TRINITY COLLEGE; THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES. AND SIR REPEBLI WE WELL The following correspondence has taken place between Sir R. Peel and Mr. Plerse Greagh :-TO PIERSE CREACH, ESQ.

Sin-We have the honour to enclose a memoran dum relating to the education of all classes of the frish people, irrespective of creed, which we beg to commend to your favorable consideration. We are comment by the persuaded that in no way can private bonefactions persuaded that in no way can private bonefactions many contribute to the welfage of the country than in affording countenance and assistance to the routhful University for which we plead, which is largely imbuing the educated portion of the copulation with the principles of freedom and mutual toleration. We have the honour to be, your obedient servants,
"Rosser Pres.

G. JOHNSTONE STOREY.

Dublin Chatle, Nov. 29, 1861." "THE QUEEN'S COLLEGER AND THE QUEEN'S USIVERSITY

and the state of the state of

IN IRELAND. "The three Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, which are associated under the Queen's University in Ireland, have now been open for the period of eleven years, and for the first time in the history of this country there are upwards of 600 laymen of the various religious denominations receiving the beneuit of

University training.

The Queen's colleges, therefore, are successful. Founded by Parliament, from a foresight of the great good they are destined to confer, they have won their way into popular esteem; their prestige is established, and the Irish people have recognised the claim of this University to take rank among the national institutions of the country. It is essential, however, to limit, as much as possible, the weight of government influence in the administration of such educational establishments, by restricting their burden upon the public purse.

"Now, the entire amount allotted by Parliament for the reward of merit among the students and graduates of each College of the Queen's University is very insignificant; and when the rewards of the students of these Colleges are placed beside the valuable prizes, exhibitions, bursaries, scholarships, fellowships, and the patronage which the liberality of our forefathers has accumulated in the older seats of learning, their insufficiency becomes apparent. Government, however, cannot be expected to undertake to furnish grants for such purposes; indeed the artificial provision of State protection should never be permitted to absorb the self-reliance, or to supersede the self-action of the community in promoting the education and elevation of the people.

We believe, therefore, that by appealing to the public spirit of the country, we appeal to motives as commendable and powerful as any which prompted the liberality of our forefathers.

"They fought the battles of that freedom which we enjoy; on us devolves the duty of shrinking from no sacrifice to strengthen and confirm it; and as to the influence of our example is entrusted the development of those moral and material resources which tend to elevate the character of our country, so we are persuaded that in no way can that development be effectually promoted than by enlarging the resources of this great national edifice of education, which, free from all denominational bias, is so successively cultivating friendly feelings and mutual forbearance between the members of different creeds. Urged by these considerations, we invite the assistance of all who are interested in the moral and material improvement of the country, and who from their station and wealth are most able to influence it to the public advantage. We, therefore, earnestly recommend the perusal of this statement to your fa-

"Sir Robert Peel has established, for tea Fears three exhibitions of £40 each, and we respectfully ask you to co-operate in founding prizes and scholarships for the reward of distinguished merit in the Colleges, and to favor us both with the amount of your contribution, and with the period for which you are willing to continue it by annual instalments, in order that we may be enabled, with as little delay as possible, to acknowledge your liberality in our first published list of contributors, and to mature plans which will be duly submitted to you for the application of the resources at our command.

"JAMES NAPER, " Robert Pest, Chairman. " ALEX. THOM. " LEINSTER, "Benj. LER GUINNESS, "TALBOT DE MALAHIDE,

" WILLIAM MALCOMSON, " A. BREWSTER, "G. J. STONBY, Secre. "J. EMERSON TENNENT, tary."

RERT PE TO THE RIGHT HON.

Sin-I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 29th Nov., from Dublin Castle, requiring a subscription from me for the Queen's Colleges and Queen's University in Ireland. The envelope covering the communication is endorsed with the name of "A. Stoker," the senior clerk in the Chief Secretary's office. Believing that I am justified in treating your letter and the documents enclosed as emanating from your official capacity of Chief Secretary for the Whig Government of Ireland, I take the liberty of stating my reasons for declining to comply with your desire.

shall first advert to your communication. In the "memorandum" enclosed and signed by you is an assertion that "the Queen's Colleges in Belfast, Cork, and Galway are successful, and that 600 persons are therein receiving University training."
I deny the accuracy of such statement. I believe

the fact to be that these "godless" colleges have signally failed, and that that the "Irish people have not recognised the claim of the Queen's University to rank among the national institutions of the coun-That University has been, in proportion to the numbers who graduated therein, the most costly educational establishment that ever existed to Great Britain or Ireland, or in the world. The greater portion of the students in the Queen's Colleges have been allured by money payments under guise of exhibitions, scholarships, or premiums. You, Sir Robert, evidently and naturally appreciate the expediency of increasing the monetary influences by which you hope to prop up the tottering edifice of education. But the gentry will not lend themselves to promote the diffusion of indifferentism, rationalism, or infidelism that may be likely to inundate this country from the system of education, without religious instruction as now practiced in the Queen's Colleges In page 2 of your enclosed "memorandum" occurs the following passage: — "Our forefathers—they fought the battles of that freedom which we enjoy: on us devolves the duty of shrinking from no sacrifice to strengthen or confirm it;" and in no way can that development be more effectually promoted than by enlarging the resources of this great national edifice of education," &c. The above quotation from your memorandum discloses and manifests the sectarian spirit of rancorous hostility to Irish Catholics, which has suggested the present scheme of sustaining the Queen's Colleges. Sir Robert, although your forefathers do not appear to have taken part among the combatants of the period you allude to, I respectfully ask you is it possible, after the above offensive allusion by you to the time of the battles of the Boyne, of Aughrim, and of the siege of Limerick, that I the descendent of ancestors who then lost principalities on account of their devoted adherence to the Catholic Church, will give you money to be expended in undermining the ancient Christian faith of Ireland? You assume that on the success of the infidel colleges depends the "freedom which we enjoy." I believe that their success would inevitably lead to red republicanism, to anarchy and to military despotism-the natural and certain results of irreligion and of indifferentism. Some place-hunting Roman Catholic adventurers, or a few weak-minded

England (and which claim I freely admit); should have reminded you that a prelate of the ancient Church, from which that claim is derived, should not have been spoken of by you in the insulting language reported to have been used, but which has not affected him, though it has lowered you in the estimation of all Irish gentlemen. After the reiterated expressions of bad feeling, unjustifiably displayed by you to one of our prelates, can we Catholics have any confidence in your motives or objects in raising a subscription for the Queen's Colleges? Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. These Colleges have been condemned by all our bishops as "dangerous to faith and morals." I believe that the great number of the Unurch of England could and would also conscientiously join in such condemnation. I shall not here enter into the question whether

Queen's Colleges should not be improved by having ciergymen of both persuasions attached to each college to give lectures and instructions, and to perform Divine service therein. Neither shall I discuss the demand of granting a charter to the Stephen'sgreen Catholic Institution, so as to raise it to the rank and privileges of a university. But I venture to express my belief that it is immeasurably safer to "faith and morals" of the Roman Catholic youth that they should be students and graduates of Trinity College or Dublin University than of either the Queen's Colleges or of the Usstle University. In Trinity College Catholics meet Protestant gentlemen, whose high sense of honor, as well as deep religious and Christian feelings and principles, alike forbid any scoffing at the Catholic doctrines or any attempt at prosleytism. Are Catholic youths so safe amongst Freethinkers in Cork, or Dissenters and Unitarians in Belfast? Members of the Church of England and of that of Rome hold many doctrines and observe many rites in common. Religion and Christianity openly and manifestly prevail in Trinity College. Such circumstances must tend to strengthen even in Roman Catholic students religious principle, as well as Christian faith. Their belief in the tenets and faith of their own Church, so far from being weakened by reading the Holy Scriptures, is rather strengthened. Roman Catholic young gentlemen have, before catering college, read the New Testament in Greek, and have received instructions in the Sacred Scriptures at their own schools and colleges. It is a mistake on your part to suppose that educated Roman Catholics do not read the Bible, and that they disapprove of the diffusion of Scriptural knowledge. To such a charge you may be obnoxious, in ignoring the use of the Holy Bible in the educational system advocated by you, and the result of which would lead to the perdition of souls. Many Roman Catholics (myself amongst others) habe sent our sons from their English Catholic Colleges to the Unive-sity of Dublia. I assert the further fact, that more Roman Catholic young gentlemen have, during the past year, entered Trinity College than in any other year since the foundation of the Queen's Colleges. Am I not then, justified in denying the unfounded statement that "the Irish colleges have won their way into popular esteem?" I regard the movement promoted by you, Sir Robert as an unseemly and insiduous manifestation of the ancient, consistent, and implacable enmity of the Whig party in Ireland. That party has placed on record in the statute-books its enactments against the schools and colleges and the education of Irish Roman Catholies. But I don't wish to adopt your example, by exciting unpleasant reminiscences of matters that should be forgiven and forgotten, although your hoastful ailusions to the past convince me that Whiggery and Manchester Liberalism are as hostile now as ever they had been to the religious material," and moral interests of Ireland.

That term "material" was ill chosen for your memorandum. What! after the withdrawal by your Liberal Government of the Galway subsidy, and the refusal of that Government to improve the port and harbour of Galway; and afterl your own recent attempt to depreciate that town-do you venture to pretend that you are interested in promoting the material interests of this country? If you are so interested, why ignore the fact of a famine threatening portion of the west and north-west of Ireland? not your governmental influence laudably and meritoriously employed at the present juncture in urging subscriptions to alleviate the imminent dangers of famine and cold amongst the Connaught peasantry, than a seeking to promote their "moral" at the expense of their "material" and religious interests? How would the late Lord George Bentinck (if now alive and in your official place) act in regard to the Irish people? If his proposition of expending sixteen millions sterling on rish railways and harbours had not been thwarted by your Whig-radical party, the unprincipled and irreligious Federal Government of America would not now count amongst its retainers thousands of expatriated Irishmen. There are projected railways, for which Acts of Parliament have been obtained to traverse the most distressed districts of Galway, unmade from want of funds: why not exert your official influence in procuring a loan for their completion? But I apprehend that the material and religious interests of my country are equally odious to you. I silude to the interests of the Church of England as much as I do to those of my own Church being impressed with the conviction that the monarch, the constitution, the venerated institutions, and the true liberties of the nation, are better conserved by the sustainment of the Christian University of Trinity College than by promoting the spread of irreligion and indifferentism through the instrumentality of the rationalistic teachings inevitable in the abnegation of all religion in the system now pursued in the Queen's Colleges. As to the com-parative standing, prestige, and acquirements in literature of the alumni of Old Trinity of the Castle University, it reminds me of the difference between soldiers of the line and militiamen. It is, therefore, contrary to the material, moral, and religious interests of the youth of Ireland, and in violation alike of their duties to their Churches, as well as against honour and principle, that they should be attracted by pecuniary bribes in the shape of eleemosynary contributions, collected by an English Whig official. to enter the condemned infidel colleges-I have the

honor to be, your obedient servant,
PIBBES CABLGH. Mountjoy-square, 3rd December, 1861:

SIR ROBERT PREL AND GALWAY .- Galway, Friday, Nov. 22 .- A numerous meeting of Town Commissioners of Galway was held at the Town-hail yesterday. There was a large concourse of respectable citizens present. The chair was occupied by the Very Rev. Peter Daly, P. P., who stated that— "He was at the terminus of the railway when Sir Robert arrived, and that several of the Town Council were also there; that in presence of Sir Henry Brownrigg, and in hesring of County-Inspector Jackson and Sub-Inspector Cullen, he asked Sir Robert Peel, 'Can Father Daly render any assistance to Sir Robert Peel?' Answer-'No.' Sir Robert remain in Galway and receive a deputation from the people?' Answer-' No; I leave at six in the morning. The only answer (continued Father Daly) that he could get was 'No; and he would not speak of the manner in which that monosyllable was spoken. If the Express would make the amende honorable, and make restitution for so or ignorant Catholics, and some of your political supporters, may subscribe, at your request, to the supporters, may subscribe, at your request, to the full first the responsibility on the party who furnished the and the engine-driver observed the deceased lying yet done this; but Baron Ricasoli has instituted a gang of "fat niggers," I would as soon you should on the up rails, with his feet towards the down line. The precedent, and we do not know what fruit it may precedent, and we do not know what fruit it may make me a present of a score of Bengal elephants, with the exception of the small lodge in which the bring forth in the anarchic condition to which Liberalism. M. de Persigny has not the exile from poor dear enslaved Ireland, wish for a the exception pour should be up rails, with his feet towards the down line. We do not know what fruit it may precedent, and we do not know what fruit it may make me a present of a score of Bengal elephants, bring forth in the anarchic condition to which Liberalism. M. de Persigny has not the exception pour dear enslaved Ireland, wish for a such a three should be up rails, with his feet towards the down line. We do not know what fruit it may precedent, and we do not know what fruit it may bring forth in the anarchic condition to which Liberalism. M. de Persigny has not the call from poor dear enslaved Ireland, wish for a such and the engine-driver observed the deceased lying yet done this; but Baron Ricasoli has instituted a gang of "fat niggers," I would as soon you should on the up rails, with his feet towards the down line. We do not know what fruit it may precedent, and we do not know what fruit it may bring for the exception of the small lodge in which the exception of the small gross an injustice done to the locality, and throw The second second second second in the second s

that he had implicit faith in the man, because his on the rail that the wheels of the up train would antecedents gave him (the chairman) no such right, but he wished to let bygones be bygones (hear, hear) if he found a mun disposed to make atonement for his conduct and exert himself honestly and earnestly for the benefit of the people." Father Daly in de-nouncing Sir Robert says:—" What, in the name of wonder, could Sir Robert Peel see when he arrived in Galway at six in the evening, and announced his that the head of the deceased had been hattered in, intention of leaving at six in the morning? Then and his brains dashed out. In the immediate vicinhe ran off to Belfast, and did at he could to raise liv of the corpse was found a heavy three-pronged the clap-trap cry of Orangeism (hear). Sir Robert pitchfork, with the handle broken, and covered over well knew that his Government was tottering-that the Tories had a chance of returning to power, and | der of the broken handle of the pitchfork was found, that by taking from them the Orange contingent and clapping it on the back of pretended Liberals, doubt that the pitchfork was the weapon used by they would be able to keep their heads over water the murderer, or that he broke the handle when for a little while longer (hear, and applause). Sir committing the bloody deed, in a lonely place, on a Robert Peel was always a humbugger, and in per-fect keeping with his character be arrived in Gal-by the coroner of the county, at which the stepson way in the dark, left in the dark, and then went off to the north, when he said 'What a hungry place Galway is, and what a delightful place Derry is!'
Yes, the 'Prentice Boys' to wit (loud laughter).
Sir Robert ought to become a 'Prentice Boy,' and
raise the Orange flag again, but the sensible people of the north would not endorse his attempt to divide the country (hear)." A "Fuel Fund" was afterwards formed, and upwards of 200 tons of coal con- was remanded for a week, and was removed by the tributed by gentlemen in the room for the use of the | constabulary in custody.

The Chief Secretary has wrought a miracle in Galway, for he has roused in it the long dormant spirit of independence, which everybody thought was dead. At a meeting of the Town Commissioners on Thursday, the Rev. P. Daly, the chairman, announced large donations for the poor, the result of a spontaneous movement, which sprang out of the feeling excited by the insulting charges made by the present Secretary of State. They did not want his aid or his help, or his charity. If he (Sir Robert Peel) were to hand him (Father Daly) £50 he would take upon himself to return it to him .-Galway had, without Government aid, supplied the present wants of the people, and made provision for future requirements."

Dublin, Nov 27 .- Our eccentric and erratic Chief Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, continues to be in every one's mouth. In the Hall of the Four Courts, in the clubs, in the newsrooms, and in the streets, you hear the question asked, "What will Sir R. Peel?" do next, and I must confess that he will be a clever man indeed, who will undertake to predict what will be the next official freak of the right hon baronet. Some of the papers say that he is going back to Galway, and that he will be prepared to assure the good people of that town, that it was quite an error of the newspaper reporters to represent him as having applied the epithet "hungry" to the appearance of that place, and that what he really did intend to convey was, that he himself was so "hungry" when he arrived there, that he had no inclination to see any part of their town but the dining-room of the hotel. where he could get his dinner. Such an explanation made, as I have no doubt it will be, with eloquence and emphasis by the volaable and fluent Chief Score tary, and accompanied with high-sounding praises of Galway, and of the beauties and capabilities of its bay, may possibly turn the tide in his favour, and call forth addresses from the Town Commissiones, and the Harbour Commissioners, and the various other public bodies; and it be even within the range of chance, that within a few days Sir Robert Peel will have unanimous votes of thanks passed to him, and be pronounced to be "just the man for Gulway." Meanwhile you will perhaps find some of your arithmetical readers, who will be able to solve the following sum of proportion :- " If Sir Ropert Poel has, in three months, thrown the people of Ireland into a state of ferment, how long will he take to throw them into a state of rebellion?" I hear that Sir Robert, instead of feeling regret at this performances in the North, recurs to them with positive satisfaction, and considers that he has established himself in the hearts of the people of Ireland as one of their greatest benefactors. The Orangemen of the North, and Tory party throughout the entire county certainly a right to regard him in the light of a benefactor to their party.—(From Correspondent of Week-

LORD STANLEY ON THE IREH CHURCH .- In Scotland the religion there established is that of the minority of the population, while in Ireland it is that of a very inconsiderable minority; and I will own to you frankly that I never look forward without uneasiness and apprehension to the discussions which may arise. and which some day or other will arise, on ecclesiastical affairs in those countries.

The Northern Whig, in its commercial article says - The excitement that prevailed in mercantile circles to-day relative to the probable results of the conduct of Captain Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, exceeded anything ever seen during the days of the Russian War. Many of the most thoughtful frequenters of Change are of opinion that the act of the American captain was a portion of the policy of the anti-British section of the Senate at Washington .-Others, again, suppose that the officer only consulted his own feeling in arresting Messrs Mason and Slidell, and that the President will disavow all cognizance of the matter. Transactions in the wholesale departments of trade were, for the time, almost suspended, the dread of a war with America absorbing most other considerations.

THE IBISH PAPAL BRIGADS. -The following occurs in a pamphlet entitled 'The Pope and Italy,' lately published at Duffy's, Dublin, in reference to the defenders of the Church, who lately fought and laid down their lives for the integrity of the temporal posses-sions of the Holy See:—'They deserve to be placed beside the Templars, the first to cross the Tanisthose Christian warriors, placed between martyrdom and apostacy, and massacred—beside a king, a Christian one, administering justice under an oak at Vincennes-beside that saint of the Church and King of France, who founded an hospital, of the Fifteen Twenties, i.e., for three hundred gentlemen who returned blind from the Holy Land, whose son, Philip III, returned to France from Africa, bringing with him five coffins - those of his father, his brother his brother-in-law, his wife, and his son—after making the King of Tunis give all the Christians he had arrested their liberty, and allow them the free exercise of their worship and favour-commerce with the Christians. They are like the Crossaders, who, no misrepresented, gave rise to the first thought of equality. The Pimodans, the O'Reillys, are the companions, the inheritors of the spirit of Dagueselin, one of the pious sons of the Church, on whose coffin the keys of Randon were placed by the citizens, owing to the opinion they had of his integrity.'

DREADFUL MURDER .- Dundalk, Saturday .- One of the most fearful murders that ever has been committed in this part of the county was perpetrated last night at the Faughtill Etra Crossing of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, about four miles at the other side of the Mountpleasant Station, and about eight miles from this town. The victim of the brutal associate was Thomas Hughes, gate watchman of the level crossing above mentioned. As the down express train was passing the Faughill Etra Orossing, William Nolan, the guard in charge,

dignitary of their Church. No matter how some of knew to be not true, which Sir Henry Brownrigg able distance. On coming up man the guard stopped the train, and told him to his Grace's past political consider that, but for his son and Sub-haspector Cullen can prove to be intrue, stop, the up train, as there was a man lying across and which hundreds of those who were on the platter of the United influence against the inform can prove to be not true, then he (Father be up train, as there was a man lying across and which hundreds of those who were on the platter of the United in the instructions he had received, be able to wield the United in the instructions he had received, be a claim of the Daily Express absolution (applause and laugh place indicated by Nolan. The guard, engine-driver and signalman lifted the body from the place in the prestige of the exalted per ter.) No man in the community was more willing and signalman lifted the body from the place in which it had been put after the murder had been put aft have crushed it to atoms: If Nolan and the enginedriver had not seen the body and given the alarm; the perpetrator of the murder would have escaped detection, as every person would believe if the train had passed over the body of the deceased that the unfortunate man had lost his life through his own negligence. On examining the body it was found with blood and hair. On further search the remainwhich was also covered with blood. There is no of the deceased was present in custody. The name of the prisoner is Peter O'Hara Hughes. He had been in America, and on his return found that the deceased had married again. On hearing the evidence, which was embodied in the facts transmitted this day, the jury returned the following verdict :-The Deceased Thomas Hughes, was found murdered by some person or persons unknown. The prisoner

GREAT BRITAIN.

The position of the Federal States of America is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia. Russia had a hostile tariff while we looked to her for a large portion of our annual supply of breadstuffs. But there is this peculiarity in our present case, that the commencement of war would, by breaking up the blockade of the Southern ports, at once set free our industry from all the anxieties of a cotton famine, and insure prosperity to Lancashire throughout the winter. Such difference, therefore, as exists between the circumstances that characterised our then position with Russia and those which are now presented in the case of America, is entirely and greatly to our advantage. The first effects of the Russian war could not fail to be to our damage; but the interests to be served now by an American war have been considered so strong that for months just we have received the commendations of the civilized world for the forbearance with which we have submitted to the irregular and imperfect blockade by which the vital energies of the country have been jeopardized. At the same time, we should then our trade to the 8 millions in the Confederate States who desire nothing better than to be our customers. With respect to pecuniary questions, also, the contrast between the two periods is all in our favour. In 1854 we were totally unprepared for war, and had to provide everything. Now, by the large but judicions outlay of the past three years, we have attained a degree of efficient power such as was never before known.— Times, City Article.

A degrading superstition shows itself in the degradation of the people who are its victims. Such a people if it had once been Christians would cease to have any definite creed. It would divide itself into sects. The sects would accordingly have infinite varieties of teaching, all hostile to true Christianity. They would in effect all, and in open profession many, disayow Jesus Christ. Articles of belief would ultimately cease to bind those who signed them. Such signers would give the most opposite accounts of their own superstition. Morals would follow faith. Drunkenness such as the world never saw before, libertinage in all ranks from the tempered and ma ture wisdom of aged statesmen to the earliest youth would prevail and not be disavowed. A special court might be set up for the ease of degraded and superstitious strumpets and their male friends, equally superstitious. The lower ranks-"the brutalized masses"-corresponding to Nero's "vulgus" and " plebs," would need no divorces because marriage would go out of use; and the women mutilated by the men in, or out of, their cups, would be discovered in the courts to be only "living with them." Fraudulent Banks of Deposit would give signals of corruption in the centre of commerce .-Over all this would float a polite hypocrisy .-Thought, refinement, and education" would probably prevail, and would force upon even reluctant persons some attention to ancient proprieties and the deductions of obsolete belief. The plunder of Christian institutions, the wealth of centuries of self-denying piety, would give the means of intellectual cultivation to persons whom the founders and donors would have carefully excluded from their benefactions. And those means would be employed at the same time in enslaving and insulting Obristians who suffered by the burglarious exclusion from their rights, and making it appear to the public that "thought, refinement, and education." were the true Religion of mankind. Auctor nomines ejus Christus would be disbelieved, and mentioned. And a polite reticence, or a disavowal graduated according to circumstances, would complete the "broad feautures" of the prevailing degradation. No Christian country affords such a picture. In Mexico, France. Italy, wherever a people is Catholic, such a description is impossible; for degrading superstition is absent and unknown. But if a Saturday Reviewer knows London, or any part of England, he may satisfy himself that Tacitus, and Nero, and himself, have been a good deal mistaken. He will find exactly what they and he have united in hating-the same Church of Christ. But, if he and we are to judge from results, he will find, as we find, a degrading superstition in full work on every side of it .-Weekly Register.

The late Colonel Sibthorp had many deep-seated convictions one of which was that every member of the Liberal party was fundamentally not a gentleman. The gallant Colonel used to express his conviction in more energetic terms than are ordinarily employed; for he was not a man who preferred ele-gance to force, or who went out of his way to be courteous to an enemy whom he detested and despised. The theory of the lamented Member of Parlianent derives a most unfortunate confirmation from the acts of the party he loathed, and especially from the acts of Baron Ricasoli who, boasting of his ancient descent, has adopted the manners of a highwayman in the administration of affairs of state. The Liberal nobleman has taken upon himdelf to address the Sovereign Pontiff as an equal, and to insult the Vicar of Ohrist after the manner of the Jews who crucified our Lord, on the ground of their nationality being in danger while he lived. Baron Ricasoli is aware that he has done an impudent deed, for he explains it by saying that his master Victor Emmanuel received no answers to his letters directed to the Pontiff. There are persons and there are letters to whom and to which no answers are ever returned, and it would have been just as well if Baron Ricasoli had taken this into his consideration, before he presumed to write to the Pope. If M. de Persigny were to write to Her Majesty the Queen, and recommend her to resign her dominions to His Majcsty the Emperor, on the condition of receiving an annuity, the payment of which could never be enforced; even Mr. Gladstone would hesitate before he applanded such an act of Liberalism. M. de Persigny has not yet done this; but Baron Ricasoli has instituted a

THE ROYAL , NAVAL RESERVE. - The scheme proposed about two years since for forming a great naval reserve of senmen, to be called out in periods of national emergency to mun the Royal Navy, bus we are glad to say, survived the period of doubt and mistrust with which is was received by the mercantile marine, and slowly grown up till it now forms one of the most important parts of what is called our second line of national defence. Parliament by its vote of this year only granted money for the eurolment of 7,000 seamen up to the close of the financial year in March next. Yet already the number who have joined exceeds this estimate, for up to last Saturday there were not less than 8.000 ante. seamen who had accepted the conditions, and, as they are now coming in at the rate of not less than 200 a-week, it is almost certain that before the financial year is out between 11,000 and 12,000 men will be borne on the books of the Reserve list. - London

Essays and Reviews .- The case of the Bishop of Salisbury r. the Rev. Or Rowland Williams has been postponed to Dec. 20

A RUNAWAY PARSON .-- In the Divorce Court, on Friday, a judicial separation was pronounced between the Rev. Thomas Whittaker Morris, of St. Peter's Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, and his wife, on the application of the latter. The defendant and eloped with the daughter of a schoolmaster.

The guardiaus and directors of St Marylebone received for their consideration on Saturday a communication from the Secretary of State to reply to a complaint made by that body on the alarming increase of child-murder in that parish, and the Regent's-park more particularly, arising out of the recent murder of two intants in that park, one by starvation, and the other by strongulation, from whip-cord being tightly tied around the neck. The communication stated that the cases of the infanta, found murdered as above, had been considered, and that the go-vernment were anxious to offer a reword of £50 in each case, to any person who would give such information as would lead to the conviction of the parties who had committed the offences; and that the Secretary of State would advise Her Majesty to grant her pardon to any accomplice giving such information of the offenders as was necessary, such accomplice not being the actual perpetrator of the offence. The board resolved on discussing the subject again, and publication of these government rewards was ordered to be made

SHORT TIME IN LANCASHILE .-- Of 226,507 Operatives ordinarly employed in 1,233 cotton mitts an average reduction has taken place of 34 ser cent in the working hours. The number of hands actually out of work is 26,294 or ten per cont. It is said the reduction of employment will be increased at Christmas to 50 per cent. Many times contemplate someping for a clear month. Others will limb the coasttion to a week.

America refused in 1856 to those improvements of International Law which met with the assent and co-operation of all the European Powers. It would seem as if she medicated isolating herself from the rest of the world on this subject, and comming to break through at her sovereign will and pleasure those rules by which other nations are content to be bound. She should not press too maidly on the patience of Europe. In the fruitless attempt to conquer a number of States which have for ever thrown off her sway America has tocked up the raw in the rial of a manufacture by which millions of Englishmen and Frenchmen live. The blow has fallen beavily on England, still more heavny on France; but both have borne it with patience, because that feel that as leaders in the great community of histions they are bound to support by their studiends that code of International Law which forms are of the noblest and most substantial triamphy of giviliantion over barbarism. But, while they are sacrificing their dearest interests without a marma on the shrine of right and legality, they find, with andigun-tion, that the very Power which exacts these sacrifices sets at defiance the principles of that International Law to which it appeals. Requiring, on the one hand, the most punctifions deference to her belligerent rights in a war of which she at the same moment denies the existence. America reluses to show the slightest respect for the soil of a mentral Power or the deck of a neutral ship. International Law is made for her, but not against her. She binds others, but will not be bound nerself Such pretensions, so exorbitant and so unreasonable, naturally arouse against her the feelings of nations whose rights have not yet been attacked, but who see with dismay the establishment of doctrines subversive of all public law, and know not how some their turn may come to be made subjects for their application. Nothing but commanding power can maintain such an attitude, and it behaves the Northern States to take a calm and careful measure of their resources before they thus arrogantly throw down the gauntlet not merely to England, but to the rest of the civilised world, else they may find both that "England dare" and "France will"— London Times.

THE CUMBERLAND-STREET TRAGEDY. - It is stated that a sister of John Moltoy, who now stands charged with having murdered two of his children, was three years ago residing in Bray, and was, for an acc of lusubordination, brought under the notice of the police authorities, and subsequently committed to a innatic asylum as a dangerous funntic on the report and certificate of Dr. Whistier.

AMERICAN INDEBTEDNESS. - The Times says the sum which will fall due next mouth in the shape of interest or dividends on American securities held in Eucope may be estimated at not less than £2,000,000 sterling. During the Crimeau war, Russia with a most honorable scrupulousness made a provision for discharge of the interest payable on the loans contracted in London. If the Washington Covernment imitates his example it will be well for the parties concerned, and in the long run better for America.

The Australasian was to sail on the 12th, full of troops, munitions of war, &c., for the St Lawrence.

NEGROES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. - How they sang; how they laughed and grinned; how they scraped, bowed, and complimented you and each other, those negroes of the cities of the Southern parts of the then United States. My buisness kept me in the towns; I was but in one negro plantation village, and there were only women and little chil-dren, the men being out a-field. But there was plenty of cheerfulness in the huts, under the great trees-I speak of what I saw-and amid the dusky bondsmen of the cities. I witnessed a curious gaiety, heard among the black folks endless singing, shouting, and laughter, and saw on holydays black gentlemen and ladies arrayed in such splendour and comfort as freeborn workmen in our towns seldom exhibit. What a grin and a bow that dark gentleman performed, who was the porter at the colone's, when he said, "You write your name, mas'r, else I will forget." I am not going into the slavery question, I am not an advocate for "the institution," as I know, madam, by that angry toss of your head, you are about to declare me to be. For domestic purposes, my dear lady, it reemed to me about the dearest matitution that can be devised. In a house in a Southern city you will find 15 negroes doing the work which John, the cook, the housemaid, and the help do perfectly in your own comfortable London house; and these 15 negroes are the pick of a family of some 80 or 90. Twenty are too sick or too old for work, let us say; 20 too clumsy; 20 are too young, and have to be nursed and watched by 10 more; and master has to maintain the immense crew to do the work of half-a-dozen willing hands. No, no; let Mitchel, the exile from poor dear enslaved Ireland, wish for a