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EDUCATION.

EXHIBITION AT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, KINGSTON.

Last (Tuesday) evening a grand exhibition of a literary and musical character was given by the pupils of the Christian Brothers' School, which was densely packed on the occasion, large numbers having to go away unable to obtain even standing room. The school-room was finely decorated, and there was a raised platform at one end, which was fitted up with scenery, and curtains like a regular stage. At half-past seven the proceedings commenced by Prof. Oldham (who acted as musical director) playing the "Flowers of Eden," by Zick-off, and then the curtain rose on the pupils, who sang very nicely, the hymn "Come Holy Ghost." Master Peter Rooney then read a well-written essay on "Pope Pius IX.," which was admirably delivered. Master John Cunningham sang "Twas like a spring's sigh," which was followed by a very pretty dialogue, entitled "The Boy King." The King's part was well rendered by Master C. Hayes, and those who wished to be his councillors were represented by Master J. Halligan, W. Meagher, P. O'Neill, H. Cople, J. Flanagan, C. Swan, H. Loftus, F. Huxley, A. Jennings, W. Flanagan and E. Branigan. This piece was loudly applauded. Master Henry Fitzgibbon sang, in good style, "Erin weeps forsaken," after which a comical little fellow, Master E. Mullen, recited a piece entitled "Self-conceit," in a most self-conceited manner. Mr. W. Keely sang and whistled "The Mocking Bird" splendidly, as he always does, and gave much pleasure thereby. Master J. O'Reilly recited, with great vigour, an extract from an oration entitled, "The Power of Habit," showing considerable declamatory power. Mr. Oldham then played an admirable medley of Irish airs, which was received with enthusiasm. A chorus, "We're kneeling by thy grave mother," was then sung by Master J. Neilligan, P. Hildley, P. Scanlon, F. Huxley, J. Halligan and W. Cunningham, and was accompanied by a beautiful tableau, entitled "Mother's Grave," representing two boys weeping and praying over the grave of their mother, three angels appearing in the background. The tableau was well conceived and worked out.

Part second opened with a solo by Master T. Powers, "The Meeting of the waters," which was sung with an amount of confidence almost professional, and was very fairly done. Masters J. Crowley and J. Power rendered a dialogue between Alexander the King and a Robber, in which the latter gave the King some good lessons. A merry chorus, "The Sleighting Glee," was next sung by the pupils; and this was followed by a "Grammar Class," conducted by Master H. Fitzgibbon, the class being composed of Masters W. Kennedy, F. Dolan, J. Cunningham, T. Ery, J. Farmer, D. Egan and D. McGee. There was a great deal of fun in this piece, and several of the boys threw a considerable amount of humour into it by their remarks. This was followed by a trio "Let us ever be happy," by Masters J. Crowley, J. Cunningham, and J. Leaby. Master Fitzgibbon then read an amusing paper on "Oddities," which was well received. Mr. Keely contributed two comic songs in his usual style, giving much satisfaction. The musical portion of the programme closed by the pupils singing "God bless our Pope." Then followed a debate on the question—"Resolved, That the life of the soldier is subjected to greater hardship than that of the sailor." The affirmative side was taken by Masters E. Fitzgibbon, F. Dolan, J. Power, P. Bedmond, J. Cunningham and P. Rooney; while the negative was argued by Masters W. Kennedy, J. Huxley, P. James, D. McGee, T. Ery and D. Egan. The debate was conducted in a very creditable manner, and after all the arguments had been advanced, the Committee appointed to decide the issue (consisting of Bishop O'Brien, the Mayor, and Messrs R. Gardiner, J. A. Karch, and J. G. McDermott), rendered a decision in favour of the affirmative side. His Worship the Mayor, in announcing the decision, spoke in a very complimentary strain of the proceedings of the evening. Messrs S. Woods and W. G. Kidd also spoke favourably of the exhibition, and the entertainment closed about 10:30 by the playing of "God Save the Queen." Brother Halvard and his coadjutors are to be heartily congratulated on the success which has attended their recent efforts to amuse the parents and friends of the boys attending the school.—Daily News.

A "PEACE" MEETING.

MR. BRADLAUGH ROUGHLY HANDLED.

To those who are so fond of sneering at the Irish because they differ among themselves the subjoined may not be agreeable:—

The scene at the peace meeting in Hyde Park on the 24th was a very animated one. Mr. Auberon Herbert had scarcely begun to speak when an attempt was made to break through the crowd to the speaker. Mr. Bradlaugh called his supporters, and succeeded in preventing any intrusion into the ring. But there was evidently great difficulty in holding the ground, and Mr. Herbert, snatching off his spectacles, jumped from the table exclaiming, "They must have more help." The instant he was seen a rush began in the front of the ring; and two Turkish flags, apparently spicing from the ground, were seen waving on the outskirts of the crowd. There was a cry, "Down with the flags," and in a second nothing was left of them but a few tattered bits of cloth hanging to the poles. At this moment a large body of men, certainly numbering some hundreds, rushed down the opposite slope, many of them waving walking-sticks in the air. There was a crush, a swaying to and fro, a hurried run of the rosette men to the point of danger, a cry to rally to different points from the different leaders, and then the thin rosette line wavered, bent, broke, and an irresistible wave of men swept everything away. The table was smashed under foot and the chairs utterly disappeared. Mr. Stokes and his red ribbon vanished in the dark mass; the rosette men went whirling away in eddies of the crowd, and in place of the orderly ring and the quiet crowd of a few seconds before, there was nothing but a bustling, swaying, shouting mob. Mr. Bradlaugh jumped from the table as he saw the rush, and flung himself into the thickest of the fight. Slaves were drawn, but nobody seemed to care to begia, and though there was waving of truncheons and shaking of sticks, the crowd swayed to and fro, content to taunt the "peace" party with their failure and to ask sneeringly why they did not order Round Mr. Bradlaugh a small knot of friends gathered, joining arms where the pressure made that possible and broke a little of the crush. It is due to these men to say that they showed no disposition whatever to break the peace; though they had some excuse in the trampling mob, or to break heads, though they had their truncheons drawn. Outside this small party were a host of well-dressed young men, waving sticks, and pressing with all their might to rub the bare head and grey hair of Mr. Bradlaugh about the centre of the fight to be the first to move individually, but in a lamp, and the trampling of heavy boots on "favorite" corners, pleasantly varied by kicks anywhere below the knee from men endeavouring to disentangle their feet from some curious complication below, made the few occasions when the crowd lifted one boldly into the air a welcome interlude in the whirl.—Pall Mall Gazette.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

REFUSAL.—Just before Elle. Therese Prevost Paradol, the second daughter of the brilliant writer took the veil, her friend, Baroness James de Rothschild begged her to reflect maturely, telling her affectionately that if she did not feel a very decided vocation for the religious life, and preferred the world, the Rothschild family would give her a dowry of \$60,000. The young novice replied that she was resolved to devote herself to God, and soon after took the vows at Autueil.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN and his suffragans have issued a pastoral letter on the education question, which may well commend itself to the attention of our rulers. In a comparatively brief space they trace the history of the penal laws against the education of Irish Catholics, and the disadvantages under which Irish Catholics, as compared with Irishmen of other denominations, still labour; and they explain that they enter into those topics "in order that, in any scheme which may be proposed for intermediate education, or for any other branch of education in this country, people may understand the vast amount due in this matter."

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—A special committee of the Catholic Union of Ireland has been working with great energy to advance the cause of Irish Catholic education. Arrangements are in progress for eliciting a great and influential expression of lay opinion on the matter, and for bringing it under the notice of the Government. The movement is, no doubt a good one, and well meant—but, many excellent Catholics are speaking of it with disparagement, inasmuch as the opinion of Catholic Ireland ought by this time to be pretty accurately known, and also as petitions, usque ad nauseam, have already gone forward, and resulted in no advantage. However, the action of the Catholic Union is highly commendable, and deserves sustenance.—Irish Paper.

THE LATE POPE.—The following anecdote of Pope Pius the Ninth is going the rounds of the Protestant Press: Two English ladies, sisters—one a Protestant the other a convert to Roman Catholicism, wintering at Rome a few years ago, were presented to the late Pope. After a gracious reception his Holiness signified that they might withdraw. One of the sisters—the convert—bent back and showed a desire for further communication. The Pope instantly observed it and beckoned her to return. When she had returned, and placed herself kneeling before him, he said, "What is it you wish to say to me?" She replied, "I desire the prayers of your Holiness for my sister, that she may be converted from Protestantism, and that we may not be separated by death." He replied (having placed his hand upon her shoulder or upon her clasped hands): "Daughter, those that love God will not be separated in the next world."

CEREMONY OF RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.—On Tuesday last the above beautiful and singularly imposing ceremony took place at the Convent of Poor Clares Newry. The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dro-more, officiated. The young ladies who on this occasion had the happiness of taking the first step in a religious life were—Miss Bridget Hagarty, (in religion Sister Joseph Alphonsus), second daughter of the late Patrick Hagarty, Esq., Dundalk, and Miss Maria King (in religion Sister Mary Bridget), youngest daughter of John King, Esq., Balbriggan. Amongst the clergy present were—Rev. P. McCarty, Adm. Newry; Rev. F. Kelly, C.C., do.; Rev. S. Gallery, C.C., do.; Rev. F. Woods, C.C., do.; Rev. N. J. Hughes, P. P., his Lordship; Rev. B. Daly, C. C., Dro-more; Rev. P. Clarke, C.C., Dundalk; Rev. F. Grue, S. M., do.; Rev. C. McNulty, Rev. F. McConville, Rev. P. Donnelly, &c. Immediately after the ceremony the clergy and friends of the young ladies were entertained at a sumptuous dejeuner by the good Sisters.—Dundalk Democrat.

MISSION OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS AT LETTERKENNY.—A mission, conducted by the Rev. Fathers Leo and Urban, of the Redemptorist Order, was opened in Letterkenney on Sunday, the 3rd inst., and brought to a most successful close on Sunday last. On Sunday, after the Gospel at twelve o'clock Mass, the bishop ascended the pulpit, and read his pastoral, addressed to the clergy and laity of the diocese, on the death of our late and venerated Pontiff, Pius the Ninth, giving a brief, but instructive and interesting outline of the life of his Holiness. After the pastoral had been read, the Rev. Father Urban next entered the pulpit, and taking for his text—"Thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build My Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it," delivered a most eloquent and impressive sermon. At the evening service about one hundred postulants were admitted into the confraternity of the Holy Family, a branch of which has been established here by his Lordship about a year ago; and about eighty members were enrolled in the Total Abstinence Society, established here also some months ago by his Lordship and the Rev. F. W. Gallagher, Adm., and which now numbers some hundreds.

ANECDOTE.—The following anecdote of Pius IX. although perfectly true, is not in general circulation. Shortly after his election to the Papacy, and when Antonelli held his first office under him, that of Finance Minister, the Romans, meeting their Pontiff in the street, complained to him of the tax on salt. The tax was a monopoly farmed by one of the speculators who tried in early days. Pionono sent for the speculator, "I suppose that salt tax is very valuable to you," said he. The speculator trembled, fearing the price of the monopoly was about to be raised; protested that it was a dead loss. "How much would compensate you for being relieved of your loss?" asked his Holiness. The salt tax farmer named a ridiculously low sum. "Then," said the Pope, "you shall have the money," and, calling for Antonelli, ordered him to pay it. The rogue of a speculator refused; but on being informed by the Pope that he would publish the fact that he had offered him his own price for the monopoly, at last took the money, and went away a sadder, a wiser, and, prospectively, a more honest man. The day afterwards the salt-tax was abolished.—Anecdotes of Pius IX.

THE ENEMY AT WORK.—The following ought to be borne in mind by all readers of the telegrams from Rome in the anti-Catholic papers in England and on the Continent: A correspondent who is in a position to obtain the most accurate information, writes from Rome as follows: It has occurred to me that you might like to have an emphatic denial, from some one near enough to know some facts, of the rubbish already beginning to circulate as the account of the meetings of the Cardinals at the Vatican during these days. The Italian press has known exactly the matter and the mode of the discussion of Friday, and indulges in an article like one of the letters of "Quirinus" about the session of the Vatican Council. It is unfortunately the most acceptable newspaper to some—I should think a good many—English, as it is written in French. The Radical Liberator of February 10, had a leader on the main point of the article in the Italian on Cardinal Manning's view on having the conclaves out of Rome. Of course it is both knavery and folly to pretend to know what passes when the cardinals are under their oath of secrecy. But although I don't and can't know what passes any more than the Italian, I am able to say confidently: 1. That there is no dissension whatever among the cardinals. 2. That from what I have gathered all through the last three months, in the way of authentic facts and testimonies, the reports concerning the cardinals in general, and Cardinal Manning in particular, are not only guesses and no more, but even with scarcely an exception they are ludicrously at variance with facts.—N. Y. Tablet.

IRISH NEWS.

WAKING UP AT LAST.—The Belfast Linen Trade Circular, in a review of the trade of the past year with Canada says:—"There is a growing feeling in monetary and commercial circles here that business with Canada, to be on a thoroughly sound basis, should be done on shorter credit than that usually given in this market."

DEMAND FOR IRISH ORE.—A correspondent writes: Those of your readers who are interested in the mining industries of the North of Ireland will be glad to learn that the Irish ore has become a new feature in this district in the manufacture of spiegel iron. Hitherto the large quantities of this iron used at the Barrow Steel Works was shipped from Germany, but, from experiments lately carried out, it has been decided to produce the iron at these works from the raw material from Irish and Spanish ores.

THE PENNY SAVINGS BANKS established in Dublin have proved a great success. At first this was not so, but the directors persevered with the gratifying result that, after the lapse of little more than a year their perseverance and efforts have been rewarded with success. During the last twelve months no fewer than eight new banks have been opened in Dublin, besides one at Rathgar and another at Bray. The depositors in every one of these banks established by the Irish Penny Bank Association have the security of the State for their money, and are supplied with pass-books free of charge. They can withdraw their money at any time, and in any part of the country where a Post-office Savings Bank exists. In this way every facility is afforded to the poor and their children to save, and induce them to save their coppers; and, viewed in their social aspect as reformers and teachers of economic habits, to the children of all classes, these banks are of the greatest importance.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A desperate attempt at self destruction was made, on Feb. 5th, by an old man named Thomas McGowan, a small farmer, residing at Ravensdale. It seems that the man who, with his daughter, were the only occupants of the house, was in the habit of retiring at an early hour, but on the night in question he remained up to a later hour than usual. On his daughter asking him why he did not retire to bed, he said he did not intend going to bed that night. His daughter subsequently retired, and towards morning awoke, when she was horrified at finding her father standing beside her with his throat cut and bleeding profusely, and an open razor covered with blood lying on the floor beside him. The girl ran out and alarmed her neighbors, and had a doctor sent for. The medical officer of the district, Dr. Ireland, was soon in attendance, and had the man's wounds promptly attended to. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.—Cork Examiner.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF CLOYNE.—The bishop of Cloyne, in addressing the parishioners recently in Queenstown Cathedral, reviewed the progress of the new edifice which is in course of erection. He stated that £75,000 had been already expended on the new building, which was commenced two years ago, and that it would require £10,000 more before the roof was put in and the gables and turret completed. The walls are now nearly finished and ready for the roof, and his Lordship appealed to the people to contribute generously now, so as to have the roof and gables finished before the end of this year. A sum of £6,541 had been contributed by the Queenstown people, and the remainder of the outlay had been subscribed outside. A meeting will be held on next Sunday, for the purpose of raising money in aid of the work. Though £75,000 has been expended up to the present, it must be remembered that a considerable portion of that sum was spent in the foundations and in the diversion of the public road, which, owing to the uneven character of the ground, had to be supported by a retaining wall, built on arches of solid masonry.

RESISTING EVICTION.—To-day Constable Egan, sub-constable Kells, Beilly, and Breen, accompanied T. Reddington, Esq., sub-sheriff, to the townland of Moher (on the estate of the Earl of Clancarty, Garbally), where a man named Reynolds was to be evicted. The sub-sheriff, when demanding possession, was told by Reynolds that the first man who would enter his house he (Reynolds) would take his life. A man named Patrick Comber, residing at the village of Mackney, near this town, to whom possession was to be given, made several attempts to break the door, when Reynolds, who was armed with a pitchfork, attempted to stab Comber. Constable Egan, who was in charge of the constabulary party, gave orders to his men to fix swords, and with much difficulty kept Reynolds and his wife from inflicting dangerous wounds. However, Comber received several stabs in his arms, which were subsequently dressed by a doctor. The constabulary disarmed Reynolds, and brought him to the barack, where informations were taken before John S. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., J.P., Brehm-grove House, and the prisoner was remanded till the petty sessions on Saturday next.—Ulster Examiner.

RETROCESSION.—On Feb. 22, Mr. John O'Brien, of Patrick street, Limerick, proceeded to Fair Hill, Feackle, County Clare, to take up a landed property in that district, which was bequeathed to him by his father. He was accompanied by the executors, Mr. Lenihan and Mr. Griffin, and by a few other friends. From Feackle they were accompanied to Fair Hill by the Rev. Peter Mendie, P. P., Crusheen. The tenantry headed by Mr. T. Rochford, met Mr. O'Brien and his friends at Fair Hill, a bonfire was lighted, cheers were given, and a handsome congratulatory address was presented on the part of the tenants to the young landlord, who received it with much satisfaction, and promised that no fault should be found in relation to his future dealings with them. On the part of the "Nationalists of Feackle," Mr. O'Connor came forward and welcomed the young landlord; and presented an address subsequently to the Executors, &c. A substantial entertainment was given to the tenants by Mr. O'Brien at the house of Mr. Rochford, and all seemed highly gratified with the visit and the promise of continued friendly relations between landlord and tenant. In the evening the visitors took a view of Long Greina, one of the most beautiful lakes of Clare, situated a short distance from Fair Hill.

STATISTICS.—A return relating to landlord and tenant in Ireland asked for last year by the late Sir Colman O'Loughlin has been printed by order of the House of Commons. From this very important return we learn that in the last six years the total number haberes, decrees, orders for proceession and notices of eviction, executed or served in the counties of Ireland for the six years ending the 31st December, 1876, was as follows:—In 1871, 1,475; in '72, 1,576; in '73, 2,184; in '74, 2,467; in '75, 1,636; and in '76, 2,473. The number of families evicted in the counties of Ireland in the same period for causes other than non-payment of rent was as follows:—In 1871, 244; in '72, 193; in '73, 809; '74, 317; in '75, 407; in '76, 376. From the 16th day of October, 1875, to the 16th day of April, 1877, a period of 18 months, the extraordinary number of 8,439 stamps on notices to quit were issued. Under another head it appears that since the passing of the Land Act there, has not been a single case of ejectment for non-payment of rent in which the court certified that the non-payment of rent causing the eviction had arisen from the rent being exorbitant. The figures above need no comment, and furnish abundant, striking and most melancholy evidence of the fact that the Land Act has entirely failed to check the dreadful work of the Crombar Brigade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONEL REID, OF CANADA, has sent a large number of maple trees, which will be planted in the public park of Dufermeine, Scotland.

THE BLACK SEA, THE DARDANELLES and the Bosphorus.—A Parliamentary paper was issued recently, giving the treaties and other documents relating to the Black Sea, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, from the year 1541 to 1877. There are no less than sixty treaties, five capitulations for the purposes of trade—the first of which was granted to the English during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, putting this country upon the same footing as the French Venetians, Poles, and others, to go and return from the Ottoman dominions by Sea and land—five conventions, five protocols and four notifications. The first notification prohibited all intercourse with Russia; the second closed the Bosphorus to merchant ships of Powers not having treaties; the fourth, made in April last, closed the sunset and sunrise during war. The last notification is dated August last, and compelled all merchant vessels passing through the Bosphorus to show a firman for the passage.

ADMIRAL HORNEY'S PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.—It would appear that the unopposed entrance of the English war ships into the Sea of Marmora was only agreed to by the Sultan after long deliberation. A letter from Constantinople assures us that up to a very late hour on Tuesday there was reason to fear that the Turks would fire on the fleet if it persisted in passing in spite of protest. The Turks were obviously in a difficult position; irritated against England, and also feeling themselves at the mercy of Russia. There was a strong philo-Russian party, too, in the Cabinet, its chief representative being the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Czar had telegraphed to the Sultan to request him not to let the English ironclads enter, and informing him that if he did the Russians would march a division into Constantinople. The Porte thus found itself in a most painfully embarrassing dilemma. It was only on Wednesday was dawning that the port-pirates resulted in a withdrawal of the threat to fire. Perhaps the reason which principally induced the Porte to adopt this course was that it had heard Admiral Horny's orders were stringent. But even after the decision had been come to, the Sultan in the middle of the night sent another message to the Ambassador, begging him to stop the ships; but he was told it was too late, as they were expected to arrive on the evening of the same or the following day.

GENERALS UNDER FIRE.—A correspondent writes: "A conversation with Mukhtar to-day turned upon Generals exposing themselves to fire, and upon Sultan's habit of sitting on his sofa and telegraphing the order of battle. "This is all very well," he said, "where your army is in retreat at all points, but it will not do with our army. A general in chief command ought not to be obliged to be in the front line, for his mind ought to be free from the small cares of a battle. But, in practice, I found that it was only by leading my men myself that I could get my plans carried out. I have fought twenty-eight battles, small and large, this campaign; nine of these have been general engagements, I have always been enormously outnumbered. I have never had more than forty-five battalions in hand; rarely less than eighty or ninety before me. After such experience my opinion is worth something. Well, my opinion is that to extract the full power of our soldiers the General himself must be always in their front, and to my early perception of this fact I attribute having been able to do what I did in Asia. I was unfortunately, not well seconded by either my right or left wing. They allowed themselves to be held in check by an inferior force all the time. Had they shown a little more energy we might have attained a better result." In the room were several officers of high rank, and when Sultan's name was mentioned the terms of disapprobation which greeted it were unanimous. To him are attributed all the disasters of the campaign in Europe, and his honesty is called in question."

FRENCH GRATITUDE TO PERDUE ALBION.—The Paris correspondent of the Freeman says:—"If you now permit me to turn abruptly to the East, I am obliged to confirm what I have been writing to you during the past ten days, but which the press of other matter probably prevented you from fully publishing. I would beg of you to remember that the opinion of contemporary States, not themselves engaged in all the heat of burning questions, often is the present equivalent of what may be the verdict of later. France will not fight in any case. She was left by England, her ally of the Crimea, to her own resources when unjust Germany insisted on its pound of flesh and set the example of dismemberment of the vanquished foe. And France is now determined to give a leaf ear to all the blandishments and hints which, more than ever during the past week have been coming across the Channel from the London Foreign Office. We are, therefore, cool and collected in this country, and can note the state of European affairs with more unprejudiced minds. I beg of you, therefore not to despise my words when I tell you that England is in one of the gravest crises of her history, and can with difficulty, and certainly not without dishonor, escape from an approaching war, in which the odds will be most tremendously against her success. Lord Beaconsfield may deny as much as he likes that he gave encouragement to Turkish resistance, and Musurus Pasha by some diplomatic quibble may vouch for what the Premier asserts. But at Constantinople the feeling is strong and universal, that the English Government first encouraged and then betrayed the Turks; and, though it is denied to-day that the Sultan has made an alliance with the Czar, I believe the Ottomans are ready to do so whenever required."

DISRAELI AND BEACONSFIELD.—Some observations made by Lord Beaconsfield on the occasion of the Denmark debate in the House of Commons on the 4th July, 1853, when condemning the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston's Government, are peculiarly interesting at the present moment. "It is not for us," said Mr. Disraeli, "it is not for any man in this House, to indicate to the Ministers what should be the foreign policy of the country. The most we can do is to tell the noble lord what is not our policy. We will not threaten and then refuse to act. We will not lead on our allies with expectations we dot intend to fulfil. And, sir, if it ever be the lot of myself and of those with whom I act to carry on important negotiations of this country, as the noble lord and his colleagues have done, I trust we shall not at least carry them on in such a manner as that it will be our duty to come to Parliament and announce that we have no ally, and then to declare that England can never act alone. Sir, these are words that ought never have escaped the lips of any British Minister. They are sentiments which ought never to have entered his heart. I repudiate and reject them. I remember that there was a time, when England had not a tithe of our resources, when, inspired by a patriotic cause, she triumphantly encountered a world in arms. And, sir, I believe now, if the occasion were fitting and our independence and our honour were attacked and assailed; if our empire were endangered, I believe that England would arise in the magnificence of her might, and struggle triumphantly for those objects for which men live and nations flourish." "Fourteen years have passed away since these words were uttered, and it remains to be seen whether the spirit then displayed by Mr. Disraeli still burns in the bosom of Lord Beaconsfield.—Pall Mall Gazette.