land on the Education question, was issued on Sunday, Oct. 29th, signed by Cardinal Cullen, threearchbishops, and twenty-one bishops. The decument extends over 54 pages. After a lengthy argument on the subject it proceeds:—"As to primary education, we demand :-First-For all schools which are exclusively Catholic, the removal of all restriction on religious instruction so that the fullness of distinctive religious teaching may enter into the course of daily secular education, with full liberty for the use of Catholic books and religious emblems, and for the performance of religious exercises, and that the right be recognised of the lawful pastors of the children in such schools to have access ( them ; to regulate the whole business of religious instruction in them; to remove objectionable books. if any, in such schools. The teachers, the books, and the inspectors, should all be Catholic. Secondly -That the public money should never be used in the work of proselytism. Thirdly-That in mixed schools where the children of any religion would be so few as not to be entitled to a grant for a separate school, a stringent conscience chause should be enforced so os to guard as far as possible against even the suspicion of proselytism. Fourthly-That the existing model schools should be abolished. Fifthly-That Catholic training schools; male and fomale, should be established in which teachers would be educated morally agd religiously as well as intellectually, and in accordance with Irish traditions and feelings for the holy office of teaching the Catholic children of Ireland. The reasonableness of this demand is manifest from the fact that of the entire number of teachers in Ireland, about 9,000, there are in schools connected with the National Board about 7,500 untrained. As to intermediate education, we demand that the large public endowment now monopolized by schools in which you and we have no confidence, and many of which are directly hostile to the Catholic religion, should be taken up by a commission in which the Catholics of Ireland would have full confidence. That the commission thus appointed should be merely for financial purposes, and should hold the endowments in question for the benefit of the whole nation of all the intermediate schools in Ireland without religious distinction, and for the general advancement of middle class education. That the national fund thus held should be devoted to the encouragement of intermediate education by means of exhibitions open to the competition of all youths under a certain age, and to payment by results to every institution established for middle class education, the examinations being conducted in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of partiality or of interference with the religious principles of any competitor or of any school. As regards higher education : since the Protestants of this country have had a Protestant university with rich endowments for 300 years, and have it still, the Catholic people of Ireland have a right to a Catholic University. But should her Majesty's Government be unwilling to increase the universities in this country, religious equality cannot be realised unless the degrees, endowment, and other privileges enjoyed by our fellow subjects of a different religion be placed within the reach of Catholics on terms of perfect equality. The injustice of denying to us the participation of those advantages except at the cost of principle and conscience, is aggravated by the consideration that whilst we contribute our share to the public funds for the support of educational institutions from which conscience warns us away, we have, moreover, to tax ourselves for the education of our children in our own colleges and universities. Should it please her Majesty's Covernment, therefore, to remove the many grievances to which Catholics are subjected by existing university arrangements, and to establish our national university in this kingdom for examining candidates and conferring degrees, the Catholic people of Ireland are entitled in justice to demand that in such universities, or annexed to it, they shall have one or more colleges conducted upon purely Catholic principles, and at the same time fully participating in the privileges enjoyed by other colleges of whatsoever denomination or character .-That the examinations and all other details of university arrangement be free from every influence hostile to the religious sentiment of Catholics, and that with this view the Catholic element be adequately represented upon the senate or other supreme university body, by persons enjoying the confidence of the Catholic bishops, priests, and people of Ire-All this, can, we believe, be attained by medifying the constitution of the University of Dublin so as to admit the establishment of a second college within it in every respect equal to Trinity College, and conducted on purely Catholic principles, in which your hishops shall have full control in all things regarding faith and morals, securing thereby the spiritual interests of your children, plasing at the same time Catholics on a footing of perfect equality with Protestants as to degrees, emoluments, and all other advantages.

THE IBISH EDUCATION QUESTION. - Mr. James W. Kavanagh, of the Catholic University, Dublin, presents, in a letter to the Times, a few facts on the Irish education question in support of his assertion that it is an egregious mistake to suppose that there can be mixed or united education, primary, intermediate, or superior, in Ireland. "The creed distribution alone of the population renders such mixture physically impossible, there being no religious clements to mix over the chief portion of the kingdom. Twenty-three per cent. of the people are Protestants of various forms, and 77 per cent. Catholics. Seventy-five per cent. of these Protestants are in Ulster, and 25 per cent, in the other three provinces. Outside of Ulster the Protestant minority is large, in the leading cities and towns. This peculiar location of Protestants affords special faci-lities for denominational schools in Ulster, where the Protestants are en bloc, and in civic and urban districts in the other provinces. Twelve per cent. of all the Presbyterians in Ireland are, according to the census of 1871, in a single purish in Belfast, and 60 per cent, in the two Counties of Antrim and Down; while the city of Cashel, the ecclesiastical metropolis of Munster, has only two Presbyterians, both males, probably policemen, and the city of Kilkenny only 83. According to the census of 1861, which differs in no material degree from that of 1871, there were 199 or 8 per cent. of the 2,428 civil parishes in Ireland which had no Auglican; 1,261, or about 43 per cent., that had no Presbyterian; and 1,386, or 57 per cent., parishes that had no Dissenter. Surely, you do not propose to provide for and enforce united education and socularism in those parishes, which contain no cread elements to mix? If we new pass to religious minorities of one to 20 Protostants, we find 575, or 23 per cent. of the 2,428 parishes had only one to 20 Anglicans; 688, or 28 per cent., had one to 20 Presbyterians; and 606, or 25 per cent. of the 2,428 parishes, had one to 28 Dissenters. These parishes contained at an average ten Protestants each, or not quite two Irish families, thus supplying less then two children, aged 5 to 15 years. When we come to examine the actual facts as to attendance, they are in exact accordance with what should be auticipated. About 75 per cent. of the children in primary schools are in those aided by the national board, the other 25 per cent, being in conventual and monastic Catholic schools, and Church education, parochial, and and other Protestant schools, all of an openly denominational character. The national gade." His career has been most distinguished, and schools, as stated by Mr. Fortesche, M.P., and repeatcally proved, are the most denominational schools in Iroland. In fact, since the junction of the Presbyterians in January, 1840, the schools have been openly, avowedly, glaringly denominational, the fallacy of alleged mixture depending on extreme Adaras was remarkable for the unuring kindness ne main this fresh soil can be quite thoroughly incorporated mixture depending on extreme Adaras was remarkable for the unuring kindness ne main the money by result of post, and I will send in this fresh soil can be quite thoroughly incorporated with the send of his countrymen as he met with the older. It will pay so to do.—Cor. Gountry the Queen's Colleges, Mr. Kavannagh says:—"In France during the recent campaign. He is ac-

the aggregate of the three Queen's Colleges, 4,141,-933 Catholics supplied 48 entrances in 1869-70, while, including these, there were 178 Catholic students in lecture, 161 matriculated and 17 non-matriculated; it took, therefore, 23,270 Catholics to supply one student to the Queen's Colleges,"

The trial of Robert Kelly for the alleged murder of Constable Talbot miscarried at the last Commission through the insufficient attendance of jurors; and it was not assuredly through the promptitude or willingness of the attendance on Monday at the Court-house in Green-street that a similar miscarriage is not to be registered for the present Commission. The number of jurors was far more considerable than upon the last occasion. It was almost fullbut it was manifestly forced. There was little conturnacy, but there was infinite repugnance. Every one who could set up an exemption or a disqualification was forward to produce it; and nothing could be more evident than that, with men of all parties and religions, the office of juror upon an issue of life and death was not coveted as a privilege or an advantage by an individual upon the panel. The prevailing feeling now among men of all orders is that "Panarum satis exhaustum est;" and that if the Constitution could be at all worked without the machinery of the drop, so much the better. A jury, at all events, has been obtained, fairly constituted upon the whole-no thanks to the formation of the panel-or to the practices of the Sheriff's Office. As regards the politico-sectarian aspect of the panel we have no more to say than that the document was framed upon the old lines, with a perfection of science, or a miracle of coincidence, leaving nothing absolutely to be desired. The panel comprises 232 names, and of these some 84 will represent the Catholics. This proportion of Catholics to Protestants in a city like Dublin is already sufficiently outrageous; but it is not so much the proportion as the distribution that deserves to be noted in the present, as in every similar instance. There is no apparent classification in respect of probable wealth or presumed intelligence among the jurors. The meanest Protestant of "the right colour" may come first to the book, and the Catholic, or suspected Protestant, of the best mercantile standing and highest social repute be absolutely out of range. The Sheriff's Office is practically all-powerful and irresponsible. We say "is" with reference to the present Commission only, inasmuch as the jury now empanelled for the trial of Robert Kelly is the last that will be struck under the present system. The first ten names upon the panel belong to Protestant; then comes a solitary Catholic, who, after a succession of seven Protestants, is followed by a second Catholic. Then follow eleven Protestants, succeeded by a third Catholic. Next we have eight Protestants, and then succeed three Catholics, followed by no fewer than twenty Protestants. Seventh upon the list apprars another Catholic, with as many as twelve Protestants; so that out of the first sixty-four names we obtain fifty-six Protestants, while of the eight Catholics, distributed at rare intervals, not one, under a jury-packing Government, would have a better chance of entering the jury-box than an olivemight have of blooming at Cape Horn; and so on to the end of the list, when we meet with the overpowering number of fourteen Catholics. All this. however, has come to an end; and, although it would be easy to follow up the analysis of the panel to curious results, we forbear to do so, because the Sheriff's panel is all but a thing of the past, and we might my almost as much for the Sheriff himself. The principal occupation for which he was valued by his makers is gone. It was said that the worst use that could be made of man was hanging him. but no much viler use could be made of too large a proportion of Irish gentlemen up to the present than making Sheriff's of them. A fair jury has been obtained this time for the prisoner Kelly-" Yet so as by fire." Henceforward it ought to be impossible to secure an unfair jury .- Weekly Freeman, Nov. 4.

Lord Dufferin's promotion to an earldom is gazetted. His lordship receives the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Clandeboye, of Clandeboye, in the county of Down, and Earl of Dufferin, in the county of

GLADSTONE ON HIS THISH POLICY .- In his speech at Greenwich the Premier said,-"When I had the was obvious that the children now under considerahonour of receiving my parliamentary mission at your hands, there were two subjects which were prominently placed before you, and which constituted, and having regard also to the objections entertained in fact, what is popularly called the programme of the Government. The first and the greatest of these related to Ireland with respect to which you will recollect that the venom of political discontent had virtually become so grave and so powerful, that even in London you saw alarm pervade the whole community. You saw violence attack one of the public gaols and in Manchester you saw murder, the fruit of Irish discontent, stalking in the streets. Well, gentlemen, I am not going to treat in detail on the manner in which Parliamen has dealt with the great and paramount portion of the mission of the Government upon the subject on which it was that we had defeated our opponents, and for the sake of dealing with which it was that we took office. But this I will say, that I believe the community of keland is well satisfied-(" No" and cheers)-with the the measures which obtained the sanction of the Legislature-and that in Ireland there have been laid for no very distant future the foundations of solid political content. It would be premature to anticipate too confidently their ultimate results; but I feel justified in saying that of all that I addressed to you in December, 1868, there is no part or portion which it is needful for me to qualify or retract. In the face of three countries, and in the face of all civilised mankind, this Legislature has made a great effort to do justice, and all that takes place leads me to the confident expectation that that effort will be

crowned with success." MR. BUTT AND MR. BRUCE .- The Times holds that Mr. Butt is unreasonable in his complaints against Mr. Bruce's reply, to the Fenian amnesty petition. Mr. Butt objects that the communication is made to come from her Majesty, and not her Majesty's advisers; that it contains argument besides conveying a decision, and thus opens a prospect of aftercation between the Sovereign and her subjects; that it uses hard words, and that on all these grounds it is inconsistent with the dignity of the Crown and the constitutional rights and privileges of the people." In his heart Mr. Butt could never have expected any other reply, though the unhappy loquacity of the Home Secretary offered him a chance of retorting, which he was too elever to miss. There is an old saying about the danger of giving reasons for a decision, and the example before us adds illustration of the rule. All that Mr. Bruce said in his letter he could have said to better purpose in Parliament, and if he had reserved his say for the opportunity, Mr. Butt would have found it a much harder task to reply.

GENERAL MACADARAS .- This distinguished Franco-Irish officer arrived in Dublin on Wednesday morning from France by the Holyhead boat, and procceded immediately from Kingstown to the Gresham Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for him. The General is the only native-born Irishman who has attained the rank of general-de-brigade in the French army since the dissolution of the "Old Brigade." His career has been most distinguished, and tant commands. At the battle of Le Mans he fought under General Chanzy, and received his special thanks for the bravery with which he defended the post entrusted to his charge. General Mac-Adaras was remarkable for the untiring kindness he half the money by return of post, and I will send

companied by M. Burton, and we understand it is told me an untruth. You have done so wilfully, years ago the United States were the most loya I his intention to make a brief tour throughout the country. We feel assured he will receive that warm and hearty welcome during his sojourn amongst us which his talents and distinguished position, no less than his high personal character, deserve. - Weekly Freeman, Nov. 4.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF FATHER FURLOSG .- All Catholics, and specially the Liverpool community, to which he belonged by birth and early training, will be deeply pained to learn that the distinguished preacher and zealous missioner, Father Moses Furlong, of the Order of Charity, died suddenly on Sunday morning, October 29th, at Rateliffe College, Leicestershire .-Linemont Catholic Times.

CATHOLICS IN LEDOS WORKHOUSE,-Mr. Charles Heedy vho, in his capacity of Poor Law guardian, has introduced the question of a room being set apart in the Leeds workhouse for the celebration of mass by the Catholic Clergy inside the precincts of the building, was triumphantly returned to the Leeds Town Council. The large majority of the Catholics of the district, including the clergy of the East ward, (for which ward he is returned) manfully, supported and aided in his return.

LEEDS TRISH HOME RULE ASSOCIATION .- The committee met on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 29th, at Rosendale's Temperance Hotel, Briggate. Vigorous measures were adopted for further organization in Leeds A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Dublin Council, and it was resolved to affiliate the Leeds branch to the parent body in Dublin.

FATHER NUGENT'S EMIGRATION'SCHEME .- A special meeting of the Liverpool Industrial Schools Committee was held on Monday. Mr. Byron presided. The Vestry Clerk (Mr. Hagger) submitted a statement which he had drawn up for the information of the Local Government Board, embodying the representation made by the Rev. James Nugent on his first application to be allowed to send pauper children to America. It was to the effect that Father Nugent had travelled through Canada and a greater part of the United States, for the purpose of discovering the best localities for the immigration of our surplus population; and had found on all sides a demand for female labor, and a willingness on the part of the inhabitants to receive orphan children and treat them as members of their families. He had established in many places reliable agencies for the reception and disposal of any young women or children whom he might send out; and had made special arrangements of this kind in Rochester, State of New York, and Rockville, in Maryland, which would ensure the placing of children with respectable families, where every care and attention would be paid to their well-being and education .-Father Nugent was of opinion that there was not the most remote probability of any of the children becoming a burden upon the general public of the locality to which they might be sent. The committee decided to forward this statement to the Local Government Board, with an inquiry as to whether the explanation would remove the objections which had been raised by the Board and the American Minister. Mr. Hagger stated that he had received another communication from the Local Government Board, dated the 36th October, in which Mr. Fleming, the secretary, announced that the board would be glad to receive, as early as possible the futher information on the emigration scheme promised by the Vestry: but in the meantime wished to acquain the Vestry with the fact that the Board were of opinion that, as the outfit of the children would be paid for out of the poor rate, the 13th and 14th Vic., . 101, s. 4, was applicable to this proposal, so that the emigation would be illegal without the order of the board being previously obtained and the consent of the children given before justices.— Moreover, the board thought that the question did not depend entirely upon the provisions of the statutes specially relating to emigration, but that in such cases as the present a responsibility was imposed upon them by the general law in regard to the relief of the poor. The board did not intend for imply that the arrangements for the emigration of these children under the charge of Father Nugent would not be perfectly satisfactory; although, as it tion were such as had been contemplated by the Logislature as being under the care of the board. by the Government of the United States, they deemed it necessary to have additional statements on the subject. It was hoped that these statements might enable them to approve of Eather Nugent's scheme. concerning the benevolent intent of which there could be no difference of opinion. The committee were of opinion that the document prepared by Mr. Hagger would be a sufficient answer to this and the other letters from the board,-Unthalie Times, Nov. 4.

Mr. Gladstons and the City of Edinburgh.--If Mr. Gladstone declines to stand for Greenwich at the next election the Glasgow Star says-His admirers in Edinburgh are auxious to seeme his Parliamentary services, and his recent sojourn in that city had some connection with that contingency. It was proposed to present him the freedom of the burgh. but the proposal was violently opposed by some Town Councillors, so that it was abandoned.

CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT, OR BOTH, OR WHAT ?- The Graphic of last week had the following: -Dr. Goss, the Roman Catholic titular Bishop of Liverpool, has strongly protested against Mr. Bruce's use of the word " Popish," in his letter to the Rentrew electors. Even in Acts of Parliament the designation was Roman Catholie." Catholies, the doctor added. could not be considered free till the Premier and the Queen, were free to profess that religion. We will not discuss the probability of these events; but while we accord the name of "Roman Catholic" to the Church of Rome we must be eareful not to allow them the exclusive use of the latter term. The Church of England is Protestant as it were by accident and will cease to be so, when Rome renounces what we believe to be its errors; but she is "Catholie" also, as she declares in her Liturgy and articles; and she is a branch of the Catholic Church in which she professes her belief in the Creeds.

LIBELLOUS POST CARDS.-A legal discussion interesting in the last degree to every member of the community has lately been raised by the decision of one of the English police-courts. The question is, whether a libel can be sent upon a post card, that is to say, whether sending a message upon a post card constitutes publication. In order to make the point at issue quite clear to our non-legal readers let us point out in a few sentences what the law of libel is. Libel, in the sense in which it is generally understood, namely, libel on individuals, may be defined briefly as a malicious defamation published of any person, and tending to hold him up to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule. We have underlined the word published, because this is the important point in the post-card question. In order to make a document a libel it must be published, and that the meaning of the word "published" may be understood, let us say that if a man wrote to another "Sir, you're a secondrel," and before sending it off showed it to a third party, that would undoubtedy constitute publication, and make the letter a libel. The question now for decision is, we repeat, whether sending a libel on a post-card, which may be read by many persons, constitutes publication. The case taken for trying the question is as strong a one as can well be imagined. One man wrote to another, the following letter on a post-oard. "35th application. I will strike a bargain with you. Send me

and I mean so scandalously, for you have told me a misleading lie. Miss Ryan and others warn me, misleading lie. Miss Ryan and others warn me, horizon no speck indicated the struggle which and I know the man I am dealing with. You sent me back to Reading out of your way." For this great republic of the world. A hundred years ago letter a criminal prosecution was instituted, and it is there were but four newspapers in America! Steam now certain that the letter was false and libellous. The only question remaining is, does writing such a document on a post card constitute publication. Nothing but the subtlety of intellect developed in an advocate driven into a corner by a bad case could ever have raised such a question, and yet it appears that it is exercising the ingenuity of the London police magistrates. If writing a letter on a post card is not publishing it, we should like to know what is. Anything written on a post-card is possibly read by the Post-office officials, probably read by the postman, and certainly read by the servants if they are masters of that accomplishment. Once lay down the doctrine that a man may write with impunity whatever he wishes in a post-card, no matter how blasphemous, false, libelious, or obscene, and you have converted a great social convenience into a great social curse. By means of post-cards a clever villain could with equal case and safety stab to death a trader's credit, or a woman's honor. If, unhappily, the law as at present constituted is not strong enough to reach such cases, we trust that before next session is a month old a stringent enactment may be framed to prevent a public boon from being grossly abased. Weekly

## UNITED STATES.

Mission at Sr. Joseph's Cherch, Broomayn .- The Mission at St. Joseph's Church was commenced on the 29th of October, by the Jesuit Fathers of Chicago, Fathers Damen, Coghlan, Van Goch, Swagers, Koopmans, Dressen, and concluded on the 14th of November. The result of the Mission is as follows : 9,700 communions, 31 converts, 147 adults were prepared for their first communion, and 716 persons were confirmed, most of them grown up persons. The same Fathers will open the Mission at St. John the Evangelist, Madison Avenue, between 50 and 51st Streets, New York .- N.Y. Tallet.

On Nov. 1st a large and respectable congregation vere present at the chapel attached to St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to witness the imposing ceremony of receiving the White Veil. The postulants were Miss Josephine O'Dwyer (in religion, Sister Mary Bernard), and Miss Margaret Hughes (in religion, Sister Felita). , The Very Rev. Father McCullogh officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Gibney, who delivered an excellent discourse suitable to the occasion.

His Grace, Archbishop Perche, of New Orleans, luring his late pastoral visit gave confirmation as follows:-Sept. 28th, at Lockport, 142 persons; Oct. 1st, at Homna, 80 persons : Oct 3d, at Bayon du Large, 30 persons. On the same day His Grace blessed the new chapel at Bayou du Large, which is twelve miles fron Heuma. The Most Rev. Archbishop has since visited most of the towns on the upper coast of the Mississippi. He returned to the city last Tuesday morning, and officiated pontifically, on All Saints' Day, at the Cathedral. He is now visiting the towns on the Lake coast, from whence he will go to the lower coast of the Mississippi which will end his pastoral visitation for the year.

The Sisters of the most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary have opened in Gilroy, Santa Clara County, a novitiate of their Order, where ladies will be received who desire to devote themselves to the service of God in a religious state of life. Attached to the novitiate is an academy for young ladies .-Monitor.

A New Colfege. A Catholic College, dedicated to St. John, has been lately established under the direction of the Christian Brothers, and is situated in the immediate vicinity of Prairie du Chien. Wisconsin, and is surrounded by the richest and most romantic scenery. The location of the College cannot be surpassed for health, and convenience of access. The object of the institution is to afford the youth of the Northwest an opportunity for acquiring a thorough education, based upon the principles of religion. The Northwestern Chronicla says :-"To John Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, too much credit cannot be given for the present status of this growing and popular educational establishment. He was the originator, and has spent thousands and thousands of dollars of his own private fortune towards its establishment on a firm basis. Mr. Lawler is also providing at his own expense, in addition to the above, a first class historical, classical and miscellaneous library, for the use of the College. We venture to assert, without the slightests fear of contradiction, that Mr. Lawler has done more for the great cause of Catholic education, according to his means, than any other Catholic gentleman in the United States. And we congratulate the Christian Brothers upon having such a valuable and charitable co-worker in the sacred cause in which they are

FATHER WENINGER'S MISSIONS. - The Northwestern Thronicle, speaking of a Mission just concluded at the (German) Church of the Assumption, in St. Faul, Minn., says :- Since the 28th of October until Tuesday this church has presented a scene of devotional exercises, which attracted congregations that filled it to its utmost extent. A stranger, who has read of the good old days of the Benedictine Fathers. upon entering the church must necessarily have reverted to the times when St. Benedict and his faithful monks shed a halo of glory upon Europe, which at this moment lights up the path of the members of the Benedictine order, who labor in this country for the salvation of man in that true spirit of Apostolic zeal and self-denial, which actuated the fathers of the fifth century. It is not our purpose here to refer at any length to the early labors of the Benedictines in the cause of religion and civilization -The mission of the Church of the Assumption was conducted by the eminent missionary Father who has been justly styled the Apostle of the Germans in the United States of America, where he has earnestly and with unremitting zeal labored during a period of twenty four years, in the sacred cause of religion and morality. We need hardly say that we refer to the Rev. Father Francis Xavier Weninger of the Society of Jesus. There is not a state or territory in this Union that has not been visited by this venerable and ardent missionary. For the last four months he has given missions in Minnesota, having come here from California where he has been similarly engaged. Our contemporary proceeds to give an account of the mission, from which we learn that there were 2,600 Communicants during the mission, and eight adult converts received into the church-seven Germans and one American.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO .- One hundred and ten years ago, there was not a single white man in Kentucky. Chio, Indiana and Illinois. Then, what is the most flourishing part of America was as little known as the country around the mysterious mountains of the moon. It was not until 1767 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. The first pioneers of Ohio did not settle until twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the population did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those grand exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single hauded contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. Washington was a modest Virginian colonel. and the great events in history of the two worlds in

part of the British Empire, and on the political engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of men. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century just passed has been allotted more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other which has chapsed since the creation.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A BOOTBLACK'S GOOD FORTUNE-IIIS GRANDMOTHER Bequeates Him Over \$100,000 .- Six years ago, a boy, then only fourteen years of age, left his home in Millwaht, Ireland, and worked his way to New York. He left behind only two relatives, his maternal grandmother, then an old woman, named Armstrong, and his paternal grandfather, named White. The boy's name is William A. W. White. He arrived in New York about six years ago, without a dollar in his pocket, but being determined to make a living, and not unding anything else to do, although he had received a fair education, he went to work blacking boots about the Battery and Washington Street. After he had been at that about two years, he added to his business by selling newspapers in the evening. Being a steady and economical boy, he saved in nearly six years almost \$2,000, which he had placed in the Savings Bank in small sums. Two months ago a gentleman, who had been his regular customer in the boot-blacking line, advised him to go to Philadelphia, and he did, and there obtained a situation as assistant barkeeper in Mr. Cole's saloon. White had been there only two months when Mr. Cole showed him a copy of the Philadelphia Ledger with the following advertisement: "L23,928 left to William A. W. White, by the death of his grandmother, letter is in the Philadelphia Post-office for him."-"That must be you, William," said Mr. Cole, White hurried to the Post-office and found that he was heir to £23.928, bequeathed by his grandmother, Mrs. Armstrong. The letter also contained a draft for \$2,900 in gold, and a photograph likeness, by which he was identified. Fortunately for him, he was in good hands, and Mr. Cole gave him money and advised him to come to New York, to place his case in the hands of the British Consul. White did 50, and all the papers necessary were safefy lodged with Mr. Archibald on Nov. 10.

At Indianapolis, a man was tri-d, convicted and sentenced to eleven years in the penitenriary. His counsel applied for a new trial, and it has just been granted; but, unfortunately the prisoner has been dead a month.

Processing-Authors and Spring, - We frequently hear the question put, will it pay to plough sward land in the antumn? Sometimes the enquiry is extended, and the matter of cross-ploughing the same in the spring is referred to. I do not purpose to lay down a law for these things, or to convince all who may read; yet a few words to the thoughtful may not be devoid of interest.

It will be evident that circumstances will very materially influence the result of profit in autumn ploughing, and also that of cross-ploughing an inverted sward in the spring. Such is the general character of the spring time, during which, we have under preparation the land for the ensuing season's crops, that an excess of moist weather (and consequently wet soil) exists so that we have to lose some ploughing time; and this is especially so on lands not well underdrained, or else overlying a thick stratum of gravel. By autumn ploughing the preparation can be greatly advanced, and less hurry and more care given to what is really necessary work at the time of planting. If, however, a cross-ploughing be practised instead of the single ploughing, the amount of preparatory work is not diminished, and the question arises, does the cross-ploughing tend to lessen the labor of tillage required to devetop the crop? I hold this general principle to be sound and lit to govern our practice in the main -that all possible cultivation anterior to planting is done at a saving expense-becaus we can do the same more readily when the growing crop is not in the way. For instance, ha who, by the use of the plough and harrow, or other implement, destroyes weeds or grass growing on the field or is planted, can do so at less expense of labour than if he wait for the crop to get a start and then attempt it.

The argument may be presented that a crossdenging turns up no small quantity of sods that will readily grow, and especially it it should be rather moist weather. I have tried the various methods, and found each

to have some attendant disadvantages' and it is only by a comparison of these that the more profitable way can be ascertained. If the working force a farmer has at his disposal is rather limited, he will find it expedient to do as much ploughing in the antumn as he is able; and if the same is not denc smoothly or thoroughly-sometimes impossiblethen by all means cross-plough in the spring; for a roughly-turned sward left over winter will make no small increase of labor necessary in the cultivation of the crop succeeding. I have even ploughed another time after the cross-ploughing, when the season was unfavorable to the early decay of the sward, and have found the result very satisfactory.-But as such a system would involve an excess of labor, over which there is a substantial doubt as to its general profit, I will not urge it as expedient.

I have seen land that was ploughed in autumn become so packed down by the spring rains that it was unfit for planting, and yet was planted without a cross-ploughing; the result was by no means satisfactory. A cross-ploughing in this case would make the difference between a fair profit and none at all. Last spring, I chose to plant upon the inverted sod, ploughed the autumn before, without a cross-ploughing, for the reason of the soil seeming so fine and mellow on the surface; and the result was particularly satisfactory. I have seen late spring ploughing handled nicely, and the crop tended with quite as little expense as any other; yet as this cannot be done very generally, I would not doom it wise to adopt it as a system.

It is my conclusion, drawn from observation and experience, that autumn ploughing is profitable; and that cross ploughing in the spring is desirable in many cases, if not all, and that, as a system, it has advantages over every other. The manure can be drawn out of the land during the late autumn or carly winter, or very early spring, and spread there-on, and thus so much of the labor of preparation accomplished at a time when it interferes with no other crop labor. The real labor on the farm is more equally divided, and thereby better utilized, which is a matter of no mean importance.

Lest any one should say this simply refers to where a sward is to ploughed, let them add that I hold the practice to be most excellent and wise to adopt for mellow ground as well; if there is more danger of such land becoming packed rather hard to handle nicely, then resort to the cross ploughing; or if the land is a narrow strip, a second ploughing. If the land is rather level, or other wise retains an. excess of moisture, then plough in the autumn in quite sharp ridges, which will tend very much to preserve the mellowness,

One other advantage, perhaps of more importance than is generally esteemed, arises by autumn plough. ing, and this is the opportunity of ploughing a little deeper and turning up a new stratum of soil to the action of the winter; and then, by cross ploughing. this fresh soil can be quite thoroughly incorporated