THE IRISH OHUNCH ESTABLISHMENT -- We are in the still freely exchanged for write of ejectment, in the imagination and animaged, with much self- themselves very often sentences of starvation? Is complacency, as the elect champions of religious liberty. And our statesmen are always ready to gratify the popular sentiment by lecturing nations gatherings have disclosed a spirit in some respects less advanced in liberal principles than ourselves upon their benighted and bigoted practices It does not occur to us or to them that the national church of Ireland, maintained by force in a nation which detes, s it, is, in its way, without a parallel in the civ lised world. To find its counterpart you must go to some of the Christian nations which still lie under the dominion of Islum. If we are asked what is the great mischief the Irish establishment does, the unswer is easy and short; it connects the Government, in the eyes of the great mass of the Irish people, with rank injustice, and makes it, and will continue to make it, an object, not of confidence and attachment, but c' well-deserved suspicion and disaffection. It is ain to think that the Government will ever take root in the affections of the Irish people until it ceases to trample on the national religion, and to impose by force an alien religion upon the nation. We should be sorry indeed to think that a Government persisting in such a system ever could acquire the attachment of the people; for if it could, we should be compelled to believe that a nation had ceased to choose between right and wrong, and that the hearts of men were to be won by injustice. Let the Protestants suppose, if they can, the tables turned, and the position of the two religious reversed. Let them suppose that they were the majority of the people in Ireland, and the Roman Catholics were the majority of the people in England; and let them suppose that this Roman Catholic majority established by force the Roman Catholic Church, though that of the minority, in Ireland. What would their come from early sowing. No wonder the potato was feelings be in this case? Would they not be in a a comparative failure last year, for as a general rule constant state of disaffection to the Government? --Would they not be constantly resisting it, and cabaling and conspiring against it ten times more than has been got in, the ground being as dry as it genethe Roman Catholics now do? Let them try to put rally is in summer. The sowing of cats is also adthemselves for a moment into the situation in which they think the other party ought so meekly to action of oats has been completed by many of the quiesce. But the truth is that, by long habit, the best farmers, and agricultural operations generally Irish Protestant has learnt to hold that he is him have been pushed on with great mapidity. They are self entitled as of Divine right, to indulge in the in- now preparing the soil for flax. The Belfast Whig solence and turbalence of the slave-owner, and that states that in all these crops there is likely to be a the Catholic ought to be too happy to be allowed to exist, on condition of accepting with dutiful humility the position of a slave. If the Protestant landlords of Ireland knew their own interests, as proprietors, they would support instead of opposing the aboltare at present rendering efficient aid to their strugtion of the Irish establishment. The one thing ne-gling tenants by purchasing seed and handing it over cessary to raise the value of property in Ireland to its natural level, and to secure all the interests which depend upon it, is the restoration of concord and the end of next harvest. This is a plan which might tranquillity among the people. But the establish- be adopted with great advantage in the south and ment organises and keeps up in their sharpest form west as well as in the north. The salutary change the old antipathies between the two churches and in the climate has reassured the people, and revived the two races which those churches represent. It their trust in Providence that seed-time and harvest, the two races which is towering injustice the sumptuous trophy, summer and winter, will so come in future, as in stands in its towering injustice the sumptuous trophy, summer and winter, will so come in future, as in to new once more Macaulay's happy phrase, of the times past, that the husbandman will not labor is to use once more Macaulay's happy phrase, of the conqueror over the conquered, rallying round it all the tyraunical pride and fanatical bitterness of one party, and arraying against it all the hatred and vindictiveness of the other. Mere difference of religion, not sharpened by the existence of an establishment, would not long divide and distract a country, socially and politically, as Ireland is now divided and dis- classes, which lately went to such alarming lengths, Rosann Catholics living in the same community with little more than the Crown of their Sovereign, must Protestants, the descendants of the Puritans; yet De Tocqueville has observed that the difference of their power. This will be best accomplished by get-religion causes no social divisions, and that the Pro- ting rid of the ringleaders of the mischief. Accordreligion causes no social divisions, and that the Protestant minister and the Catholic priest meet as a jingly, it is stated by a local journal, that the young matter of course on the same platform for all social and philanthropic objects. In Canada there is, unhappily, an offset of the Orange faction, which imitates in violence and absurdity its counterpart in the mother country. There is a graver source of disturbance in the political antagonism between the upper province, which is Protestant, and the lower province, which is Roman Catholic. Yet even in Canada nobody speaks of the religious difference between Roman Catholics and Protestants as being a fountain of bitterness and peril, like the same religious difference in Ireland. The truth is, that religious fanaticism has been charged with a good deal in the way of wars and divisions among mankind, which ought rather to be set down to the account of political tyranny, using religious fanaticism as its pretext, and perhaps as its ally. There are few people who in the present day would not sbrink from avowing that they wished to keep up the Irish esavowing that they wished to keep up the irish es-tablishment of Ireland, a nominally religious institablishment of Ireland, a nominally religious first to complain, and all confess that the country is passtation, for a political purpose, as the means of seto complain, and all confess that the country is passtation, for a political purpose, as the means of seto complain, and all confess that the country is passtation, for a political purpose, as the means of seto complain, and all confess that the country is passtation, for a political purpose, as the means of seto complain, and all confess that the country is passtation, for a political purpose, as the means of seing through a crisis of unexampled severity. — Limelord Lieutenant has replied to the memorial of enting the English interest in Ireland. But if there are any who avow this object, or covertly entertain rick Reporter it, they are very short-sighted politicians. For whatever may be the attractive influence which the weekly drafted from our shores, and there is no longestablishment exerts on the few who benefit by it, it er any doubt that their, destination is the Northern may be safely said to be cancelled ten times over by States of America, and their object to join the Fedeits repulsive influence on the many to whom it is a rularmy. During the past week or two some bun-standing wrong.—Nullonal Review (Protestant.) dreds have pussed through Drogheda and Dundalk, standing wrong .- National Review (Protestant.)

in Kerry. At the petty sessions of Miltown, in that county, a meal-seller summoned a debter for 23s, the price of one bag. The proper price would be 21s. only. The direct distress would alone dictate consent to such extortion. The time given for payment was four or five months, and fifty per cent was exacted for credit. The condition of the country must be terriole in which such a system of traffic is introduced - Great hazard of payment, and utter poverty could only allow it. Whilst the distressed strive to support life in that district, buying on credit at inor-dinate rates, the artisans of Laucashire have food and money, clothing and teaching free of all cost. They pay nothing and they are heroically patient. They need no credit, and they are sublimely enduring They fatten and so bear their privations like stoics. But, with abundant supplies, deprived of pocket money, they were riotous the other day, and the enlogy on their martyrdom will resound no more .- Munster

Dustin, April 1 .-- The Tenant Right Committee of festo on the state of the country. It is signed by ed. the chairman, the Rev. James Dowling, P.P., and V G. The priests of Meath have generally been remarkable as the best specimens of their order in Ircland, and Father Dowling is one of the ablest of their number. He was one of the most energetic fellow labourers with the late Mr Frederick Lucas in the Irish Tenant League a few years ago, and now it appears he is endeavouring to rouse his brethren to another war against the landlords. A meeting is to be held in the Court-house at Navan on the 9th instant, in order to have a conference with the members for the county on the state of the country. A similar meeting was held in Westmeath a short time since. The picture the speakers there drew of the country was appalling. The address of the Meath committee is if possible, still darker, and, if it be true, Parliament night as well be asked to stop the tide as to arrest the progress of destitution. They speak of the long and daily lists of bankrupts and insolvents, of the ghastly array of ejectment processes forthcoming at each Quarter Sessions, of the 'thousands upon thousands' who having paid the last gale of rent, are left without seed, without food, without clothes; of emigrants preferring death and the horrous of war in a foreign land to 'the worse moral death of the workhouse," of symptoms of 'decay, ruin, and dissolution, promising nothing short of the total annihilation of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitutional efforms to an extension of the Irish race in the annihilation of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitutional efforms to an extension of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitutional efforms to an extension of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitutional efforms to an extension of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitutional efforms to a second constitution of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitutional efforms to a second constitution of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitutional efforms to a second constitution of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitutional efforms to a second constitution of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitutional efforms to a second constitution of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitution of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitution of the Irish race in this unhappy kingdom.' They state that 'all constitution of the Irish race in the Irish race forts to save this perishing people having been unaccountably arrested and unfortunately abandoned, discontent, despair, and irritation have taken pos-Bession of the minds of the people, and threaten to arm them before long against all constituted authoblood still flowing on the gibbet to atone for blood by the wayside? Are not threatening notices, with their dismal but 100 elequent death's head and coffin, nephew of Levingston.—Monaghan Standard.

In the deceased man, Levinging a greed for that profit which sometimes waits no crime, and who for the sake of which are content to cover themselves with an everlasting infamy."—
their dismal but 100 elequent death's head and coffin, nephew of Levingston.—Monaghan Standard.

(Cheers.)

it not true that in quarters of Ireland widely upart from each other riotous assemblages and convivial quite new to us-a spirit the natural offspring of despair, that looks for nothing under the Constitution, and for everything outside of it which men ices the authority of the Church and defies that of the civil Government?' In fact, the Meath priests have come to the conclusion that everything perishes in Ireland that they most prize, 'while there is kept up a revelry of ruin and death the like of which the sun never looked down upon in any land, civilized or savage.' Meath is a county chiefly occuped by wealthy graziers; it consists for the most part of the richest land in Ireland, and the rents are moderate. The small farmers are emigrating very fast, going forth to found wealthy families in the colonies -Cor. Times.

Dublin, April 2. - The almost constant dry weather during the last two months - unprecedented for many years - has produced a great change in the prospects of the frish farmers. They now believe that the cycle of wet seasons has terminated, and that a cycle of good sensors has commenced. The winter was exceedingly mild, and nothing could be more favorable than the spring weather hitherto, for every description of crop. The farmers have been on the alert to avail themselves of these advantages. More spring work was done in February this year than in April for many years past. The Freeman calculates that an inch of rain has not fallen in the east of the island during the last two months. The farmers have been taught by bitter experience that their only chance of getting their crops saved must it was not down till the 1st of June, whereas we are assured that now hearly the half of the potato crop vanced, and the grasses are forward. In Ulster the sowing of cats has been completed by many of the large increase on the area so occupied last year. Un the whole the spring work is fully a month more forward than It was last year .-- Times.

The Whig learns that several northern jandlords are at present rendering efficient aid to their strugto them in such quantities as they require, on the arrangement that the net cost will be paid to them at vain, if he labors in due season and with reasonable skill; and, above all, takes care that his ground is

well drained .- Ib. The Roman Catholic clergy and the reflecting part of their congregations seem to have come to the conclusion that the rebellious spirit among the working In the United States there are plenty of and which respects the mitre of their own Bishops be encountered and put down by all the means in men who have been most active in organizing opposition to ecclesiastical authority in Tralee have got notice to quit from their employers, it is said at the instigation of the priests, -16.

EMIGRATION. - In addition to the large number of emigrants dispatched from this port last week to Liverpool, en route for America, we have to record the departure of a further batch amounting to about 300, who left by the Shanirock steamer on Friday night for the same destination, together with 100 by the Sligo on Wednesday, and 50 by way of Derry; in all making a total of 450 during the present week - Sligo Independent.

We regret to state that emigration is so much on the increase that it is quite impossible to conjecture where the drain is likely to terminate. Crowds go, and crowds are resolved on following, and as the land becomes, to some extent, deserted, business is but up to resterday evening they had not been re-

Large bodies of our staiwart youth are being Toe agrarian usury depicted by Carleton is realised for Liverpool, en route to the United States. Many of them are from Louth and Meath, but principally they come from Caran and Longford. They are all stout, hearty young fellows-the flower of our peasautry. It is also noticed as a significant fact that not a few of them sport gold watches, and do not appear to be at all scarce of cash .- Drogheda Reporter.

> There is no doubt whatever that very large numbers of young men have left Ireland within the last few months for America, and that they joined the Federal army immediately on arrival. It is believed that they were engaged and supplied with money on this side of the Atlantic. Sir Robert Peel should be aware of the fact .- Limerick Reporter.

The tide of emigration has again set in (out?) as rapidly as ever from Kerry. Almost every morning crowds of persons, principally of the farming class, are to be seen taking their departure from the railway station, Kiliarney, ca route to Queenstown, for America. Had the means enabled others both of the farming and artizan class, to leave this country, its neighborhood would soon be-what it must be should the county of Meath have published a sort of mani- the exodus continue as it is of present-uninhabit-

It is really fearful to contemplate the vast number that have already emigrated, and are now preparing to emigrate, from the counties of Cavan and Leitrim principally for the States of America, Many also have gone, and are preparing to go, to Queensland and Australia. The great majority of the emigrants are composed of young men and women. On Monday no les than thirteen families from the parish of Annageliff and Urney (in which the town of Cavan is situate) took their departure from the Cavan terminus. -Ulster Observer.

IRELAND AND AMERICA .- An Irish exodus of an entirely new character is rapidly sweeping away some of our finest young men to face the horrors of the battle-fields and swamps of America, which these robust and adventurous young fellows think an eligible alternative in languishing in their native land in hopeless poverty and enforced idleness. Many of these young men, however, we have reason to believe are influenced in their movements not only by the bad prospects of the tenant and operative classes in this country, but by the innate love for soldiering for which Irishmen have always been remarkable—a national taste which the cunning agents of the embarrassed Federals most assiduously cater for by the un-

magisterial investigation into this case held at Newbliss, on Wednesday last. There was a large attendance of justices present. A. A. Murray Ker, Esq., occupied the chair. The justices decided on sending the case for trial to the ensuing Assizes.

The Central Relief Committee made grants, chiefly to Mayo, although extending to localities in the four Provinces, amounting, last week, to £350. The tales of suffering which reach from the North West of Mayo through the letters of Clerical and other applicants, are of the most heart-rending character. Statements having appeared in one of the morning journals that there was a large demand for laborers at eleven or twelve shillings a week upon Vartry Water-works, in county Wicklow, it was discussed at the Committee, whether making grants to pay the fare of inborers from Counsught up to the line of employment would not be a judicious mode of relief. Doubts having been expressed as to the propriety of this step, previous to inquiry, a Committee of four gentlemen proceeded to Wickiow, on Monday last, to ascertain and report the industrial attractions of the Vartry Water-works for unskilled laborers. These gentlemen, who travelled over the steps government were taking on behalf of Poland? whole line of works in operation from Bray to Round wood, report, in substance, that there is, at present, no demand for more bands, on the very day of their visit applicants for work having been denied it They state that the wages is only 11s. a week, paid fortnightly; dockets, which are discounted at the own the title of Bishop by the law of the land-all rate of a half-penny in the shilling, being given in this, we need scarcely say, does not constitute a the interval, and conflicting impressions exist as to Bishop. A Bishop of the Catholic Church is altogethe bona fide character of the value obtained in the ther a spiritual and superostural creation. Tommyshops for these dockets; some being of opinion that the men get full, and others that they get insufficient, value for them. The men have half-acrown stopped from them for a shovel, and three days' wages held over until they are withdrawing, finally, fro a the works. Huts or shantles have been got up here and there along the Works, and the men pay a shilling or one-and-sixpence a week for the shelter of these miserable hovels; with, in some cases, cooking their food and washing a shirt once a week. Gangers or other parties rent the huts from the contractor, and those who keep a Tommy shop let the beds, which are ranged in tiers like berths on adult young men slept on the floor of the hut, while by their side, in the closest proximity, were young and highly conservative political institution. It promarried couples, in separate beds, all within the vales position and maintenance for an immense manarea of about 12 by 8 feet. In some of the cabins along the line upwards of twenty persons were found huddled within two miserable rooms, married and single, and persons of each sex, being brought into contact dangerous to morality and subversive of all decency. These gentlemen, after the closest inquiry, found that after living in this state of discomfort and danger, the laborer who is not from the locality, though be should deny himself flesh-meat, which, save about a pound of bacon in the week, all of them do, could not save more than two shillings or hatf' a crown a week out of his wages; a sum scarcely sufficient to supply and repair the strong boots and rough clothes which the nature of the work demands, Even this estimate omits the contingencies of wet weather, illness, and broken days. Several of the laborers from the vicinity who went into the works when they opened, left them the moment agricultural employment commenced, as they preferred four shillings and four aud-sixpence a-week, with their board, to the eleven shillings given by the contracor. Had the Reijef Committee omitted to promptly

investigate and report upon this matter, the published statements upon the subject would have checked subscriptions and raised a question as to the reulity of the existence of the wide sprend distress which they allege. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale continues to receive and to dispense large sums in aid of the distress in the West-this week he acknowledged the receipt of £900 from different charitable parties at home and abroad. -- Cor. of Weekly Register.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL .- On Sunday evening, two fellows named Boland and Ryan, who were in custody, in Cashel awaiting examination at Petty Sessions, on a charge of stealing cows, the property of Mr. Thos. Price, of Coleraine, broke open their cells and escaped from prison. It appeared that Boland dragged his bed asunder, and with an iron bar taken therefrom, he, in the absence of his jailer, broke the chain of his cell door; he then being liberated proceeded to free Ryan, and forced open the lock of the cell in which he was cenfined. Both having got into the yard took a clothes line suspended across it, and having fastened a stone to the end of it managed to throw it over the wall, and hold having been thus obtained, they succeeded in climbing the enclosure and effecting their escape. The police are actively engaged in looking after those daring scoundrels.

Lord Lieutenant has replied to the memorial of this convict. His Excellency declines to commute the sentence, consequently the execution will take place on the 13th of April. Dillane, says the Limerick Chronicle, received the melancholy message with calmaces.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE KILKENSY WORKHOUSE, -Kilksony, March 30 .- An attempt was made on Saturday morning to burn one of the out-houses of the Kilkenny Union Workbouse. Some "straw was taken from the store and thrust through the windows and set fire to: all the shelves in the house and a quantity of clothing were consumed. It appears two lads, who were discharged the previous day, were suspected and immediately arrested, and, having been brought before the magistrates on Saturday last, contessed that it was they who set fire to the house, and that they did it for revenge." They were committed for trial.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House or Commons .- Mr. W. E. Poster brought forward the American complaint about the Alabama, and the Solicitor General, in a long and able speech of an unconciliatory and recriminatory character, replied. Mr. T. Baring and Mr. Bright both deprecated the Solicitor General's tone, and Mr. Bright complained that English neutrality had been a cold and unfriendly neutrality as far as the Federal were concerned. He said the Solicitor General would give satisfaction to the enemies of England in America, adding :-

" There are people in America interested apparently in creating ill-feeling towards England. There are 2,000,000 of Irishmen in America, and wherever an Irishman plants his foot in a foreign country there stands an enemy of England ('bear' and 'no!') Mr. Laird, M.P. for Birkenhead and the builder of the Alabama, defended himself, and showed the immense shipments of the implements of war which had been made to the Federals by English Houses such as Baring and Co., Brown, Shipley and Co., &c. During the Crimean war the Americans had built and armed a man-of-war for the Russians, and since the beginning of the present war the Federal Navy Secretary had endeavoured to get iron-plated ships of war built in England. He ended with a nome-thrust at Mr. Bright:

" I have only to say, that I would rather be handed down to posterity as the builder of a dozen Alabeing than as the man who applies himself deliberstery to set class against class (loud cheers), and to cry up the institutions of another country which, when mey come to be tested, are of no value whatever, and which reduce liberty to an atter absurdity (cherrs).

This was no unprovoked attack, for Mr. Bright's speech on Thursday week, at St. James's Hall Piccadilly, contained the following venomous passage:-"There may be men, it is said there are men, sitting among your legislators who will build and equip Corsair ships to prey upon the commerce of friendly powers, who will disregard the laws and the honor of their country, and who will trample on the pro-clamation of their Sovereign for the sake of gratifying a greed for that profit which sometimes waits no

crime, and who for the sake of which are content to

with which the noble lord at the head of the government had always regarded that country. The Em-peror Napoleon had frankly declared his views and his policy, and so had every other government but her Majesty's, and the House of Commons and the country were still ignorant of their intentions. He complained that the nuble lord at the head of the goverument had invariably refused to act in concert with France on behalf of Poland; and as long as Russia could isolate France and England on the subject, she would do nothing for Poland. Instead of crying up the merciful disposition of the Emperor of Russia and listening to the representations of the Grand Dake Constantine, it would be much better if the noble lord would regard the wishes and feelings of the people of England. He wished to know what

To be in possession of the temporalities of a once Catholic Sec, to own the ecclesiastical structures reared by Catholics for the august worship of the Church, to sit occasionally on the very chairs whereon real Bishops were once enthroned, and even to mightiest potentate of the earth can no more make a Bishop than can the veriest pauper in his dominious. It is not because the Establishment is not in compannion with the Holy See that its 30-called ilish 408 are not what the name implies. Had they preserved the Sacrament of Orders, they might have been real Bishops, although as contamacious with regard to the supreme source of occlesiastical jurisdiction as they are now. The clergy of the Greek Schism are precisely in that position; and it may be for that reason that they have preserved the great body of Catholic truth although upon some points they are heterodox. But the Established Sect has last everyshipboard, to the workmen. In some instances, thing save titles, temporalities, and temples. The actual position it occupies is that of a respectable vides position and maintenance for an immense munber of the youth of the upper and middle classes. -It links the interests of our large middle class on to those of our aristocracy. And it strengthens the landed proprietary by the immense amount of patronage in their hands. But it should be content with age in their hands. this; as, in truth, hitherto it has been. When it attempts to exercise anything like real ecclesisations discipline, or assumes airs of dogmatic stiffness, it is impossible to imagine a spectable more supremely ridiculous than that which it offers. Dr. Coleuso having declined to adopt the absurd course which or, many of his brethren 'affectionately' arged when him, the Bishop of Oxford has issued a notice to the ministers of his diocese inhibiting his quasi-eniscopal brother from 'ministering the word and sacraments therein. It reminds us of a similar proceeding to the part of Philpotts, who, if we recollect rightly, fulminated a sort of harmless excommunication against the then Archbishop of Gauterbury, of who a his Grace took no notice whatever. The Bishop of Oxford's jabibition will not probably disturb in the least the equanimity of the inhibited Bishop. Dr. Colenso will not the more recognise the right of his brother of Oxford to constitute himself judge of Anglican orthodoxy. The legal courts of the Establishment have decided that no 'sacrifice of the ultar' is recognised in its pale; and that whether or not a person is regenerated in Holy Baptism is an open question. When the fundamental doctrines of Coristianity have been thus formally abandoned by the Establishment, not to mention the practical abandenment within its pale, save on the part of a very small number of ministers and people whose views are regarded with extreme aversion by the bulk of fact that this action is taken in the event "of a the community, of the entire body of sacramental foreign war." The reader is requested to read his renot acting against the spirit of the Establishment in exercising his private judgment as to the degree and kind of inspiration, to be inscribed agree and kind of 'inspiration' to be inscribed to the text of the Sacred Scriptures. - Weekly Register.

THE COLENSO CONTROVERSY. - The Times publishes the following, dated Cuddesdon Palace, March 27: Reverend and dear Brethren, - You have doubiless read the letter addressed to the Bishop of Natal by nearly all the Bishops of our Church who were within reach of England. His reply announces, as you will have seen, that he has resolved to persevere in the course on which he has entered.

You will not, I feel sure, think it possible for its to to me, and to the great majority of my brethren, to be our plain duty to guard our own dioceses from the ministry of one who is, in our judgment, disqualified for the exercise of any spiritual function in the Church of England I therefore forbid his being suffered to minister in the Word and Sacramen's within my dioceso

This prohibition seems to me the more necessary. because it is his office only which gives any importance to speculations so rash and so feeble in them selves as are these of the Bishop of Natal. In all'essential points they are but the repetition of old and often-answered cavils against the Word of God.

It is a matter of deep thankfulness to me to believe that there is no leaven of this unbelief to be found among us. But, my beloved brethran, let us not rest contented with this mere immunity from error. Rather let the sight of a brother so misled humb's and warn us. Let us all learn to esteem more highly God's Blessed Word, to guide our lives more closely by its teaching, to receive more reverently its truths. and to build our hopes more entirely on its pro-

So shall this, as so many former assaults of the enemy upon the faith have done, lead, through the unbounding mercy of our God, to the exaltation of His Truth and the advancement of His Glory. I remain, your faithful friend and brother,

S. Oxox The Guardian of Wednesday last publishes the fol-

lowing letter from Dr. Coleuso to Dr. Lee, dated 23, Sussex-place, Kensington, W., March 23: My Lord - In a speech delivered by your lordship at a meeting of the Church Missionary Society in Manchester, on Tuesday, March 17, and published in the Manchester Examiner and Times of Merch 18

you are reported to have said as follows : -"The very foundations of our faith, the very basis of our hopes, the very nearest and dearest of our consolations, are taken from us, when one line of that Sacred Volume, on which we base every thing. is declared to be unfaithful or untrustworthy. We have, I trust, not been wanting in our duty in re-monstrating with the party who has thus offended. I trust it is not thought, because we endeavored to ise words of temper and discretion, that we were backward in expressing the horror and grief with which we viewed what had been done. I have no hesitation in saving that there is no phrase, which a Christian or a gentleman could use, that I am not prepared to use, in reprobation of the spirit which animates that work."

I am glad that your lordship has thus distinctly raised this question, and thrown down a challenge. which I now take up deliberately in the face of the whole Church and nation. The object of my work is to show that the real value of the Bible, as a teacher of divine truth, is not affected by the unhistorical character of certain parratives, or by other errors in matters of fact, which the progress of critical, historical, and scientific research may detect, from time to time, in other parts of the Sacred Volume. But your lordship asserts the contrary, if the report of the speech in question may be trusted; and the above words might be substituted for those which I have quoted from Dr. Baylee and others, to show that, at the present day, the most extremely Son.

Mr. Hennessy called attention of the House to the narrow views on the subject of Scripture inspiration state of Poland, and again complained of the apathy are held in the Church, far more widely than is commonly imagined by persons who, like your lordship, are filling high and influential positions.

I would beg, however, to be permitted to ask, assuming that the above words are correctly reported, whether your lordship does really mean to say that the very foundations of our faith, the very bisis of our hopes, the very nearest and dearest of our consolations, are taken from us when it is declared that such a statement as that in Lev. xi. 6 -viz, that the hare 'chews the cud'-which is there represented as resting upon the authority of the Almighty Creator bimself, 'Jehovah spake unto Moses and Aaron' is not a faithful and trustworthy' account of a very well-known fact in natural history, and that, consequently, the words in question could never have been really uttered by the Almighty?

It appears to me, my lord, that the persons who in these days of advancing science, will really be most responsible for the very foundations of the faith' of many being shaken, and their finding themselves suddenly deprived, as they may think, of the very nearest and dearest of their consolations, are those who still persist in teaching that the authority of the moral and religious truths contained in the Bible depends upon each single 'line of that sacred book' being 'trustworthy' in matters of scientific or historical fact. And it appears to me also to be, more plainly than ever, the duty of these who desire to mantain a true reverence for the Scriptures, to pro-

ast against such arroneous and misleading teaching, and, as har as possible, to counteract it.-I have the honor to be, my lord, your toruship's very faithful J. W. NATAL.

A telegraph was received in London on Wednesday, announcing that the Danish Government Re-clined to give Prince William to Greece except upon certain conditions. The principal guarantee for the possession of Schleswig This important demand, which imposed a price for the receipt of favor, caused a fall in Greek securities, and was followed by another account stating that Prince Christian demanded certain securities for his son, apparently in the shape of a civil list. This also was considered exorbitant, as the Prince belongs to a landless house and gives up nothing, and prices declined still further. the Friday, however, the Times announced officially that Denmark had demanded no terms for herself, and moderate terms for Prince William. It is difficult not to believe that the Danish Government put forward a feeler, and receded on information of the disgast with water its idea had been received .- Limiton

THE LAST DAYS OF BIRLIOMANIA.

Bibles are such a drug at home, Time fast abroad they're going They even semi-them off to Rouse. Tis all Colenso's doing

To seek for readers any how Our Bible men sie deiven : A diffeely to French soldiers to w Bicles in Rome sie g ven

The Frenchmen take the books, and go, Enjoying were the joke, -To - won them for eights, and so The project ends in smoke !

F C. H

UNITED STATES

The New York Senete has under consideration a till to appropriate \$500,000 for the purpose of arming the Milibin of the State. Mr John Sansfield Mac lonald's attention is respectfully called to the

The Federal authorities recently depied that they were recruiting in England and Ireland, and thereby inciting their agents to violate the very neutrality haw which they wish Lord Palmerston to enforce in respect to ships. The public may see whether that denial was well founded by referring to the following passage in a letter written by the London correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin: - "Apropos of recruiting, I may be out the secret which can do no harm, and which will be known at any rate on this side before you print this letter; the ship Neptune leave the matter here. As our expostulations has sails from Liverpool for New York on the 14th of failed to lead the Bishop either to reconsider his April, with eight hundred emigrants aboard, of whom views or to resign, as we think him bound in hope are several hundred will enlist in the Federal army. to do, the office which was committed to him or this profession of that belief in the Holy Scriptores which profession of that belief in the Holy Scriptores which profession of the Northern States must be on the want These comprise both English and Irish people, whose if they are thus obliged to recruit "aliens," " Hessiars, and "British Tories" to light their battles. The Germans and hish who have fought for them so for have evidently given out. The action of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, mentioned in the news by the Persia, has evidently been excited by the successful effects of the Federal agents to enlist men in Great Britain - 10.

> April 12th. - The steamer Alar arrived at Plymouth on the 11th inst, and reports speaking the steamer Japan, alias Virginia on the 9th, and received from he. 17 men, 2 of whom were wounded from an explosion in her machinery on the 4th,

The Japan had been lying off the French coast for three days, and proceeded to sea on the 9th. She is said to have received a large supply of arms and ammunition.

BUTLER. - A refugee from New Orleans furnishes the following incident. It should not be permitted to pass into ablivion, as the future historian of this contest might find it useful in illustrating a character already infamous beyond precedent in modern times. * Escaping from New Cricans, I reached a plantation upon the Mississippi in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. The parish priest of Baton Rouge came while I was there; he had been to New Orleans (before Butler was supersided) for the purpose of procuring food for the poor of Baton Rouge, but Butler peremptorily retried a permit, saying, 'They are our enemies.'-The priest urged that these poor people were necessarity, from their extremely destitute condition, precluded from taking any part in our national troubles, and, to refere, could not properly be considered enename, it is and Butler in reply, those that are not for us are against us, and if they were our friends they would be in the Union army. But, General, continued the priest, 'A large portion of these poor people are women and children - poor innocent children. The monster hissed between his teeth, Does he who kills the serpent preserve the eggs? I terl you, Sir, my purpose is extermination." leston Mercury

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has undoubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overshadows that of the finest perfumes imported from Germany, France and England. Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to its intrinsic superiority. The fabric unpregnated with it exhales the incense of the most odoriferous tropical flowers. The frae grance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew-charged blossoms of a land whose spicy atmosphere is alike celebrated by the poet and the historiau. Nor is this odor evanescent. On the contrary, it clings to the handkerchief, as if incorporated with its threads. Diluted with water it is admirable as a mouth wash after smoking, and as a counter-irritant after shav-

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &