undertook to deliver a lecture yesterday evening in the best advantage, we scould not be accused of ness of official knowledge, in which, notwithstand- try, has the greatest railway mileage in proportion the Rotundo on the Treaty of Union, in which he wasting our wealth, and we need not look too anxi- ing, there were probably some gaps which only Mr. to her population, and, indeed, in that respect, stands promised to demonstrate that Ireland had been excessively taxed. Mr. Ivor M'Donnell occupied the chair. The lecturer encountered violent interruption, accompanied by cheers for Stephens and cries of Shut up!' The chairman being unable to maintain order, the lecturer denounced the conduct of the audience as most disgraceful. The proceedings were eventually brough; to an abrupt termination,

A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE. - A man without legs or arms seems hardly calculated to make either an ornamental or a useful member of society, but it is said of Mr. Kavanagh, elected to Partiament from Wexfo.d, that he is a beautiful calig aphist, a dashing huntaman, an artistic draughtsman, an uverring shot, and the most expert yachteman. The Hon-gentleman is now about 40 years of age. The 'Ornise of the Eva! published a short time since, proves him to be a graceful, vivacious, and observant Writer. The book, which is most certain evidence of an ability far above mediocrity, was illustrated from sketches taken by himself during the cruise. His mode of writing is simple, but must have been attended with great trouble before he attained the proficiency which he unquestionably has. He holds the pen or pencil in his mouth, and guides its course by the arm or stumps, which are sufficiently long to meet across the chest, and by this apparently impossible mode, he produces a caligraphy, each letter of which is distinctly formed. When hunting he sits in a kind of saddle basket, and his reins are managed with an expertness and an ease surprising; but perhaps the greatest of his achievements is driving a four in hand. This he does to perfection, and as his team scampers away at a dashing pace, the crack of his whip may be heard far off. He is an sole and fluent speaker, and brings to the consideration of every public question the tesources of a carefully carrivated intelligence. Mr. Kavanagh possesses large estates in Wexford, Kilkenny, and Carlow.

GREAT BRTAIN.

THE PROBABLE EXHAUSTION OF COAL .- Professor

W.S. Jevous, M.A., on Thursday evening, at the

meeting of the Manchester Scientific Students' As-

sociation, reed a a paper on the above subject. He spoke of coal as the material basis of modern civilization, and as the mainspring of all our prosperity. Many causes were requisite to make a nation great. Different persons were accustomed to attribute our greatness to very different causes - some to the religious character of England, others to our constitutional form of Government, to self-control, and so forth : but beyond all these, in order that the country should be wegithy and strong, we must have some simple mechanical and material sources of power and wealth. For this country, coal was the great source of power. We had been in the habit of under estimating the power we had behind us. The steam engine was often mentioned as an extraordinary source of power, and at a meeting held to erect the statute to Watt which was now in Westminster Abbey speeches were made by Mr. Huskisson and Sir J. Mackintonk in which they referred to the steam engine as an irresistable lever for pushing forward the grand cause of civilization. But the steam engine was only one means of using coal. The wood of England was burnt up a century ago, and now they could scarcely find wood enough for the carpenter, let alone for ourning. Not only was coal used for the steam engine, but it was also that by which we made iron. In fact, almost everything was done more or less by the use of coal, and this could not surprise them if they looked to what coal was in its chrmical and physical nature. It was a kind of spring and store of forces, which they could le: go whenever they liked. Sir William Thompson, the great electrician, suggested some names which it was very convenient to use. When there was a kind of force warea we could wind up and let go at any moment, he called it 'potential energy'-that was, the power they could turn into energy whenever they liked, as in the case of a clock. Of all forms of potential energy, the most valuable and wonderful was coal. if they took lib, of coal and let off all its force suddenly, as they would let off a spring, and used this force in raising the coal up, it would shoot up more than 2,000 miles high, even if the force of gravity acted the whole of the distance, or it would raise 11,422,000lb. of coal one foot high. This force was turned into use by means of heat, and this was the power they used in reducing metals and for almost every chymical change that took place, and they only needed the steam engine to turn it into mechanical motion. Electricity and magnetic power, and frost and oils, colour and edours, and even flavours were produced from coal. Some people might say that another kind of fuel might do as well. But there was scarcely any possibility of such a thing. The only heat producing substance having a greater power than carbon consisted of hydrogen, which gave four times the heat for the same weight. But bydrogen was the lightest body in nature, so light that if they took equal volumes the carbon would produce 5,000 times as much as hydrogen. . So that they could not think of replacing carbon by any other fuel. It had been suggested that in the next hundred years some substitute for coal, or, at any rate, some other source of potential energy, might be found. This was a matter of dispute, but many persons overlooked the fact that the progress of science, upon which they depended for this discovery, was the increase of the power of coal. A very moderate improvement of the steam engine would double the power of coal; and if water power and windwould do so, when science was every day making coal more powerful? Besides, by superseding coal, they would supersede the material power of England, as they had better coal and more of it than any other nation. The consumption of coal at the present time might practically be stated at 100 millions of tons Within les than 60 fears it increased sevenfold, and the increase of the population and wealth had been proportionale. He thought the geometrical method of calculation was the only practical way of expressing the rate of progress. The question was whether this rate of increase would continue, because if it did there was no doubt the production of coal would outstrip all reasonable bounds. They had not yet got to the end of things; they had not made all the requisite railways; they had only seen the beginning of steam navigation; in 20 years hence steam ploughing would probably be the rule, and in their water supply, in the pumping of the sewage of towns, and in 20 other different ways, steam and coal would come into use. Nothing but a rise in price would bring any serious check. The result of Mr. Hule's calculations was that there was within 4,000ft. depth an amount of 83,000 millions of tons; but no one was so absurd as to suppose that they should ever get to that depth Mr. Vivian, in his speach in Parliament on the subject, had said that there was no difficulty arising from temperature or pressure; but in the Dunkinfield pressure made itself felt in what was called a creep, and the same was the case at Monkwear. At the latter place the temperature of the rock was 80 degrees, and the almosphere was 84 dethem an erroneous idea about the cost of sinking, wealth to the best purpose, it we increased education amount of preliminary failures and miscarriages. every 1,470 souls, and Ireland one mile to every 3, treasures in others. We have heard of a Southern the earth still, of trade winds we should have none.

cusly to a future time. An interesting discussion followed in which Mr. J. Plant, Mr. E. Hull, Mr. Dickinson, and other gentleman took part. - Manchester Courier.

A COLLIER'S IDEA OF A WIFE'S DUTIES .- A 16W days ago a couple went to be married at a village church near Wakefield. The bridegroom was a miner, and was evidently one of the most ignorant of his class, and his intended spouse was one in the same station of lite. The ceremony proceeded un-interruptedly until the question was put-' Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?' At this point the man turned round to the woman and, to the intense horror of the officiating minister, cooliy asked her, 'Wi' to clean mi boois?' The bride vouchasted no acawer to the intercognition. although repeated three times, each time with greater emphasis and force, before the clergyman recovered from his surprise, and ordered the 'fratching pair' out of the edifice. This was an eventuality as tounding and as unexpected to the bridegroom as his own conduct had been to the parson, but it had the effect of bring him to his senses, and he piteously begged of the clerk to eak the minister to come back, promising most abjectly to go through the ceremony 'all reet' He was noboat an ignorant mon, he said, and didn't naw he wor doin' wrang. The fact wor, he and his missis had had money a rumpus about booit cleavin' job, and he'd sworn he'd ne'er wed her if she didna' promise to fettle em. The clergyman was at last induced to return, and after reading the couple a lecture on the sacredness or the ceremony they were about to go through, and the solemn character of the building in which they were, proceeded with the service, and the two were made one, the booit' controversy being adjourned sine die.

TELEGRAPHY .- The Leeds Mercury publishes the following story as an instance of the many singular applications of telegraphy:—'A gentleman, whom we will call Mr. M., resident in London, is employed there to 'manage the wire' for a Glasgow journal-that is to say, he arranges the news to be sent down each evening by the wire which that newspaper employs by special arrangement with one of the companies. The principal office of that company is at the top of several flights of stairs in one of those immense buildings, erected to turnish office accommodation, which abound in some quarters of the city. After a certain hour in the evening the telegraphic clerk who sends off the 'copy by wire is the sole occupant of this mansion, with the exception of the porter who attends the door, which after the hour referred to is generally shut. This functionary, who is not often found nodding, got into this abnormal Homeric state a night or two ago, and so profound was his slumber that not all the fautusins which Mr. M. performed on the door-loud enough to have wakened the Seven Sleepers, and even louder than the works of some of our modern composerscould arouse him. It was, of course, out of the question to attract the attention of the clerk at the roof of the establishment. Mr. M. fortunately, however, hit upon the following expedient for letting the porter know that he was waiting for admission .-He went to an adjoining telegraph station, and sent a message to the company's office in Giasgow, requesting the cierk there to telegraph to the clerk in the London house, and instruct him to go downstairs to rouse the porter. This was done with perfect success in about 20 minutes. In that time, therefore, persons at a distance of over 400 miles succeeded in awakening one who was only separated from the employer, by a door, and who, even at that short distance, was deaf to all persuasion.'

Suipping Retuans .- During the past ten ven's the number of registered vensels belonging to the British empire has increased from 35,000 to 40 000, representing a corresponding increase of tonnage amounting to two millions. To this quota the United Kingdom has furnished upwards of 2,000 vensels, the British plantations about 3,000, and the Channel Islands nearly 100. This return shows that the British empire now requires \$5,000 more seamen than were wanted in the year 1855 for the efficient working of her mercantile marine.

What are the twenty Orange members compared to the host of Scotch and English Radical represen-tatives. At the very moment when the Chieftain of the Giens and Dillon of '48 were giving their gratuitous support to the hero of the Titles Bill, the said hero was reading a round robin, signed by some scores of Bright's friends and followers-the Bazleys, Baxters, Whallers, and 'that lot,' Liberals all threatening him with vengence if he y elded to the Irish Bishops' demand of a Charter for our University. And yet, these are the men we are to bring back to power! the favoured members of the English working classes! those generous working men who love poor Paddy so dearly! Yes, yes; they'll use poor Paddy's votes to pass the Reform Bill that shall give them all they want-but where will Paddy be then? and what will they care for his vote of interests thereafter? - Correspondent of Rickly

The Times says: 'There really is reason to think that Stephens, if not already in Ireland, will soon be there, and that he reckons, it not on success, at leas: on impunity. He sees how easily rebels have been let off of late, and thinks the game a safe one. The Times warns those who countenance Fenianism that rebellion would be atamped out as we stamped out the cattle plague.' It says: 'With the exception of poor Mr. Smith O'Brien, we have not had a Rebei for many years who was a man of honor. So, should mills could not compete with coal now, what were there be another Irish Rebellion, there will be no the chances that in the progress of science they ever false sympathy, nor even respect for those who take part in it. No doubt, Government and the high civil and military authorities and public opinion will all be in favour of all possible mercy and tenderness. But no Government on earth can tie the hands and restrain the passions of subordinates on the spot, in the heat of the conflict, and half-maddened by the sight and report of recent atrochies. The English-man and Irishman, and Saxon and Celt of this day, are cubstantially the same as they were in 1848 and 1793, and it entirely depends, as we believe, on Ire. land whether there is to be a repetition of those dreadful scenes. A rebellion is always possible to stop in time, but not its suppression. That cannot be stopped, and most certainly will not. We would rather give the warning now, while warning can be given, than have to make, days too late, idle remonstrances, and, months too late, still idler complaints. How vain it is to talk about Jamaica now that all is over. How vaic it may possibly be to speak about Ireland this time next year! The Daily News says: The delusion which the English people have formed with regard to the Fenian conspiracy is likely to be rudely exploded. We have tried to persuade our cives that it was a crazy plot of a few adventurers and enthusiasts, without resources, without support in popular sympathy, and without organization, and that when they were disposed of it would be ended. There is no longer any possibility of thus thinking. Fenianism is still living and active .mine, which was the deepest perhaps in England the It is not merely blustering in the United States and buccaneering in Canada, but stealthily recruiting and arming in Ireland. Emissaries are coming and going to America, and consignments of bayonets are dispatched from English workshops to Irish ports. grees, and occasionally higher. Mr. Vivian had given Pikes and bullets are manufactured and stored .-The proportion of articles illicit and contraband which instead of a pency a ton, was, calculating the which escape to those which undergo detection caninterest and the number of years taken to bring a not be known. On both sides, by the Government mine into working order, more like very many pen- and by the peasantry, an outbreak is expected. It 1,794 in Ireland. England and Wales have a mile nies. America had the largest area of coal of any can have but one end. Fenianism endangers, not the of railway for every 01 square miles of country, beother country, and the moment England began to integrity of the British Empire, but the prosperity retreat the produce in America and other countries of Ireland. It may, however, trouble that for years, would increase, and pass us in the race of competi. It is evident that the Fenian leaders and their followtion. There was no use in denying or blinking the ers believe in the ultimmate success of their move. proportion of mileage to population England has one difficulty. We ought to use our present means of ment, and are prepared to encounter almost any mile of railway to 2,275 souls, Scotland one mile to

1798 the state of popular feeling in Ireland had never been so unsatisfactory as now. The outbreak of 1848 was child's play compared with the conspiracy of 1866. The public mind was then dangerously excited; it is now sullenly disaffected. Violence was speedily crushed by overwhelming force; but an organization of conspiracy which works underhope proof against reason and disappointments, is that could happen is that Mr. Stephens should carry out his promise of returning to Ireland and raising the standard of rebellion before the year is out. The worst is that disaffection should linger on, watt ing for an opportunity that will never come, unsetthing men's minds by vain hopes and fears, and by the sense of insecurity paralyzing enterprise and driving capital from the land.

Lospon, Dec. 11 .- A quantity of arms for the Fenians, and all the fixings for a gunsmith's shop. were seized to-day at Cardiff, while on their way to

The steamer ' Bolivar ' has been seized in the Medray, on auspicion of being a Fenian cruiser. A large quantity of arms and ammunition and 30 tons of gucpowder were found on board the steamer.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. - The London Morning Herald (Conservative organ) says: - The question of the Alabama claims has been recently revived by the United States Representative in the most conciliatory and friendly tone. The subject is now under the consideration of the Cabinet.'

A MARRIAGE FORBIDDEN AT THE ALTAR. - On Wednesday morning as the marriage service was being performed at Tripity Church, Bristol, by the Rev J. Thompson, on coming to the sentence, ' it any person knoweth any just cause or impediment why these two persons should not be joined together in holy matrimony, let him now declare it, all parties were much surprised by a response to the well-known formula, in the person of a brother of the would-be bride, who positively forbade the marriage. After a little conversation with the officiating clergyman, that gentleman informed the unhappy pair that he could not proceed with the service, and the parties est the church and without a struggle on the part of the fair one, her brother dragged her to the carriage, into which he lifted her amid her tears, he taking the place of the intended husband, the opposite seat being occupied by the bridesmard and best man. The carriage then drove off in the direction of Staple-road; the would-be bridegroom in the me trime walked away up West street. Various reasons were quickly assigned by the lookers on for so unusual an occurrence, some saying that the man had two wives, whose deaths he had caused by his unkindness; and others, that he had a wife living .-Bristol Paper.

Customs - In the year 1865 the amount of duly collected in the United Kingdom showed a net decrease more than for0,000 sterling, as compared with that of the previous year. Inis decrease has, of course, chiefly occurred at London and Liverpool, on account of coffee, tea, sugar, and corn, for it is found that at most other ports in England trade has increased. This is most markedly shown by the returns of Hull and Southampton, in consequence of large sugar imports, the Customs' duties having increased at these ports by £38,000 and £22,000 respectively. Business at the former place is rapidly increasing, and at the latter the Imperial Sugar Reinery, which was closed during the year 1864, is now in full work The trade of Newhaven has nearly doubled during the past year, and Wisbeach, as a port, is also in a flourishing condition, the duties having considerably increased. Of ports in Scotland, Greenock alone showed a large favorable balance, chiefly in consequence of a beetrout anger trade with France; and in Ireland an increase of more than £7,000 has occurred.

Possibly, as a means of diverting attention from the downfall of the short lived Mexican Empire, and of preventing the English public from regarding that even! With satisfuction, a report is circulated in Paris, to the effect that England will soon be in volved in serious difficulties with the United States, which would not have arisen if the Emperor of France had succeeded in maintaining the now defunct empire of Mexico .- London Globe.

It is a remarkable fact, that a third edition of the Nothing could more strikingly prove that these who aympathise with the most extreme revival of Catholic forms in the Establishment may now be numbered by thousands, than the sale of two editions of such a work, and the demand for a third : and, believing as we do, that great good cannot fail to result from this movement, we heartly rejoice ut its extension. - Weekly Register.

THE LONDON " TIMES" ON HIGH CHURCH PRINCE PLES. - In a word, nothing can do away with the fact that the Ohurch of England is essentially Protestant. When, therefore, men commence their explanations of Anglican doctrines by telling us that there is no material antagonism between them and Rome, we may be quite sure, without going any further, that such explanations are radically wrong .-Nor will any amount of special pleading suffice to persuade us that such doctrines and practices are in the least degree compatible with the formularies, and still less with the spirit, of the English Church. They are downright Romanism, as, indeed, they are all but admitted to be, in its most obsoxious form; and, whatever our formularies or the spirit of our church may be, they are not Romanist. If the Reformation had any meaning at all, it was designed to deliver us from these tyrannical theories of Apostolical succession, priestly absolution, and clerical domination. And of one thing we are quite certainthat the English people will not endure such teach ing from ministers of the Established Church. It is morally impossible that for nearly three centuriesfrom the Reformation down to 1830-the English people can have been totally mistaken as to the meaning of the formularies of their national church. Ever since the Reformation they have shown a constant detestation of the characteristic principles of Romanism, and they have believed, and have been encouraged in the belief by their greatest Dirines, that their Prayer Book and their Articles contained a Protest and a protection against these principles. This fact affords a practical refutation of the High Church claims which is justly more potent than vo. lumes of argument. We return to the point from which we started. The High Churchmen confess through their chosen spokesmen that they claim the same powers as the priests of the Roman Catholic Church, and that there is no material antagonism hatween their doctrines and those of the Council of Trent. That is the assertion now put forward, and it is utterly fatal to the claim of this party to be recognized as true members of the English Church .-To this plain issue the question was brought twenty years ago by the publication of 'Tract 90.' To this it seems to have come once more. It is impossible to doubt that the answer will be the same. - Times. The most concise view yet furnished of the position

and results of railway enterprise throughout the world seems to have been embodied in a paper submitted this week to the Statistical Society by Mr. R. Dudley Baxter. At the date, 1864, out of 12,789 miles open, 8,890 were in England, 2,105 in Scotland, and 1.794 in Ireland. England and Wales have a mile ing the highest proportion in the world, while Scotland has less than half that accommodation and Ireland little more than one third. As regards the

Stepness could have supplied, declared that since at the head of all European countries. In 1865 the gross receipts for the United Kingdom were 8 57 per cent. of which 4.46 was profit, and the average of dividends paid was 4.64 per cent., the proportions being 4.65 per cent. by English lines, 5.70 by Scotch and 3 56 by Irish. Up to the end of 1864 the total capital authorized was 520 523,000t., while the capi tal expended was 425,488,000i. With respect to the ground, which renews its links when they are broken railway systems of other countries, those of France and the leaders of which possess skill, patience, and and the United States are the most important. Up to the end of last year the lines constructed in not to be thus summarily suppressed. The best France were 8,134 miles, or about the same length as the lines which existed in England at the end of 1855. Hence, notwithstanding the masterly and vigorous impulse given by the Emperor Napoleon, France is ten years bahind England in actual length of railways constructed, and at least 15 years behind if her larger territory and population are taken into account. In the United States the total mileinto account. In the United States the total mileage at the end of 1864 was 33,860 miles, four times that of France, two and a half times that of England and nearly as large as the total mileage of the United Kingdom and Europe, which is about 42,000 miles. foreover, the lines in construction, but not yet comeleted, are stated to be above 15,000 miles in length, ucluding the great Pacific Railway, which receives from the Government subsidies of 3,300%. 6,600% or 9,500l per mile, according to the difficulty of the ground, besides enormous grants of land, and which, when completed, will reduce the journey from Hongkong to England from its present time of 42 days to 33 days. Nearly all the American lines are now crowded with traffic, and according to the sanguine auticipations of Mr. Baxter, the trade which will ultimately pass over them will far exceed in extent anything that has hitherto been known in the historr of the world.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, Gih. - The prelates of the Catholic Church, lately in Council there seat a cordial greeting to the Pope through the Atlantic Gable. It left Bultimore on the 9th of October and reached Rome the same afternoon, in about fifteen minutes, making allowances for the differences of time. The wording of the telegram was as follows :-

Seven Archbishops and forty Bishops, met in Council, unanimously salute your Holiness, wishing you long his with the preservation of all the excred rights of the Holy Sec.

This despatch was answered by the following letter addressed by his direction to our Most Reverend Archbishop, by Cardinal Barnabo, dated Octo ber 24: 'The telegram which the Bishons of the States of

the American Union assembled in council had the happy thought to address to the Holy Father, proved to be of great comfort and consolation to his ness, and so highly did he appreciate its spirit that he ordered it to be immediately published in the official journal of Rome for the edification of his Roman people and of the faithful at large. His Holiness looks with interest for the acis and decrees of the plenary council, which he expects to receive in due time, and from which he hores a new impulse and a continued increase to religion in the United States will result. He has however directed me to express directly to your amplitude and through you to all your colleagues his great pleasure, and to request you to thank them for the interest they have taken and still take in defending the Holy See and in vindicating its contested rights-moreover his Holiness has learned with satisfaction that the Papal loan is succeeding also through the cooperation of the American Eviscopals. He thanks them particularly for this and nourishes the hope that such co-operation will not cease, and that thence a prosperous result may be obtained. In the meantime I pray the Lord that He may preserve and prosper you.

Rome, from the Propaganda, 24th Oct., 1866, Most affectionately your servant, Cabbinal Barnabo, Sec. To the Most Rev. Martin John Spaulding, Archbishop of Baltimore.

Father Kelly, a Catholic priest, who after much difficulty, by indirect means, succeeded in purchasing a site where on he proposed to erect a church edifice, in Silt Like, was warned by an anonymous latter when his purpose bacame known, to desist therefrom, as the building would not be suffered to

The Pev. Mr. Bodfish, formerly an Episcopal Minister, now of the Order of Faulists, received Holy Orkey, in New York. Of the six students of theology now studying at the Paulist Convont, two left the Protestant Episcopal Seminary of Annandale, where a ricualis ic fervor has been introduced by the Rev. Mr Morill, who seeks to assimilate the services of his church to those of the Catholic Church .- Western New York Catholic.

THE VALUE OF CATHOLIC CHURCHES .- The value of Ontholic churches in the United States, says the Baltimore Sun, is set down at over twenty-six and a half millions of dollars, and number 2,550 buildings, with accommodation for one and a half millions of people. The Catholics themselves, however, esti mate the whole Outholic population of the United States now at about four millions of souls.

A new Catholic church in the course of erection annosite Crown Point street, in Gold Hill, San Francisco, will be completed and ready for occupancy about the first of December.

The Rt. Rev. Bishou Lefevre, of Detriot celebrated the twenty fifth anniversity of his consecration on the 21st ult. He received presents to the value of

HANDSOME COLLECTIONS. -There was collected in the diocese of Newark, N. J., \$2,386 62 for the suffering in Portland. In the same diocese there was collected \$5,462 for the Troy Seminary.

STEALING A COMMUNION SERVICE. - Rev. Dr. Adger, of South Carolina, in a letter to Dr. Bachus, of Baltimore, lately published, states that when Gen. Sherman's army passed through Wiashoro, S.C., a captain robbed one of the elders of the Presbyterian Church in that place 'of an elegant silver communion set the gift of a dying semale member of the same, costing in New York two hundred dollars, and having the Church's name and the donor's name en-graved on each article.' Dr. Adger makes the following editorial statement for the truth of which he

'A certain congregation of our body now has that silver communion set, which Captain F --- presented to them, and are now using it for their communion purposes, with those names of Sion Church, and its lying sister staring them in the face, as they eat the oread and drink the wine which set forth the Body and Blood of our common Master?

The idea that a Christian Church can celebrate the holy ordinance of the Lord's Supper in the use of vessels thus obtained is too monstrous to be entertertained for a moment, unless they are held only un'il the church from which they were taken can be ascertained. This notice may assist the church in ascertaining it, and we are sure that if the sacred vessels abould he sent to Dr. Adger, Columbia, S.O., he would see that they were restored to the church to which they belonged.'

The New York Observer suggests that the communicants in the church, while using these vessels, will see the vision of their Master entering the temple with the scourge in his hand, and saying to them,
It has been written that my house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves.

The Journal of Commerce says that an old friend, a

DUBLIN. Nov. 17.-A gentleman named Dickson and diminished pauperism, and used our revenues to Lord Kimberly, speaking last session with the full- 260 souls, so that Scotland, a thinly inhabited coun- lady sitting down at a Northern table and recognising silver on that table as her own. We have heard of a lady receiving from an officer a present of jewelry, which she recognised as the jewelry of a Southern lady who had been her schoolmate and friend. Public sentiment needs to be aroused to this subject, and the holders of such goods abould be compelled, by the indignation of their hunest fellow. citizens, to 'send them back.'

The decrees of divorce since Monday in New York city, make an aggregate of seventeen absolute divorces, on the ground of infidelity, thus far during the week, and four judgments of separation of bed and board, on account of cruelty and inhuman treatment and neglect on the part of the busbands. The number of similar cases pending in the different courts of the city, at the present time, is between 800 and 900 .-North West Chronicle Dec. 1st 1868.

A POINT WELL TAKEN. - The Toronto (Canada) Leader says - The telegraph brings the report that St. Leger Greafeld, the Englishmen consigned to the Tortugas by Mr. Seward, is in a dying condition. -We would take the liberty of reminding Mr. Seward test the conduct of this brave man was 'eminently political,' and would suggest to him the exercise towards this subject of Great Britain 'tenderness, amity and forgiveness,' and to allow the 'best impulses of a benevolent nature' to go out in mercy toward this unfortunate man whose crime was that in a moment of enthusiasm he sided with brave men, fighting, as they believed, in a good cause. Will Mr. Seward stretch out the hand of forgiveness and pardon to this heroic man?' The Leader could, with truth, have said much more. Grenfeld has never been tried by any logal tribunal. He was never arraigned before any court known to the Constitution or laws. He is suffering a terrible infliction by the acts of a body of men who had no more authority to punish him than a mob would have had. The Supreme Court of the United States has already, in the case of Bowles and Milligan in Indiana, so decided. They were released from Columbus Penitentiary, into which they were thrown by men sitting around a drum head and trying citizens by a court-martial .-The court released these prisoners for a want of jurisdiction of the pretended commission in their case .--Glenfeld was tried in the same mock way, and is equally entitled to his discharge. He has not got it, but is by a great outrage, despite the decision of the Court, retained in durance. This is an act of law-less cruelty that it would be difficult to find a parallel for in the worst tyrannies of Europe. Mr. Seward justly exposes our Government to a terrible rebuke, when he appeals to foreign Governments for ciemency in behalf of political offenders, when we punish, not only without the authority of law, but igainst the decision of the courts. It is time that somebody moved in the Granfield case, and we learned who it is that dare resist the first of the Supreme Court in this way. - Cincinnati Inquirer.

A correspondent of the Norwich (Ot.) Bulletin bewails the deplorable low ebb of religion and social morality in that city, and says that there are now in the place 115 rum shops in full operation, some of which sell at retail over \$100 worth of liquor per day. The amount paid to negro minstrels during the year ending April 30, would have secured a \$100 lecture each week in the year, and left a surplus of \$1,000, with which to hire a missionary. whose labors, according to the reports evem to be abundantly

The total number of emigrants arrived at New York, during the month of November, was 10,900.

The New York Tribune says of the New York markets, that beef cattle have declined 21 cents per pound, wholesale, with an overstocked market, and retail prieces are one cent a pound lower. Sheep are two cents per pound less than last year, and must still go lower. Hogs are in great excess of the demand, and six cents per pound less than the price of last year. Pork is down \$10 50 per barrel as compared to the same period of 1865, and lard is down twelve to fourteen cents. Butter is ten cents below the price of 1865, and coals \$4 per ton less. Cereals only have increased in price; but our con-temporary believes that this advance cannot be maintained. At present it conceives that the full benefit of of these changes has not yet been felt by the people who long to eat; but it holds that the time is not distant at which a laborer will once again be able to sit down to a hearty supper, without first striking a balance between his wages and his appe-

New Orleans, Dec. 12 .- The correspondent of the Picayune writing from Vera Cruz 2nd inst. says :brough a serious crisis. The Bishops and clergy of this country a few days ago placed at the Emperor's disposal twenty five million dollars for immediate use, and promised a similar sum annually to enable him to keep up an army. The merchants of Mexico pledged themselves at the same time to give him ter millions annually, and on these terms he has decided upon retaining his crown and shedding the last drop of his blood, in defence of the nation.

Brigham Young says that the Gentiles are trying to bring Salt Lake City 'down to a level with such dens of vice as San Francisco, Boston, and New

One class of the Southern press still continues the expressions of desire for a revolution culminating in the establishment of a despotic form of Government, with which we were made familiar before the war. The Petersburg Express, for example, defines its theories as follows: - The conviction has been rapidly gaining on the public mind within the last year or two that Republicanism is a failure The beautiful system of our fathers has degenerated into something very much like a mobocracy, than which no form of government is more tyranuical. It is a many headed hydra, and as fast as one head is cut off, another takes its place. A simple despotism would be far preferable; and it will doubtless be a relief whenever the country comes to that-a consummation, indeed, to which the signs of the times strongly point.'

SADNESS OF HUMORISTS. - One of the anomalies of literary history is that it has been the lot of those men who have contributed largely to the mirth or recreation of others, to endure more than an ordinary chare of the misery and want of their own lives .-The most entertaining portions of literature have been bowed down by sorrow, and at moments when that sorrow has been heaviest. It was in the gloom of a mother's death, deepened by his own poverty, that Johnson penned the charming tale of Russelas it was in the chill desolation of a bare and fitless garret that poor Goldsmith, the beloved vagrant of literature, sketched the brightest picture of domestic happiness the world ever had; it was from a sick bed, in some distress, and in a necessitous exile, that Tom Hood shook all England with laughter. The enchantment of Scott, the sattire of Jerrold, half the gems of English wit and humor, have been thrown out by genius in its own sorrowful moments.

THE EARTH AS SEEN PROX SPACE. - We can, in ... imagination, plant ourselves in space, and see jur little world begirt with bands, as we actually see our brother planet, Jupiter; and we know that these bands, lying both north and south of a central onea region of claims and rains - indicate first the tradewinds, then the tropical calms, then the counter trades, and, last of all, at either pole, other regions where the winds have no prevailing direction. We know, moreover, that the calm belts are perpetually varying in breadth, and that the whole system, both north and south of the equator, preserving their relative positions, follow the sun as in his annual rounds Union man in the South through all the war, asserts the is now north, now south, of that line. Here, that his chandeliers are in a certain house in Massachussetts, his piano in another, and various family all-pervading sun-force on a rotating earth. Were