

of the people. We have little hope that a satisfactory solution of the question of Irish education will be reached until Parliament has decided upon a plan...

PROFESSOR GALBRAITH ON THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM. On Tuesday, 26th October, the Home Rule League met in Dublin, which was very largely attended...

addressing his constituents at Kildare on Friday night, deplored the treatment of Scotch measures in the House of Commons, and although he was not prepared to advocate a Scotch Parliament, he considered Scotland had a far better claim to Home Rule than Ireland...

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—LONDON, Nov. 17.—Solicitor-General Sir John Rolke, M.P. for Preston, has been appointed Attorney-General...

DEPRESSION IN THE IRON TRADE.—Messrs. Blacklock, Vaughan & Co., iron producers, of Leeds, have been compelled, owing to the depression in the iron trade, to discharge between 2,000 and 3,000 operatives...

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLVE at the last Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, held at Hengler's Circus, the Grand Lodge Executive have been corresponding with Cardinal Manning on the subject of Good Templarism...

AN IMPERIAL HUNTER.—The Empress of Austria will not, says the World, be present at the 1st November meet of the Quorn, as she had intended to be. This change of plan is not caused by any bad results of her Majesty's fall a few weeks ago in France...

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17.—The annual report of Isiah Hancock, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the Navy Department, will show that while we lack powerful iron-clad sea-going vessels similar to those in foreign navies, our own will compare favorably with that of any European Government...

THE NOTE TO SPAIN.—NEW YORK, November 17.—A Washington dispatch to the Post says:—"We are informed upon good authority that the subject of the note addressed to Spain by our Government is a complaint of the violation of the seventh article of the treaty 1859. After referring to cases of seizure or detention of citizens of either of the contracting countries, it is claimed on the part of the United States that these provisions have been repeatedly violated by Spanish officers, especially in the case of a correspondent of the New York Herald, who was sent to Spain to be tried on a charge of giving aid and comfort to the Cuban insurgents...

SPAIN'S ANSWER.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Spanish Minister to-day was officially advised from Madrid that his Government has conceded that in future American citizens on trial before a court-martial in Cuba shall have the privilege of selecting counsel for their defence. The Treaty of 1795, in the opinion of the Spanish Government, was not sufficiently definite to meet cases of courts-martial in the event of war or insurrection in the Island; and the present arrangement settles the question in accordance with the desire expressed in a friendly note addressed by Secretary Fish to the Spanish Government, and disposed of the exaggerated reports on this subject. Frequent changes in the Spanish Government since the commencement of the rebellion have in part delayed a settlement of the question until the present time...

FEARS OF WAR DISEMPOWER.—NEW YORK, November 18.—Washington's special to the Metropolitan papers contain the statement that the reply of the Spanish Government to the note of Minister Olney, which was transmitted by cable to the State Department, proves to be a dignified response to the demands which our Government made in the matter of American interests on the island of Cuba, and will be believed to dispel all fears of a rupture between Spain and the United States. It is one of the best replies ever made, and very conciliatory in the face of our demands and the indignities which our Commission of Enquiry in Cuba has subjected the impa-

and prompt administration of the requirements of the treaty of 1795. Spain defends her right to maintain courts-martial in Cuba, and cites the French Communist trials and trials by courts-martial in the late civil war in the United States as precedents, establishing her claim, but readily makes the concession that American citizens can have their advocates or attorneys, or produce witnesses, in their own behalf conformably to the provision of article 7, of the treaty of 1795, and according to the regular course of proceedings in such cases, and gives guarantees of such a mode of defence. The answer of the Spanish Government has been deemed satisfactory enough to warrant a countermanding of the orders originally given to put our Navy in preparation for such a contingency as a misunderstanding between the two Governments.

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THE BISHOP OF RIPON ON PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.—The gentleman who calls himself Bishop of Ripon objects to permitting the words "Requiescat in pace" to be chiselled on a tombstone in a graveyard over which he claims jurisdiction, although the request was preferred by the son of the man over whose remains the stone was erected. It would be interesting to hear this gentleman's ideas as to the death-bed confession of his brother of Brechin, and the prayer that the Lord should give him rest inserted in the Church Herald. One is puzzled to know what Protestant doctrine really is when there is such a difference between the practice of two Protestants of equal dignity in the Establishment. When the leaders of the sect are thus antagonistic, no wonder that the lay advocates of the right of private interpretation should differ. In our opinion, this denial of the petition of affection by the mitred gentleman of Ripon has the merit of consistency. He says that "May he rest in peace" is a prayer for the dead, and continues by declaring that—"All true Protestants believe that the state of the departed is fixed the moment after death.—The souls of the faithful are in joy and felicity, and do not need our prayers. Lost souls cannot be benefited by them. The inscription is constantly used by Roman Catholics, and is quite in harmony with Roman Catholic doctrine. It may be found in some Protestant churchyards, but this is rarely the case, and the fact that it is sometimes met with is no defence for adopting an expression which is both misleading and erroneous." Admitting all this, how does it happen that Protestants wander from their own doctrines, and are instinctively attracted towards ours in the moment of grief, when there is greatest necessity for the consolations of religion? Is it not clear proof that there is a want in the system invented by Dr. Martin Luther, that it does not satisfy the aspirations of the heart stricken by trouble, that it is a cold dry creed fitted only for the hard angular temperaments of worldly men. A great argument against atheism is that it leaves its votary without hope or comfort for the side of the open grave of a relative; there is no hope for him; he is consigned to oblivion like a dog. A greater argument against Protestantism is that there is no tie of sympathetic love between the living and the dead; the man of fallings is as much to be condemned as the red-handed murderer. No use to pray for him; his fate is sealed the instant his breath leaves his body. There is no love in a creed that leaves one bereft of love at such a terrible hour. While Protestants hold differences on this point, it is absurd of them to maintain that their Church can boast either of unity or obedience.—London Universe.

incapable of masticating his food.—The Alderman it is stated, brought the case before the Pentonville authorities, but they refused to interfere. Nothing baffled the energetic visiting justice has written to the Home Secretary, and pending that functionary's reply, the public must be content to hold its breath. But was there ever such a queer story? Could a prisoner pick a lock with a false set of teeth? Could he convert the lock setting into a saw, or could he melt the metal over his gaspipe, and cast it into a key? Could he bribe a warder with it? Finally, it may be asked whether the regulations of Pentonville Prison would warrant the jail authorities, in depriving a crippled convict of a wooden leg or an artificial hand, of a glass eye, or a false nose? It seems to us about as logical and humane to take out a man's teeth, natural or manufactured, as it would be to draw the nails from his fingers and toes.—Daily Telegraph.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN BROWN, ESQ.—(From the Hornet).—The following is not an attack upon the Queen by Reynolds or Dr. Kane's perfidious print, but simply a prosaic statement of facts reported by our respectable and highly esteemed contemporary, the Standard, of October 22nd:—"Mr. John Brown, farmer, Western Micras, father of John Brown, the Queen's attendant, died some days ago at the age of 84, and was buried yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty the Queen, and the Princess Beatrice attended the funeral, and although the weather was wet and disagreeable, they followed on foot the coffin to the hearse, which, from the nature of the roads, could not be got near the house. After the hearse had moved off towards the churchyard, her Majesty returned to the house of mourning, and stayed for some time with the bereaved widow. There were also present at the funeral the Marchioness of Ely, Dr. Marshall, Mr. Sahl, Dr. Frolert, Dr. Robertson, and all the upper servants from Balmoral. Rain fell all day almost without intermission, and the weather was cold and bleak." The Joneses and Robinson all over the country must feel deeply the slight, to them, of this very special recognition of the Browns. Her Majesty has never been known to attend any domestic festival of either of these other distinguished branches of the English aristocracy. One cannot help commiserating deeply the lot of poor little Princess Beatrice, who seems to spend her youthful life between the sick room and the churchyard. She is not even invited to join in the Highland dances when the upper servants give a ball to her Majesty. Scotch sermons and funeral parties are the chief diversions permitted to this charming and amiable Princess. We learn by special telegram that the only John Brown now left to us bears his loss with resignation. This comforting assurance of the good man's Christian fortitude will help the nation to bear the removal of his illustrious father to a happier and better world.

AN EX-COLONIAL GOVERNOR ON EMIGRATION.—Sir Charles Du Cane, K. C. M. G., late Governor of Tasmania, in distributing the prizes at the Braxted Agricultural Society, Essex, gave an account of the strange sights he had seen in that Province, and mentioned that on one occasion a man there came 800 miles to win a £50 prize for ploughing. In many respects it was a charming country, but there are two sides to every picture, and let them remember before they went that it was not every man who emigrated who could win £50 prizes or become a farmer on his own account. The fact was that in all these cases we heard a great deal about the successful men—and many are successful—but we heard very little about the number who did not succeed, and who found themselves after a hard struggle to keep body and soul together worse off than they were here. If a man was young, able-bodied, honest, thrifty, and intelligent, no doubt he had a chance of doing well for himself, and of becoming independent. But he would have to work quite as hard, if not harder, than he ever did here, and he had to run the risk of his health and strength giving way under it and falling just at the critical moment. If he set up farming on his own account, he would most probably have to live in a small hut in the bush, far away from friends and neighbours. But then it was said, "No doubt the life is hard, but it is sweetened with the bread of independence, and a man can get meat to eat every day;" and that again was perfectly true. He could tell them also that the Australian colonies had their bad as well as their good times; and when the times were bad the labour market got overstocked and labourers were thrown out of employ just as they were here in England. Just now in New Zealand, New South Wales, and in Tasmania able-bodied labour of all kinds was in very great demand and when he was in New Zealand a year and a half ago a railway contractor told him he could not get men enough to cart ballast on his line at 8s. per day. But only two or three years before that time there were large numbers of able-bodied men in all the Australian colonies destitute of employment, and if anything were to happen to send the price of wool suddenly down to any great extent, most likely the same thing would occur again. Now, he did not say these things to discourage any strong and able-bodied young man who had set his heart on emigration from trying his fortune at it. On the contrary, he only wished him to know that there was shadow to be met with in the colonies as well as sunshine, and if when he had balanced both sides of the account, he was still desirous of emigrating, he should say to him heartily, "God speed you," and give him his best wishes for his good fortune. Above all he would say that when a man is thoroughly unhappy and discontented with his lot in his mother country, the best thing he can do is to leave it. Such a man would "leave his country for his country's good" in more senses than one; and let us hope he would do so for his own good also. But when a man is happy and contented at home he should recommend him to stay at home, and to his mind, the same qualities which were required to get a man on in the colonies would in nine cases out of ten get him on equally well at home.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF ALDERMEN have adopted resolutions declaring that the people of that city at the late election emphatically and unmistakably protested against a reduction of the wages of the city laborers, and that therefore the common council earnestly renewed their recent demands that the heads of the city departments restore the wages to their former standard without delay.

The next House of Representatives will consist of 172 Democrats, 114 Republicans, and 5 non-descripts. Already there is a large amount of canvassing for the speakership. Mr. Kerr of Indiana, seems to be the favorite of the hard-money men. The proceedings of this Democratic body will have a great effect upon the presidential election.

UNVEILING OF THE POPE MONUMENT.—BALTIMORE, Md., November 7.—The ceremonies attending the unveiling and dedication of the monument in memory of the poet Edgar Allan Poe, in Westminster churchyard, took place this afternoon.

PROPELLER BURNED.—BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—The propeller Mohawk of the Western Transportation Company Line, was burned this afternoon; cause unknown. Value \$10,000; no insurance; no cargo on board. She had been laid up for several weeks.

THE BUREAU OF THE POPE MONUMENT.—ONTARIO, Nov. 17.—The Bureau of the Pope Monument will publish a full report of the Indian Commissioners to treat for the possession of the Black Hills country, starting out with the history of the whole admin-

and prompt administration of the requirements of the treaty of 1795. Spain defends her right to maintain courts-martial in Cuba, and cites the French Communist trials and trials by courts-martial in the late civil war in the United States as precedents, establishing her claim, but readily makes the concession that American citizens can have their advocates or attorneys, or produce witnesses, in their own behalf conformably to the provision of article 7, of the treaty of 1795, and according to the regular course of proceedings in such cases, and gives guarantees of such a mode of defence. The answer of the Spanish Government has been deemed satisfactory enough to warrant a countermanding of the orders originally given to put our Navy in preparation for such a contingency as a misunderstanding between the two Governments.

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London, Nov. 17.—Solicitor-General Sir John Rolke, M.P. for Preston, has been appointed Attorney-General. Mr. Hardinge Stanley Gifford, Q.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General, vice Baron Holker.

DEATH OF A MISER.—Some time ago a woman applied at a house in Jurston Street, Westminster Bridge Road, for apartments, and ultimately took the first-floor bedroom. On Tuesday she asked the landlady for a drop of water, and on being supplied with it locked herself in the bedroom. Not appearing again down stairs, the police were communicated with, and Dellahunt, 218 L, procured a ladder and forced open the window. On a dirty mattress, in a room devoid of furniture, lay her body. Her head rested on an old hammer, which served as a pillow, and by her side was discovered an old skirt, with a quantity of gold sewed in the waistband. On examination of the body a medical gentleman gave his opinion that the deceased had died from starvation. In a box there was a quantity of valuable jewellery, and in another box the will of Hugh Moore, for £4000. Several other documents proved the deceased to be a Miss Eliza Moore, of Tetton Hall, Wolverhampton. The police also found two valuable wristbands, set with amethysts, a pair of gold scissors, a large quantity of silver spoons, a gold egg spoon, and other jewellery of considerable value.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON ON PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.—The gentleman who calls himself Bishop of Ripon objects to permitting the words "Requiescat in pace" to be chiselled on a tombstone in a graveyard over which he claims jurisdiction, although the request was preferred by the son of the man over whose remains the stone was erected. It would be interesting to hear this gentleman's ideas as to the death-bed confession of his brother of Brechin, and the prayer that the Lord should give him rest inserted in the Church Herald. One is puzzled to know what Protestant doctrine really is when there is such a difference between the practice of two Protestants of equal dignity in the Establishment. When the leaders of the sect are thus antagonistic, no wonder that the lay advocates of the right of private interpretation should differ. In our opinion, this denial of the petition of affection by the mitred gentleman of Ripon has the merit of consistency. He says that "May he rest in peace" is a prayer for the dead, and continues by declaring that—"All true Protestants believe that the state of the departed is fixed the moment after death.—The souls of the faithful are in joy and felicity, and do not need our prayers. Lost souls cannot be benefited by them. The inscription is constantly used by Roman Catholics, and is quite in harmony with Roman Catholic doctrine. It may be found in some Protestant churchyards, but this is rarely the case, and the fact that it is sometimes met with is no defence for adopting an expression which is both misleading and erroneous." Admitting all this, how does it happen that Protestants wander from their own doctrines, and are instinctively attracted towards ours in the moment of grief, when there is greatest necessity for the consolations of religion? Is it not clear proof that there is a want in the system invented by Dr. Martin Luther, that it does not satisfy the aspirations of the heart stricken by trouble, that it is a cold dry creed fitted only for the hard angular temperaments of worldly men. A great argument against atheism is that it leaves its votary without hope or comfort for the side of the open grave of a relative; there is no hope for him; he is consigned to oblivion like a dog. A greater argument against Protestantism is that there is no tie of sympathetic love between the living and the dead; the man of fallings is as much to be condemned as the red-handed murderer. No use to pray for him; his fate is sealed the instant his breath leaves his body. There is no love in a creed that leaves one bereft of love at such a terrible hour. While Protestants hold differences on this point, it is absurd of them to maintain that their Church can boast either of unity or obedience.—London Universe.

ANNOUNCING OF ENGLISH PRISON DISCIPLINE.—Many and terrible are the mysteries connected with the economy and discipline of a convict prison. The public are content that places like Millbank and Pentonville should be shrouded in comparative gloom; since the obscurity which environs them may serve to terrify and to deter the evilly-disposed. It is the reverse of gratifying, however, when a little gleam of light is let into the convict's cell, to behold such a bewildering tragedy-comedy as that in which Mr. Alderman Figgins, the Governor of Millbank, and a prisoner named Howell, seemed recently to have been engaged. The man Howell was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and conveyed in pursuance of his sentence to the Model Prison. It appears that he had lost all the faith in his upper jaw, and he had had them replaced by false ones. While he was in Newgate his auxiliary arrangements were not interfered with; but on his removal to Pentonville the prison officials, so the amazing story goes, insisted on taking out the poor wretch's false molars and ingotors, and sent them back to Newgate to be returned to him at the expiration of his term of punishment. This part of the statement must be considered as well-nigh incredible. Is there not a storehouse in every convict prison for the clothes and other belongings of the prisoners, under confinement? At all events, when the affair in question came to the knowledge of the Jail Committee of the city, Mr. Alderman Figgins, one of the visiting justices, called at Pentonville, and saw Howell, who complained bitterly of the inconvenience he suffered being without his artificial teeth, and he was wholly

incapable of masticating his food.—The Alderman it is stated, brought the case before the Pentonville authorities, but they refused to interfere. Nothing baffled the energetic visiting justice has written to the Home Secretary, and pending that functionary's reply, the public must be content to hold its breath. But was there ever such a queer story? Could a prisoner pick a lock with a false set of teeth? Could he convert the lock setting into a saw, or could he melt the metal over his gaspipe, and cast it into a key? Could he bribe a warder with it? Finally, it may be asked whether the regulations of Pentonville Prison would warrant the jail authorities, in depriving a crippled convict of a wooden leg or an artificial hand, of a glass eye, or a false nose? It seems to us about as logical and humane to take out a man's teeth, natural or manufactured, as it would be to draw the nails from his fingers and toes.—Daily Telegraph.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN BROWN, ESQ.—(From the Hornet).—The following is not an attack upon the Queen by Reynolds or Dr. Kane's perfidious print, but simply a prosaic statement of facts reported by our respectable and highly esteemed contemporary, the Standard, of October 22nd:—"Mr. John Brown, farmer, Western Micras, father of John Brown, the Queen's attendant, died some days ago at the age of 84, and was buried yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty the Queen, and the Princess Beatrice attended the funeral, and although the weather was wet and disagreeable, they followed on foot the coffin to the hearse, which, from the nature of the roads, could not be got near the house. After the hearse had moved off towards the churchyard, her Majesty returned to the house of mourning, and stayed for some time with the bereaved widow. There were also present at the funeral the Marchioness of Ely, Dr. Marshall, Mr. Sahl, Dr. Frolert, Dr. Robertson, and all the upper servants from Balmoral. Rain fell all day almost without intermission, and the weather was cold and bleak." The Joneses and Robinson all over the country must feel deeply the slight, to them, of this very special recognition of the Browns. Her Majesty has never been known to attend any domestic festival of either of these other distinguished branches of the English aristocracy. One cannot help commiserating deeply the lot of poor little Princess Beatrice, who seems to spend her youthful life between the sick room and the churchyard. She is not even invited to join in the Highland dances when the upper servants give a ball to her Majesty. Scotch sermons and funeral parties are the chief diversions permitted to this charming and amiable Princess. We learn by special telegram that the only John Brown now left to us bears his loss with resignation. This comforting assurance of the good man's Christian fortitude will help the nation to bear the removal of his illustrious father to a happier and better world.

AN EX-COLONIAL GOVERNOR ON EMIGRATION.—Sir Charles Du Cane, K. C. M. G., late Governor of Tasmania, in distributing the prizes at the Braxted Agricultural Society, Essex, gave an account of the strange sights he had seen in that Province, and mentioned that on one occasion a man there came 800 miles to win a £50 prize for ploughing. In many respects it was a charming country, but there are two sides to every picture, and let them remember before they went that it was not every man who emigrated who could win £50 prizes or become a farmer on his own account. The fact was that in all these cases we heard a great deal about the successful men—and many are successful—but we heard very little about the number who did not succeed, and who found themselves after a hard struggle to keep body and soul together worse off than they were here. If a man was young, able-bodied, honest, thrifty, and intelligent, no doubt he had a chance of doing well for himself, and of becoming independent. But he would have to work quite as hard, if not harder, than he ever did here, and he had to run the risk of his health and strength giving way under it and falling just at the critical moment. If he set up farming on his own account, he would most probably have to live in a small hut in the bush, far away from friends and neighbours. But then it was said, "No doubt the life is hard, but it is sweetened with the bread of independence, and a man can get meat to eat every day;" and that again was perfectly true. He could tell them also that the Australian colonies had their bad as well as their good times; and when the times were bad the labour market got overstocked and labourers were thrown out of employ just as they were here in England. Just now in New Zealand, New South Wales, and in Tasmania able-bodied labour of all kinds was in very great demand and when he was in New Zealand a year and a half ago a railway contractor told him he could not get men enough to cart ballast on his line at 8s. per day. But only two or three years before that time there were large numbers of able-bodied men in all the Australian colonies destitute of employment, and if anything were to happen to send the price of wool suddenly down to any great extent, most likely the same thing would occur again. Now, he did not say these things to discourage any strong and able-bodied young man who had set his heart on emigration from trying his fortune at it. On the contrary, he only wished him to know that there was shadow to be met with in the colonies as well as sunshine, and if when he had balanced both sides of the account, he was still desirous of emigrating, he should say to him heartily, "God speed you," and give him his best wishes for his good fortune. Above all he would say that when a man is thoroughly unhappy and discontented with his lot in his mother country, the best thing he can do is to leave it. Such a man would "leave his country for his country's good" in more senses than one; and let us hope he would do so for his own good also. But when a man is happy and contented at home he should recommend him to stay at home, and to his mind, the same qualities which were required to get a man on in the colonies would in nine cases out of ten get him on equally well at home.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF ALDERMEN have adopted resolutions declaring that the people of that city at the late election emphatically and unmistakably protested against a reduction of the wages of the city laborers, and that therefore the common council earnestly renewed their recent demands that the heads of the city departments restore the wages to their former standard without delay.

The next House of Representatives will consist of 172 Democrats, 114 Republicans, and 5 non-descripts. Already there is a large amount of canvassing for the speakership. Mr. Kerr of Indiana, seems to be the favorite of the hard-money men. The proceedings of this Democratic body will have a great effect upon the presidential election.

UNVEILING OF THE POPE MONUMENT.—BALTIMORE, Md., November 7.—The ceremonies attending the unveiling and dedication of the monument in memory of the poet Edgar Allan Poe, in Westminster churchyard, took place this afternoon.

PROPELLER BURNED.—BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—The propeller Mohawk of the Western Transportation Company Line, was burned this afternoon; cause unknown. Value \$10,000; no insurance; no cargo on board. She had been laid up for several weeks.

THE BUREAU OF THE POPE MONUMENT.—ONTARIO, Nov. 17.—The Bureau of the Pope Monument will publish a full report of the Indian Commissioners to treat for the possession of the Black Hills country, starting out with the history of the whole admin-

and prompt administration of the