the desire of the Government to deal justly

CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT.-It is 21 years since Mr.

Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Parliament was dissolved in July, and on the 16th of Disraeli's Budget by a majority of 19, the division being 305 against 286, for refusing his proposition being 215 against 234, a majority of 19 against the Government. 4. The Earl of Derby then became on the Canadian model?—Times.

Premier again and Mr. Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer, This Ministry was defeated on the second reading of its Reform Bill, on the 31st of March, 1859, and in the following month Parliament was dissolved. In the New House of Commons, on the 10th of June, 1859, a vote of want of confidence was carried as an amendment to the Address, the numbers being 325 against 312. 5. Lord Palmerston then became Prime Minister with Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In October, 1865, Lord Palmerston died, 6. In November, 1865, Earl Russell succeeded to the Premiership. On the 18th of June, 1866, this Ministry was defeated on its Reform Bill; and a motion made by Lord Dunkellin in favour of the borough franchise being based on rating instead of rental being carried by 315 against 364. 7. The Ministry having thereupon resigned, the late Earl of Derby again formed a Government. with Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer, 8. In February, 1868, Lord Derby being obliged by illness toresign, Mr. Dismeli became Prime Minister. On the 30th of April, 1868, Mr. Gladstone's first resolution for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was carried against the Government; and Mr. Disracli shortly afterwards announced that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as the state of public business would permit. The dissolution was delayed until November, in order that the new constituencies under the Reform Bills might vote. On the 2nd of December Mr. Disraeli, in a public letter, announced the resignation of his Government, the result of the elections being averse to it. 9. On the 9th of December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone and the new Government received the seals of office. His is the twelfth Administration which has been in office in the reign of Queen Victoria. The twelve Premiers have been as fellows,-Viscount Melbourne, who was in office at the Queen's accession; Sir R. Peel, 1841; Lord J. Russell, 1846; Earl of Derby, 1852; Earl of Aberdeen, 1852; Viscount Palmerston, 1859; Earl Russell, 1865; Earl Derby, 1866; Mr. Dismeli, 1868; Mr. Gladstone, 1868.

The Pall Mall, which, by the way, is rather more Infidel in its tendencies than ever, declares the Catholic strength to lie in our distinctness of creed in our unity, and in our vigour; it purposes to meet that creed with one "equally definite and thoroughgoing and more reasonable," and it explains the new religion by distinctly calling it the belief "that religion is a matter of opinion and probability." We knew long ago that that was the belief of nearly all educated Protestants because their system cannot possibly end in any thing else this side of Atheism, but we never dreamed that it would be assurdly put forward as capable of coping with a religion that is a religion because it is founded by God in the hearts of millions all over the world. But let us leave the Pull Mall and its straightforward acceptance of the principles, so cunningly instilled into English minds by Bismarck, which it declares must end in actual, physical, war to the knife with Catholics, and see what a happy position England will be in should the whole country become innoculated with Bismarckism, as seems only too probable. As soon as that latter astute devil has set England wild with the mad-dog cry of "No Popery!" and has thus thoroughly alienated Ireland (and this time, events help her; so would every other Continental country; Ireland would be in open revolt at her back; if America would remain neutral it would be the utmost that could be expected; India would flare up again, as sure as it flared up when the Sepoys thought they saw a chance which was really only baulked by accident—and then, we should very much like to know, where would England be? Sincerely sorry as we should be to see any harm come to her we cannot shut our eyes to the suicidal policy the Pall Mall. Guzette urges ou this country; we can see in it plainly and unmistakeably that finger of modern fate which belongs to Prince Bismarck; divide et impera is by no means an exploded truism as yet: and we cannot help remembering that a house divided against itself, falls to the ground. England's policy of to-day should be the consolidation of all her strength; Bismarck's policy is to drive her by taunts to alienate from her cause and heart some seven millions of her population; and to us, we confess, it seems most likely that Bismarck's policy

will be the one adopted.—Catholic Times. English Complaint of Bad Workmanship.—The deterioration of the English working classes is the subect of comment in the London Saturday Review, which says: Every one can see how rapidly this is showing itself. It is almost impossible to rely on getting anything done which depends on the labor of coummon people. Business has been at a standstill for a week in consequence of the Christmas holidays. If this had been a period of rest well carned and wisely spent there would be nothing to may except that it was rather inconvenient. But holidays have come to mean nothing more than a protracted time of idleness and drinking. Every-thing serves as an excuse for the glass. It has been difficult lately to get coals delivered in London on account of the bad weather. It might be supposed that the difficulty lay in raising the coals, or in bringing them to London, or in distributing them through the reeking streets. Not at all. The difficulty is that when the weather is bad the carters get wct, and when they get wet they console themselves by getting drunk. In every great centre of labor the same sad story is repeated. There has been a great conference this week of colliery proprietors and colliery labourers, and one of the largest employers of labor stated to the laborers, as facts which they would not question, that the workmen have taken to do less work, and to do it worse than formerly. They do not come to work on Monday, very little is seen of them on Tuesday, and they think they do pretty well if they start fairly on Wednesday, and even on Wednesday many of them are unable to do their work as they once did it. It takes 100 pounds more pig iron to make a ton of rails than it did two years ago, simply because the work is bad now. Instead of 160,600 tons of rails a year, the employer could now, with the same works, produce only 70,000 tons. This is a good instance to refer only 70,000 tons. to, for it was that of a large employer stating facts within his own knowledge to workmen themselves. who offered no contradiction. But it is only one instance of what is seen and felt everywhere. Honest, thorough labor is dying out of England, and

minority of nine on an amendment of the Militia on farms and sheepwalks from 26% to 35% a year, Bill (moved by Lord Palmerston), resigned office; with board and lodging. Notwithstanding, these and the late Earl of Derby became Premier, with inducements, the tide of immigration does not flow very largely into the colony. In the year under review no more than 1,112 immigrants settled in December the new House of Commons rejected Mr. New South Wales, and of those 357 were imported at the cost of the colony. The want of labour is felt, but not severely, for trivlo increases despite a to increase the house-tax. 2, The Earl of Aberdeen foolish and obsolete commercial policy. The Imthen, in December, 1852, became Premier, with Mr. ports of 1871 were 0,600,000 L. Showing an increase Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. This over the previous year of 1,800,000?. Considerably Adminstration resigned on being defeated by a large more than one-half of the entire imports were from majority on the 29th of January, 1855, on Mr. Roe- the other Australasian settlements. On the Exports buck's motion for a committee of inquiry into the the increase was still more striking, amounting to condition of the army before Sebastopol. 3. In close on 2,250,000l, the figures for 1871 being 11, February, 1855, a new Government was formed, with 245,000l, of which the other Australasian colonies Lord Palmerston as Premier. It was defeated in contributed over 6,000,000l. Thus it will be perthe House of Commons on the 19th of February, ceived that the bonds of commercial intercourse 1858, on the second reading of the Bill making con- are binding the English settlements in the South spiracy to murder a felony (after Orsini's attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French); the vote one of them is bound to the Mother Country. Does

UNITED STATES.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GENERAL GRANT, PRESI-DENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—It would seem that the world has had imposed upon it a false version of this important document. The New York Herald hastens to correct the error, and publishes another version, whose authenticity it guarantees, and from which we make some extracts:-

Fellow-Citizens (without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude)—I appear before you to take oath which the Constitution prescribes to, as President of the United States. As I took the same oath four years ago, I do not myself see any particular use in taking it again. However, I suppose something is proper to be taken on such an occasion, and an oath is easy to take anything that has so little dampness about it. I do not know but swearing agrees with my health, for I do not re-member anything else that I have done that I had afterwards so little to recall.

It is proper on this occasion that I should al'ude to the successor which the Constitution has appointed in case of my removal by natural causes before the expiration of my official term. With my last Vice, Mr. Colfax, I part with feelings of the profoundest variety. My relatious with him as with my other Vices, have been cordial. Few men have been endowed by Providence with a larger allowance of vital picty, or by nature with a shorter memory, the first of which is a preservative of his religious character and the last of his moral integrity; and, while he retires to the enjoyments of private usefulness, from which it is not probable he will again emerge, it affords me great pleasure to reflect that my incoming Vice will not fall a particle behind him in either of these endowments. I have respect for Mr. Wilson especially on account of his poverty, as he was a shoemaker and a poor Senator. There is every reason to believe that he will be a poor Vice President—in fact, that he will be a model of destitution in all the departments of social and official life.

The domestic relations of potentates being subjects of public interest, it will be expected of me to say something of mine. Within the last four years my family has not increased numerically to a great extent; but circumstances have been such as in a remarkable degree to bring to my knowledge the persons of whom it is composed. I had never before any idea of the feelings of affection entertained for me by individuals of whose existence until after my election I was totally unaware. It is thus that we come under the influence of the tenderest and holiest influences. A cousin is a very loving party, a second consin still more; in fact, the bonds of sympathy seem to grow stronger in the ratio the square of the distance in the line of consunguinity. One of the most positive injunctions of the New Testament is to take care of one's own household, and I have the assurance of my pastor, the Rev. John P. Newman, whose chimes may be heard every Saturday evening in verification of my statement, that in this respect, I have done my duty.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS. There is reason to expect difficulty with a horde

of squatters who have settled themselves in a remote corner of my dominions and call themselves Latter Day Saints. They have adopted a kind of religious belief not authorized by the Constitution of the United States, and a habit of marrying their concubines, which is contrary to the practices of the patriarchs of our Government. Not being able to secure the service of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose acquaintance with this branch of the clergy is profound and extensive, as a missionary of their conversion. I was, constrained to send unto them my pastor, the Rev. John P. Newman, an ecclesiastic to whom a private heathen is an utter abomination. regret to confess that the reverend gentleman did not fare as successfully as he expected that in fact he was well known and badly maltreated with a bible in the hands of one Arson Pratt, who is a sort of champion of these heretics, and whom he confidently expected to demolish. My legal missionary also, the Hon. James B. McKeon, received but very little better treatment, and found the heathen posted in positions of such strength as to afford him great trouble and small satisfaction.

BURSTANTIAL MARKS OF AFFECTION.

It is an agreeable task to a man of my feelings to acknowledge the receipt of articles of use or ornament presented to him as memorials of past and especially of future good offices. In this department of public duty the demands upon my attention has been numerous—not so numerous, however, as to beget any dislike to their repetition, and it is but fair for me to suggest that my hopes for the future are in every respect as lively as my gratitude for the past. If I have snything to regret, it is that things now and then come to hand doubtless through the inadvertance incident to emotions of thankfulness, marked with the characters C.O.D. which I am given to understand means cither Call On Dent, or Collect On Delivery. In either sense these letters are unwelcome, and in justice to myself. I am constrained to express the hope that no occasion will hereafter be afforded for their repetition.

COLLEGIATE HONORS.

Since I stood here four years ago I have been made an LL.D. (as I am told by General Howard, who runs a college with great profit and satisfaction), means Poctor of Laws, though how it can mean it I do not exactly understand. It was done at a place near Boston, where they can make them very easily and at small expense, the principal cost being in Latin and sheepskin, the first of which is manufactured on the spot and the last tanned by a new process in the vicinity. Since I have received my license as a physician I have gone into practice pretty extensively.

One murderer has been promptly tried and convicted in New York. The jury in the Nixon case found him guilty of murder in the first degree. He is a bully and plug-ugly. On Jan. 21st while riding up Catharine st., he had some words with a dray-man who came into collision with him. Hardly a moment ensued before Nixon drew a pistel and shot the drayman, killing him instantly. It was a cold-blooded murder, and fortunately the jury have rendered a verdict accordingly. It now remains, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, for the prisoner's Honest, thorough labor is dying out of England, and lawyers to get a new trial for him. In the meantime we are every day called on to give more money for he has a chance to become in same for he can sective worse articles. The sale wild be transfer an advance of the services of first class clergyment in representing