THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-JAN. 29, 1869.

her allies; warm, firm and true in the hour of danger | ington. Until all these matters be won, Ireland will not cease her demands on England. She will claim every farthing of the immense debt due her; and when all is paid, and that she stands upon an equality with England, she will be satisfied, but not until then. When that time arrives - and it is not far distantthen the . Irish difficulty,' which so perplexes English statesmen, because they take no pains to remove it, will disappear and a reign of peace between the two countrie, will follow. Some Irishmen desire a total separation, but we do not go so far. We think when Ireland, is ruled by Irishmen, they can secure all the happiness they desire, and enjoy all the prosperity which this fertile land is able to bestow .--Dandalk Democrat.

ME GUADETONE'S IRISE CHURCH MEASURE - Ingenious theories have been put forward as to what Mr Glad. stone's trish Church measure will be or should be. There is no harm in these speculations, especially in the present dearth of public news; but it is unlikely that any of those theories will turn out to be correct. Mr Gladstone knows what he wants. He has for several years past made up his mind to abolish the Trish Church as an Established Church, and has, no doubt, revolved in his mind the means by which his object is to be obtained. He is as great in det-ils as he is in matters of general policy. The simplest, most obvious, and most direct mode of proceeding is generally that which a great man adopts. We quite anticipate, therefore, that when Mr Gladstone introduces his Irish Church measure its simplicity and comprehensiveness will (ske people by surprise. The Suspension Bill of last see ion offers the groundwork both for disestablishing and for disendowing the Irish Church, and the question of the disposal of any surplus funds, apart from the primary cestingtion, to pu poses of compensation may well by left to be dealt which in even quirter in which any such surplus cames to hand. Disestablishment is eff c ed by the crown cessing to exercise its patronage as vacancies occur, and disendowment by the appropriation of the public income and property hitberto appropriated to the vacant dignity of banefice to other purposes The E tablished Church will by slow degrees, be conveyed into a voluntary church. and there can be no difficulty in at once imitating the process by which that is to be done. The redemption of public property from benefices in private patronage will be compensated for. The idea that what has existed for 300 years is about to be undone has sat people agog, but the process of distribution will often be slow, simple, and selfacting. The charge in principle will be great, but the change in fact will for a long time be scarcely perceptiple, and be certainly supplemented and made good by voluntary efforts, to the full extent that it will require to be made good. Parishes where there are six Prctestants may bo, probably have to do without a clergyman to minister to their spiritual wants, but those where Protestants are numerous will certainly be amply supplied with spiritual ministrations. [Dunnalk Democrat.

The death is announced of William Carleton, the celebrated lrish novelist. He was upwards of 70 years of age.

A strange scane occurred in Limerick on Saturday atternoon. The board of guardians recently quarrelled with a surgeon, and dismissed him. He brought an action against them, and they compromised it by agreeing to pay him £100 and his costs. amounting to some hundreds more. A question now arists whether this sum should be levied from the ratepayers Several of them strong'y object to put their hands into their pockets to pay for the errors of the guardians. A requisition was addressed to the Mayor, in obedience to which he called a public meeting for Saturday last to consider the subject. The Courthouse, however, was taken possession of by the populace and others who supported the action of the guardians, and the whole character of the meeting was transformed. The names of the requizionists were read out by a rev gentleman amid derisive comments by the ardiance. An attempt was made to have the police brought in to preserve order, but it was successfully resisted by a magiatrate, who pronounced it unconstitutional. The promoters of the meeting were at length obliged to beat a retreat, and sneeches were made and resolutions were passed denouncing them as Orangemen, and commending the guardians for supporting the Sisters of Mercy who had been referred to in the dispate with the dector. In fac', the position was completely shifted, and the top of the meeting was

ceasing to be her enemies, they will readily become appointing M. Judah Benjamin as envoy at Wash- sent from Zanzibir certain characters upon which are respondent should pay to the appellant the costs in a renewal of the treaty, and that, should this be

a stand where the set of the set

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE .- A telegram from Holyhead states that near Mostyn, North Wales, while the Irish mail on Monday, leaving London at 7 15 a.m., was passing the 9.30 a m train from Holyhead, at full speed, Elias Williams, the up train driver, noticed a hand with a pistol in it stretched from the Irish meil towards the up train. Immediately after passing, the driver and stoker heard a pistol shot, and witnessed smoke. The pistol was supposed to be simed at the up train driver and Bloker, as several empty trucks followed the engine. The engine-drive, reported the case at Chester. A carriage coupler reports hearing a passenger defending Fenianism before the train started.

A thrifty Scotchman, describing the extravegances of Londor, related to a friend that he hadn't been there above half a day when 'bing ! went sampence !! A Welsh paper says, that at the last religious

meeting in the district in which it circulates the Assembled clargymen di-cussed 'gweddi gynnulleidfol' and that the subject for debate at their next meeting is 'Yysgrythroldeb sefydiad crefydd mewn gwlad."

One of the Westminster electors, a working man no very romantic turn, on being convessed on Mr. Mill's behalt, replied in these remarkable words, 'I think the missuses has too much power already.'

OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. - During the last week R rumoar has been in circulation, to the effect that six of directors of this company were about to be cited before the Lord Mayor to answer a criminal charge arising out of their connection with this company At length summonses have been issued against six of the principal directors, charging them with Laving unlawfully conspired, by various pretenses, alleged to be false and fraudulent, to induce persons to be come shareholders in the company with intent to defined them to the amount of $\pounds 3\,000,000$ The chief complainant is Mr Thom L.L.D. and at his instance the summonses have been obtained apon a circumstantial information made by Mr. Howell, accountant, appointed by order of the Court of Chancery. Before they were issued the Lord Mayor, feel ing, no doubt, all the importance of the proceeding. is understood to have given the matter his anxious consideration. The Summons are returnable on the 1st of Jacuary, and the investigation is likely to be exceedingly protracted. In the constitution of the bench the public and all parties concerned will have a complete guarantee that the charge will be sifted to the utmost, and even-banded justice will be done. The present Lord Mayor has had many years' experience as a magistrate, and hes a high reputation for impartiality. He will propably be assisted by Sir T Gabriel.

FROPOSED TUNNEL UNDER THE MERSEY. - A meet ing in furtherance of the project for connecting Liverpool with Birkenhead by a railway under the Mersey was held in the Cotton Salesroom on Monday Sir Charles Fox, the engineer of the new'y-tormed Mersey Railway Company, was present and made long statement explanatory of the proposed mode of constructing the tunnel and of carrying out the scheme generally. He said the line intended for the ailway would form the direct connection between Birkenbead and Liverpool. The total length of the line, excending from Church street and Paradise street, Liverpool, to Birkenhead market, would be 14 mile It would be entirely under streats or under the river, and no houses would be interfered with except one or two, of which the ground floor could be used for station purposes. After some discussion. a resolution was adopted approving of the plan, and recommending that a 'heading' - six feet wide and six feet high in the clear, and about 1,300 yards in length-should be driven without delay beneath the river. The ' heading,' it was stated, would form the means of thoroughly testing the ground through which it is proposed to drive the tunnel. The cost of this preliminary work is estimated at about £20,-000.

A new machine for rescuing persons who may fall through ice on lakes or river, has been brought under the notice of the Ediaburgh magistrates by the inventor, Mr. Wotherspoon, merchant, Leith. The drinking in Rogland, and the consequent degration. new invention appears to be a decided improvement on the old eystem, inasmuch as it will be more easily worked, has a greater number of appliances, and yot is of very simple construction The frame of the machine resembles a ladder, with the spars between Mr. Mackonochie had been charged in the Court of them. In the centre of the ladder is a platform | Arches with four offences :- 1. Elevation of the naten about eighteen inches in breadth, running from end and cop, and kne-ling; 2, Deing lighted candles; day at Rome.

thought to indicate the existence of Eoglish or at the court below, and of this appeal.' least Europeans held in captivity by negro tribes in the interior of Africa. The hide was purchased from a Somali caravan, and the buyer, finding Eng-UNITED STATES. list characters out upon it, took it to the Eng lish consulate, saying he had praviously seen other bides marked in the same way. The marks are produced by scraping or cutting off the bair, so as to preclude the idea that they were made in branding the living cattle ; and they consist of four unmistakeable English letters, N H E E, with one character which is not a letter, It is proposed to send out an expedition to effect the ransom of the supposed prisoners, who have taken this romantic way to send news to their conctrymen of their unbappy condition.

PROPOSED SURBENDER BY ENGLAND OF GIBRALTAR TO SPAIN - Tre Daily News, in discussing Admiral Grey's proposal to give up Gibraltar to Spain, save people generally think of the place as the key of the Medi erranean, and therefore necessary for the protection of our commerce. This is an entire mistake. Opposite the Kock the Straits are twelve miles in width, with deep water all the way No guns yet invented, and probably none that ever can be invented, can close a passage of such width. Besidee, Gibraltar itself is not at the narrowest point. Near Tarifa, some ten miles distant, the Straits are only seven or eight miles wide ; and the Spaniards could, if so minded, erect any number of batteries there. There are many reasons why we should perform this act of magnanimity, if it really appears on further investigation that we could do it with safety. It is a galling thing to a great nation to have a foreigner holding one of her chief fortresses. It is, moreover, injury and a perpetual source of quarrel, for a great it inevitably while in our hands, forms a vast smuggling depot. Creating such dispositions against us, it forms, in truth, a source of weak ness, for it will supply a reason of more or less weight why Spain should cast her sword into the scale against us if any European complications ever involve us. Nor ought we to forget the drain it is upon our treasury even now. We must maintain there a garrison of four or five thousand men. Add to this the yearly outlay in fresh works, the replacing of guns with the new and costly pieces of the present day, and the construction of the already too famous 'shields'-surely Geuta could be made safe for the anchorage of our fleet at less annual cost than this.

SOBRIETY OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEANS. - History telle us that the Laced monians used to make their slaves drunk once year, in order that their bestial condition might deter their children; alas, with us the daily, hourly examples of men and woman, degraded below the lowest animal in creation. do not

deter: they are so continually before us that we take no notice of them, beyond perhaps by passing by on the other wide; but look around and ever he who will not allow the awful extent of drunkenness in England must be struck with the extraordinary absence of this vice in other nations. This year I travelled from Cadiz to Calais without seeing a single drunken person. In Cadiz, Seville, Ourdove, Madrid, Birdeaux, and Paris, I did not see a single drunken person in the streets. I went to the bullring at Seville, where twelve thousand of the lower orders were assembled under a burning sun, to see one of those stupid exhibitions of brutality called a bull-fight, but no one of that excited, vociferous crowd did I see in any way effected with drink. I went to the Grand Prix at Paris, where crowds were assembled that almost, if not quite out-numbered our Derby-day; I returned at a foot's pace five miles, in a string of conveyances filled with every class of the community, and not a drunken man, not a coarse. word or gesture, did I see or hear. I resided this summer ten weeks in a German watering place, and although there was a railway in the course of corstructior, and, of course, many of the lowest class working as navvies, I only saw three drunken peop'e, and this where kirahwasser is almost as cheap as beer. Let any man compare his continental with his home experience on this subject, and be he the greatest free trader in drinking that ever granted a license, he must regret the amount of unlimited - [Cor. English Paper.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RITUAL CASE - Judgment was given on the 23rd ultimo upon the St. Alban's Ritual case by the judicial Committee of the Privy Connell

On the Feast of the Holy Innocents, the Most Rev Archbishop of Baltimore conferred the Diaconste, in the Oathedral, on the Rev. Peter Schwatz, of the Diocese of Brooklyn, the Rev. Daniel McFaul, of the Diocese of Portland, and Wm. F. O'Brien, of the Diocess of Hartford. At the same time, the Rev. Stanislaus F. Ryan, of the Arcudiocese of Bultimore, and the Rev. Michael Flatteley, of the Diocece of Boston, were promoted to the priesthood. All the rev gentlemen are students of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice in Baltimore.

At Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Md. Rt. Rev. Thomas. A. Becker, Bishop of Willimgton. conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders on Messrs. Thomas Mullen and James A. Kelly, the former of Hartford Diocese, the latter of Wilmington, Del The ordination took place on the 16th December. On the same day Martin Xavier Fallon, M A , received Subdesconship, and on Friday, December 18th, the same rev. gentlemen was promoted to the Diaconste On Sunday, December 20, Rev. Mr. Fallon was raised to the exalted dignity of Priest.

Right Rev Ignatius Mrack hopes to be soon in Cincinnati, having edefyingly submitted to the will of the Holy Father, appointing him successor to the saintly Bishop Baraga, in the Episcopal See of Mar quette, Upper Michigan. The appointment was made, not only at the request of a'l the bishops in the last Plenary Conneil in Baltimore but also by the upanimous vote of the sacred congregation of Oardina's Prop Fide. We cannot, at present, determine the day of the consecration.

From the Catholic Standard, we learn that, on Thursday, Dec. 31st, Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan conferred the Sacred Order of Subdeaconship, on the following students of St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia : Mr. John W Shanahan, Mr John B Kelly, Mr. Thomas J. Rielly, Mr Elward T Field On Friday, Jan 1, 1869, the sacred order of Desconship was conferred on : Rev. Thomas F. Mullin, Rev. John W. Shanahan, Rev. Thos. J Reilly, and Rev. Edward 7 Field. On Saturday Jan 2, the Sacred, Order of Priesthood was conferred on : Rev. John W Shanahan, Rev. Francis X. Schmidt, Rev Thos Reilly, Rev Edward T. Field The first named Rev. gentleman was ordsized for this Diocese, and the others, for the Diocese of Harrisburg. The Rt. Rev Bisbop was assisted at the Ordinations by Rev. A J McConomy, as Assistant Pricar, Rov T. F. Mullen, and John J. Boyle, as Masters of Ceremonies

REV DR ANDERDON IN WEBSTER, MASS .-- On last Sunday and Monday evening, the people of Webster had the pleasure of listening to two lectures by Rev Dr. Anderdon, of London. The first lecture on Sunday evening was delivered in St. Louis Ohurch. and on Monday evening the lecture took place in Webstor Hall. As the ball would not be large enough to accommodate the great number who were desircus of hearing the Rev. Doctor, an opportanity was afforded them, by the kindness of the Pastor who granted the use of his church for a free lecture on Sunday evening The surject announced for the first lecture was, 'Why I became a Catbolic,' and for two hours he gave to an audience of more than twelve hundred people, in a most interesting and eloquent manner, a bistory of his own mind in its various stages of transition from Protestant Episco. palianism to Catholicity. The second lecture on Young America' was delivered before the 'Oatholic Lyceum Association,' a society established about a year ago in Webster It is essentially the same in is character as the society which bears the same name, now existing in Boston. Since its formation, it has been rapidly increasing in numbers, and now bas a beautiful reading room, which is open for the use of its members every evening during the week. The Director, Rev. Father Quan, leaves nothing undone to make the society a moans of instruction and amusement for the young men of the town. He has lately presented to the society, as an addition to their Library, a beautiful collection of English works. We understand that Dr. Anderdon's lecture on Monday evening was the first of a course of lectures which is to be given before the Association during this season --- [Boston Pilot.

Utics, N. Y., Jan. 8. - William Henry Carewell, the murderer of the lit le girl Abby, was hung to-At Rome, in this State, only last Friday, it was found necessary to desiroy according to law one than to remove such grounds, when they actually Oarswell, a murderer. He was to be hung at half past twelve, and, of course, looked forward to this important event with some agitation, which acceler .. ted his pulse, and interfered with that calm frame of mind which the public observes with delight in persons just about to be turned off. To reduce the patient to a perfectly religious state of exemplary acquiescence, there being no time for the exhibition of valerian, the preelding physician whipped out his pocket lancent and drew from Carswell about eighteen ounces of blood, while the spirit of Dr. Sangrado, o doubt, looked down from the skies with a beaming expression of countenance. As nothing was said in his sentence about this extreme phiebotomy, we presume that the culprit voluntarily submitted to it : but why would it not have been as well to have let him then and there die the death of the philosopher Senece, even furnishing a warm bath at the expanse of the country ? It seems that we are not so humane even as that Innstic old rascal, the Emperor Nero But let not the authorities at our Rome be hastily or harshly judged After the venesection above men tioned, the man about to die had such a satisfactors interview with his 'spiritual adviser ' that he declared in his last speech that the could see the angels coming to meet him.' Nobody else saw them ; but then nobody else had been bled. But we have not completed this catalogue of crowning mercies. Science, ever benevolent, assisted at the apotheosis of this fortunate unfortunate. At the very last they gave him chloroform ; and this we believe, is the first instance of such use of the blessed discovery. The poor man was suffered to go ' to the angels coming to meet While in a state of semi consciousness ' his him' soul was launched into eternity,' as the edified reparter for the newspapers, with great novelty and originality, neatly observes. What with the bleeding, and the angels, and the chloroform, we must say that this was one of the most cheerful and religious launches' of which we have ever heard or read. If the scaffold had only been florally decorated there would have been nothing more to desire except perhaps a band of music. It is true that those who argue that the wicked should be hung in terrorem may object to all these assuasive arrangements, and we think that, according o the old theory, they would be right. When we have made hanging, easy, how can it be shown that murders will not be multip'ied ? Isn't it, after all, the rack and the wheel which we want ?- [Tribune.

effected, the Boston market will be open to Canadian flour, which 'will tend further to depress prices' in that market. Just so. That is the reason why some of the many Washington 'rings,' which control and guide the destinies of the American Union, are orposed to Reciprocity on a fair, or any basis.

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There is a woman in Milwaukee who has not seen her husband for nineteen years. He is a sailor on a line of packets and writes to her every time the ship leaves Mew York to say that he got drunk and was robbed or would have been at home with bar, but promises on his next arrival to come, surc. The wife continues to work on trusting he will come and believing his excuses.

The new York Tribune estimates that not less than two bundred thousand persons are now residing in that city who have no work, no real homes, ad no means which insure them a lively bood. Some of them beg or steal outright; but a large number eke out a miserable existence by running into debt for lodging, for board, or at groceries, or by borrowing from week to week of whomsoever will lend them, or by quartering themselves on reluctant relatives or friends. The result is an aggregate of want, squaler, misery, ond degradation, fearful to contemplate.

The United States maintains a regular Army of 48 000 men. That Army cost the United States, in 1868, about 24 millions of pounds sterling, or upwards of 123 millions of dollars! And yet the War Office is in the field with a deficiency appropriation. The United States Navy cost five millions sterling: So the Model Republic cannot claim credit for cheap naval and military establishments at all events. A large item in the war expenditure is included under the head of pensions.

San Francisco. Jan 9-A letter from Colime. Mexico, gives an account of a terrible ear/bquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 20th. For several days previous the volcano of Colime, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, seading forth smoke and steam, accomp nied by a rumbling and shaking of the earth. The morning of the 20th ult. wes ushered in by a gentle rocking of the earth, which increased in violence until the walls of the houses cracked and everything brenkable demolished. Vibrations were from the porth-east to southwest and lasted nearly forty seconds. The cathedral, warehouse, and several other brick buildings cracked from top to bottom. People were stariled from their sleep and rushed frantically for the Pleza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the National Hotel The shock was felt a long distance in the interior. In several places the ground opened, tracs were uprooted, hills were levelled, water courses changed and a gener I upheaving of earth took place. At the city of Marzanillo the cathedral buildings, which had stood shocks of earthquake and storms for over a centuary was riven from top to bottom, and the tiles on the roof were broken. Some 18 or 20 persons were killed by 'he falling of the walls of the American Hotel, and three others were baried beneath the ruins of a warehouse.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES-It is carious to observe the erthusiasm with which the people of Ragland have everywhere received the announcements of Reverdy Johnson that war would be avoided between England and America. He has reiterated this in every one of the score of speeches he has in de within the last few months, and on every occasion it has been hailed with a joy that judicates the consciousness that they have escaped from a terrible and threatening danger. They allade to Mr Johnson as the man who has wrought out for them this great calvation as the statesman, who, by his pacific iplomacy, friendly spirit and sagacious counsels, has delivered them from a conflict of arms that would have been at once desperate and disastrous. Now, we give all credit to Mr. Johnson for whitever he may have done or said that is calculated to improve the international relations of the two Governments. If he has found terms of settlement for the Alabama business - if he has been able to negotiate a treaty that will estab. lish the rights of American citizens in England -if he has done anything toward an agreement on the San Juan question, - we shall be more happy to con-cedo the inestimable value of his rervices. And we may say, moreover, that in accomplishing one or other of these things, he has done so much toward the maintenance of the peace in t e future. Nothing, except war itself can be worse for nations than to keep up for years grounds of dispute. no one can do a higher service to the cause of peace exist. But still we must think from the recen demonstrations of the Eoglish people, that they have greatly exaggerated the probabilities and the dangers of war with this country. They must have been led to believe that there was a determination to enforce our claims against them without regard to time or circumstance; and that there was a wild and revengeful demand for war as the only means of their enforcement. • •

changed from censure to compliment.-Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Most Rev. James Laird Patterson, the new Roman Catholic Prinate of Scotlond, who is to be the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was formeriy a clergymau of the Church of England. Prior to his secession, he was curate of St. Thomas's Church, Oxford, of which the Rev. Thomas Chamberlain, M. A., of Obrist's Oburch, was, and is now, rector.

Arrangements are being made for a grand voluntear review on Durdham Down, near Bristol, next summer. It will embrace the counties of Gloucester. Somerset, Wilts, Monmouth, and South Wales.

Another deplorable colliery accident has occurred at Pemberton, near Wigan. Six lives are known to have been eacrificed, and it is feared that this is not the extent of the disaster.

The personal property of the late Archbishop of Canterbury was sworn under £40,000. The dispositions of deceased's willand codicil, with the exception of nineteen guineas to each executor, and legacies to his servants, are entirely in favor of his sons and daughter

At a sheriff criminal court, held in Glasgow about a fortnight back, a juryman was discovered to have left the box at the finish of a trial, and, notwithstanding that every search was made, be could not be found: He has since been apprehended, and fined £5 for his fresk.

Great distress exists in Woolwich. Within the last three or four months 2500 men and women have been discharged from the Government establishments. representing, with their wives and families, 10 000 persons at the present time without any means of subsistence.

An inquest was held at the Liverpool Coroner's Court on Monday on the body of a man who for ten years, according to a neighbour's statement, had never come home sober. He may be said to have died while drunk, and, unhappily, the story is by no means a singular one.

The depressed condition of the cotton trade has caused the manufacturers to take a decisive course, and at a meeting of spinners in Manchester, on Tuesday, it was decided to work 'short time -that is only 30 hours per week-during the months of February and January. This determination appears to have the general adhesion of the trade:

It is satisfactory to note that Liverpool is losing its notoriety as the most unhealthy of the large towns. There was a further dealine in the death and 28.7 in the preceding weeks. Liverpool now don appears to be on the increase.

The London Daily News refers to the appointment of Mr. John Savage, the Fenian, as consul at Oork, as proving conclusively that President Johnson has a sense of fun and ' a power of banteras exquisite as Mr. Lowell Russell (1) or Dr. Wendell Holmes can boast' and it thinks Mr. Gladstone might refute the

about with safety-the entire machine forming, as it were, a kind of raft From either side a small ladder of several feet in length stretches out, and all around the apparatus there are ropes let down, which may be seized hold of by a person struggling in the water. The ladders at the sides may also be let down into the water perpendicularly. The machine is fitted on castors, so that it may run smoothly over the ice. The mechine, in size about 50 feet in length and 5 or 6 in breadth, may be constructed at a cost of £9 or £10 At Leeds assizes, William Brearly, a policemar,

was indicted for wounding his wife with intent to murder her and with intent to do her grievous bodily barm. The prisoner had some dispute with his wife about the purchase of a dress, and while they were in bed he asked her to turn round, and then ins antly cut her throat with a razor from the windpipe round to the ear. He also cut her hand. He then cut his own throat. He had been a good husband and a respectable man. About two months before he committed this outrage he had a serious illness, from which he had never thoroughly recovered, but was in a low, desponding state, and on one occasion had attempted to hang himself He had been for 20 years in the police force at Bradford. The defence was that he was temporarily insane at the time His Lordship having with great clearness directed the jury that the prisoner did not know that he was doing a wrong act, and having told them to find a courageous and true verdict, the jury retired, and, af er a very long absence, returned into court with a verdict of guilty of intent to do grievous bodily barm. His Lordship sentenced him to penal servitude fer ten years.

There were two railway accidents on Saturday, the one causing much personal injury, the other much damage to property. On the Midland Railway, a market train returning from Nottingham to Mansfield came into violent collision at a crossing with a train of empty carriages returning from Obes terfield. The engines were overturned, and a num-ber of carriages were thrown of the line and smashed, and some forty persons were more or ices seriously injured. The second accident happened on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoloshire Railway, near Worksop. By the breaking of an axile 15 laden waggons were thrown off the line, some of them down the embankment A good deal of property was destroyed but no one was injured.

An accident of an alarming character, but happily unattended with loss of life or personal injuries, oc curred at W dnes A portion of the embankment at the end of the bridge which carries the railway over the Mersey between Russorn and Widnes suddenly gave way. The booking office, constructed of wood, stood immediately below the falling mass of earth rate last week, the return being 27.1 against 277 and one side of it was crushed in, and other portions of surrounding property buried in the debris. The stands sixth in a list of 11 towns, instead of at the booking clerk noticed the landslip in time, and he bottom. Singularly enough, the mortality in Lon-, and others in the neighborhood escaped to a place of safety Temporary arrangements were immediately made, so that neither the railway nor foot traffic

across the bridge was interrupted. The strength of tests, and the strain of the operations is supposed to have caused the accident.

Some stir was created in England by the receipt by reason why the usual consequence as to costs should

to end, in which the person in charge may walk 3. using i_cause ; and 4, mixing water with the wine in the solemnization of the Holy Communion The learned judge of the Arches Court, by his decree, sustained the third and fonrth of these charges, and admonished Mr Mackonochie to abstain for the future from the use of incense, and from mixing water with the wine. Against that part of the decree there wes no appeal, but the prosecutor in the Arches Court was disantisfied with the acquittal on the first and second charges. As to the first charge, Mr. Mackonochie, while admitting the elevation of the consecrated elements, pleaded that he had discontinued the practice before the institution of this suit. The learned judge therefore admonished Mr. Mackonochie not to recur to the pracice but as to the charge of kneeling and prostrating bimself before the consecrated elements, the judge held that if Mr. Mackonochie had committed any error in that respect it was one which should not form the subject of a criminal prosecution but should be referred to the bishop, in order that he might exercise his discretion. Lord Cairns delivered the judgment. Their lordships, he said, entertained no doubt, on the construction of the rubric, that the priest was intended to continue in one posture during the prayer, and not to change from standing, or kneeling, or vice versa; and it appeared coually certain that the priest was intended to stand, and not to kneel. Their lordships thought that the words 'standing before the table' applied to the whole sentence. That being in their lordships' ouivion the proper construction of the rubric, it was clear that the reanondent by the posture or change of posture during the prayer had violated the rubric. Their lordships were of opinion, therefore that the charge against the respondent of kneeling during the prayer of con. secration had been sustained, and that he should he admonished, not only not to fecur to the elevation of the paten and the cup, but also to abstain for the future from kneeling or prostrating himself before the consecrated elements during the prayer of consecration. The other charge involved that of using lighted candles on the communion table when such candles were not wanted for the use of giving light. The Dean of Arches considered the use of lighted candles was ceremony, but the use of lighted candles as a caremony was prohibited by Queen Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity. The learned judge of the Court of Arches was of opinion that lights were ordered by injunctions, having statutable authority, and that they were placed on the table ' For the signification that Obrist is the light of the world.' After referring to the law on the subject, and the rubric on ornaments, Lord Oairns said lighted candles were not 'ornaments within the words of the rubric, for they were not prescribed by the authority of Parliament mentioned in the first Prayer-book nor was the injunction of 1547 the authority of Parliament within the meaning of the rubric they were subsidary nor necessary to the service, nor could a separate ornament previously in use be consistent with the rabric which was silent as to it, and which, by necessary implication, abolished what it did not retain. Their lordships would. therefore, humbly advise ber Majesty that the charge as to lights also had been sustained, and that the respondent should be admonished for the future to the bridge has been recently undergoing some severe abstain from the use of them. His lordship concluded : 'All the charges against the respondent having been thus established; their lordships see no

"Oity soup' was served out to 240 families and 1196 persons in prosperous Boston on Wednesday.

The Massachusetts people are reviving the old illiberal Order of United Americans-or ' Know-Nothings.'

St. Louis, Jan. 9-General Sherman has received nformation that representatives from 400 Comanche lodges have arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico. and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender woold be received, except at Fort Cobb. The object being to have all the tribes on the plains within watching distance of Gen. Sheridar.

In the U.S. House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Vermont 'against any Reciprocity with Canada.' The Boston Traveller slander that he has no appreciation of humonr by the Royal Geographical Bociety of a bullock's hide, not follow, and they will advise her Majesty that the says there is considerable talk in Washington about taught at all,-N.Y. Sun.

There never was any such demand for a settlement through war as the English are now congratulating themselves on having escaped. But still if the nopular enthusiasm in Kogland on account of the assurance of peace, through the agency of Reverdy Johnson, shall have the effect of inducing the English Government to come to terms and effect a settlement as soon as possible, it will not be wasted, ---N.Y. Times.

SHALL POOR MEN PAY RICH MEN'S SCHOOL BILLS? -The public schools of this city cost \$3,000,000 and upward, annually. Every dollar of this mocey is raised by taxation, and of this taxation, every citizen who has anything to pay with pays his share. His name may not be down on the tax books, but his lordlord's if, and bis landlord sticks his tax en pays the laadlord of his shop the tax on that shop, and saddles it in turn on his customers. So it is with the butcher, the milkman, the baker, the tailor, and all the rest of the tradesmen who live by supplying people's daily wants. They all add what-ever taxes are laid on them to the price of the com modities they seil, and make these who pay for them bear the burden. Some have to stand more and some less, but none escape altogether, except the paupers in the almshouse. The \$3,000,000 expended for public schools comes, therefore, out of the pockets of the noor as well as of the rich, and they have a right to say something about what shall be done with it. It is a fundamental principle of American Democracy that the tax payers shall be the tax spenders. All the citizens of this city who contribute directly or indirectly to the expense of public education are entitled to a voice in deciding what that education shall be, and to protest against any needless extravagance in furnishing it. The public schools of this city bave become, instead of the institutions for the imparting of necessary and useful knowledge which they were intended to be, and originally were, elaborate and costly academies in which are taught all the sciences and accomplishments of Modern civilization. A plain, substantial education, such as is needed for the fulfilment of the practical duties of life, is no longer given in them, but the scholars receive in its place a multitudious variety of teachings on all sorts of subjects which which require many years of exhausting intellectual toil.---The consequence is, that the schools are becoming more and more crowded by the children of the richit stall while those of the poor are excluded. It is a matter of complaint about several 'orack' ward schools, that unless pupils can go dressed in a certain style, and move in a certain rank in society, no vacancies can be found for them. Indeed, were it not for the efforts of the much abused Oatholics, the really poor of the city would not be able to have their children