in readiness for ships within a few months. No more cheerful evidence could be given of the promore cheering the trade and commerce of the northern former support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with gress of the trade and commerce of the northern former support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with some and the support of the most advanced chalk. But pic-bald coal has not yet apparently capital, and we only hope that the day is not for distant when our southern cities will regain their vigor and wealth under the fostering care of native administration .- Freeman.

Last Saturday a supplement to the Gazette was issued containing a proclamation revoking the proclamations under the Peace Preservation Act of September, 1865, of the parishes of Emly and Lattin, and part of the parish of Templebroden, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary; also the parishes of Ballyscadan, Emlygrennan, Galbally, Kuocklong, and part of Athneasy, in the barony of Coshlea and county of Limerick. The proclamation of January, 1866, is also revoked as far as it concerns the parish of Doon, in the county Tipperary, and the parishes of Dromkeen and Rathjordan, and parts of the parishes of Aghlishcormick and Grean, in the barony of Clanwilliam; the parishes of Ballinnclogh, Castletown, Oola, and Tuoghcluggin, those parts of the parishes of Aghlishcormick, Templebredon, Doon, Grean, and Kilteely, in the barony of Coonagh; the parish of Tuogh, and part of the parish of Doon, ir the barony of Owneybeg; the parishes of Ballinlough, Ballynamona, Ballinard, Hospital, Kilcullane, Kilfrush, and Knockainy, those parts of the parishes of Kilteely, Athnessy, and Uregare, in the barony of Smallcounty; and that part of the parish of Uregare which is in the barony of Coshma, all situate in the said county of Linerick. A subsequent proclamation states that the Peace Preservation Act of 1866 shall be in force in the parishes in Tipperary which are removed from the operation of the Peace Preservation Act of 1865. What the meaning of these absurd proclations is we know not. Why certain parishes should be freed from the provisions of one Coercion Act to be placed under the provisions of another is a mystery beyond our comprehension. Coercion Acts are confessed departures from the Constitution, only excusable in time of great disturbance. Their continuance in a country profoundly tranquil and peaceful now is an outrage and a blunder of the first magnitude .- Ib.

THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE.—The approaching Home Rule Conference has elicited an oracular outburst from the Ministerial python concerning the mode of procedure and the probable result of that important meeting. The Telegraph has not hitherto acquired any great reputation as a political fortuneteller, and the public will be not a little interested to observe how it acquits itself in the unwonted character. The weapons with which it has been accustomed to combat the claim of Ireland for Home Rule have been alternately made up of threats and sneers, to which was recently supperadded a virulent appeal to the latent bigotry of its countrymen. These artifices having been expended without producing any visible effect on the imperturbable enemy the discomfited journal has betaken itself to the realms of prophecy, and gives us a doleful picture of ourselves as we shall appear at the impending conference. It will be observed that its predictions have been mainly drawn from the pictures of the typical stago Irishman, who is never "aisy" only when there is a fight. But the difference between the conventional Paddy and the real frugal, industrious, religious Irish pensant is not more striking than will, we hope, be that between the picture drawn by the gall-tipped pencil of the rates of the Telegraph and that which future historians will have to hand down to posterity. We trust we believe, we are confident that the Conference and the proceedings of the gentlemen who will take part in it will be in every respect worthy of the solemnity of the crisis. It will be an occasion pregnant with momentous consequences to our country, and we do not fear for the demeanour of those upon whose action its future destinies may in a great measure depend. The Telegraph reckons upon it to bring out "the discords rather than the harmonies of party"; but Irishmen have long since learned to forget the phrase. The day has gone by for the successful introduction of this ancient device of our enemies, except with a few miserable fanatics who still cling to the watchwords of party; but even in their most remote and obstinate fastness bigotry and intolerance are fast becoming plants of an obsolete growth. The late domonstrations in the North have proved how strong is the national sentiment in that province, and how little deposed are its antagonists to interfere with the opinions of their neighbours. We have little doubt that when the critical moment arrives for an appeal to their patriotism the men of Uister will not be unworthy of their race and lineage. The example of Dungannon will not be forgotten; its lessons of tolerance and love of country will not be thrown away. We have no doubt that we will soon have the gratification of chronicling the discomfiture of the mantes of the Telegraph, nor is it at all unlikely that it may one day be brought to bless, like Balaam of old, what it now takes such pains to objurgate.

The following is from the Daily Telegraph:-Dublin is to be the scene of a Home Rule Conference, a sort of playing at Parliament. The expedient has been often tried, but has never met with success. We are told, "The National Conference will commence the great mission of nationalities, a phrase so meaningless that it could only be paralleled in the addresses with which the ruddier section of the French Republicans take delight in amusing each other. That the idea of holding a sham Parliament is not new is shown by the adroit attempt which Mr. Patrick Smyth made last session to repeal an obstructive statute. It is not at all improbable that a conference of Home Rulers, if held will help to bring out the discords rather than the harmonies of the party, and that should any resolutions be adopted they will take the vague, sonorous shape of assertions a thousand times repeated and as indefinite as possible. The platform which divides us the least will be most acceptable, and the base of operations can only be discovered in vigorous general affirmations. At all events Home Rule will be brought to the test of discussion, and we shall know more clearly what is meant by a cry which serves the purpose of agitators so well. Those who utter it are by no means at one in their interpretation of the shibboleth, and it is open to doubt whether a conference will result in unity or schism. Meanwhile we may note that the more moderate Home Rulers look with something like panic on the idea of a "separation from the Empire," and exercise of impartiality to do as the Archbishop of with the Rev. Thomas O'Shea, president of the Westminster did when he attended the meeting con-Queen's County Independent Club, would not accept an Irish Parliament which involved absolute independence. How Home Rule can be realised on any other terms is a question unanswered, and that it cannot be obtained on these conditions is a fact which the Conference will do well to bear in mind. Dublin Freeman.

There is one refractory element in the composi-tion of the British House of Commons which obstinately refuses all offorts at conciliation, and excites embarrassments and difficulties at every opportunity. All administrations find in it a stern and obdurate opponent. This is Irlandisms-ever striving to obtain the realisation of one fixed, all-absorbing idea, and sacrificing all to gain the re-establishment of national independence and autonomy. The Irish members at Westminster are quite like fish out of water. They go there and stay there with the simple and sole object of securing the separation-legislative and administrative—of their island from English interference. Their votes and influence are completely at the disposal of the Minister who will prohopes held out by different parties in the State of others where it is most wanted—the grate. Coal is it all means, for already, in view of the forthcoming leading an ear to this prayer, have caused the Home at present in the position of a well-to-do young election, eight Protestant gentlemen have been nommise to grant them Home Rule (I Home Rule.) The

direction of a local engineer, and are expected to be Rulers of late to support sometimes Conservatives sometimes the Liberals. Among these "Irlanders" type, and regard with supreme indifferencece the come into fashion. All sorts of contrivances for the progress of Protestantism. At the same time, it Ultramontane school may at any moment prove a thorn in the side of a Conservative Administration, since the latter are bound by numerous ties to zealously support the Anglican Church.—Paris Siecle.

A place called Woodfield, situated within four miles of Glennamaddy, Co. Galway, has been the scene of a most singular and calamitous occurrence. There is in that locality a large bog, several thousand acres in extent, and close beside it is, or rather was prior to the event of which I write, a large and fertile valley, one mile at least in length, and nearly a quarter of a mile width in its narrowest part, to which yearly additions are made by cut-away and reclaimed bog ground, which yielded rich and plentiful crops. On last Wednesday morning, while some men were reaping corn in that portion of the valley which is nearest to the bog, they perceived to their great astonishment a portion of it moving in upon the field in which they were working. They immediately communicated the astonishing fact to their the midden. Three weeks ago the man was seen friends and neighbours, but so rapid and unexpected was the motion of the body that it was with great publichouse to the yard and falling into the pit was difficulty they were able to save even the live stock grazing upon the land. In an inconceivably short space of time all the crops, both cut and uncut, in men fainted whilst at work in the yard, and had to the neighbouring fields were lost for ever to their view. The bog continued to move during Wednesday night, on Thursday, and up to Friday morning, when there was a complete cessation for several hours, but towards evening it resumed its motion and spread further over the land, to the extent of at least forty yards. Crowds of people continued during those days to dig the green crops which would otherwise be submerged beneath the bog and irre- against the Bishops. "The Empire of Germany," vocably lost. There is at present 100 acres (value for at least £2,000) of the valley covered by over 12 | the world, or which perhaps had ever existed, was feet of bog-stuff. To the eye of a stranger nothing just now in violent contest with the renewed pre unusual would appear, so completely has the bog assumed its natural appearance, except that here and | had advanced a series of claims that were an exagger there, wherever a hillock of rising ground had been, ation almost of everything that it had previously small patches of crops are to be seen peeping over advanced. He was sure that in that contest they al the surface, access to which would be now impossible. One poor man out of 14 acres has but three remaining, and two others have been expelled from their houses by the bog entering at their very doors-a more cruel and determined eviction than either the landlord's or the sheriff's. Two-thirds of the land covered is the property of Mr. J. Barrett, of Green Hills, Ballinasloe, and the remaining portion belongs to Major O'Reilly, M.P.

AUCTION OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN CHARLEVILLE -Mr. Thomas Nagle, of the tirm of Pennington and Nagle, Cork, sold, in the Courthouse, Charleville, on Saturday, the interest in the house and premises, with spirit licence, in the matter of Michael Carroll, a bankrupt. The biddings were :- Mr. John Ryan, solicitor, £250; Mr. John Leo, £325, £360, £380, £400; Mr. Garret Rourk, £300, £350, £370, £300 £410, at which figure it was knocked down. The sale was subject to the approval of the court, and was largely attended. The premises are held for a term of 90 years from March, 1859, at the yearly rent of £8. About two months ago the property was sold in Cork, and a considerably higher figure realised, but the court did not approve of the sale.

The Northern Whig says: There is still much uncertainty abroad relative to the potato crop, and, as has been usual for the last six and twenty years, reports from the country districts are very conflicting. Some varieties of potatoes are quite sound in partienlar districts, while in others a portion has suffered by the disease. Again, as we learn from the most successful farmers, there are whole fields without the slightest evidence of failure.

THRRATENING LETTER CASE IN THE COUNTY CORK-On Sunday a young man named Carey, son of a small farmer residing near Drum, was arrested on suspicion of having sent a threatening letter to a land bailiff named Toomey, in the employment of Mr. Lyons, of Cork, and residing on that gentleman's Castletown-Convers property. It appeared that Mr. Lyons is at present increasing the rents very considerably-ten shillings per acre, exclusive of a fine, and this bailiff was employed to serve a notice to quit on three or four tenants living near Fernagh, and hence the threatening notice. Very general sympathy has been expressed for Carey, who is a well-conducted young man, in no way connected with the tenants .- Irish Times.

Some threatening letters have lately been received by Lady Carysfort and two tenants on her estate in the County Wicklow, in consequence of some changes in certain holdings being required in order to carry out substantial improvements. Great indignation has been expressed by the tenantry at the attempt to intimidate Lady Carysfort and the tenants, and a meeting was held at Arklow on Tuesday to denounce the conduct of the writers of the threatening letters, and express the utmost respect and gratitude for the kindness which they had received from her ladyship. All creeds and parties joined in the expression of sympathy. Mr. Hodgins, J P., occupied the chair, and Archdeacon Redmond, J.P., who moved one of the resolutions, bore cordial testimony to the liberality of Lady Carysfort, and characterized the outrage in strong terms of condemnation.—TimesDublinCor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Protestant Bishop has declared himself upon the Agricultural Laborers' side. Dr. Harold Browne. Bishop of Winchester, at his last Conference at Ely told the clergy that he was afraid that in all Protestant countries, not the Church only, but religion was losing its hold upon the poor. There was no sufficient reason for this in the Church of England, at all events, for, "of the two, it had far better lose the rich." The minister of God, he said, is the natural defender of the poor, and he had better err by defending him too much than by deserting him when he needs defence. It is admitted that in many parts of England the laborers has had wrongs. The Spectator says that the speech was received by the poor almost with enthusiasm, and was understood by the clergy as a strong hint, at all events, to stand neutral in the contest. To our minds this is the soundest policy: "to stand neutral;" and in the vened at Exeter Hall by Mr. Arch and his fellow delegates of the Laborers' Union, to plead carnestly for a fair consideration of their grievances. There might be temporary estrangements, but mutual explanations must lead to union of rich and poor, rather than to the "loss" of either.

Mr. Serjeant Simon's conversion to Home Rule is considered by the Pall Mall Guzette a somewhat alarming portent. It remarks there are a good many boroughs in the North of England where the Irish vote is powerful, and fears that in the present organised state of the Liberal party other aspirants to Parliamentary honors may be tempted to follow the learned Serjeant's example; but it believes that the cause of Home Rule will not be forwarded by the success of candidates of this stamp.

The London Echo remarks that :- "There is nothing more remarkable at the present moment than the ubiquity of coal. Go where you will you find coal. Coal is in every newspaper, it finds its way to the police courts, and into the washerwomen's bills. In fact there would seem to be no place from which coal is banished, except that one place of all

Frenchman who has been drawn into the Conscription. Everybody is in search of a "substitute." are religious Catholics, and Radical Catholics; the But no substitute has yet been found. There was a economical use of coal have been suggested, but must be borne in mind that the Catholics of the none of them seem to have got into anything like general use. And in this matter of the fuel famine the necessity, which is said to be the mother of invention, has produced little except complaints. He would do a great service to mankind who should invent, or manufacture, a slow-burning cool. Possibly this was the benevolent object of a coal merchant who made a sensation last week. But though his motive doubtless was good, his zeal for humanity carried him too far, for he invented a coal that would not burn at all, and was fined £5 for his discovery But who can say what might have been the result if the dust, and the slates, and the coal had been mixed by a more scientific and practised hand."

SHOCKING DEATH OF A DRUNKARD .- In Birmingham the body of a man called "Tommy Don't Care," has just been found in a midden. One of the night men was nearly struck in the face by a human foot which separated from the body on being raised by the pitchfork as the men were removing the refuse from drunk, and, it is supposed, he staggered from the sufficiated, as he has not been seen since. The effluvia from the body was so great that one of the be carried home.

In speaking the other day on the Church of Scot land endowment scheme, the Duke of Argyle took occasion to refer to Bismarck and the Catholic Hierarchy in Germany, and, as a Calvinistic and Scotch consequence, found it necessary at the same time to express the most hearty sympathy of himself and his hearers with the German chancellor as he said, "one of the most powerful governments in tensious of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, which most heartily sympathised with Count Bismarck and the German Government." His Grace might easily feel assured of the sympathy of his audience in this matter, for what consistent son of Calvin and Caledonia could refuse his sympathy to such a crusade and such a crusader? And yet his Grace-blasphemously nicknamed in his own country, "The Lord God of the Hielands,"-" could not," as he hastened to add, " help feeling, and he was sure many of those of all churches must also feel very great doubts as to the particular measures that are being adopted? by the new-created prince and government. "Many of those measures appeared to him, and appeared to many in this country, to be a violation of the principle of religious liberty. - Cath. Times.

Typhold at Islington Workhouse.—At the meeting of the Islington Poor-law guardians on Friday a letter was read from the Local Government Board, asking for information as to the circumstances under which as reported in the Tirus of the previous Saturday several persons suffering from typhoid fever had been admitted into the workhouse to mingle there with some 700 or 800 unaffected inmates. The central authority also desired an explanation from the out-door medical officer (Dr. Harston) as to why he had not sent the cases in question to the Metropolitan District Fever Asylum at Homerton. The committee to whom the matter was referred at the last meeting of the guardians now reported that having investigated the attair they did not think the medical officer was deserving of censure. He had explained the circumstances under which the family had been sent by his sanction into the workhouse, and the committee thought the explanation could be accepted. A guardian, who moved the adoption of the report, said that fever had not broken out in the work house, the family had happened to get well, and therefore, there was nothing wrong. There had been rather an excess of zeal on the part of Mr. Cowan, the indoor medical officer, who was afraid that fever might break out. Another guardian said the report he thought some one must be to blame. Now, Dr. Harston said the family in question were not suffering from typhoid fever when he sent them in white Mr. Cowan said they certainly were when he saw them after admission. Both these officers were ordered to send a written report to the Local Govern-

London, Oct. 28 .- The Times this morning publishes a note from Archbishop Manning, enclosing an extract from the Mainzes downed, in which it is stated that the Pope has written a second letter to the German Emperor, and that this letter has not been given to the public.

FIFTEEN POUNDS FOR A VOTE.—At the Dumbarton Registration Court on Thursday, the Liberal agent stated, with reference to a case which the sheriff had reserved for consideration, that he found by the payment of £4 stamp duty, £10 penalty, and £1 in addition, he was entitled by the Stamp Act to have the leed on which his client based his vote taken into evidence. He had paid the money, and now tendered the deed whereupon the sheriff allowed the vote.

The Hour says :- " It is reported in good quarters that the question of dissolving Parliament has been under discussion at the Cabinet Councils which have been held during the past week, and that it has been finally decided that no dissolution shall take place until the spring."

RITUALISM IN BIRMINGHAM AND NEITHBOURHOOD,-Birmingham and the towns within a radius of ten miles of it, seem to be rapidly becoming ultra. Ritualistic. Already in the "metropolis of the Black Country," i.e., Wolverhampton, these new lights of the Gospel, the Ritualists have fought and gained a position of decided influence. They have several churches, all well attended, and in one of them the Bishop of Lichfield some time ago placed his son as incumbent, thus giving his approval to the High Church party, but not satisfied with thus tacitly approving their performances, his lordship quietly snubs those who oppose them. For instance when petitions against Ritualistic practices reached him from the congregations of West Bromwich. Smethwick, and Wolverhampton, he urged upon the petitioners charity towards their neighbours. and advised them to enlarge their views, and at the same time carefully avoided in any way condemning the High Churchmen. But in Birmingham things are carried to a greater length. There we may occasionally meet a Protestant parson walking the streets in a cassock and birretta, calling himself Catholic priest," and speaking of himself as Father So and-so; but, strange as it may seem, if a Catholic priest were to appear in the street in his clerical garb he would be liable to prosecution, whilst the "Evangelist Fathers" may, without danger, perambulate the town in cassock, grindle, and rosary and birretta. Seeing these results we Catholics can afford to laugh at the simple parsons who "play at priests;" but not so the Low Church Protestants. It annoys them beyond measure to see their own riows gradually deserted, and their dearest friends joining the "party that leads to Rome." But if anything were wanting to fill up the cup of their wrath, it is supplied in the present demand of the Ritualists of Birmingham to have a member of the School Board, who shall represent "Church of England principles"-in other words, Ritualism. The Protestant Scriptural Education Society wonders what

inated as candidates for the School Board and pledged in every way to oppose the work of the league. Birmingham Protestants of the Low Church type, well know the influence of their Protestant brethren of the High school, and fearing the split in the camp, are trying the conciliation plan, and by the mouth of the vicar of St. Paul's, the Rev. R. Burgess, advise the high (sic) brethren to have high (sic) forbeatance" and not make evident to the world the truth that there is still in the Protestant mind a hankering after Catholicity, as proved by the rapid growth of the section of the Protestant community which in its practice nearest approaches our Church .- Catholic Times.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND .- A second party of free-passage emigrants, going out to settle upon the farmsteads of the Emigrant and Colonist's Aid Corporation in New Zealand, have been embarked on board the ship Salisbury, in the South-West India Dock. Admiral George Elliot, one of the directors, and Mr Stuart Bailey, the secretary of the corporation, were on board the ship to receive the emigrants, to inspect the arrangements for their comfort on the voyage, and wish them God-speed to their new homes in the colony.

LONDON M.P.S AND ISSU HOME BULKES-In reply to a letter from the secretary of the London Irish Election Committee to the metropolitan members of Parliamete, asking them for a written declaration on the subject of Home Rule, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. has replied, asking for a succint definition of Home Rule. Mr. Locke, M.P., wrote that he would be glad to hear an explanation on "Home Rule," and would then state his opinion respecting it.

A DUBLIN LADY IN AN ENGLISH WORKHOUSE, - At the last meeting of the St. Paneras Board of Guardians, it was stated that one of the inmates was the Hon, Miss Eyre, an old English lady of 80. She was the Sister of Colonel Eyre, of Dublin, and a close connection of the celebrated Governor Eyre. She had never been married, and at one time possessed considerable wealth, and, as cards and documents in her possession proved, she was visited by large numbers of the aristocracy, even by members of the old Royal family. She had, however, got into bad hands, and was ruined, and her relatives had settled £10 a year upon her, but even that little she had been robbed of, and her sovereigns abstracted and bright farthings put into her box as a substitute As a means of protection she had been sent into the workhouse, and she desired that the surplus of the £40, after paying for her maintenance, should be taken care of to give her a decent, and not a pau-

DENSITY OF POPULATION.-In England the population is equal to one person to every 7,340 square yards; in Wales one person to 18,777 square yards; in England and Wales together one to 7,953 square yards; in Scotland one to 28,081 square yards; in reland one to 18,621 square yards. In the United Kingdom as a whole the population is one person to every 11,935 square yards, or about 260 persons to the square mile. In the United Kingdom the area of a county averages 4,037 square miles; in England ,270 square miles, 1,917 in Ireland, 923 in Scotand, 615 in Wales.

Foreign Coal .- A great fuse has been made about the importation of American iron, but—as we experted-this wondrous importation has proved a failure. Now we are told that American coal is on the road. This kind of thing is almost "played out." America can no more spare her coal than her iron, and the effect of a few puny importations, even if they were effected, would be more likely to provoke the laughter than the auxiety of English coal masters. Three thousand tons of coal are nothing likely to produce much effect upon a coal market which demands an output of 2,500,000 tons per week.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Shrevgrout and Membris -That every poison has its antidote is no less true in the spiritual than in the natural order of things. To-day the strange spectacle is presented to the world of disunity united, of diversity of worship, belief and sentiment, of nationality and race, centered in one grand focus to seorch out Popery. The sceptic German the infield Gaul, the sleek, well-fed Briton, the shrewd Scot, the bigoted Hibernian and liberal presented last week was a very alarming one, and American figure in this ecclesiastical comedy, and ape the councils of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostelie Church. What can we expect from such conflicting elements but discord and confusion worse confounded. Since the first session of the Allianer, how many subjects have been discussed with more or less ability, but without, as yet, any perceptible fruit. The worthy members, of this evangelical body have betrayed their usual acrimony on such subjects as the revival of Catholicism in France; and the pilgrimages of that country and England evoke all their spleen. While confessing their inability to understand the Catholic doctrine of justification, and the dogma of Infullibility they do not hesitate to grapple with the monsters, and expose them in all their deformity and hideousness to their allied brethren. But their darts are impotent; their venom has lost its power; and their slanders houry and weak with age fall helpless and harmless at the feet of the Church they would fell to the ground. We are strongly reminded of the viper, which the sailors saved from shipwreck with the Apostle of the Gentiles, saw fasten itself to his hand and believed him a murderer whom an avenging deity would not suffer to live; but waiting long, and seeing no harm come to him, changing their minds they said, that he was a God. If reasoning Protestants would but use the same argument. For eighteen hundred years have the powers of darkness used every means to destroy this temple not built with hands; not a weapon has been left untried; enemies from within and without have all united their efforts. But in vain. The Church has at times been completely enveloped in the smoke of battle; but the sun again rose upon her; and the astonished world saw her unharmed, her enemies dispersed, and empires and thrones in ruins around her. As then, so it is now. Her enemies talk and gabble in New York, her ministers act-go about doing good in Shreveport and Memphis. By their fruits shall ye know them. Nine priests prostrated by death in the discharge of their duty will speak with greater force with more eloquent tongue to the practical mind of Americans than the sophistry, slander and vituperation of the alliance.—Catholic Citizen.

The Boston Globe says: "That the pleasure of a striking contrast will be enjoyed by New Yorkers when the Evangelical Alliance is followed, as it will be, by an alliance of the Free Religionists. These people will discuss such topics as The Ecclesiastical Foes of Rational Religion, 'The Cost to Christendom of the Foreign Mission System," The National Unity of Religious, The Platform of the Evangelical Alliance as opposed to Alliance on the Basis of Humanity, The Effect of advancing Free Thought on Religious Institutions,' Science and Religion-are they at War ? ' The Church and Social Evils,' and 'The Taxation of Church Property and other Demands which the Principle of Religious Liberty makes upon the State. The whole object of the meeting will be affirmative and not negative. These meetings never lack in the important element of brains, and the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance has suggested so many topics, and will call out so much criticism, that it will render the Free Religious gatherings much more spicy and interesting than usual."

A correspondent of the Protestant New York Observer notes that the "religious aim of public schools, so far as he can see, is in favour of complete indifferentism," and affirms, as a necessary result, that " every scholar so trained (unless the grace of (Hod prevents) becomes in some measure a missionary of indifferentism.

المراشعة إمال ويولي أأرب

One of the results of the recent timmeial panic in the United States has been to bring to lig' t numerous defideations in various institutions, which remained hidden till the monetary disturbance pused over the country. The developments of hidden erime have been compared to the sudden draininge of a great river, and the disclosure of the slimy bed. One of the most serious of these defalcations is the last announced. Charles H. Phelps, Cashier in the State Treasury at Albany, is found to have made away with some \$300,000, supposed to have been lost in speculations.

A Question.-Why didn't the heroes of the Christian Alliance take a trip to Memphis or Sineveport? They might have made themselves useful there at least as nurses. They had a splendid opportunity of giving a magnificent demal to the old charge that Protestant preachers are the first to show the white feather whenever a dangerous epidemic appears.

The war between the Winnemucca Register and the Unionville Sibrer State still goes ov. The latter paper, after severely redecting on the paternity of the editor of the former, says that he is a hunchback ape who can't write his own name without wiping his nose with his tomue. A cringing, debased and decrepid wretch, whom had he even the semblance of a human being, we would kick publicly through the streets of Winnemucea." Now fetch on your Oregon editors!

"To holdin a postmortim examinashun on a horse who afterwards recovered, \$1.50," was one of the items in a horse-doctor's bill paid by an Oregon

At a camp meeting at Middletown, Lake County Tal, recently, a lady under great excitement, and while shouting and clapping her hands, declared that she wanted to die then and there. was granted, for she almost instantly fell back, and died in a few minutes. The excitement was more than her delicate frame could bear

"FOUR MURDERS IN ONE WEEK." - A city paper places this heading to the account given to it of two murders which took place in Louisville on Tuesday last. It is not to this city, however, that the bloods work is confined. Knife and pistol and bludgeon are being put to infamous uses every day and all over the country. And yet we look upon ourselves as a Christian and morally progressive people! We ven subscribe money for "evangelizing the heathen." The heathens are at our own doors, and instead of decreasing in numbers they are becoming more plentiful every day. We boast and hold up our heads when our faces should be in the dust --Alas, for the land if our wise ones cannot devise means to put an end to the terrible crimes by which ociety is afflicted .- Catholic Advanta.

As the yellow fever struck its heaviest blows on the Dominican fathers in Memphis, grave kindled the hearts of others with devotion and charity. As soon as an appeal was made from Memphis, seven, we are told, volunteered cheerfully to go to the scene of danger and sacrifice their lives for the salvation of souls. Of the number, Father Edelen, a Kentuckian by birth, but residing in Dayton, O., received the approval of his superiors and set out on his journey as a bride to her wedding, remarking, as he parted from his brethren, that they might expect to hear of his death in a few days .- Ib. Tozenism.-Many Catholics may not be aware of

the fact that in the Anglican Established Church, and its daughter, the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country, exist a party who claim that the Protestant Bishops are really and truly the authorized successors of the Apostles and invested with the same rights and privileges as Catholic Bishops enjoy! It is hardly necessary to state that such an idea would have been repudiated with the utmost searn by the founders of Anglican Protestantism, Cranmer, Ridley, Hooker and the rest. They not only asserted that there was no dimension eletween Bishop and Priest, but even declared that every Christian was a priest. No words of seurality were too strong for these men to apply to the sacred coremonies of the Church, and no ideas error ridicaled by them than those of ordination, constration, apertolical succession or priestly powers. But in the reign of James I., when the fathers and learned writers of the emly ages (all, with the exception of St. Augustine) despised by the Reformers began to be studied it was found that altars, priests, Bishops we, existed not only amongst the orthodo amongst the heretics of that time. Accordingly the English writers found out all of a sudden that they had Bishops, yes, real Bishops, whose titles and authority were not derived as had been positively asserted merely from the law of the land but from God by a succession of Bishops, reaching back all through the ages of "Popish darkness" to the very Apostles themselves! Having found this out our High Church friends proceeded to cut off the ears and put in prison all Protestants who did not admit of these unheard of pretensions. This, in time, caused a revolution and many other troubles in England, familiar to the readers of history. In our own day the claim has been revived by the Puseyites, Ritualists, or High Churchmen. To these gentry the question of "Anglican Orders" vital, for without orders what becomes of their sham altars and bogus confessionals? A modern Anglican Protestant Bishop, who can do nothing without the permission of the Queen (who, on account of her sex cannot even speak in the Church and yet governs it by the law of England () if once impressed with these ideas is more touchy about his dignity than ever Sts. Ambrose or Chrysostom were, We had a late example of this in the case of "Bi-shop" Tozer, who calls himself Missionary Bishop of Zanzibar. This dignitary has discovered that an English Dean of Canterbury (whose deanery by the way, as well as the archbishopric of which he is dean were erected by the Popes!) has violated some canon by taking part lately in a Presbyterian Communion. If it was not laughable it would make one indignant to see the cool effrontery with which these Protestant nobodies who wish to be somebodies quote our canons and our countles. Why, if any of them was to have put in an appearance at any of these early conneils whose canons they quote. the entire assemblage would have fled in dismay .-Neither Tozer nor the Dean have either right or title in the Church. It is so doubtful even that they have been baptized that if they made their submission they would have to be conditionally baptized. Their ordination is utterly null and void. They are neither priests, Bishops nor deans, nothing but havmen at the very best. They profess openly all sorts of heresies, any one of which would exclude them from the Church. They are schismatics and all members of a schismatical and a heretical Church. The only emblem for their divided-againstitself-house is the Tower of Babel, their only proper act absolute sumission to the Catholic Church, their only hope even of salvation lies in their invincible ignorance. For one to call the other a schismatic is like the pot denominating the kettle black, and to hear one trying to prove the other guilty of canonical irregularity is like a burglar laying down to a footpad the unlawfulness of his courses. Why, one of these so-called Bishops, who occupied the "See" of Gibraltar and whose flock consisted (by act of Parliament!) of the faithful scattered around the Mediterranean Sec, viz., English aristocrats who were sojourning at Nice, Naples, Malta, &c., wo remember once actually asserted that His Holiness, the Pope, was a schismatic on account of exercising jurisdiction at Rome which was within his "diocese!" We could give other instances of the folly these men utter but will content ourselves by saying, with the old Iriehman who happened to hear a long account of their doings read from the

Brook A. Hire Land