On the whole, the moral condition of the people is improving from day to day."

What wonder that God should bless and prosper the foreign policy of a great nation, which in ence in the world between endurance of evil and exerting and extending her influence abroad, fellowship with evil. We can understand the knows so well how to unite in happy subordina- former position of the Tractarian, ridiculous as tion temporal interests with the advancement of it might seem: looking round upon his own little God's glory, and the propagation of His Holy sect, he said, "We are the true Church of Engreligion!

LATITUDINARIANISM IN THE ES-TABLISHMENT.

(From the Weekly Register.)

The Established Church of England is obviously assuming a new phase, and yielding itself, more rapidly than a few years ago seemed possible, to the spirit of the age. The growth of teach and do "that which is right in his own of the last great struggle on the subject of Baptism. Men who had professed to make the efficacy of Holy Baptism the very foundation and ledging their fellowship. This is a far wider and groundwork of their teaching, then allowed an more fatal betrayal of truth than has hitherto to take his place amongst them as an authorised consequences. teacher of heresy, and thus made that fundamental doctrine an "open question." It was obvious that sooner or later every other dogma of the red at Oxford, the very focus of Tractarianism. Church still retained in that patched work body, Dr. Wilberforce has, for the first time we bewould be placed in the same position, and that lieve, selected certain gentlemen to preach Latitudinarianism would reign supreme. But we Lent Lectures in St. Mary's. This list conwere not prepared for so rapid a development .- | tains at once the names of Dr. Goulburn, Master Some of the symptoms may in themselves seem of Rugby, and of Dr. Pusey. A very few insignificant, yet even these tell their tale plainly years ago we think that one of these gentlemen, enough. The consecutive appointments of Mr. at least, would not have been selected by Dr. Hamilton to the Sec of Salisbury, and of Mr. Montagu Villiers to that of Carlisle, may, per- felt a little uncomfortable in being chosen as conhaps, be attributed to State indifference; but it secutive preachers for the same special object; is pertinent to remark that they scarcely met at any rate we should think worse of them than with one word of reclamation from the opposite we do, if it were not so. parties of the Establishment. Nay, they were even in some measure commended, by those who on principle were most opposed to them, as furnishing ground of hope for favor when "their turn" should come. Contrast this with what occurred, as some of us are old enough to remember, when Dr. Ryder was oppointed to the See of Gloucester. Although a man of the most irreproachable character, and of high connections, it was with great difficulty that any "Bishop" could be found to "consecrate" him, only because he belonged to the "Low Church" school, and was said, we believe erroneously, to be a Calvinist. We all remember how Dr. Hampden, the Latitudinarian Bishop of Hereford, was pursued from court to court, until the memorable dictum was elicited from Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and accepted by the Judges, that "if the Queen chose to appoint a convicted felon to a Bishopric, there was no power that could binder his consecration." In those days the Establishment at least contained men who thought the truth worth contending for, and who shrank from being parties to what they esteemed to be the teaching of error. But how the High Calvinist and the High Tractarian glide quietly into Bishoprics without one word of serious protest or resigns are from the pencil of the eminent architect from being parties to what they esteemed to be the ries without clamation.

Much as we are disposed to view with kindwhich we have already called attention, we are sorry to say it furnishes another example of the same tendency. It is what the Record calls "Popish with a vengeance." It actually treats heaped upon us; nay, to do it full justice, we believe that the writers think better of us than of any others beyond their own limits of High Tractarianism. That such a publication should | exist is sufficiently marvellous, more marvellous still that it should seem to meet with at least respectable if not extensive support. Of such writers and their supporters we cannot think without mixed feelings. Experience leads us to hope that many of them are feeling after the truth, sincerely at least, with whatever of inconsistency and infirmity, and will end in the One Fold. We must rejoice too that our Holy Religion is subjected to fewer blasphemies, and that the guilt of misrepresenting and denouncing it, though in ignorance, should be less universal. But, unless on their way to the Church, these gentlemen cannot rest where they are, and their position, as contrasted with old-fashioned bigotry, clearly betrays them to extreme danger of Latiwho have striven to do us justice, and who have had the courage to treat us as men and as Christians, not as monsters. Under such a sense of their generous conduct, and with feelings so warmed towards them, perhaps they will be more ready to listen to our sincere expostulations. We would ask them-What can be more dangerous than the position of men who profess to hold the highest and most sacred truths as their own private convictions, and yet lend themselves to the propagation of the widest Latitudinarianism? Setting aside the dogmas which require or imply obedience to the Church itself, they profess to believe whatever else the Catholic believes and teaches: they admit the Catholic Church to be exclusively so in Catholic countries, and would feel themselves bound to submit to it there. Even here they sympathise with it -nay, more, prefer it; and yet they acknowledge as of the same body with themselvesmen who go to the utmost lengths of Protestantism. It may be said that this geographical Christianity is no new thing. But one important feature in the case is essentially new. Tractarians have before now professed to believe the Catholic Church to be truly and exclusively soon the Continent, and have maintained that the Monaghan.

adds as third judge, the head of police of the is—But these agentlemen always excluded the Calland where the accused resides.—The offences, vinistic party as virtually not belonging to them, that come up for trial, are ordinarily personal though want of discipline or of power to enforce quarrels resulting in blows, slander, discourses or it prevented it from being formally cut off from actions of minimal character, and (but rarely) petty thefts. The punishments are, for the young after the Gorham Decision, and, as a matter of confinement in some immoveable posture (piquet) fact, it is not said. The Union claims this Calat the foot of a tree; for all, imprisonment, or a vinistic party as a component and even useful portion of the Church, in the spirit of a Tractarian, who lately avowed, in a letter to the the Times, that "the safety of the Church" depended upon the continuance of all parties within it. This is a new and dangerous developement of Tractarianism. There is all the differland, who hold Catholic doctrine and aim to the utmost to conform to Catholic practice, and it is only the supineness or abeyance of authorities which allows those to be with us who are not of us." But the position of the new Union Tractarian is quite different. He says, The Established Church, comprising all shades, of "high and dry," "low," and "broad," is a portion of the "Catholic Church," in which every man may this Latitudinarianism was certain from the time eyes." The Union accordingly has published several articles on these different parties in its Church, vindicating their existence, and acknowopen and avowed denier of that doctrine quietly occurred, and we have a more lively fear of its

Another symptom of the same character, slight in itself, but yet significant, has just occur-Wilberforce, and that both of them would have

The same Latitudinarian tendency is spreading in the Low Church school. The Record, hitherto the embodiment of rabid Protestantism, lately deprecated any proceedings against the Clergymen who have published their agreement with Archdeacon Denison; and on another occasion undertook the defence of a Tractarian Clergyman who signed the very strongest protest against the Gorham Decision. It is willing to have what it calls heresy taught, if only it is taught side by side with what it considers truth; and the wish of Dr. Sumner to quash the proceedings against Archdeacon Denison, shows that his feelings are the same. It is impossible not to see in all this a rapid increase of what has been hitherto only the view of German Protestants, that each Clergyman and layman should believe and teach what he pleases, all doctrines being equally true that is-equally false.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MONUMENT TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. EGAN .-J. J. McCarthy, Esq., and the execution of the work is to be entrusted to Messrs. Hardman & Co., Birmingham, and to Messrs. Lane and Lewis, Bristol .ness the new Tractarian organ, the Union, to The memorial will consist of a stained glass window representing the prelate protected by a guardian angel to the Prince of Pastors, and receiving his crown. 2.—An altar of marble and Caen stone. On the panels of the reredos are represented in relievo three episcopal functions, ordination, confirmation, and the Catholics as "brethren," goes out of its way to profession of nuns. 3-A monumental brass, of gorshow us kindness, protests against the abuse geous design, bearing the effigy of a bishop, in full portificals. The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty will receive the contributions of those who desire thus to testify their respect for the memory of the departed prelate. The Total cost is estimated at £400.—Tralec Chron-

> THE MATHEW MONUMENT IN CORK .- With great satisfaction we perceive that the funds are being rapidly collected, and that the amount actually in bank at this moment has already risen to £460. We are glad to say that the secretaries were ordered to open a communication with the Irish sculptor, Mr. Hogan, as to the character, cost, and other particulars of an open air statue, in every way worthy of the illustrious dead. It was the unanimous wish of the committee, which was largely attended, that the matter should be placed in Mr. Hogan's hands, as every gentleman present expressed the fullest confidence in his genius and integrity. It was also resolved that, after the completion of the statue, the surplus should be expended in some useful and unsectarian institution, such as would confer the greatest advantage on the public at large. - Cork Examiner.

BELPAST, COLONY OF VICTORIA.-PRESENTATION TO THE REV. P. DUNNE, C. C.—An affectionate adtudinarianism. As friends, we would warn them dress, together with a purse containing ninety soveof their peril. They are the first, in their line, reigns, were presented by the inhabitants of Belfast to the Rev P. Dunne, on the occasion of his removal from Belfast to Melbourne.

> MINISTERS' MONEY .- The bone of contention thrown among the Corporate bodies and Poor Law Boards by Sir John Young's Bill for the collection of Minister's Money, is likely to cause no slight trouble in the law courts. There is to be no end to litigation to this iniquitous impost. Several Corporations have decided on contesting the point to the last, and nothing will allay the irritation felt at this mode of levying a hateful tax; but a measure that will free the people from its oppressive and vexatious burden. It is time that this mark of the cloven foot of the Church by law established in Ireland should be obliterated. The profit to the recipients cannot be very large, whilst the annoyance to those from whom it is exacted is intolerably great. Where so little is to be gained, therefore, a virtue should be made of necessity.

> MARE OF RESPECT.-Mr. Ezekiel Donnell, of New York, while lately on a visit to his relatives in Ballee, having purchased the tenant-right of the large farm of Milltown, Ballymagorry, which he left in the hands of his father, his neighbors met on the 11th ult, and with twenty-five well appointed ploughs, ploughed nearly all the ground intended for cropping this year. The ploughmen having been abundantly regaled, the owners of the several ploughs partock of an excellent repast provided by Mr. Donnell. Derry Standard.

A coal vein was found on Mr. Sherley's estate in

tholic University :-

"Dearly Beloved-It is well known to you all that our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., in his zeal for the advancement of religion and literature in this country recommended the erection of a Catholic University in Ireland, in which, while our Catholic youth stored their minds with useful knowledge, they might escape the postilential atmosphere of heresy and infidelity, and imbibe the pure spirit of the Catholic religion. The Bishops of Ireland, in the Synod held at Thurles in 1850, in obedience to the wishes of the Holy Father, took this apostolic recommendation into their most serious consideration, and appointed a committee of Bishops, Priests and lay gentlemen to carry it into execution. The persons who formed that committee may now look with satisfaction on the result of their labors, for although the University has not advanced as rapidly as some ardent and enthusiastic spirits might wish, yet it has progressed steadily, and its medical school now rivals those of the oldest establishments. Yet it is not a self-supporting institution. It stands in need of the contributions of the faithful, and for this reason the Bishops assembled in 1853 fixed upon the first Sunday of October as the most convenient time for collecting subscriptions in aid of the Catholic University. Collections were accordingly made, and returns sent in from several dioceses in Ireland, and particularly from the neighboring diocese of Ossery and Cashel. Owing to the circumstances with which you are all acquainted, no collection for this purpose took place first Sunday of last October. Our recommendation was attended to, and more than half the parishes of the diocese sent in the amount of their collections. In the city parishes the collection in aid of the funds of that most meritorious order, the Sisters of Charity, obliged us to adjourn the University collection to some more favorable time. That time we think is now come, and we appoint the 22nd instant, that is Quinquagesima Sunday, for that collection, and exhort all to contribute: 'For God loveth a cheerful giver.'-2 Cor. c. 9, v. 7. We are sure that every Catholic will deem it an honor to contribute to so glorious a work, recommended and blessed by him who sits in the chair of Peter, and undertaken with the hope of preserving the faith of the youth of Ireland, and of restoring our country to the position she once held among the nations of the earth. We also request the venerated clergy of the country parishes that have not yet contributed to appoint the same on the following Sunday for holding the collection in those parishes. To encourage the generosity of the faithful, his holiness has granted to those who contribute towards the Catholic University of Ireland the same indulgences which had been previously granted to the subscribers to the Association, for the Propagation of the Faith. In conclusion, we exhort, you brethren, to co-operate in the accomplishment of this great and meritorious work; and we pray that the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in Jesus Christ.'

" † D. O'BRIEN, Bishop, &c."

A BILL TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF GRAND Juries in Ireland.—A bill has been introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Bowyer, to popularise the Grand Jury system of Ireland. This is a mea-sure which has been long desired, and the want of which has been severely felt in many Irish counties. At present the high sheriff after choosing a grand jury from each barony, may fill up the jury at his own discretion from a corner of his bailiwick. This, in a country where the baronies are few, has often been the subject of complaint. Mr. Bowyer's bill proposes to do away with this grievance by limiting the discretionary power heretofore vested in the high

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—The manufacture of poteen whiskey has been recently going a-head in the county Clare, but has received a very decided check by the active exertions of the Revenue Police there. Constable Hall and party of Doolin station, recently seized 50 stone of malt, and three large vats of work ready for distillation in the mountains of Pulnagur. The same party in a few days after seized 80 stone of malt in the same neighborhood. Again last week the same party made a descent on the townland of Ballanahoun, in the parish of Carra, and discovered another illicit malt-house, with a key and barrel, and the still concealed in a bog-hole, and 400 gallons of wort ready for distillation .- Limerick Chron-

OLD TIMES REVIVED .-- A short time since the inhabitants of Westport were much pleased at seeing a comfortable, neat, and well-equipped party of ten young men, and the same number of blooming maidens, well mounted, in the old-fashioned style, on horses such as they need not be ashamed of-pass through the town, to a village within three miles of Westport. The young bride rode behind her old father, with her husband by her side. There appeared much more real comfort and happiness in the party than in our now-a-days displays of crinoline, kid

gloves, and carriages .- Mayo Constitution. DARING ARREST .- A warrant has been out since last September against John Fitzpatrick, of the Slate quarries, in this county, for a felonious assault on a leaf and dumb girl; and he has ever since baffled the police, although frequently hunted through the counties of Waterford, Clare, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, his description constantly appearing in the Hue and Cry. However, Constable Crowe, of the Slatequarry Constabulary Station, acting on private inormation as to the delinquent being at work in his father's quarry, a distance of about two miles from the barracks, laid an admirable plan for his capture, and subsequently carried it out with success on Friday last. The quarry is on an eminence, from which all approaches are visible for a considerable distance, so that no policemen could come near the spot unobserved by one on the look-out, and therefore Fitz-patrick considered himself safe, as he frequently boasted of defying the whole police force to catch him when once at arm's length from them. The constable sent two men in plain clothes by a circuitous route to place themselves at a given point on the Tipperary side of the quarry, and two more, similarly attired, by another devious path, to place themselves also at a specified place at the Kilkenny side of the quarry; while he himself, with two men in uniform, fully armed, proceeded from the barracks direct. The moment the latter party came in view an alarm was given by a woman posted for the purpose, on which Fitzpatrick started off at "a slapping pace," from the midst of about one hundred of his comrades, towards the county of Tipperary, pursued by the police from the three points, those at the Tipperary, side being close to him; but he soon left all behind except Sub-Constable Burke, between whom and the outlaw the race entirely lay, both taking their fences in sporting style, for a run of about two miles across a "stiff country." After a time Burke was closing his man, who, like a jaded fox, made one desperate effort to escape by leaping into a river with a view to cross it: however, Burke also unhesitatingly sprang in, seized and secured his object with an iron grasp, hip deep in water, until the constable and his party came up, and hand-cuffed and brought off the prisoner. On the march to barracks a formidable mob of quarrymen collected and gave evident signs of an inclination to rescue, when Crowe ordered his men to load and fix bayonets, and with a determined voice told the mob to disperse, as the slightest approach to an attempt to rescue would be instantly followed by a deadly discharge of musketry. This had the desired effect, and on the 21st Mr. Hanna, R. M., committed Fitzpatrick to the county gaol for trial at next as-

sizes .- Kilkenny Moderator.

THE BISHOP OF WATERFORD—THE IRISH CATHOLIC Sur. William Smith O'Brien has been summoned to see that money again. In the vault beneath the door University.—The Right-Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, has issued the following pastoral on the subject of the collection for the Ca
ceived a notification of the same character since his containing a thousand pounds sterling institution of the same character since his containing a thousand pounds sterling institutions in the was a director and cashier counting the bags of gold containing a thousand pounds sterling institutions in the containing a containing a thousand pounds sterling institutions in the county Limerick at the was a director and cashier counting the bags of gold county Limerick at the was a director and cashier counting the bags of gold county Limerick at the was a director and cashier counting the bags of gold counting as the county Limerick at the was a director and cashier counting the bags of gold counting as the county Limerick at the was a director and cashier counting the bags of gold counting as the county Limerick at the was a director and cashier counting the bags of gold ceived a notification of the same character since his containing a thousand pounds sterling justificant the return from exile.

A SISTER'S DEVOTEDNESS.—An affecting incident is related by a Donegal paper. A young boy and his sister returning homeward, had to cross a mountain. The night was dark and stormy, and they lost their way. Next morning both were found dead from exposure. The boy and girl lay side by side—the latter with her arm around her brother's neck, and her flannel petticoat, removed from her own person, was wrapped around his feet. Thus did the affectionate creature, perhaps sacrifice her own life in a vain effort to sustain that of her young brother.

The Rev. Mr. Porter is lecturing in Belfast on the necessity of a new revision of the Bible, to which Dr. Cumming is opposed.

A student of the Cork Queen's College has been rusticated for six months for putting out his tongue at the Vice-President.

years, Randal Hurley. His occupation had been that of a fisherman, and for many years that of a pilot also. It is worthy of remark, that his hair was not tooth, nor was his sight impaired up to the day of his death; his hearing in like manner was not affected until within a few days of his decease; he preserved also his mental faculties almost to his last hour; for the last eighteen years he kept most strictly the "temperance pledge;" he was devoutedly rein this diocese since 1851 We therefore, recommend ligious, was not seen for many years without his prayto our respected clergy, at conferences and other er book, which he read without spectacles; he occameetings, to hold collections in their respective sionally talked of perils encountered by him as a pilot parishes in aid of the funds of the University, on the so far back as the American war of Independence.— When alone, however, it was for several years, ob-served, that whether by day or night his waking hours were devoted to prayer, and very frequently for the repose of the souls of the friends, many of them long since departed, whom he had known at any period of his life. His father died at or about the age of 100, forty years ago, and his older brother, at a very advanced age too, died about twenty years since. His wife died a few years ago at the age of 105 .-Cork Reporter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Tuesday 3rd, the Govcrnment was defeated on Mr. Cobden's motion regarding the operations at Canton. It is thought at present Palmerston will resign or dissolve Parliament. Sir H. Crampton, late minister to the United States, has been appointed Minister to the King of Hanover.

The Irishmen of London intend to celebrate St Patrick's Night by a splendid banquet, to be held in the spacious room of the London Coffee House, under the auspices of that excellent society "The Irish Provident." Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., will preside, and other M.P.'s are expected.

Anglican Ecclesiastical Appointments.—It may not be generally known that the new Bishop of London owes his appointment to a remarkable providential calamity. Not very long ago he lost five child-ren by scarlet fever within ten days. Her Majesty hearing of it, or reading of it, was moved with com-passion, and wrote a letter of Christian condolence. effect:—" After such a trial, perhaps a change of residence will be conducive to your comfort." The sequel is known. He is elevated to the sequel is known. sequel is known. He is elevated to the first place on the Bench of Bishops of the National Church.

ENLISTMENT OF SEAMEN IN THE BALTIC FOR THE

BRITISH FLEET.—Sir Charles Napier, in his work just issued, declares, in most express terms, that in answer to his demand for men, the First Lord of the Admiralty directed him to violate the neutrality of Denmark and Sweden, by enlisting men for the service in those countries. When he asked for seamen, "The First Lord replied, 'I hope to hear that you have been able to enter men in the Bultic.' This injunction to pick up foreign scamen was afterwards frequently and most anxiously repeated."-Again and again Sir Charles returns to this theme. "The anxiety of the first Lord upon this point was excessive. He was continually inquiring whether the admiral had been able to 'pick' up any Sucdes or Norwegians, who were good sailors, and quite trustworthy.' He was told to 'enter them quietly.' If he could not get Swedes and Norwegians, 'even Danes would strengthen him, for they were hardy seamen, and brave. There was, it is true, a difficulty with their governments, but if the men enlisted freely, and came off to the fleet, the First Lord did not see why the admiral should be over nice, and refuse good seamen without much inquiry as to the place from whence they came."

A PEEP INTO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.-The Bank of England must be seen on the inside as well as out; and to get into the interior of this remarkake building, to observe the operations of an institution that exerts more moral and political powers than any sovereign in Europe, you must have an order from the Governor of the Bank. The building occupies an irregular area of eight acres of ground—an edifice of no architectural beauty, with no architectural beauty with not a window towards the street, being lighted altogether from the roof of the enclosed areas. I was led on presenting my card of admission, into a private room, where, after a delay of a few moments a messenger came and conducted me through the mighty and mysterious building. Down he went into a room where the notes of the Bank received the day before were examined, compared with the entries in the books, and stored away. The Bank of England never issues the same note the second time. It receives in the ordinary course of business, £800,000 or 4,000,000 dollars, daily in notes : these are put up in parcels according to their denomination, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years; at the expiration of which period they are tween Consul Parkes and Commissioner Ych. A taken out and ground in the mill which I saw running, and made again into paper. If in the course of these ten years, any dispute in business, or law suit, should arise concerning the payment of any note, the Bank can produce the identical bill. To meet the demand for notes so constantly used up, the Bank has its own paper makers, its own printers, its own engravers, all at work under the same roof, and it even makes the machinery by which the most of its own work is done. A complicated but beautiful operation is a register, extending from the printing office to the banking offices, which marks every sheet of paper which is struck off from the press, so that the printers cannot manufacture a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the bank. On the same principle of exactness, a shaft is made to pass from one apartment to another, connecting a clock in sixteen business wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such precision that the whole of them are always pointing to the same second of time. In another room was a machine, exceedingly simple for detecting light gold coins. A row of them dropped one by one upon a spring scale. If the piece of gold was of the standard weight, the scale rose to a certain height, and the coin slid off upon the side of the box; if less than the standard, it rose a little higher and the coin slid off upon the other side. I asked the weigher what was the average number of light coins that came into his hands, and strangely enough, he said it was a question he was not allowed; to answer. The next room I entered was that in which the notes are deposited which are ready for issue. We have thirty two millions of pounds sterling in this room," the officer remarked to me; " will you take a little of it?" I told him it would be vastly agreeable, and he handed me a million sterling (five million dollars,) which I received with many thanks for his liberality, but he insisted on my depositing it. with him again, as it would hardly be safe to carry it than support our requisitions by force? True, this into the street. I very much fear that I shall never force was pushed home when, on the 29th of Octo-

mint. This world of money seemed to realize the fable of Eastern wealth, and gave me new and strong impressions of the magnitude of the business done here, and the extent of the relations of this one institution to the commerce of the world.

VINDICATION OF THE COURSE OF THE ENGLISH GOVERN.

MENT IN CHINA.—If the Chinese question admits of elaborate legal argument and conflicting technicalities, it is also, we think, capable of being laid before the public in a very simple form. This first point raised concerns the nationality of the vessel upon which the alleged outrage was committed. It is questioned whether she had really acquired such rights as rendered it necessary according to treaty, that certain alleged delinquents then on board of her should be claimed through the British authorities, instead of being arrested by the Chinese officials at their own discretion. Now, we ask the reader to follow us thro' DEATH OF A CENTENAMIAN.—Died on the 15th ult., the details of occurences as they are described in the at Scilly, near Kinsale, at the patriarchal age of 110 published dispatches. The Chinese, in a heavily armed hour board the Arrow then lying of 0. armed boat, board the Arrow, then lying off Canton, and carry off their prisoners. Information is forthwith communicated to our Consul, at Canton, who grey, but retained its original color; be never lost a proceeds to interfere by repairing immediately to the scene of disturbance, and requiring the restitution of the men at the hands of the very officers who had seized them, but who had not ret conveyed them from the spot. In every single incident of these proceedings there is the assumption on every side alike that the Arrow was a British vessel within the meaning of the treaty. Its own master must have thought so, or he would not have invoked the intervention of the British Consul; the Consul must have thought so, or he would not have responded to the appeal; and that the Chinese actually engaged in the business did not, at any rate, think otherwise, is perfectly evident from their recorded behavior. When Mr. Parker went on board their war boat, and demanded that the prisoner should be restored, in pursuance of a certain treaty well known to both parties, what was their answer? If they had believed the Arrow to be a Chinese vessel, exempt altogether from British jurisdiction, their course was plain and their reply very casy. They had only to state at once that the Consul was wrong in interfering : that the Arrow was not Britsh but Chinese; that our authority therefore, did not protract her; and that they were making their arrest in a proper and lawful manner. Not one of these statements did they make, although, if they had imagined themselves to be acting in a straightforward and ordinary way; such a reply ought to have risen involuntarily to their lips. We learn from the Consul's own words, written be it observed, on the very day of the occurrence, when the whole affair was fresh and as yet uncomplicated, exactly the reception his expostulations encountered Not only is there not a syllable recorded of any such self-justification on the part of the Chinese, but there is actually, an undesigned proof, that they felt themselves not to be justified, and that they had been urged by special motives to overstep their rights. They had heard, they said, that a man whom they were authorized to seize wherever they found him. was on board the Arrow, and they considered themselves at liberty to carry him away without any previous reference to the Consul, lest they should lead to his escape. Now when it is remembered that, according to the most distinct depositions, the Arrow a vessel as would come under the provisions of the treaty. But there is something more to be drawn in the way of evidence from the opening details of the rupture. So little disposed was Consul Parkes to convert a small disturbance into a great one, and so desirous was he to close the affair at once, that he hastened, as we have seen, in person to the spot, and endeavored to reclaim the captured men, they could be conveyed to a distance." In order, too, that these Chinese in charge of the prisoners might be relieved from any fear of their escape, he called unon them to bring them to the Consulate in their own custody, and if this request had been complied with there would have been no rupture at all. Consul apprised them expressly of the nature of their trespass, and took, in fact, precisely the same ground maintained by our authorities throughout. He went, he says, "to explain to them, if it were possible, that they had acted in error, the gross insult and violation of national rights which they had committed, and the heavy responsibilities they thus incurred." To all this, as above mentioned, they made no reply whatever in the way of justification, or on the grounds of the non-British character of the "Arrow." All they said was that they had seized their man for fear of his escape, and that they would resist his recapture by force. Of the demand for admission into Canton, we need only repeat that it could not have had any influence on the resolutions of the Chinese Commissioner in rendering our appeal to force necessary, inasmuch as force had been already appealed to, and the Barrier Forts taken when the point of that admission was mooted. About its expediency in the abstract there may be differences of opinion entertained, but we must say that, if anything could prove the necessity of some free communication between the authorities of the two nations, it is this very rupture. Take the circumstances of the whole case, not according to one version or the other version, but in their own naked plainness, and what appears? Why, that no quarrel could ever have taken place if there had been room for the two parties to understand each other. Observe that in the matter of the lorcha there was no concealed question at stake—no undercurrent of controversy. If the "Arrow" had been a smug-

> some contrabandist, in whose impunity it might have been funcied we had some interest, the case would have been altered; but, as it was, there could literally have been no difference of views whatever beman charged with Piracy was said to be on board a certain vessel, the jurisdiction over which pertained either to the Chinese or to the British. How could it possibly signify through what agency he was arrested, or with what form of procedure he was tried? Suppose, even, for the sake of argument, that the capture had been first effected under the circumstances which actually occurred; if the two authorities could at once have met together, what should have prevented their agreement? The Arrow was either British or Chinese. If Yeh could have established the latter fact, Mr. Parkes would have had no demand to make; if Mr. Parkes could have proved the former, Yeh would still have been able to secure the condign punishment of the culprit in custody. Nor can it be reasonably argued that a personal interview might have been of just as little avail as written correspondence proved to be. In the latter case there is room for endless mistake or apprehension; whilst in the former, besides that such risks are avoided, there appears a kind of impossibility that two reasonable persons meeting face to face should not come to an agreement when there is nothing to differ about. If all that Yeh really wanted was to deal out just retribution to a convicted pirate he could not in any way, upon a free conference with Mr. Parkes, have missed satisfaction; if he wished to insult our authorities, the rupture must have come anyhow. Once for all, we ask, what should have been done, or where should we have stopped sooner than wo did stop? When the Master of the lorcha, the Consul, and all concerned were persuaded that the Arrow was a vessel under British protection, and as such had been subjected to ontrage, could the matter have been left without notice? When we had asked for moderate and simple reparation, could we, considering that we were dealing with Orientals, have done otherwise

gling vessel, or if the alleged delinquent had been