See. The universality of the Churches has in St. Peter its centre of unity; that is the principle of his superiority over all the other apostles. They had all received equal rights from the risen Savieur, but Peter alone was raised above the others, that he might be the representative of unity. Peter left this Prerogative to the Roman See, which has ever since been the See of Sees ('Cathedra, Locus Petri'), the Church of the Prince of the Apostles, and of her Vicars, invested with the same power as he received from Jesus Christ, and become, as he was, unity incarnate. In the early ages when the Church was chiefly occupied in spreading the faith and founding new churches the action of the Primacy was but little felt; but it became more so as the unity of the Universal Church was attacked; and heresies (always springing up) attempted to bring divisions within its bosom."

Now, nothing can be plainer than the teaching contained in the above extracts, and the whole chapter from which they are taken, respecting the Divine appointment of St. Peter, not only as supreme ruler of the Church, but as its constituted centre for the maintenance of unity. And Dr. Dollinger further declares that the office of Chief Pastor of the Church was created less for St. Peter and the Church of his time than for his successors and the Church of succeeding ages. It is therefore, an essential part of the economy instituted by Our Lord for the maintenance of the brotherhood of the one family of Jesus Christ. So that a necessity is thereby established of communion with Peter, in order to be in the unity of the Church. And Dr. Dollinger doclares in the concluding passages of the chapter, from which the above extracts are taken, that the importance and necessity of the ruling action of the Primacy are most evidenced when the unity of the Church is disturbed by heresy,—thus establishing the authority of the Holy See to decide all cases affecting the faith and discipline of the Church, and, by necessary inference, the controversy at present raised, and the schism created by those who call themselves "Old-Catholics."-London Tablet.

JOHANNES SCOTUS ERIGINA.

It has become so habitual with British writers to rob Ireland of its most distinguished men, not even excepting those still living, that we are not astonished at their claiming the remarkable man whose name heads this article, as a native of the "Sister Isle." For instance, Chalmers, in his "Biographical Dictionary," and Rees, in his "Encyclopedia," both assert that Erigina was a native of Scotland, and this notwithstanding that such eminent French writers as Dupin-Fleury, the author of the "Historic Litteraire," and Mosbeim and other learned Germans all agree in conceding to Ireland the honor of his birth. The surname Erigina, is alone sufficient to prove it, as it means a native of Eri. Certain Scotch authors would fain assert Erigina was a native of Ayr, in Scotland. But these gentlemen seem to be unacquainted with the history of their own country for the district in which Ayr is situated did not belong to the Scots in the time of John Scotus Erigina nor for a century after he made his first appearance in France. It formed part of the Cambrian king. dom of the Britons, and did not get into the possession of the Scots until the year 946; for although in 843 by conquering the Picts, they extended their kingdom to the northward, they did not enlarge it to the south of the Frith until above one hundred years later. If Erigina was born at Ayr, he was a Briton; but should the ancient Britons claim as their countryman the man who first instructed the English people in the sciences of geometry, astronomy, etc., the national epithet Scotus is sufficient to refute their claim. (See Usher, "Histoire Litteraire," etc.)

John Scotus Erigina was born in the beginning of the ninth century. His studies were chiefly classical and philosophical, and in these he excelled, considering the times he lived in. The learned Mosheim

thus save of him: "The philosophy and logic that were taught in the European schools in the ninth century scarcely deserved such honorable titles, and were little better than an empty jargon. There were, however, to be found in various places, particularly among the Irish, men of acute parts and extensive knowledge, who were perfectly well entitled to the appellation of philosophers. The chief of them was Johannes Scotus Erigina, a native of Ireland, the friend and companion of Charles the Bald. Scotus was endowed with an elegant and truly superior genius, and was considerably versed both in Greek and Latin erudition. He explained to his disciples the philosophy of Aristotle, for which he was singularly well qualified by his thorough knowledge of the Greek languago; but as his genius was too bold and aspiring to confine itself to the authority and decision of the Stagirite, he pushed his researches yet further, dared to think for himself, and venture to pursue truth without any other guide than his own reason. We have extant, of his composition, five books concerning the division of nature, an intricate and subtle production, in which the causes and principles of all things are investigated with a considerable degree of sagacity, and in which the principles of Christianity are allegorically explained, yet in such a manner as to show their ultimate end in the union of the soul with the Supreme Being. He was the first who blended the scholastic theology, with the mystic, and formed them into one system."

John removed to France about the year 845. He was for some time after his arrival there connected with Prudentius, before the latter became bishop of Troyes. John was never in holy orders, and some authors say that he was not even a monk. He was however a very good man, and irreproachable in his conduct. By his learning, eloquence, and wit, he became a singular favorite with the king Charles the Bald, who was so pleased with him that he kept him constantly with himself, and did him the honor of having him as a guest at his table. Their conversation was sometimes of a jocose kind, and although John was sufficiently cautious not to, give offence in his jokes, yet the king used to take whatever he said in good part. One good instance of his keen wit on festive occasions has been preserved but which unfortunately cannot be well conveyed in a translation. While sitting opposite each other over their wine after dinner one day, the king, wishing to have a little fun at the expense of our country-man, asked him, "what was the difference between a Seot and a sot" John promptly answered "The breadth of the table."

Owing to his skill in Greek, Charles commissioned him to translate into Latin the works attributed to St. Dienysius, the Arcopagite, to which a great deal of importance was attached in France at the time owing to the opinion that their author was identical with St. Denis, the first bishep of Paris. John accordingly transl ted the four books De Caleste. Hierwith St. Denig. the first bines of trans. John and shall saving clause the merciful saving clause the merciful saving clause the prosts or cordingly translated fit of the books De Constant Herorchis. De Heckstatice Herorchis. De Herorchis

Feed my sheep; or, in other words, all Churches; between the years 858 and 864. Pope Nicholas I. ment of long-delayed justice; and who, from his more the Church was extended and developed wrote to Charles the Bald to the effect; that previous previously high character and clear intellect, would to its publication the book of Dionysius the previously high character and clear intellect, would The more more need had it of the power to its publication, the book of Dionysius the Areopagite, translated by John, of the Scots nation, (so impious crusade.

The first in the direction of its members. As the line were then always called on the continent,)

The first in the direction of its members. As the line were then always called on the continent,)

The first independent of the Apostles for the maintenness. It had been than for his successors and the Church both the book and its author to Rome, or to banish of succeeding ares. The first three ages abound in him from the University of Paris." So it appears of succeeding accounting accounting the most positive that John's scrupulous adherence to the original text restimonies, which provides the Primacy of the Roman did, not preserve him from censure; but he had previously given expression to opinions which caused whatever emanated from him to be viewed with suspicion.

It is said that Charles, being unwilling to offend own country, which he did in the year 864. "In 883 he came into England with St Grimbald, and two years afterward the university of Oxford was and able divine. St. Grimbald, an eminent professor of the Sacred Scriptures, and John (Erigina) his colleague, a man of great parts and a universal scholar, teaching geometry and astronomy before King Alfred." So says Camden, in his account of the foundation by Alfred of the three colleges at Oxford, for grammar, philosophy, and divinity. Erigina's portrait, as well as that of his new patron Alfred's preserved, sculptured in a stone over the door of the refectory of Bragen Nose College. It is of elegant antique workmanship.

Beside the works already mentioned. John drew up a translation of the Greek scholia of St. Maximus, on difficult passages of St. Gregory Nazienzen. According to Usher he also compiled the "Excerpta concerning the differences and agreements of the Greek and Latin verbs," which are found among works of Erigina may be found the origin of the their apostle.-Yours, &c., phrenological system which Gall asserted that he had discovered. But in "the division of nature," printed in 1496, there appears a phrenologically mapped head, much simpler in its division of the organs than that of the modern philosophers; and what is very remarkable, in some respects, it agrees with their arrangement. Strange that this interesting science should be discovered by an Irishman over a thousand years ago.

The time and place of Erigina's death are both involved in obscurity, some writers asserting that he died in France, and others that he returned to Ireland in his latter days and breathed his last in his native land.—Irish Exchange.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Heresy was established by law in Ireland in the earlier half of the sixteenth century, but was disestablished in a similar manner by the Irish Church Act of 1869 after a barren failure of 333 years to ing to make the children of St. Patrick rebels against into Rationalists, Materialists, or Atheists. Since the fall of the Parish, the Charter, and the Kildare Place Society's Schools, heresy has entirely changed under the pressure of English politicians and statesto convert the Irish. For the last 50 years their new that sense. To lure them into universities, colleges a Protestant staff, have sway; to familiarize them Royal College of Science, the National Model Schools, arnoy. and the ordinary National Schools, are the chief The seats of this Protestant godless education, endowed by the State and now offered to Catholics. In addition there are the Royal Schools, various classes of endowed schools, the Incorporated Societies (or inflicted a frightful wound in her back. The assizes Charter) Schools and others, all so notoriously Protestant, though supported by public funds, that as they are wholly shunned by Catholics, we may exclude them from present consideration. Heresy having thus signally failed, godlessness and Materialism are now let loose to sap Catholicity in Ireland. For years the faithful Irish Bishops have lifted their warning voice against this grave, this appalling danger, which menaced their devoted flocks. The senior member for the University of Oxford, the great seat of English orthodoxy, was the first to denounce, in his place in the House of Commons in 1845, the Queen's College Bill as " a gigantic scheme of Godless education," a felicitous epithet adopted by O'Connell and Irish Catholics, and since retained The friends of the scheme have for thirty years been loudly denying the justice of that epithet, and accusing the Bishops of raising a cry without any true foundation. The whole history, however, of the operations of Trinity College, the Queen's Colleges, and the National Board during this period, eminently justify the apprehensions of the Irish Episcopacy. Some timid and trimming Catholics deemed that the charges advanced by the Bishops against the mixed system were too strong, and that no practical abuses in its working seriously detrimental to Catholics could be substantiated. The meeting of the British Association in Relfast a sort time since, and the addresses of President Tyndall and Professor Huxley, openly avowing Materialism and virtual Atheism, startled some of these people, and awakened them to the dangers of their intellectual somnolency.' Such defiant and blasphemous utterances, on the soil of St. Patrick, could not fail to extort a protest from the Prelates, who are at once his successors and the guardians of the national faith. The Pastoral of the Irish Bishops embraces, as kindred topics, both the external persecution of the Church from political motives, as on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, and the assaults from infidelity; but we shall confine our notice of the Pastoral to its treatment of the latter branch of the subject. The Irich Episcopate has spoken, as it has ever done, with a power and a dignity becoming the great occasion. It has extorted respect and approbation from its most bitter opponents.—London Tablet.

The Rev. James Vaughan, C.C., Ballinscally, has een appointed Administrator of Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare.

On the 11th ult, a large deputation of the inhabit ants of Mallow waited on the Right Rev. Dr. Mac-Carthy at his residence in the town, and presented him with an address of congratulation on his elevation to the See of Cloyne, The address was accompanied by a substantial testimonial. The Bishop expressed in earnest language his sense of the compliment, and alluding to the union of the priosts

seem to be the least likely to be drawn into such an

ST. PATRICK'S GRAVE .- To the Editor of the Universe, Church has no outer the Apostles for the mainten- by his judgment, and the said John though a man of last Saturday's issue of The Universe, in speaking of -Sir,-Your correspondent "Amicus Justitiæ," in Church of the Chief of the Aposties for the maintenance of "Erin-go-Bragh" in reference of "Erin-go-Bragh" in reference or the correspondence or the corre creditable to Irishmen," forgot to tell your readers, or more probably, did not know anything of it, that many years ago the monument which was placed over the grave of our dear national apostle-which was in the form of a cross-was taken away in the quiet stillness of the night by the Orangemen to a place called the Marshes, smashed it in pieces, and, with all the savagery of the Iconoclasts of old, threw the Pope, advised John to return for a while to his it into the plank drain. If the Catholics of the locality or the children of St. Patrick in every quarter of the world, joined with the liberal Protestants, resolved on raising another, what assurance could be founded, its first president being St. Neoth, an abbot given that it would not meet a similar fate to the former one, especially as Orangeism was never more rampant than at present, as is shown from the fact of their being engaged in building an Orange hall in the very town of Downpatrick? I have not read or seen any of the correspondence in connection with this matter beyond what I have noticed in The Universe. However, I have reason to believe that not one has alluded to the sad fact of the demolition of the cross. I have often heard the Cath. olics of the neighborhood, and especially those of beet was a first-rate paying crop, requiring little the town of Downpatrick, relate the story of the destruction of the cross over the grave of St. Patrick with the bitterest feelings, and that God had manifested, as they believed, His anger against those who destroyed it, by sudden death and other tem-poral reverses. Your giving this short statement of facts a corner in The Universe may remove strange the writings of Marcrobius, seven Latin poems of impressions regarding the apparent neglect of the his, mixed with Greek !ines, are still extant. In the Catholics of the neighborhood towards the grave of VERITAS. THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND—ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE KERRY DIOCESAN BRANCH .- IN accordance with a resolution adepted at a recent meeting held in Killarney, a meeting of Catholics was held on the 2nd instant at The Palace, Killarney. It was influentially attended, and on the motion of The O'Donoghue, M. P., the chair was taken by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry. His Lordship, in explaining the objects of the Union, dwelt with much force on the all-important question of education, the satisfactory settlement of which is one of the chief aims of the association. He also spoke of the absolute necessity of devising means to eradicate the degrading vice of intemperance, and of the duty which devolved on Catholics of endeavouring to obtain the complete independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. Mr. B. Teeling, Secretary to the Catholic Union, having read the rules for the guidance and regulation of branches, the following resolution was unanimously adopted—" That a diocesan branch of the Catholic Union of Ireland be formed and established in Kerry." The presidency of the branch convert any material fraction of the natives. Fail- having been accepted by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, a representative diocesan council was appoint-Rome—the See of Peter and of Celestine, which sent the National Apostle to evangelize the warm- elected:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Kenmare, hearted Pagan people amongst whom he had spent twenty years of his earlier life—heresy hails the recent efforts of Atheists to undermine the Faith Downing, D. O'Callaghan, J. Curtayne, D. M'Donwhich the Irish received more than fifteen centuries before from St. Patrick, and which they have never O'Connor, Wm. O'Connell, John Leary, Dr. Hickson, lost. As the attempt to make them Protestants has and Major, Mulcahy. On the motion of The O'Donbeen abandoned, then it is hoped to transform them oghue, K.P., seconded by Mr. Downing, the following resolution was adopted..." That we, the Kerry Diocesan Branch of the Catholic Union of Ireland, as the first act of our devotion and attachment to its front in Ireland. Its advocates have abandoned our Holy Father Pope Fius IX., tender to him the under the pressure of English politicians and statesmen, the claims for State Funds and for Penal Laws affliction." In proposing the resolution. The O'-Donoghue spoke in warm and eloquent language of the undying fidelity of the Irish people to the Sovaim has been not directly to make them Protestants, the undying fidelity of the Irish people to the Sovbutto Protestantize them—if we may use the word in everign Pontiff, and alluded to the monster meeting held some few weeks ago in Killarney as a proof, if and schools, in which Protestant management and proof there were needed, that nowhere was more devotion and attachment to the bead of the Church with class-books and manuals drawn up by Protest- more true and immortal than in the hearts of the ants, and to exclude them from Catholic in people of Kerry. The Rev. Joseph Beaumont, C. C stitutions and Catholic influences, these are having been appointed secretary to the Branch, all the modern tactics of the descendants of the communcations from those anxious to join the defeated Reformers of the sixteenth century. Kerry Diocesan Branch of the Catholic Union Trinity College, and three Oneen's Colleges, the should be addressed to him, at The Palace Kill-

The following appears in the last number of

Loyd's Weekly (London) News:-"IRELAND-In the County of Mayo, on Monday night, a man named Hughes stabbed his wife and for the county will be one of the heaviest ever known. Already there are 10 bills for murderous assaults, four for wilful murder, one for manslaugh-

ter, two for endangering life, one for infunticide, and several for other serious offences." The journal from which we have made this extract should be more properly called "The Press Register of Crime in England," as the greater part of its letter-press and space is filled with records of offences against property and the person. Looking through the number to which we allude, we find convictions for murder: attempts to murder wives by beating them almost to death; an attempt to drown a wife visited with 20 years' penal servitude; manslaughters; burglaries; robberies, and minor offences "too numerous to mention"; and we can only account for this most unfounded concection of imaginary crime in Mayo as an attempted set-off against the proved barbarities in England. Our Quarter Sessions have just closed, and in the last town on the circuit the learned Chairman, address-

ing the Grand Jury, said :portant criminal business that was to go before them consisted of one paltry case in which it was alleged that a plank was stolen from some party. He hoped they would not have much of their valuable time taken up, or be kept long from their private business investigating it. He had been in three large divisions of the county, and he was glad to say that the number of cases was small, and the offences of a most insignificant character. That was most satisfactory, showing as it did the freedom from crime that prevailed in the county."

As regards the accuracy of the paragraph which we have just extracted, we have made inquiry in the proper office and we found, as we expected we would find, that there are no "bills" for the serious crimes alleged to have been committed.—Mayo Examiner.

In the course of a speech on tenant right, delivered by Professor smith, M.P., at Ballymoney, on Saturday, the hon, gentleman said he believed the Land Act of 1870 contained every principle of a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant. In his opinion no greater disaster could befall the farmers of Ulster than that any serious departure should be made from the principles of that act. It was, however, necessary that he spirit of the act should be wrought out, and developed in such a way that the judges should have no temptation and no power to withold its bounties by the narrow parsimony of judicial tradition.

On the 8th ult., at, the Messrs. Bennet's salerooms, 6 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin, the following head-rents were disposed off :- Lot 1 head-rent

The deaths registered in the Dublin Registration District, during the week ending 7th November, represent an annual mortality of 26 in every 1,000 of the population, by the Census of 1871. The births deaths to 156. The average numbers in the corresponding week of the previous ten years werebirths, 149, and deaths 139. In the suburban district of Rathmines the annual ratio was 17 per 1,000; in Donnybrook it was 14; in Blackrock 29; and in Kingstown 17 deaths per 1,000 of the population by the Census in 1971.

A largely attended meeting of the Roscommon Home Rule Association was held in the county courthouse, on the 11th ult., at which the O'Conor Don and the Hon. Chas. Ffrench attended. Thos. A. P. Mapother, Esq., presided, and briefly addressed the meeting. The Conor Don and the Hon, Mr. Ffrench both addressed, the meeting, and were received with applause. At the conclusion of the addresses, votes of confidence in the honorable, gentlemen were warmly passed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The attention of the Ballineen Farmer's Club was directed yesterday to the prospect held out of a factory for the production of heet root sugar being established in the neighbourhood of Cork, if an adcquate supply of beet could be obtained in the county, and a committee was appointed to report how the cultivation of the root could be introduced into Ballineen district. Colonel Bernard stated that trouble or expense, and not occupying the ground for any considerable length of time.

"THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME."-The London Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal writes as follows :- "There is a story affoat among the members of the League that the lease under which the Old Parliament House, in College-green, Dublin, now the Bank of Ireland, was let, contains a clause to the effect, that if at any time the building would be again needed for a Parliament House, it should be possible to have the Bank available for the purpose. at a moment's notice."

O'CONNOR POWER'S LECTURE.-Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., delivered a lecture, on the 2nd Nov., in the Round Room of the Rotundo, Dublin, on "Ireland -Her Past Struggles and Present Hopes." There was a crowded and enthusiastic audience, which nearly filled all parts of the building. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Martin, M.P., and a number of influential Home Rulers were on the platform. The lecture was highly interesting, and the proceedings terminated with the usual votes of

A Splendin Descent.—The Marquis Henry O'Neill, who has just died a lieutenant in the French army, claimed to be descended in a direct line from the famous Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, who waged a long war against Elizabeth. His genealogical tree shows many alliances with the MacMahons, and in the list of his family the number of monarchs, princes, and saints is something enormous. It includes a line of 180 kings, who reighted in Ireland for nearly 2,000 years.

The Standard has become alarmed at the support which the Catholic Clergy are giving the Home Rule movement, and believing that their principal cause for dissatisfaction is the admitted unsatisfactory state of the Irish schools at present, it expresses a hope that a speedy and well-matured settlement of the intermediate school question will be effected, such as would satisfy moderate men of all creeds and parties. The Standard trusts that the Irish Government is collecting materials which will enable it to propose such a settlement.

ANOTHER ISIS VICTORY .- Dr. Porter, assistant professor of surgery at Netley Military Hospital, and son of Dr. Porter, of Dublin, has carried off the 300 guinea prize offered, in the Empress of Germany's name, by the Berlin War Office, for the best essay on the treatment of the wounded. There were above one hundred competitors.

Mr. Charles Curling, C. E., has been appointed agent to the Earl of Devon's estates, in Limerick, in the room of his late father, Mr. Edward Curling, J. P., of Newcastle West.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is a letter from Lord The whole nation becomes deeply intereste Camoys, expressly repudiating the dogma of Papal Infallibility. Monsignor Capel, head of the Cath-olic University in London, roplies to Lord Camoys that his rejection of the Vatican dogma separates him from communion with the Catholic Church.

A London correspondent alleges that an effort is about to be made to establish an "Old" Catholic congregation in London.

At a meeting of Home Rulers in Birkenhead on Monday night, it was resolved to make the question of Home Rule a test question in the election rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Laird.

It is stated that the present value of wheat is the lowest within the memory of any living farmer, Last week, at the local corn markets in Surrey, good samples of wheat were sold at the unprecedentedly low price of £1 per sack.

THE NEW WOOLWICH INFANT .- This tremendous gen, which will be ready about next June, will be 24 feet long, the diameter will be 16 inches, and the projectile will weigh considerably over half a ton. In a recent address to the Royal Arsenal Volunteers, General Adve said that "the new baby would have such an enormous appetite that it would have to be fed with 21 barrels of powder at a mouthful, and it had been calculated almost to a certainty that its shot would pierce the side of a ship at a mile distance, through 20 inches of iron armour without

thinking of the wood backings.

A Community of Anglican Sisters in the North having remained a Protestant. These Sisters have and perhaps they may be able still to remain together like the Community at Ash Grove, who to the number of some thirteen were received in the carly part of 1868, and are now a flourishing Franciscan Community with nearly forty members.—Tablet.

On the evening of the 30th Oct., the members of presented Mr. Thomas Charles Thompson, the late his promise, assured him that Home Rulers would never rest until they had secured an Irish Parliament. Mr. Thompson, in reply thanked the Home Rulers, and assured them of his renewed support of the question should he ever return to Parliament. Other speakers followed on Home Rule.

"RECOMMENDED TO MERCY."-W. F. C. S. Frazer, of Offham, writes to a contemporary thus :- As one who, perhaps, has attended on the scaffold at least as many poor sufferers as any, will you allow me to make a statement—now that it can no longer affect poor Coppen's interests which I have been desirons commended to mercy?" Of course I do not know how it has affected Coppen, but I de know how, of £12 13s. id., arising out of bouse and ground in in many cases, this merciful saving clause has

your life at the eleventh hour." Ah, say your read ers, an extreme man in name and deed. No! If "recommendation to mercy" there must be (as I. for one, say there ought in certain cases, to be) let registered during the week amounted to 171, and the such be given by the jury in private, either by writing, or viva voce to the judge, and let not prisoner or prisoner's friends know of such. Sir, it has been my comfort to hear from many dying murderers the last whispered, "God bless your for what you have done for my soul," to feel the last pulse of thankfulness from the hand which would beat no more; but I can never read a "recommendation to mercy" without saying, "You know not what you do." Let the law come in, and say if such recommendations are to be, they must be made not merely to show the public how merciful the jury is, but that in its mercy it thinks of the poor culprit's soul as well as his body and seeks not only to stand well with the outside world, but has the pluck and unselfishness to appear stern, not letting its right hand know what its left doeth, even though in secret exercising its undoubted prerogative of recommending mercy.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF KING STEPHEN.

-We read lately in the Daily Telegraph as follows: -According to our contemporary the British Arckitect, antiquarian discovery of great importance has been made at Dover. In carrying out some excavations under the pavement of the Old Tower of St. Mary's church something like a large sea chest was found about a foot beneath the surface, enclosed in which was a leaden coffin very carefully packed, with a small amount of earth to keep it in its place. Nothing being sacred to an archeologist, the coffin was, of course, opened, and curiosity was rewarded by the disclosure of a "most perfect military figure," with a very handsome face, thoroughly preserved, and the accompaniments of a moustache and military beard. The stature, however, was small. The body was swathed in masses of white linen, within each fold of which was the most exquisitely perfumed matter in the shape of embalating that anyone could imagine. When a pinch of this fragrant stuff was set on fire in a trowel the aroma filled the church as much as twenty pastilles would an ordinary ball-room. Who was the illustrious stranger thus brought back to the light of day, like the mummy apostrophized by Horace Smith? Mr. Pullen of the British Museum, it appears, was at once sent for, and he after looking, taking caroful notes, and deliberately, pondering the matter over, gave it as his opinion that the corpse was either that of King Stephen, or of a favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots, known to have died somewhere under the shadow of Shakespere's Cliff. The latter supposition however, seems to have been at once scouted, since no ordinary person could have been buried in so sumptuous a manner. The evidence that the defunct was Stephen of Blois is at least plausibly good. Miss Strickland declares that he died at Dover. The British Musuem says that he died at Boulogne, that his heart was carried at the request of his queen to Faversham Abbey and that his body disappeared. In either case it is probable enough that the dead monarch found a temporary resting place at Dover, prior to a contemplated removal to Westminster, Canterbury or Winchester, and the hurried nature of the arrangement would explain the sepulture so near the surface, and the clumsy chest which had been used for the purpose of over-sea transport. But it would be desirable to have some further information, since, on certain points, as for instance the smallness of the stature, the evidence does not harmonize with what history tells us. It is also surprising that not a solitary trinket, relic or other help to identification, has been found besides a corpse laid out with so much care, if, as is assumed, the intention was to bury it with royal honours at a latter period. Additional explanations, however, will no doubt be forthcoming. Meanwhile it may be admitted the that particular locality is exactly that in which such discoveries may be most confidently looked for.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.—The Saturday Review says that si vis pacem para bellum is an excellent maxim when it is addressed to any one particular State .-But if all States provide for peace by preparing for war, they may easily defeat their wise purpose .--And yet the very hugeness of modern armaments has some advantages. The armies of Europe are most valuable instruments in aiding the process of binding nations together. These blg armies are, Among the public correspondence arising out of too, from their composition a guarantue for peace,policy of its rulers. Middle-aged men who hate marching about, and have no anxiety to kill or te be killed, are not nearly so like to view with satisfaction schemes of military aggrandizement as a young professional army longing for adventure and distinction. We may be sure that no Germans re-ceived with greater pleasure the assurances of the Emperor that he was on the best of terms with Austria and Russia, and was indifferent to insults of French journalists, than the venerable persons who will be affected by the proposed term for embodying the Landsturm. We hear so often of the feverish state of the Continent and of the many causes that might give rise to war, that it is as well to look sometimes on the other side of the picture and notice the many influences which tend to preserve peace. It is not so much because they are oppressed by internal embarrassments, or because they groan under military burdens, that the nations of the Continent and their Governments may be supposed to be averse to war, as because they are all actively engaged in trying to accomplish aims with which war would interfere.

UNITED STATES.

LARGE EMIGRATION TO EUROPE.—The N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 23, says :- The feature of ocean travel last week was the large number of steerage passengers who left this city for Europe. The immigration was large for the time of year, but the emigration of London have within the last few days been received into the Church. They are seven in number, one for by the fact that the demand for laborers in this country is at present small, and growing less day done good work amongst the poor in their district, by day, it being estimated that 70,000 persons in this city are out of employment. On the other hand there is an extraordinary demand for help in England and Ireland. Letters are being constantly received by persons in this country from their relatives and friends on the other side of the water, and the result has been a large exodus of steerage pasthe Durham branch of the Irish Home Rule League sengers. During the week which ended on Saturday, there arrived at Castle Garden 2,216 immi-Liberal representative of the town, with an illumin-sted address, in acknowledgment of his vote on the from Russia to Dakota. The City of London, of the Home Rule question while in Parliament. The Inman line, which sailed from this port on Saturday, address, while thanking him for the redemption of carried 26 cabin and 300 steerage passengers. The Ethiopia, of the Anchor line, sailed with 20 cabin and 335 steerage passengers. The Hohenstaufen, of the North German Lleyds to Bremen, carried 38 cabin and 106 steerage passengers, and the Baltic, of the White Star line, had on board 91 cabin and 325

steerage passengers:
The destitution in Nebraska from the ravages of the grasshoppers extends, it is said, to twenty thousand people; and Kansas has nearly forty; thousand shorn of their supplies by clouds of grasshoppers. Kansas, however, has still comparatively, an abundance of corn; wheat, and bacch, while Nebraska, with of sending to you eversince I read he posterript her much smaller sopulation is short and calls for the speak) appended to the jury's verdict, "re, help for her thousands of industricus people for help for her thousands of industrious people dom! the verge of starvation. The neighboring States should be drawn upon by the State authorities for its immediate necessities and the State itself should