

ceasing to be her enemies, they will readily become her allies; warm, firm and true in the hour of danger...

Mr Gladstone's Irish Church Measure—Ingenious theories have been put forward as to what Mr Gladstone's Irish Church measure will be or should be...

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

A strange scene occurred in Limerick on Saturday afternoon. The board of guardians recently quarrelled with a surgeon, and dismissed him...

GREAT BRITAIN.

The most Rev. James Laird Patterson, the new Roman Catholic Primate of Scotland, who is to be the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow...

Arrangements are being made for a grand voluntary review on Durdham Down, near Bristol, next summer.

Another deplorable colliery accident has occurred at Pemberton, near Wigan. Six lives are known to have been sacrificed...

The personal property of the late Archbishop of Canterbury was sworn under £40,000. The dispositions of deceased's will and codicil, with the exception of nineteen guineas to each executor...

At a sheriff's criminal court, held in Glasgow about a fortnight back, a jurymen was discovered to have left the box at the finish of a trial, and notwithstanding that every search was made, he could not be found...

Great distress exists in Woolwich. Within the last three or four months 2500 men and women have been discharged from the Government establishments...

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.

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'...

It is satisfactory to note that Liverpool is losing its notoriety as the most unhealthy of the large towns. There was a further decline in the death rate last week...

The London Daily News refers to the appointment of Mr. John Savage, the Fenian, as consul at Cork, as proving conclusively that President Johnson has a sense of fun and a power of banter as exquisite as Mr. Lowell Russell's...

appointing M. Judah Benjamin as envoy at Washington.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCES.—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 mail towards the up train...

A thrifty Scotchman, describing the extravagances of London, related to a friend that he hadn't been there above half a day when 'bing' went sapphire!

A Welsh paper says, that at the last religious meeting in the district in which it circulates the assembled clergymen discussed 'gweddi gwylledd' and that the subject for debate at their next meeting is 'Ysgrythodol sefydliad crefydd mewn gwlad.'

PROPOSED TUNNEL UNDER THE MESSY.—A meeting 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 newly-formed Mersey Railway Company, was present and made a long statement explanatory of the proposed mode of constructing the tunnel and of carrying out the scheme generally.

A new machine for rescuing persons who may fall through ice on lakes or rivers has been brought under the notice of the Edinburgh magistrates by the inventor, Mr. Witherspoon, merchant, Leith. The new invention appears to be a decided improvement on the old system, inasmuch as it will be more easily worked, has a greater number of appliances, and yet is of very simple construction.

At Leeds assizes, William Beasley, a policeman, was indicted for wounding his wife with intent to murder her and with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. 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 instantly cut her throat with a razor from the window pane to the ear. He also cut her hand. He then cut his own throat. He had been a good husband and a respectable man.

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 Okehampton.

An accident of an alarming character, but happily unattended with loss of life or personal injuries, occurred at Wdnes A portion of the embankment at the end of the bridge which carries the railway over the Mersey between Runcorn and Wlmslow suddenly gave way.

Some stir was created in England by the receipt by the Royal Geographical Society of a bullock's hide,

sent from Zanzibar, certain characters upon which are thought to indicate the existence of English or at 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 English characters on it, took it to the English consulate, saying he had previously seen other hides marked in the same way.

PROPOSED SURRENDER BY ENGLAND OF GIBRALTAR TO SPAIN.—The Daily News, in discussing Admiral Grey's proposal to give up Gibraltar to Spain, says people generally think of the place as the key of the Mediterranean, and therefore necessary for the protection of our commerce. This is an entire mistake. Opposite the Rock 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.

SOCIETY OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEANS.—History tells us that the Lacedaemonians used to make their slaves drunk once year, in order that their bestial condition might deter their children; also, 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 side; 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.

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 Council. Mr. Mackenzie had been charged in the Court of Arches with four offences:—1. Elevation of the paten and cup, and kneeling; 2. Using lighted candles; 3. Using incense; 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 fourth of these charges, and admonished Mr. Mackenzie to abstain for the future from the use of incense, and from mixing water with the wine. Against that part of the decree there was an appeal, but the prosecutor in the Arches Court was dissatisfied with the acquittal on the first and second charges. As to the first charge, Mr. Mackenzie, while admitting the elevation of the consecrated elements, pleaded that he had discontinued the practice before the institution of this suit.

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respondent should pay to the appellant the costs in the court below, and of this appeal.

UNITED STATES.

On the Feast of the Holy Innocents, the Most Rev Archbishop of Baltimore conferred the Diaconate, in the Cathedral on the Rev. Peter Schwarz, of the Diocese of Brooklyn, the Rev. Daniel McFaul, of the Diocese of Portland, and Wm. F. O'Brien, of the Diocese of Hartford. At the same time, the Rev. Stanislaus P. Ryan, of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, and the Rev. Michael Flattery, of the Diocese of Boston, were promoted to the priesthood.

At Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Md. Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington, 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 Subdiaconship, and on Friday, December 18th, the same Rev. gentleman was promoted to the Diaconate. On Sunday, December 20, Rev. Mr. Fallon was raised to the exalted dignity of Priest.

Right Rev Ignatius Mrazek hopes to be soon in Cincinnati, having deviously submitted to the will of the Holy Father, appointing him successor to the saintly Bishop Barga, in the Episcopal See of Marquette, Upper Michigan. The appointment was made, not only at the request of all the bishops in the last Plenary Council in Baltimore but also by the unanimous vote of the sacred congregation of Cardinals Propaganda. We cannot, at present, determine the day of the consecration.

From the Catholic Standard, we learn that, on Thursday, Dec. 31st, Rev. Bishop Shanahan conferred the Sacred Order of Subdiaconship, on the following students of St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia:—Mr. John W. Shanahan, Mr. John B. Kelly, Mr. Thomas J. Rielly, Mr. Edward T. Field. On Friday, Jan. 1, 1869, the sacred order of Diaconship was conferred on: Rev. Thomas F. Mullin, Rev. John W. Shanahan, Rev. Thos. J. Rielly, and Rev. Edward T. Field. On Saturday Jan 2, the Sacred Order of Priesthood was conferred on: Rev. John W. Shanahan, Rev. Francis X. Schmid, Rev. Thos. J. Rielly, Rev. Edward T. Field. The first named Rev. gentleman was ordained for this Diocese, and the others, for the Diocese of Harrisburg.

REV DR ANDERSON IN WEBSTER, MASS.—On last Sunday and Monday evening, the people of Webster had the pleasure of listening to two lectures by Rev Dr. Anderson, of London. The first lecture on Sunday evening was delivered in St. Louis Church, and on Monday evening the lecture took place in Webster Hall. As the hall would not be large enough to accommodate the great number who were desirous of hearing the Rev. Doctor, an opportunity was afforded them, by the kindness of the Pastor, who granted the use of his church for a free lecture on Sunday evening. The subject announced for the first lecture was, 'Why I became a Catholic,' and for two hours he gave to an audience of more than two hundred people, in a most interesting and eloquent manner, a history of his own mind in its various stages of transition from Protestant Episcopalianism to Catholicity.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 8.—William Henry Carewell, the murderer of the little girl Abby, was hung today at Rome.

At Rome, in this State, only last Friday, it was found necessary to destroy according to law one Garswell, a murderer. He was to be hung at half past twelve, and, of course, looked forward to this important event with some agitation, which accelerated 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 valour, the presiding physician whipped out his pocket lancet and drew from Garswell about eighteen ounces of blood, while the spirit of Dr. Sangrado, no doubt, looked down from the skies with a beaming expression of countenance. As nothing was said in his sentence about this extreme phlebotomy, 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 Seneca, even furnished with a warm bath at the expense of the country? It seems that we are not so humane even as that insensate old rascal, the Emperor Nero. But let not the authorities at our Rome be hastily or harshly judged. After the venesecion above mentioned, the man about to die had a satisfactory interview with his 'spiritual adviser' that he declared in his last speech that 'he could see the angels coming to meet him.' Nobody else saw them; but then nobody else had been blind. 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 him' while in a state of semi-consciousness 'his soul was launched into eternity, as the edited reporter 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 'lanchees' of which we have ever heard or read. If the scaffold had only been floridly 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 to the old theory, they would be right. When we have made hanging, easy, how can it be shown that murders will not be multiplied? Isn't it, after all, the rack and the wheel which we want?—[Tribune.]

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

The Massachusetts people are reviving the old liberal Order of United Americans—or 'Know-Nothing.'

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

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 says there is considerable talk in Washington about

a renewal of the treaty, and that, should this be 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 opposed to Reciprocity on a fair, or any basis.

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 New York to say that he got drunk and was robbed or would have been at home with her, but promises on his next arrival to come, sure. The wife continues to work on trusting he will come and believing his excuses.

The new York Tribune estimates that not less than two hundred thousand persons are now residing in that city who have no work, no real homes, and no means which insure them a livelihood. 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, squelcher, misery, and 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 land 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 Colima, Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 20th. For several days previous the volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accompanied by a rumbling and shaking of the earth. The morning of the 20th ult. was ushered in by a gentle rocking of the earth, which increased in violence until the walls of the houses cracked and everything breakable demolished. Vibrations were from the north-east to southwest and lasted nearly forty seconds. The cathedral, warehouse, and several other brick buildings cracked from top to bottom. People were startled from their sleep and rushed frantically for the Plaza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the National Hotel. The stock was felt a long distance in the interior. In several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills were levelled, water courses changed and a general upheaving of earth took place. At the city of Marzanillo the cathedral building, which had stood shocks of earthquake and storms for over a century was riven from top to bottom, and the tiles on the roof were broken. Some 18 or 20 persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the American Hotel, and three others were buried beneath the ruins of a warehouse.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—It is curious to observe the enthusiasm with which the people of England 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 scores of speeches he has made within the last few months, and on every occasion it has been hailed with a joy that justifies the consciousness that they have escaped from a terrible and threatening danger. They allude to Mr. Johnson as the man who has wrought out for them this great salvation as the statesman, who, by his pacific diplomacy, 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 whatever 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 establish 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 concede the inestimable value of his services. 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 the future. Nothing, except war itself can be worse for nations than to keep up for years grounds of dispute. And no one can do a higher service to the cause of peace than to remove such grounds, when they actually exist. But still we must think from the recent demonstrations of the English 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.

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 popular enthusiasm in England 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 \$2,000,000 and upward, annually. Every dollar of this money is raised by taxation, and every citizen who has anything to pay with pays his share. His name may not be down on the tax books, but his landlord's is, and his landlord sticks his tax on to the rent. His grocer, in the same way, pays the landlord 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 whatever taxes are laid on them to the price of the commodities they sell, 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 poor 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 have 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 multitudinous variety of teachings on all sorts of subjects 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 rich, while those of the poor are excluded. It is a matter of complaint about several 'crack' 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 Catholics, the really poor of the city would not be able to have their children taught at all.—N.Y. Sun.