THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -DEC. 8, 1871.

the Bandon Railway on Saturday evening. Several goods waggons having been attached to the passenger train which left the Cork station at half-past five, a second engine was placed at the rere of the train to push it up the incline to Waterfall. At some distance from the station the coupling between the goods waggons and the passenger cars gave way, and the train divided; but the driver of the engine to the rear not being aware of the severance pushed on until he ran the waggons up against the passenger carriages at the Waterfall station, causing a violent shock. A girl named Riordan sustained concussion of the spine, and Messrs. Craig and M'Swiney, of Bandon, were slightly hurt.

A CHRISTIAN CRANGE DIVING.-It is recorded in Holy Writethat one of the Philistine foes of the Chosen People hired for gold Balaam, the false prophet, to stand upon a hill-top and curse the Israelite race. But, just as the false prophet opened his lips to anothematise the Israelites, the Spirit of the Lord descended on him, and from the lips which endeavoured to form curses nothing but blessings came. We can well imagine what the feelings of the astounded Philistines must have been, and we can well believe that emotions not exactly dissimilar must have passed through the minds of the Orangemen of Derry as on last Sunday, gathered together in the Cathedral to celebrate the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, they listened to the sermon presched by the Rev. Thomas Lucas Scott The sermon delivered was an eloquent one; and it was something more. Standing there in the presence of the Orangemen of the bitterest sent of Orangeism in the country, preaching a sermon which, in old times, was always a call of inte and a cry of dissension, Mr. Scott had the Christianity and the courage to speak certain words—every one of which was a barbed dart aimed at the heart of Orangeism. A great crisis, he told his congregation had come in the history of Orange celebrations. Wise and good men had "begun to discuss widely and carnestly the wisdom, and even the Christianity, of such celebrations," and he, too. was compelled to discuss it gravely and carnestly with them that day. Most gravely and carnestly he did discuss this serious question. He dwelt long on the fact that these celebrations were "celebra-tions of deadly strife," and he told his heavers that it had long been held by many that "if two parties in a nation were ever at deadly strife, they cannot possibly become reconciled or work and live together as fellow-citizens as long as the recollections of the old strife are cherished and maintained." For his own part he saw only one way in which to make those celebrations innocuous, and that was to rememher the heroism and to forget the strife, to celebrate the deeds of Sarsfield as well as Walker, the hold stand behind the walls of Limerick as well as the good fight fought at Derry. Noble and cheering, and strange thoughts these are coming from a Derry pulpit on an Orange festival. The celebrations, as now carried on, were, he proclaimed in no faltering terms, "unnatural and unendurable-an outrage upon the nineteenth century, and a scandal to religion."-Dublin Freeman.

JUSTIFIABLE FRATRICIDE AT MEGELIN, Co. KILDARE.-On Salurday R. S. Hayea, Esq., J.P., held an ing was carrying a bag of potatoes about two perch bequest on the body of Thomas Casey, whom it was hind witness; he heard some one fall and screech; alleged was killed by his brother, James Casey, at Mecklin, near Dunforth county Kildare. From the avidence it appeared that the deceased lived in a cabin with his sister, and that the accused being the footpath and placed his head on the bag; withhe elder brother claimed the ownership. He went ness went to Mr. de Burgh's lime kiln, on the Dublin to demand possession, and his sister attacked him with a spade. The deceased, who was sitting by the fire went between them to make peace, when the accused fell into a box, and the deceased struck him, and he gave deceased a kick as a push in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died. Dr. O'Brien proved that death resulted from inflammation of the bowels, caused by the kick. The jury found a verdict that deceased died from a kick given him by his brother, and they found that James Casey gave the kick in self-defence, and, therefore found a verdict of justitiable homicide. The accused, who was under arrest was accordingly discharged. The prisoner admitted the charge, and gave himself up to the police before the inquest .- Correspondent of

The whole world is covered over with the effects of Godless education. Crime abounds in almost every land but particularly in those in which Catholie teaching is not practised. Is it any wonder then that the Hierarchy of Ireland-the true disciples of the Saviour-are battling for denominational education? They are accountable for the souls of the flocks committed to their care, and like faithful shepherds they are watching over the faith and morals of their people and guarding them from the wolf of infidelity. A little knot of Presbyterian ministers in Ulster declare that Catholics must not receive funds for denominational education! What impudence! What have they to do with Catholics? And who authorised them to teach? No body of men in the whole world has got a Commission to teach but the Catholic Church. They, and they alone have been directed to "go and teach all nations." and they alone are competent to instruct mankind, All others are false teachers they are blind, and know not what is right; because they have been badly instructed. The people of this country have now a duty to discharge-to assist their Bishops in banishing the mixed system from the land, and obtain the right to hear the holy faith of their fathers taught in the public schools of Catholic Ireland .-Dundelk Democrat.

Castlebellingham Petty Sessions .- These sessions were held on Tuesday before W. Woolsey and F. Chester, Esqrs. A man named MCann was charged by the police with obtaining money under talse pretonces. It appeared from the evidence that M'Cann lives near Jonesborough, and that he had been in the parish of Togher, and informed certain persons there that a gentlemon had sent him to collect money to pay the passages of two men to America who had beaten a land bailiff. This having been contradicted on oath, M'Cann was committed for trial, and sent to Dundalk gaol. We understand that on Thursday he refused to take food, and was in a low, simple condition, and he but since improved in health.

THE AFFRAY IN THE PARK.-Proceedings have been commenced in the Court of Exchequer, at the suit of Mr. O'Byrne, against the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Burke, Under Secretary : Colonel Lake, Superintendent Hawe, and Inspector Gorman, to recover damages for an assault committed upon the plaintiff on the occasion of the affray in the Phoenix Park .-The damages are laid at £1,000. The case cannot be tried till February.

Michael Kennedy, a slater, while labouring under the effects of drink, locked himself in his house in John-street, Limerick, on Monday, and commenced smushing up the contents. His wife attempted to enter by the second floor window, by a ladder, when she was seized by her husband and thing into the street. It is believed that she is fatally injured.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN THE NORTH.-The potato hai suffered severely in the North, where the disease set in before the tubers attained their full growth, and the crop is said to be not more than half an average onc. It is also of very inferior quality.

QUARTERLY RETURNS PUBLISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL. -- MARRIAGES .-- There were 11,785 marriages registered in Ireland during the first quarter of 1871, a number affording an annual ratio of I in every 115. Of this number, 9,923 were between Catholics, representing a ratio of 1 marriage in every 104 of Catholies; and 1,862 were between Protestants, affording a ratio of 1 in every 169 of the Protestant population. The average number of marriages registered in the corresponding quarter of the preregistered during the second quarter of the present and would preserve Ireland as the home of an inyear amounted to 40,865-20,917 boys and 19,938 dependent Irish people.

girls. The average number of births registered during the corresponding quarter of the previous five years was 40,004. Deatus.—There was 22,446 deaths-11,302 males and 11,144 females-registered during the quarter ending 30th June last. It is but too apparent from the foregoing figures that the registration of births and deaths is still very imperfeet, the annual ratio of births to the estimated population of England being about 1 in 29 or 30, and of deaths, 1 in 44 or 45; whilst in Ireland, according to the present returns, the ratios are—for births 1 in 33.1; and for deaths, 1 in 60.2. The registration of marriages under the provisions of 26 and 27 Vic. cap. 90, it is greatly to be regretted, is still more unsatisfactory .- Dublin Evening Post.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER IN ULSTER. - BELFAST, Sunday-This being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, sermons with special reference to the occasion were preached to the members of the Orange Institution in a large number of the Episcopalian churches in and around Belfast. In the majority of instances the brethren attended the services wearing the full insignia of the Order. As the anniversary this year fell on Sunday, a great many of the Orange lodges which did not commemorate the event on Friday night by soirces and balls will do so to-morrow (Monday) evening. All the celebrations have been observed with great enthusiasm, and everywhere the utmost tranquility and good order prevaited .- Dundalk Democrat,

HIGH VALUE OF LAND IN THE COUNTY WEXFORD. Enniscorthy, Tuesday .- Mr. Dixon, auctioneer, of this town, set up to public auction at his mart, 6, Market-street, yesterday, the tenant's interest in the farm of Clolourish, situated within two and a-half miles of Enniscorthy, containing 24 Irish acres, subject to the annual rent of £33, held by lease under Joseph Jeffares, Esq , for two lives or an unexpired term of thirty years. After very spirited bidding, Mr. Handley, the occupying tenant's, interest in the lease was knocked down to Mr. R. Watkins, Ballinabarna, for the sum of £450. There is a tolerable good dwelling house on the land .- Correspondent Wesford People.

DEATH UNDER EXTRAORDINARY CHECURSTANCES -On Saturday last Robert S. Hayes, Esq., J. P.: held an inquest on the body of a man named Pririck Brien, a native of Naas, who died suddenly on that morning close to the town under the following circumstances; -It appeared that on the previous night, at about nine o'clock, the deceased, accompanied by a man named Matthew Doyle, a returned convict, left Naas for the purpose of stealing potatoes. The next moraing the wife was on her way to work at Mr. Lawlor's of Halverstown, when she met the police bringing home her husband dead. A woman named Mary Brien deposed to being on her way to the Curragh at about four o'clock, a.m., when she found the deceased lying on the side of the road with his head resting on a sack of potators. Matthew Doyle deposed that he went with the deceased to steal potatoes, but would not say where he went to as he might criminate himself; they were returning to Naas, at about half-past three o'clock; the deceased witness laid down his bag and went back to him, and found him lying on his mouth and nose; he died immediately, when witness dragged the body to road, but did not state what happened to anyone until the police came to him. Dr. Falkiner was examined, and stated that in his opinion the cause of death was apoplexy and the jury found accordingly,-Irish

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS. - Cons. Monday. - On Saturday a meeting of the Limerick Farmers' Club was held to consider the grievances of the tenantry of Mr. Smyth's estate, and to endeavor to promote a just and satisfactory settlement between the tenants and their landlerds. The Rev. Mr. Callinan, who attended as the advocate of the tenants, stated that Mr. Smyth purchased the property from Lord Kingstown in 1851. The rents were moderate, and Lord Kingstown was in the habit of allowing time and turbary. On the expication of the leases Mr. Smyth proceeded to raise the rents to an exorbitant figure, demanding from 25s, to 2/5s an acre for land which had been previously been let at from 16s to 11, and which was not worth more than 20s. Proals had been made on the but Mr. Smyth had not agreed to them, and notices to quit had been served. It was added that the district had been greatly agitated, and that a force of police had been stationed on the estate, a portable barrack having been put up for their accommodation. A bailif had been fired at, and one of the tenants was under arrest. The members of the club expressed great sympathy with the tenautry considering the case one of exceptional hardship, and recorded their opinion that the landlord was bound to submit the case to impartial arbitration, which the tenants were quite ready to accept. Resolutions were also passed declaring that "the much lauded" Land Bill failed to give adequate protection against capricious evictions or exorbitant rents, and that immediate and positive legislation is required to remove the evils still existing. Mr. O'Sullivan, of Kilmallock, said he firmly believed that until the Irish people had a Native Parliament sitting in College Green they would never get justice.

MR. SMYTH, M.P., ON A PEASANT PROPRIETARY,-Last week Mr. Smyth, M.P., delivered a lecture before the Navan Catholic Young Men's Society, on the subject of "A Peasant Proprietary." The fecturer ascribed the backward condition of Ireland, and the anomalies which mark its social state, to the fact that the Irish system was founded on talse principles of ceonomic science, was at variance with all shilosophy, and condemned by the voice of history. He accepted Mr. Gladstone's Bill as a settlement go tante of the relations between landlord and tenent, but that bill left untouched the fundamental evil-the false economic system which discouraged agriculture, promoted pasturage, consolidated farms and exterminated farmers. Ireland contained 6,000. 000 acres of waste land, of which, according to unimpeachable testimony, 4,000,000 acres were profit ibly reclaimable—and the profit was estimated at from 10 to 20 per cent. So early as 1717 the Irish Parliament turned its attention to waste lands reclamation, and in 1771 relaxed the Penal Code for that express purpose. The hideous spectacle of a people flying en masse from their native country. while one-fourth of that country was waste, was without a parallel in history. In two ways waste lands reclamation had been discouraged. First, by leaving the fenants without compensation for improvements. He claimed the waste lands of Ireland for the Jrish people, and for the preservation of an ancient race. He claimed an advance of the money necessary for their acquisition and reclamation. With a National Government they could go upon the money markets of Europe and borrow 5,000,000l on the security of those waste lands. But they would have, at all events, available for the purpose, as a beginning, the Church Fund. That was an Irish fund; it must be appropriated to an Irish purpose of creating a peasant property-a bold youmany, their country's pride, the bulworks of social order, and the nation's thief defence. Passing to the subject of absenteeism he showed how it had decreased from 1782 to 4800, and how it has progressively increased from the Union down to the present. From these two sources (waste lands and absented estates) he would derive his peasent proprietary. He was prepared to submit a comprehensive scheme, and claimed the support vious five years was 11,720. Burns.—The births of all men of every class who loved their country,

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Missions.—According to an official account just published, the income of the different Protestant Foreign Missionary Societies in Great Britain for last year amounted to £306,000. We cannot but reverence the faith and zeal which have raised such a sum among those who are only in partial possession of the truth, and we readily believe that the sacrifices made from a pure intention, even in favour of a mained and distorted Christianity, will not fail of obtaining a blessing upon this country. At the same time, Catholics will reasonably ask themselves: If such a sum is voluntarily contributed in behalf of error by those who are under its delusion, what sacrifices are made by Catholics who know that they alone possess the Sacraments and the fulness of revealed truth? S. Joseph's Society of the Sacred lleart for Foreign Missions supplies the answer .-This Society, composed of clergy and of laity of both sexes, has now received a Mission from the Holy See to the negroes of North America; and on Friday next, Nov. 17th, as appears from an advertisement elsewhere, the solemn ceremony of the departure of the first Missioners from S. Joseph's College will take place. The ceremony will be similar to that which is customary at the Missions Etrangeres in Paris, and will be presided over by his drace the Archbishop of Westminster. The Missioners who are going forth bind themselves by a special vow to become the fathers and servants of the negro race, and to undertake no work which could in any way divert them from the service of the negro. May the Angle-Saxen race at last begin to take its part in the Missionary work of the Catholic Church .- Tablet

Social Reform-We have no desire to treat Mr. Russell and his schemes with severity; we are even disposed to let off as easily as possible the men who, without his excuse of being deceived by their own imaginations, have come in to join him as legislators or workmen, and we are thus indulgent because both he and they are only throwing into a definite form the delusive notions which persons of greater weight and authority have again and again countenanced by the language they have addressed to the people. In this respect we look upon Mr. Russell as doing, or likely to do, some real service to the nation. He may help to reveal to others the fallacies they have unconsciously, and perhaps we may say lazily, fostered from not taking the trouble to measure the words they emplay. Mr. Gladstone described Mr. Russell's Council to his constituents at Greenwich as "quacks deluded and beguiled by a spurious philanthropy." No language can be more exact and yet it is marvellous how the Prime Minister could have persuaded himself to use it. If we may judge from the way in which he has over and over again blown bright-coloured visions of the social millennium which free trade and international peace would restore to the world, we should say that no public man was under a greater temptation to credit legislation with a scope and bearing far beyond the possible limits of its influence. Mr. Gladstone is from his position a prominent instance of a failing to which all public men are tempted to yield. It is so pleasant to prophesy good things as the necessary consequence of the labours in which we are engaged. Mr. Scott Russell serves to rescue us from this snare. When he comes before the world with modest proposals for drawing up Acts of Parliament to provide all English workmen with clean, healthy homes, with cheap, wholesome, and mutritions food, with leisure for recreation and culture, and with the appliances necessary for the development of his higher education, we are rudely awakened from foolish dreams. So we thank Mr Scott Russell for the service he renders us. are reminded afresh.

"How small a part of all that men endure "Is that which laws or kings can make or cure

by the futility of his alms-a futility we should have thought obvious to all, were it not that he did plainly succeed in obtaining the concurrence in his efforts of several persons who are not without some knowledge of the organization of Society. Jack Cade himself never proposed anything more extravagant than a legislative provision of cheap food Every workman who has reflected on his position must acknowledge, when challenged to consider the subject, that it is beyond the reach of laws to enable him to double the productiveness of his own industry. Whether he makes boots or assists in building houses or in growing corn, a certain share of the result is due to his toil and through science, invention, or the de-velopment of the division of labor may increase the quantity he produces, Legislatures are powerless to multiply it. Just as this is true of himself it is true of other workmen; and, assuming as a law of five exchange that commodities are bartered for one another in quantities representing the results of equal efforts, it must follow that Legislatures can no more increase what a man can get in exchange, but if the utmost is to be realized, they must leave him alone. Chenp food! The powers of the Legislature in providing cheap food for the people are exhausted when it allows the markets to be open for the free importation of food from all quarters of the globe. when Parliament undertakes that bread should be sold at two pence the quartern loaf, it may add an order that beef shall be retailed at fourpence a pound and ale at a penny a pat. The Emperor Napoleon prescribed the price of bread for many years in Paris, but it would be a strange lesson to learn from the history of his reign that to avoid a violent overthrow of our own institutions the English Legislature should undertake a similar duty.—Times.

Tor Everyst Reply wave _A growded meeting of the representatives of the various Republican and Democratic associations was held in London on Sunday evening for the purpose of considering what support, if any, should be given to the Irish in their agilation for Home Rule. Mr. Odger was among the supporters of the agitation, alleging that for 700 years England had so misruled Iroland that the cople of that country were now determined to legslate for themselves, and thought England had enough to do to mind her own affairs. The name ! of Sir Charles Dilke was loudly applanded, and it are now, according to a special organ of spiritualism was urged that a public meeting should be called to 80,000 professing "spiritualists" in England alone. support him in his Republican views.

WIFE BEATING IN ENGLAND, - Justin McCarthy writes from London to the New York Mail:-"1 don't know anything more lamentable and shocking than the steady increase of a certain class of deeds of violence in England, I mean the brutal treatment of wives, and indeed, of women generally. Of course, these offences are confined to a very low class, but they are rampant here. Take up any paper any day and you can sup full of horror on such stories. The London rough comes home drunk, and the mere sight of his wife is enough to madden him. He bents her in the head, kicks her in the stomach, knocks her down and jumps upon her. A series of kicks in the abdomen is as familiar a rebuke to one of these wretched women as a box on the ear to a naughty child. A brute in the North of England the other day sot a fierce bull dog at his wife and kept the sport going on until the animal had toru lumps of flesh out of the woman's arms and shoulders; then the husband finished up by beating her on the head and breasts. He got six month's imprisonment! The woman's life was at one time despaired of, but she did not die, and so be escaped any serious punishment. A man in London quargoing to a public house. He beat her to death with a bludgeon. A lazy scoundrel out of work was com-

I am not inventing or exaggerating-all this ap- enmity of the bye-law sprang from a feeling that, if peared in the papers last week-and when the poor woman's father and sister remonstrated he knocked the father down, seized the sister in his brawny arms, ran to the window, opened it, and hoisted the shricking young woman on to the sill of it, resolved to fling her into the street, twenty feet below. The woman, wild with agony and terror, clung to the framework of the window with frantic clutch. While the wretch as deliberately endeavouring to unclasp her fingers, the neighbours rushed in and saved her. Of course he will get no adequate punishment. The British rough has got it thoroughly into his head that his wife is his property to beat and kick as he pleases, and unless he actually and deliberately killed the woman, having formally announced his intention beforehand, he never suffers more than a few weeks' imprisonment. The beast would be more severely punished if he were to break a pane of glass in a shop window. The papers positively overflow with these crimes just now. is almost superfluous to single out any particular lady member of the Board, Mrs. Anderson, made case as an illustration, for they are all just the same. In no country of the civilized world, save England alone, do such things occur to the same extent, and the fact is a hideous disgrace to our laws and our society. We need for these cases either special and exceptional legal punishment or lynch law. Either the law must deal with a man who does his best to murder his wife as with a murderer, or society outraged by these crimes must become a law unto itself. This very day-since I began to write this paragraph-I read in the police reports an account of the doings of a ruffian, whose brutality almost sickens one to think of. This man-he is young, only twenty-two-comes home to his young wife, who is described as very "clean, neat and attractive in appearance," and who is "far advanced in pregnancy," and he begins by beating her and blackening one of her eyes. An hour after he begins again ; he beats her anew, and blackens the other eve. Later on this same happy evening, she goes to bed, whereupon he pulls her out of bed by the hair, and kicks her until she lies insensible, and her mother finds her stretched out apparently lifeless. What punishment is awarded to the husband? Three months' imprisonment. Again, I say, the only remedy for this sort of thing white we wait for the working of our new system of national education, is exceptional legislation-or Judge Lynch.

John Henry Newman .- Anything concerning this eminent person is interesting, as he is the acknowledged leader of the Romanist party in England. He is decidedly the ablest of the "perverts" who went over from Prelacy to Popery during the late Pusevite movement. He is possessed of the finest mind and manliest character. High encomiums have been pronounced upon his intellectual abilities by such men as Mr. Gladstone, and the following tribute to him by Justin McCarthy, which we (Mont. Witness) copy from the Galacy, our readers will not therefore regard as exaggerated :- "John Henry Newman threw his whole soul, energy genius, and fame into the Roman Catholic Church. Rome welcomed him with that cordial welcome she always gives to a new-comer, and she utilized him and set work for him to do. Macanlay has shown very effectively in one of his essays how the Roman Church seldom loses any one it has gained, because it is so skiful in finding for every one his proper place, and assigning him in her service the fask he is best qualified to do, so that her ambition becomes his ambition, her interest his interest, her conquests his conquests. Newman appears to have been made a sort of missionary from Rome to the intellect and culture of the English people. Within the Church to which he had gone over he became an immense influence and almost unequalled power. The Cathelies delighted to have a leader whose intellect no one could pretend to despise, whose gifts and culture have been panegyrized in the most glowing terms, over and over again, by the foremost statesinea and divines of the Protestant Church, Newman was appointed head of the outtory of St. Philip Neri at Birmingham, and was for some years rector of the Roman Catholic University of Dublin. He rarely came before the public. In all the arts that make an orator or a great preacher he is strikingly deficient. His manner is rather constrained. akward, and even ungainly; his voice is thin and tative eye, rather repel than attract those who see hun for the first time. The matter of his discourse. whether sermon, speech, or lecture, is always admirable and the language is concise, scholarly, expressive -perhaps a little over-weighted with thought; but there is nothing there of the orator. It is as a writer and as an "influence"-I don't know how better to express it-that Newman has become famous. I doubt if we have many better prose writers. He is full of keen, pumpent, satirical humour; and there is, on the other hand, a subtle vein of poetry and of pathos suffusing nearly all he writes. One of the linest and one of the most frequently quoted passages n modern English literature is Newman's touching and noble apostrophe to England's "Saxon Bible," tte has published volumes of verse which I think belong to the very highest order of verse-making that is not gennine poetry. They are full of thought, feeling, pathos, tenderness, beauty of illustration; they are all that verse can be made by one who just fails to be a poet."

DRUKENNESS IN SCOTLAND .- In one of the statistical reports on morals presented to the English Parliament some time since some very interesting facts concerning drunkenness in Scotland are given. It appears that in one single parish of Edinburgh, in which there are 90,000 people, 1,953 were found dead drunk and 3,035 crazy drunk in a year,

"The appearance of the notorious imedium." Mr. Home, in a British court, might have seemed sufficiem to make him discredited for ever as a witness on the question of spiritual manifestations. But men of education, noble lords, and persons who claim to be men of science have been made prosclytes of the table-rapping faith, and have rushed into print to declare the manner of their conversion,"

A CUMOUS CALCULATION .- Taking the French was indemnity in its English shape of 200,000,000L, payable in gold, it appears that the sovereigns compos ng it would weigh 1,568 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 5-7 lbs. Filed one upon the other, they would reach a height of 197 miles 2 furlongs 11 poles 1 yard 2 feet 2 inches. Placed edge to edge, they would extend 2,762 miles nearly; used for paving they would they would make a mass containing 2,811 endic feet of solid metal.

THE QUESTION OF FEES. - The Freemon observes -The controversy that was so hercely waged in the discussions of the London School Board was as to the passing of a bye-law, declaring it obligatory on the Board to grant pecuniary assistance to denominational schools existing in the districts applying for such grants in payment for the poor and destitute children, belonging to the religious denomination" under which the school is classed. The promoters of the bye-law had reason and justice on their side, and their arguments were simply irresistable. It was solely in the absence of anything better, or more becoming to advance, that Professor Huxley burst forth into that false, fanatical, and most inrelled with his wife because she complained of his sulting tirade upon the Catholic Church and its members, which has won for him the censure and the contempt of every right-minded man throughout ing out of a public house; his wife met him. With the entire community. It would seem that there out waiting for her possible reproach he knocked was quite enough of yielding in Mr. Smiths mend-range itself under the same head, and permanently. her down and stamped upon her legs and stomach. ment to have satisfied the most bitter enemies of Another fellow came home drunk to the bedside of Catholic education. We say of Catholic education, drawing from, let us advance and perfect the system his dying wife. He struck the woman on the face. for it was hardly attempted to be concealed that the of our great interest. Country Gentleman.

adopted, its provisions could not be denied to Catholic schools. But the Bigots and the Infidels (for on this occasion Herod and Pilate became friends again) would not be satisfied, and they struggled hard to have the 'shall' of the amendment displaced for the substitute of a congenial and convenient 'may.' To the credit of twenty-two members they held out holdly against so fatal an alteration, and defeated the nineteen who clamoured noisily for its adoption. We regret that more was not obtained; but we cannot help rejoicing that even so much was gained. In the course of the delate a good deal was said in a strain somewhat similar to the announcements made by the Birminghanf Leaguers, and a burly city ulderman-jealous, no doubt, that public money should meander in any other current than in the direction of gorgeous city feasis-declared that it was hard that 'the sects' should be asking funds for such a purpose as education. It was against the grain of his conscience to give it, and he would not yield. A merry with the alderman's conscience, and dared to be almost irreverent with the magnificent potentate. She said that with regard to what was so often said about the ratepayers' consciences, she felt a good deal of cause for congratulation that there were some who had so little upon their consciences that they felt burdened by the millionth part of a farthing paid to teach the catechism to a child.' We should have willingly taken leave at this point of the debate and its result in the London School Board, but for a wantonly offensive and most allogical article which the Pall Mall Gazette has thought fit to issue on the subject. It has transcended the insolence of Professor Huxley, and has not reached to the level even of the 'arguments' and the 'philosophy' with which he made a show of justifying it. Will it be believed that this journal treats the propriety of tolerating Catholicism in the same line of reasonng' in which it discusses the propriety of 'tolerating the revolting immoralities of Moamonism or the savage atrocities of Thuggism? And of the three the Patt Mall Gazette uninterins that the religion of five or six millions of his own fellow-countrymenthe religion of the most entightened nations of Enrope, the religion of millions in the Western World, and an aggregate of two loudred millions of the world's population-is the jeast deserving of 'toleration in a civilised community. It can hardly, therefore, shock, though it may disgust our readers, to know that the Gazett adopts to the full the words of Professor Huxley, and supplements his invective by describing the Catholic religion as a bigoted and benighted mode of themait."

UNITED STATES.

A clergyman in Tipton, and, has had a somewhar heckered career in the last five months. During that time he has buried his first wife, become engaged to three women, married one of them, got a divorce from her, has been sued for been h of promiso by another, and has been as spended from the ministry. He has just married the woman who was sning him, and joined a different church and he now thinks of retiring from public life.

U.S. FLEET FITTED OUT AGAINST CORA.-NEW YORK, Nov. 29.-The World's Washington special says the international difficulties with Spain restorday received the prompt attention of Government. A flect intended for Culain waters to protect the Consul-General at Havana, and the life and property of other American citizens resident in Cuba, has been made up under the supervision of Admiral Lee, Commander of the North-Atlantic squadron, who is in Washington. The instructions to the commander of this fleet are fraught with the gravest consequences, and go to him with the fullest endorsement of the President and his Cabinet, which was given at their meeting yesterday. It the Cuban volunteers at Havana are not repressed by the Spanish officials but are allowed to committ outrages on the lives and properly of American residents there, the officer in command of the squadron is directed to demand apology and reparation at once. If they are refused. then he is instructed to open the gams of his fleet upon the city of Havana. The correspondents say that there is no doubt whatever that this policy, after a long and unsatisfactory correspondence with Spain, has been solemnly determined upon by the weak. His hearing is not impressive. His gaunt, Administration. The tenor of the instructions given emaciated figure, his sharp eagle face, his cold meditation are sufficiently as the state of the instruction of the instructions given is just as true as that the fleet is on its way at this very hour for the harbor of Havana.

Onigis of rate Tree stre. For some weeks past this Government and the authorities at Madrid have been in correspondence over the treatment of American citizens in Caba, the conduct pursued towards the 'ubans themselves, and the course of the Spaniards in the matter of the American vessel "Hornet," which was menaced by Spanish mon-of-war at Portau-Prince. It appears by the official despatches to the Government that the more recent troubles have arisen from the outrageous conduct of the Cuban volunteers, which has resulted in compelling American citizens to leave Havana. This reached such a point, that on Monday the consul-General appealed to the United States for protection and assistance, and immediate steps have been taken in response to that appeal.

Cheese of Burren .- Our farmers are discouraged in consequence of the low price of cheese. Many are determined to turn their attention to butter, changing thus from what has been long established and renumerative. They do not consider that the demand for cheese is largely on the increase, and that there is no prospect, at least at present, that consumption will be diminished the low market rather will stimulate it, and with this the price must rather advance. So well is our cheese now made. that the foreign demand can be readily maintained. and doubtless there will be a continued improvement in this respect. The present low price is but a lull, and we do not see why it should continue for any great length of time. It does not come under the same head as wool, which has stood it for so a long time. To rush into butter somewhat generally is to bear down the price at once; for nothing is more fluctuating, more easily influenced, than the price of this transient product. Before the change is well made there will doubtless be a downward tendency of the price, and a persistence in over stocking the market will have the effect of again changing to cheese, involving, as always in changing, a loss, for then cheese will be again on the ascendant. A low market will crowd out the least remunerating factories, and turn the choese product of the dairy into that of butter, relieving thus the market of its poorest article, and, cover more than 19 acres of ground; melted down, in addition to the less manufacture, causing it to respond to the demand, which demand it must be remembered has not suffered, but from the cheap supply, has advanced in increased ratio to the increase or population, and the still farther prospect of a still better foreign market. Changes in the market of the product of the dairy, both butter and cheese, are liable to be sudden and immediate, and are sure, to respond to our changes. Then the price is not so low but there is still profit in making cheese, to say nothing of the relief at home to the female members of the family, which the factory system has inaugurated. A. penny or two can still be taken off and yet there be no loss, unless compared with other interests of the farm, and then in the main but little with no prospect of continuance. The better portion of the patrons of the ku fory will not withdraw their support. Should they do so, the system would go down, which cannot for a moment be thought of. Not only will choese in the main, and by-and-by entirely, be manufactured by this or a similiar process, but butter also will ar-Co-operation is the order of the day. Instead of