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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BERMON AT ST. ANTHONY'S.

EDUCATION.

the Mystery of the Kingdom of God.

HE GREAT AIM OF CHRISTIANITY.

INS, BISHOPS AND PRIESTS

The Liverpool Catholic Times of February s gives a full report of the sermon preached the previous Sunday by Father Burke on half of the schools of St. Anthony's Church. At the conclusion of the sermon an address, igsed by a number of clergymen and laywas presented to him, to which he made long and suitable reply.

OPENING OF THE DISCOURSE.

The following text, taken from the Gospel the day, formed the groundwork of the rmon: "To whom He said, 'To you it is iven to know the mystery of the kingdom of God. The parable is this: The seed is the word of God." The preacher said he need not remind them that the collection to made amongst them was intended for the rochial schools, in other words for the work education. The very purpose for which her had assembled, in addition to the ordimy purpose of their worship of Almighty od, suggested certain thoughts arising out the Gospel of the day. Our Lord spoke the multitude. They understood him not. wen his own apostles and disciples did not nderstand what he had said to them. But hey, the faithful ones, came to him and ted him what was the meaning of the able which he had spoken, and then our ivine Redeemer made use of those weighty nd pregnant words. He said to his apost-To you it is given to know the fistery of the kingdom of God." In other ds, he took these men into his confidence. le opened his inner mind to them; he poured light that was in him, essentially and ernally, into their souls, that they also hight have the light of knowledge, and he d them concerning the mystery of the

THE SYSTERY OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD,

This mystery, as he told them immediately, "The seed is the word of God." The bole mystery was there—the mystery hidte of the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, was made man amongst his fellowmen. en, indeed, the Word Eternal came down m heaven, flung upon this earth out of the adsof the Eternal Father, and falling into a nature of ours, which He assumed into His ed of God," "I am the word of God," he "co-eternal of the Father, and I am Te mio this earth to be the seed of salvaunto all generations of men." But the stery of the kingdom of God went further an this. "As the Father sent me," He said, o do I send you. And I, the Word, put word upon your lips, and it shall not det from them, but you shall go forth, the of the earth, the light of the world, unto end of time scattering the seed of the ed of God, spreading the light, for all that Father commanded me, the same I have **n**ght unto you."

THE APOSTLES' COMMISSION. Go, therefore," he said, "and preach to nations; lo! I. the Word, am with you days, even to the consummation of the d, that you may sow the seed and bring oth fruit, and that the fruit may remain. he warned them that the seed of the rd of God, which they went forth to scntwould fail upon various kinds of soil." would fall upon the roadside. The word uld be heard by the light-minded who ould be heard by the light-limited fick no interest in anything regarding God, nd the devil would speedily come, like the hels of the air, and pick that's ed of divine It out of their hearts. The seed would fall pou rocky soil, where there was no depth ad no moisture—that is, the word would be ressed to those who had no depth of chaer and no seriousness in them. Again, word might fall upon the heart of the aptuary who was resolved to drink the of sinful joy whilst it was near his hand. there were some, thank God! who reed the word with a good and very good planted it deeply there, and prized it than anything else in this world-their of persecution, and became the wonder and consolation of the afflicted heart of

THY DID CHRIST BEGIN WITH KNOWLEDGE,

why did the Saviour, when he was preng the apostles to be the preachers of his begin with light? Why did he begin snowledge? Why did he say to them: you it is given to know the mystery of dagdom of God, to know it clearly and Lits fullness, that you may spread it and it forth with your word throughout the ple world?" Why did he not begin with or some other virtue? He filled their ds with knowledge as the very first necesfor the effice to which he called them. se the religion which they were to teach,

THE FALSEST ASSERTION HE EVER READ.

He (the preacher) had, in the course of his life, read and studied many things; had read statements that surprised him, things that he knew to be false or exeggeratio; out he never that the Catholic Church was not an intellectual religion, that the Catholic Church liked to keep her people in ignorance, that the Catholic Church knew that it was only whilst her children were in ignorance they would be faithful to her, and that therefore she hated knowledge, which would promote inconstancy and rebellion in their hearts.

CATHOLICISM AN INTELLECTUAL RELIGION.

There never was an assertion so essentially or necessarily false as that, for the Catholic religion was essentially an intellectual religion. First, it was essentially intellectual in the subject-matter of its doctrines; secondly, it was essentially intellectual, while spiritual, in the duties and obligations and practices which it imposed upon its children. Let them reflect briefly upon these two considera-tions. Let them take only two or three of her fundamental doctrines and consider them, and they would see how eminently intellectual they were-what an effort the mind must make to realize them, what an effort the intelligence must make even faintly to understand them.

FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINES. First of all there was the existence of God. Now, in order to master this simple truth the mind must abstract from all idea of time, because God was eternity; must put away all notion of beginning or of end, for God never had a beginning and he would never have an end: must put away all idea of space or limit. for God was infinite; must abstract entirely from every idea of anything material or substantial, because God was a pure spirit. Every operation of this kind which was necessary in order to make an act of faith in the existence of God demanded an exercise of the intellect so great that the greatest philosopher of ancient times was unable to accomplish it, for the greatest minds that God ever created were unable, until Christ came with the light of God, to conceive of what was a pure spirit. Again, the preacher took the mystery of the Trinity, and the Incarnation and Birth of Our faith.

CATHOLIC PRACTICES AND OBLIGATIONS.

And if, said the preacher, they passed from the doctrines to the practices and obligations n from ages with Christ in God, and re- of the Catholic Church, they found here again aled unto man when He, the great Son of emphatically the necessity of intellectual came down from heaven and was incar- cultivation. He would take three of the ordinary duties that belonged to Catholics all the world over, and marked clearly the distinction between them and all other sects calling themselves religious—the duty of daily prayer, the duty of hearing Mass on Sunday, and the duty of periodical confession ndivine person, so that He was God and and communion. Prayer was an exercise of n in one person, and that one divine. I the very highest intelligence, an intellectual ere was the first mystery—"The seed is the lact of the very highest sublimity, for in order to pray a man must realize his own obligations to God, must know that in God there is justice to be propitiated and mercy to be appealed to, must know what are his own wants, what are the requirements of his nature, and what are his individual failings, that he may beseech AlmightyGod for the grace necessary to remedy them. In one word, prayer was a succession of intellectual acts, so grand, so sublime, that, if the Catholic Church had no other claim to intellectuality but that she enforced prayer, it ought in itself to be sufficient to convince all men that she was essentially an intellectual religion. Again, what did the hearing of Mass mean? You went into the church, you knelt down, and you joined with the priest in the act of a sacrifice, for the priesthood that was in him by ancieting was in you by participation. In order to do that you must realize the tran-substantial change which was effected by the words of consecration.

A TREMENDOUS DEMAND ON THE INTELLECT.

Where in all the requirements of philosophy, where in all the teachings of any pretended religion, where in all the calls that every society made upon man was there a demand for so tremendous an intellectual act as the realizing of one substance under the appearance and species of another? And this you must realize when you assist at Mass. You must join not only with the priest sacrificing, but the greater Priest who was there, the true High Priest and Sacrifice. Let them pass from this to the next ordinary duty of Catuolics, a duty with which they were all most familiar-namely, preparation for confession and communion. To this they had all been trained, and they regarded it as one faith, their religion-who stood by it in of the great consolations of their lives. If you want to see Catholics together, without be world, the admiration of men, and the distinction of rank or class, you would find them around the confessional. Well, what did this mean? A man, in order to go to confession, must know the whole cycle of God's holy law, because he must examine himself in everything in which he might transgress against that law; and how could a man thus examine himself unless he knew the law?

KNOWLEDGE OF THE HIGHEST KIND.

Again, in order to go to confession, a man must know himself, and this the philosophers of old declared to be the greatest and of knowledge. He must sound bimself; he must know his own weakness and depravity; must know his misery; must bring himself face to face with a soiled conscience; must Church which they were to found, which drag his faults and vices from their dark rebeself called his kingdom, and of which coases into the light, and, with lips no matter of the people.

he said to them: "Amen, I say unto you, the kingdom of God is in you, and you, Peter, the priest, the representative of God. Were you are the rock upon which I will lay the notall these grand intellectual acts? Surely loundation"-because that religion, that only the religion that, told a man that amongst form of Christianity which preserved the truth unmixed with the slightest error, was essentially, necessarily, emphatically an intellectual religion. that he ringt lay his hands upon his own transgressions of it; that he must, as it were , urn himself inside out, behold himself as God saw him, tear from his eyes the veil of self-love, and go, penetrated with a sorrow that in its highest forms must come from God, and, with tears, pour forth his self-accu-sation at the foot of the priest—surely such a religion as that was intellectual. Therefore it was that when our Lord selected the twelve apostles to go forth and propagate his religion, the very first thing that he did was to thood their souls with light. "I am the light of the world," he said, "and you are the light of the world"—ros estis lim mundi.

MEETING MAN'S NATURAL REAL TRANSPORTER

And in this Almighty God condes conded to meet the wants and natural requirements of man. If Christianity was to reform society, light, avoid the works of darkness, then it take care the League did not do away with must begin by knowledge and education, for him. the source of all moral power, the source of jecting the graces of God; he was freely a Parsonstown. ust man and a saint, freely accepting the grace of God and allowing it to operate in chooses he may take."

THE GREAT AIM OF CHRISTIANITY.

Now, to get at that will, to lay hold of that moral power, to strengthen it so that it may choose life and not death, to purify it, to make it love and choose that which was right, and good, and holy-this was the great fundamental principle of Christianity. Now, unless the will of man was influenced, guided and directed by divine grace, it tell under the control of the passions, and, therefore, it was necessary not only that the mind should receive knowledge by education, that it might have its legitimate influence over the will, but also that that very knowledge that was infused into the mind and intelligence by education, should in itself be sanctified by the grace of God, in order that the heart as well as the intelligence might be wrought upon, and the whole power of man's nature brought to bear upon the soul, so as to make it act purely for that which is good.

HOW CRIMINALS ARE CREATED. Saviour, and asked if a religion founded on Let them take away either of these two— for relieving the distress among the such mysteries as these, and appealing to remove the grace of God or deny the intelli- Irish peasantry, adding to the permanent man by its very doctrines to raise himself up gence, the benefit of education—and they are value of real estate in Ireland and increasing to the contemplation of these high and holy created a criminal. The preacher went on to its productiveness. It is understood that things, was not pre-eminently an intellectual draw a picture of the utterly uneducated measures for practically carrying out the plan man, overcome by his passions, recognizing no law-for what knowledge has be of law? -turning upon the society that neglected him and repaying it by his criminal acts for its culpable negligence. What wonder, then, be continued, that our Divine Lord commanded his apostles to go and teach the world, to give men knowledge, and also to take care that in every element of knowledge which ment, and predict from it the defeat of the they imparted there should be the superior measure. light of divine faith?

NUNE, BROTHERS, AND PRIESTS. Therefore it was that in the schools of the nuns and Christian Brothers, wherein every branch of knowledge was taught as efficiently as in purely secular schools, the great truth was recognized that no amount of knowledge that ever came into the mind of man could save him, or exalt him, or purify his heart, unless that knowledge was permeated by the agency of God's love and his holy grace; and therefore it was to that Catholic priests and pastors were constantly raising up their voices in the cause of Christian education. In conclusion, Father Burke made a vigorous appeal to his hearers for the contribution to the school fund. He appealed to them with the greater confidence because he believed they were the children of a race that had been persecuted, and had gone throughout the world scattering the seed of God's word.

LABOUCHERE AND LAWSON. THE JURY DISAGREE - THE CASE TO BE TRIED AGAIN,

LONDON, March 28 .- In the Court of Queen's case was continued. Sir Hardinge Stanly Gifford, Q. C., Solicitor-General under Lord Beaconstield's Administration, and counsel for the prosecution in the case, in his speech referred to the incident of Mr. Gladstone's alleged correspondence with Negropont, and maintained that it would not allow the construction which the defendants attempted to to admit that one of the articles complained of and published in the Telegraph was somewhat coarse, but the tone of it probably grew out of the exciting character of the times when it was written. Chief Justice Coleridge, in summing up the

case, said the circumstances of the assault were singular, but he was not able to say that able terms; that the best way to attain they were not in harmony with the notions prevailing in the Beefsteak Club on such cultivate English public opinion. The question was whether Mr. Lawmatters. son, who gave provocation, was entitled to Thursday for New York, is supposed to carry complain severely of libel. The summing one Coleman, suspected of being concerned up of the Lord Chief Justice occupied nearly four hours. The case then went to the jury, spector of Police and a Constable left Falwho retired, and remained closeted nearly an hour and a half, and then sent word out that stralia" off the Lizard, where she was there was no possibility of agreeing upon a verdict. The jury was consequently discharged. The foreman subsequently said that they were nearly equally divided, and that neither side was disposed to yield. understood that the case will probably be tried

Owing to the large influx of Jesuits to the fluences, a " Protostant Defensive Union" has

agaiu.

RELAND

THE NEW LAND BILL

"AS RUMOR HATH IT."

The Mansion House "Plot."

THE PRISONERS IN KILMAINHAM

DUBLIN, March 22 .- A meeting of the Land League was held to-night. All who addressed the meeting explained or apologised if it was to take man from under the de- for Dillon's speech about Judge Fitzgerald in minion of sin and make him, as a child of which the Judge was warned he had better

Dillon, whose algerice from the Land League all action for good or evil in man, lay in his meeting to-night caused some suspicion, adfree will. He was freely a sinner, freely redressed a large number of tenant farmers at

London, March 22 .- A Leitrim despansays the Fenian Council of Ballinamore rehis life and action. "Before man," says the solved to shoot a landlord who last year Holy Ghost, "is life or death; whichever he shot a man in self-defence during a riot at a farm from which the tenant had been evicted. It is stated that two men have been selected by ballot to execute the assassination. The police are in possession of the facts.

Deskin, March 22.-Policemen are going the rounds of the merchants of Enniskillen, trying to get the names of men who purchased arms lately. Some thousands are intimated to have been sold.

There are about ten thousand stand of arms in Ireland, it is reported, which have been bought with Fenian money. Most of these arms are old-fashioned, and more likely to wound their owners than anyone else.

London, March 22 .- It is reported that the British Government will make a compulsory purchase of 1,000,000 acres of the most reclaimable portion of the waste lands of Ireland. This will be reclaimed, and it is proposed to expend in doing it £1,500,000. The lands will be atterwards apportioned among tenants in thirty-acre farms. The project is an important one, and meets with general approval as a step in the right direction will be taken at as early a date as possible. This proposition, which is understood to be one of the features of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill, will doubtless be opposed by the Conservatives on the ground that the Government will not be likely to evict its tenants whether they pay rents or not, and the Opposition joint out this as the weak spot in the arrange-

LONDON, March 25 .- Parnell has convened meeting, to be held in this city, of Home Bulers in England, to organize for the conver sion of the confederation into an English Land League.

The Times asserts that Parnell will not visit Ireland for some time, but will address meetings at Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns in England, after the introduction of the Land bill.

Accompanying the offer of reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the Mansion House outrage is the intimation that three frishmen are suspected, and giving a descrip-

London, March 25 .- At a meeting here, tonight, Parnell said it was greatly desirable to form an organization in England and Scotland for the purpose of forwarding the objects of the Land League. It was not intended, he said, to compete with the Home Rule Confederation, which would still remain in existence. The English land question, he thought, was at present not ripe for settlement, but anything achieved in Ireland would favorably affect the laborers of England and Scotland. It was impossible for the Government to finally settle the Sench to-day, the Lawson-Labouchere libel | Irish land question, but any preposals tending to ameliorate the condition of Irishmen would be accepted. By the means proposed -organization-they could, as in America, educate public opinion in Eugland and Scotland. Money, he said, is flowing from America to Ireland at the rate of £4,000 weekly. A resolution was adopted to con-stitute a National Land League of Great put upon it. He further said he was willing Britain, with Justin McCarthy as President. A committee was nominated for the p.rpose of framing a plan for organization. A resolution was also adopted that the objects of the organization be to assist the Irish Land League, reduce rackrents and enable Irish tenant farmers to become owners of their holdings on reason-

> these objects is by taking practical steps to The steamer "Australia," which sailed on in the Mansion House outrage. The Inmouth to-night, in a tug to await the " Au-

expected at midnight. Dublin, March 27 .- Itish prisoners in Kilmainham Jail have resolved to accept prison dlet, owing to its liberal nature, instead of the meals furnished by the Land League.
London, March 28.—The Arms Act is ex-

pacted to come into operation on Tuesday. In the division in the House of Commons last right, on the question of the evacuation Island of Jersey, and their well-known in- of Candahar, Parnell and some of his followers abstained from voting, but the bulk of been formed and approved at a large meeting the Irish party supported the Government. Cowen (Radical), Sir Edward. Watkin Poland

(Liberal), and four Home Rulers voted with the Conservatives. It is said that the Government has come to

an understanding with the Parnellite purty, Who have given up all further intention of assisting the Conservatives in contested elections. It is stated that the overtures of peace were made from the Treasury benches, During the Easter recess Parnell and other Irish members will address a series of meetings in the English towns and in Leland on the necessity of modifying the existing Parliamentary relations between England and Ireland. It is rumoured on good authority that the Government Land Bill will not offer Irish tenants fixity of tenure, though it will afford increased stability of tenure and contain clauses increasing the fine payable by land-lords adjudged guilty of arbitrary eviction. Courts of Arbitration will be established with power to decide on a fair rent when disputes arise. The right of free sale will be given to the tenants, subject to reasonable objection by landlords to incoming tenants. Landlords, however, will be obliged to prove to the satisfaction of the Court their objections to an incoming tenant. Reasonable facilities will be given to tenants to become purchasers of their holdings, and provisions made for the compulsory arle of large tracts of waste land, which will be divided into small farms and sold on favourable terms to tenants.

The Standard says there is every reason believe the Mansion House outrage is the come of a Fenian plot to injury public build—

Two outpected persons have been trace, surpose the Channel, and detectives

have go. terter them.

London, Haven 28.—The information in the hands of the Police strongly tends to confirm the complicity of the large American Irishmen, Mooney, O. Tonnell, and Confirm the recent attempt to how my the Margin. the recent attempt to blow up the Mansion House. Although extradition treaties do not cover the matter the detectives who have been sent to the continent to seek Mooney and O'Donnell will rely upon the good offices of the authorities there not to place any fegal difficulties in the way of their arrest,

Dualin, March 28 .- A land meeting was held in Tipperary to-day. The parish priest boast of that the Coercion Act had left boycotting untouched. Mr. Dillon in his speech affirmed his attack on the Judges, and advised tenants not to pay unjust rent, except at the bayonet's point.

Rome, March 28. - Dr. McCabe, Primate of all Ireland, will be created Papal legate of Ireland, an office that has been vacant since

Cardinal Cullen's death.

London, March 28.—Tugs sent to the Lizard to board the Anchor Line steamer Austria to arrest John, otherwise known as Patrick, Coleman, for complicity in the effort to blow up the Mansion House with compressed powder, failed to sight the steamer on account of the darkness of the night. The Globe says another effect will be made to hoard the steamer before her arrival in American waters.

Lospon, March 19 .- A Dublin correspondent says it is remarkable that despite the advices of the Land League to tenant farmers not to leave the country, emigration returns show that 90,857 persons emigrated last year, being an increase of 48,493 over the previous

The Catholic Bishop of Raphoe claims the Government could easily provide for the reclamation of waste lands of Iroland and thus scatter people abroad from overcrowded districts and obviate the necessity of emigration for less than the extensive scheme of the Government for emigration would cost.

THE POPE THREATENED WITH ASSAS-SINATION.

London, March 28 -A Rome despatch says a lady has warned the Pope that the day and hour have been fixed for the murder of himself and Cardinal Pecci.

Ross, March 28 .- A woman with a peculiar manner managed to see the Pope to-day. She said she had a matter of great importance to lay immediately before him. She told Pope Leo the had knowledge that a plot to murder both himself and Cardinal Pecci was on the very verge of being put into execution. The Pope believing her to be of unsound mind sent her away.

SACRELIGIOUS TRAFFIC.

London, March 26 .- A Rome despatch says that the Pope recently ordered Cardinal Vicar to institute a strict enquiry into the sacrellgious traffic of spurious relics. Cardinal Vicar has addressed a circular to the Catholic Administrators throughout the world intimating that no bodies had been taken from the catacombs for thirty years, and warning them against imposters. The entire Osteological specimens purport to be the remains of early Christian martyrs freshly dug from the cutacombs of Rome, and have been shipped to America.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

EXCITEMENT IN BROCKVILLE-A DEFICIT IN THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

BROCKVILLE, March 28.—Considerable excitement prevails in town over the resignstion of the County Treasurer, F. Schofield, Esq. It appears a special audit was made by George Taylor, ex-Reeve, of Gananeque, and G. Fairbairn, Spencerville; they reported to W. Stafford, Warden of the Countles, of a deficiency in the Treasurer's books of about \$7,000. The Warden at once took charge of the effice, and has called a special meeting of the County Council for Wednesday, Mr. Schofield in the meantime having resigned. His surelles are W. H. Fredenberg, Westport, \$3,000; John McMullen, Brockville, \$4,000; James Henderson, Brockville, \$2,000. Mr. Schofield, it is asserted, will make good his deficiency. He had endorsed a number of notes for some of his friends, and was compelled to ray said notes.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

London, March 22 .- Mr. Gladstone stated that the conditions of peace with the Boers are the Suzerainty of the Queen, British control of foreign relations and the establishment. of a British resident in future at the capital. The Boers, however, are promised complete self-government. A Royal Commission, consisting of Governor-General Robinson, General Wood and Sir John DeVilliers, will be appointed to consider the position of the natives, the regulation of frontier affairs, and the ques ion whether any and will portion of the territory eastward, within a certain limit shall be severed from the Transvaal. The conditions also provide for the dispersal of the Bor stso provide tok temporary mainten are forthwith and a which are, he are of British garrisons, which are, he were, not to interfere with adv as. General Wood promises not to ance or send warlike stores into the 'Penna

vaal. The House

month of the terms with prolonged cheers.

Mr. Forster stated that he had refused to

Kitmainham gad furnish the prisoners in Kilmainham gao! with a statement of the words and acts consticeting the grounds of suspicion under which they are detained, or to receive a writthe statement from each in reply. Ho pointed out that the House had deemed such disclosures to be inexpedient.

Mr Chaplin moved that the House is of month other the secont outbroak of foot and to the importation caltle is entirely owing abroad, and the landing iffensed animals from dom of foreign live animals fromted Kingknown to be infected should be prohibiteries

Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, said the Government intended to meet the motion with a direct negative. The motion would destroy the principle of the Act of 1878, which makes the slaughter of cattle at the port of landing compulsory. Mundella quoted statistics showing the large quartity of cattle imported, especially from America, and pointed out that the diminution of the supply would enormously increase the price

After some debate the motion was rejected by 205 to 147.
In the Commons, this afternoon, Mr.

Forster said that Mr. Dillon's late speech had received the serious attention of the Government, but it was not in the public interest to state whether any steps would be taken.

Hon. E. Stanhope (Conservative) will move, in the Commons to-night, that the evacuation et Candahar will not be conducve to the permanent interest of India.

Mr. Arnold (Liberal) will move an amendment approving the evacuation.

Mr. Folkstone (Conservative) has placed a question on the Notice-Paper of the Commons relative to Mr. Dillon's speech, in which he threatened Judge Fitzgerald. Mr. Forster said the occent statement of

Mr. Dillow, that 5 000 families in Ireland are liable to be hurled out on the readside, was exaggerated. At the last session, in the districk referred to, he said there were only 73 ejectments issued, compared with 788 in the samo timo last year.

Mr. Stanhope moved the resolution in relation to the evacuation of Candahar. He protested in the name of the internal peace and external security of India against the surrender of Candahar.

Sir Charles Dilke stated that the bulk of native opinion in India favored the evacuation. Sir Donald Stewart and General Wolseley, he said, thought there would be a stragetical advantage in the retention of Candahar. The cost of its permanent occupation would be £1,500,000 a year, which, in the present state of India's finances, it would be most unwise to add to the burdens of the people. In addition to this sum the expenditure would produce enormous discontent in India, and that meant the creation of a field for foreign intrigues. The Government intended to meet the motion with a direct negative.

Sir Charles Dilke stated that the first act of the new Czar was to recall Skobeless and stop the advance upon Merv. London, March 25.—The Candahar debate

vas resumed. Lord Hamilton, (Conservative.) stated that no intimation had been received that Skobeleft's policy was disapproved. He regarded the announcement of Skobeleff's recall as a mere l'arliamentary blind.

Mr. Fawcett, (Postmaster-General,) dealt principally with the financial aspect of the question. He strongly vindicated the policy of the Government.

Marquis of Hartington stated that the intimation of Skobeleff's recall had not been received through the Russian Government. It was possible that he would follow the British departure from Candahar, but when was there a transfer of the throne in Afghanistan unattended with disturbance, and was it any business of England to prevent it?

Hon. E. Stanhope's motion was rejected. 336 to 216. The announcement of the result was greeted with lond cheers from the Liberals.

Marquis of Hurtington said the retention of Candahar would expose us to perpetual quarrels and collisions with Russia, and, if she interfered by military operations or diplomatically, it would mean a rupture of her diplomatic relations with England, and we should be free to take such measures as we thought necessary to protect our frontier and assist the Alghans to hold their Indepondence.

Sir S. Northcote wained the Government that, if they left the difficulty arising from The coronation of the Czer will be deferred | the evacution to be settled by natural till the establishment of religious peace in selection, it would be settled by Russian l selection.