

DUBLIN, March 24.—An effort is now being made with an energy which may atone for its tardiness, to erect a testimonial to the memory of one of the most distinguished and popular members of the Anglo-Celtic nobility—the late Earl of Rosse. A public meeting with this object was held yesterday in Parnassian street, at which all classes, and especially the local gentry, were largely represented. Colonel Bernard, Lord Lieutenant of the King's County, occupied the chair, and in his address introduced the subject in a just tribute to the eminent abilities and virtues of the deceased nobleman. In the course of the grand jury at the recent assizes Chief Justice Whiteide had passed an eloquent eulogium upon Lord Rosse, which he regarded as a lesson to remind them of their duty. The High Sheriff of the county moved the first resolution, which expressed a deep sense of the irreparable loss which this country and the nation at large had sustained in the death of the late lamented Earl of Rosse. Mr. L. J. P. in seconding the resolution, advocated the erection of a national monument. Colonel the Hon. J. C. W. Batters proposed that a suitable testimonial be erected. Colonel Dwyer seconded the motion, and added his testimony to the worth of the deceased earl. The proceedings were less characterized by oratorical essays than by business-like action. A committee of noblemen and gentlemen was appointed to collect subscriptions and carry out the object of the meeting. Mr. Head, Mr. Thomas W. Trevellick, Mr. Mullins, and the Rev. Mr. Ryan, P. P. delivered addresses in support of the practical measures and bore testimony to the character of the earl, not only as a man of science, but as a resident landlord. The earnestness of the assembly was evinced by the fact that subscriptions to the amount of over 600*l.* were at once handed in. A large space is occupied in the daily journals with appreciative accounts, but present they can be little more of the arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales. A large influx of visitors into the city may be confidently expected, and it is stated that numerous applications have been made to leasing hotels for accommodation. Some dissatisfaction is expressed at the rate laid out for the protection of the knights from the castle to the cathedral, the course being extremely short, and running through parts of the city which do not look to advantage even under the most favourable circumstances. Much of the objection, however, is quite unwarrantable. St. Patrick's and Panchestown is quite unwarrantable. The city is a place of interest during the visit. From the pomp and solemnity of the one to the gaiety and excitement of the other will be an easy and natural transition. Vehicles of all kinds are already in demand, and the railway directors complain with satisfaction of the prospect of endless trains filled to overflowing. In addition to the bill to be given by the Lord Mayor for which arrangements are in progress.—*Times Cor.*

The case of Howe v Iman and others, brought for unlawful imprisonment, &c., in taking plaintiff to America against his will, and making him pay for his return passage, by a forfeiture of his gold watch, ended, at the Cork assizes, by plaintiff obtaining a verdict of 5*l.* damages and the value of the watch, which, however, had been already lodged in court. It will be recollected that plaintiff, who is a shoemaker, doing business in Malting, had gone on board an Iman steamer to see a friend about to emigrate, and that the vessel started while he was yet on board, and brought him to New York and home again on the return voyage. Hence the suit, which ended practically in a verdict for defendant. The action entitled "Flannery v. Studdert," for alleged libel published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was tried at the Cork assizes, and ended in the withdrawal of the case, on defendant making an open retraction of the imputations against the plaintiff and paying all costs of suit. Plaintiff is a respectable farmer residing at D. Mulchiff, in the vicinity of Ennis. Defendant is agent of a Mr. Whitlock, an absentee landlord, residing in England, who published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a letter written by Mr. Studdert, and which contained the libel concerning plaintiff, who in it is called "a Feebian Head Centre, lately discharged from jail."

The *Derry Sentinel*, of a late date, says:—Last week, while some laborers were employed at certain excavations in the neighbourhood of Fintona, portions of a human skeleton were turned up. Robert Buchanan, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the remains. Dr. Robinson was of opinion that the bones belonged to the body of an elderly female, and that they had been deposited in the earth for about half a century. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

DUBLIN, April 14.—After a parting interview with the Queen this morning, the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their respective suites left London on their visit to Ireland. They took a special train for Holyhead, where they embarked on board the fleet which is to convey them across the Irish Sea. It is expected they will land in Dublin about to-morrow.

The *Freeman's Journal* says:—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the alleged neglect of duty by Dr. Youz, medical officer of the Mountjoy Prison in relation to the death of a Fenian prisoner have brought the inquiry to a close, and it is understood their report will be made public in a short time. It, in substance, exonerates Dr. Young from any blame in the matter.

DUBLIN, April 15.—On the reception of the Prince of Wales yesterday, one of the noticeable features of the decorations was the frequency with which the American Banner was displayed with the flags of Bagdad and Ireland.

A farmer named Andrew Scott, aged 66 years, recently committed suicide at Ballinshilich, county Down, by drowning himself.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—In the House of Lords on Thursday, Earl Stanhope moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of any law as to the assumption of ecclesiastical titles in Great Britain and Ireland, and whether any and what alterations should be made therein. He reminded the House that in 1859 the Pope thought proper to alter the system by which he had up to that time regulated his spiritual authority in this Kingdom, by conferring territorial titles on the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England. This created much excitement throughout the country, and the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which imposed heavy penalties on the illegal assumption of ecclesiastical titles, was passed. But no attempt had ever been made to enforce the penalties, and nothing could be worse than the systematic connivance at that violation on the one hand, and also because it had a painful effect on the people of Ireland.

Lord Reidsdale said the act was a protest, not so much against the assumption of ecclesiastical titles as against the power of conferring them by a foreign prince. The change in the government of the Roman Catholic Church in England, by giving territorial titles to her bishops, was made for the purpose of aggression, and the Government had acted rightly in meeting that aggression. It was scarcely worth while to take steps to enforce the penalties, but the act itself was most valuable as a protest.

Lord Lyveden looked upon the appointment of a committee as premature as there was a bill before the House of Commons for the repeal of the act.

The Duke of Somerset did not think much advantage would be derived from the appointment of a committee. He was still of the opinion he expressed when the act was passed that the act of the Pope in conferring ecclesiastical titles upon Roman Catholic Prelates in this country was an outrage upon the Queen and the liberties of the country.

The Marquis of Chandos said the act was a grievance to the Roman Catholic prelates and must be repealed, but he doubted the expediency of appointing a committee on the matter was pending before the other House of Parliament.

Lord Grey said the bill before the House of Commons repealed the act; but it was necessary to go a step further, and to declare the effect which the act had produced.

The Lord Chancellor thought a case had been made out for the appointment of a committee. Those who regarded the act as a protest must now admit that it was a protest made in a most incongruous form, and accompanied by consequences which had proved eminently undesirable.

The Earl of Mansfield said the Government, as a Government, had no objection to the appointment of a committee; but on the contrary recorded its assent rather than otherwise. He regretted the absence from the House that evening of Earl Russell, who took so considerable a part in the passing of the act. The motion was then agreed to.—*Trib.*

MR JUSTICE MELLOR ON WORKHOUSE MISMANAGEMENT.—Mr. Justice Mellor, in charging the grand jury at the Liverpool assizes on Monday, made some very strong and indignant observations relative to the death of an infant, who had been committed to the care of an imbecile nurse in the Wigan workhouse. His lordship said that he had read the deposition with very great pain for he found from them that the prisoner charged with the crime was an imbecile perfectly unfit and incompetent to have anything to do with children. One witness deposed that she had frequently done the duty which devolved upon the imbecile woman because she thought her entirely unfit to have the care of an infant child. It appeared to be the practise at the Wigan workhouse that the half lame, and the blind—persons incompetent for anything—were put to tender and difficult duties. He could not help thinking that it was a very sad thing that the lives of the infants in the infant ward at Wigan were entrusted as it appeared to him, to persons utterly unfit and incapable, simply because they could discharge no other duty—not because the public given to this case would call some attention to the management of the Wigan workhouse, because it was impossible that those people in the workhouse could have the same advantages and comforts which were obtained by and which prevailed amongst people in independent circumstances. Yet because they were children of the poor they were not to be handed over to persons who were wholly unfit and incompetent for the management of them.—*Daily News.*

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN SCOTLAND.—On Friday evening the first of what will probably be a series of stormy public meetings for the promotion

of a national system of education for Scotland was held in the City Hall Glasgow. The Lord Provost was in the chair, and on the platform were Messrs. Dalglissh and Graham, the members for the City, Professors Blackburn, Nichol Ramsay, Allen Thompson and Edward Caird, members of the magistracy and Town Council, many city clergymen and others. The hall was crowded in every corner long before the hour for taking the chair, a large proportion of those present being working men and students from the University. The first resolution, which was of a general nature, calling for an increased and improved supply of both teachers and schools was moved by Mr. Graham, M. P., and seconded by Professor Allen Thompson and carried without any division. The second moved by Mr. James Campbell, of Tillichewan, providing for compulsory clauses, was also passed unanimously, but over the third, which was moved by Mr. Dalglissh, M. P., and seconded by Professor Nichol, a fierce controversy arose, which completely divided the meeting. The resolution was as follows:—"That a national system of education must be, in the broadest sense of the term, *universal*; that any religious teaching or service, for which provision may be made, must be given exclusively at a distinct hour; and that the children's attendance at the hour must be optional to parents and guardians non-attendance involving no disqualification for any privilege of the school." On the Rev. Mr. Gault proposing an amendment that no education could be universal that was not scriptural, and that did not provide for the use of the use of the Bible and the shorter catechism during ordinary school hours, a bitter quarrel ensued which for some time prevented all progress of business. When the noise subsided, the chairman called for a short of hands for the amendment first and then for the motion. The meeting was so totally divided that after the vote had been taken twice, the chairman announced that there was a majority of fifty-nine for the motion; Professor Ramsay afterwards moved that the school should be supported in part by local rates; that the general management of a Board appointed by Government and the local management should be vested in a Board elected by the ratepayers. This resolution was also carried; and a committee was appointed to communicate with the Lord Advocate, and to watch the progress of the education movement. The meeting broke up at 10 o'clock on Friday 12. It is expected that the annual assembly will soon take steps to test further the public opinion of Glasgow on the subject.

AN ARTICLE IN THEIR OWN STYLE.—What is the use of the Americans going on bothering and hounding us in this way? Here is the Government of a great nation, the President, the Congress, and the Congress denouncing the President. The latter is made to keep a Minister whom he hates, and he pretends to the law to turn him out. Reconstruction is not the necessary party inclined to give their full support, and made the whites work for them. And everybody is obliged to pay the Irish for the sale of votes, though it is known that the voters give the Irish will be kicked. The President has a trap for Green and Green makes the President. In this state of things to go on? Is this a condition which would induce us to give up our English citizenship and to live with their citizens? Early in the afternoon we had a splendid chance of regeneration. Let us have a coup d'état like the French ones. Let us abolish the President as a power that let him reign and have responsible Ministers. Men responsible to Parliament (get rid of the effect of Congress) and liable to be turned out when a majority oppose them. Abolish also universal suffrage, and impose a qualification which shall exclude all rowdies, Irish contractors, New York politicians, bull-bye, pugilists, and the scum generally.—Create an aristocracy.—The Americans have the word "Honourable" and "Respected" now and it is childish to be afraid of "Baronet" and "Lord." Have a standard of manners and good breeding. Don't wear black clothes in the morning. In a word, become as gentlemanly as you are a great nation. We frankly present you with this advice in exchange for your lectures on our duty to Ireland, and inasmuch as you are at present so kind as to have said, and our institutions are working exceedingly well—a man from the ranks has just become Premier—we consider that we are doubly entitled to blow you up for not understanding your own business. Let's liquor up all round.—*Punch.*

The present Board of Admiralty, on according to the Board, found we possessed 35,000 muskets of which all but four were breech-loaders and of which hardly any two resembled each other in size or speed. They found it an accepted rule with the aristocrats that a rifle gun would give any iron plate with 18 inch backing, provided the calibre of the gun exceeded by one inch the thickness of the plate. Of our 35 rifles then, the greatest majority carried 4 1/2 inch calibre, while the British gun with 6 inch and the Massachusetts which 5 1/2 inch bore, had only a 10 inch backing, and while it is all stronger than the more thickly covered class. But to bring to bear against these French rifles the French had rifled guns of 9 1/2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

THE PREMIER UPON THE CRISIS—We (*Globe*) are enabled to publish an important letter, which has been addressed by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli to the Earl of Dartmouth, in reply to a memorial, expressing confidence in his Premiership, forwarded to the right hon. gentleman by the Council of the National Union, and of the Constitutional Association connected with that body. It has been forwarded to us by Mr. Leonard Sedgwick, hon. sec. of the National Union, and is as follows:—

20, Downing Street, March 24, 1868

My Lord,—I have received with pride and gratitude the Memorial of the Council of the National Union, and of the Constitutional Association connected with the body, in which they express their confidence in me, and their "thorough determination" to support by all means in their power the Government I have formed by the command and with the approval of Her Majesty.

Such expressions of feeling on the part of influential bodies of my countrymen are encouragingly opportune. We have heard something lately of the crisis of Ireland. In my opinion the crisis of England is

rather at hand; for the purpose is now avowed, and that by a powerful party, of destroying that sacred union between Church and State which has hitherto been the chief means of our civilisation and is the only security for our religion and liberty.—I have the honor to remain, my lord, yours sincerely,

Signed,

B. DISRAELI.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN NEWCASTLE.—On Monday the authorities at the Old Bailey had received no information of any special arrangement, if any such be in contemplation, for the trial of the seven Fenian prisoners now in the goal of Newcastle on charges of murder in connection with the affair at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, or of the two charged with treason-felony. The next session is fixed for this day fortnight, but there is a very general impression that the trial of the Fenian prisoners will not begin until the following Monday, though nothing is yet definitely known in that respect. A longer interval than usual will have elapsed by the time that the next session comes round and as the ordinary business usually lasts the greater part of a week, and may on that account be still more protracted than ordinarily it is hardly likely that on the preceding Saturday, as it may be designated, can commence until the week beginning the 13th April. As respects the prisoners there is reason to believe that a portion of them will be aided to a limited extent in their defence by assistance from the charities fund, but we understand that will be confined to feeling counsel, and will not extend to the payment of any preliminary expenses attending upon preparing copies of affidavits given before the magistrates. In other words, the expense incident to the preparation of briefs for counsel, we have reason to believe, will not be borne in any way from the charities fund. On principle, and for obvious reasons, the fund is ordinarily expended in enabling the very poorest prisoners, especially women and foreigners charged with grave crimes, who may be fitly held in this country and destined to receive counsel and aid in defending them. A more successful aid on leaving prison at the expiration of sentence than that which will be an extraordinary trial upon it.—*Times.*

THE FENIAN CAPTAIN DEASY.—At Cardiff yesterday morning a man, giving the name of Deasy, was arrested by the police on the supposition that he was the Captain Deasy, who was rescued from the prison at Hyde Park, Manchester, with O'Connell Kelly, on the memorable 18th of September last. On Wednesday the Chief Constable received information that Deasy was lodging at a house of a man named Stoddard, 60, Green Lane, Cardiff, close by Clifton station, and of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway. The information being corroborated by other circumstances, which had come to the knowledge of the police, the Chief Constable at Cardiff sent an inspector of police to the place, and on Friday 7 o'clock he was informed that the supposed Fenian had fled to London and leaving his pillow stolen and a basket filled with his effects. A search was made at the house of the man named Stoddard, and the man named Stoddard was a night-watcher in the employ of the Cardiff Coal Company. The police removed their man to the Cardiff police station, and he was brought before a magistrate for examination this (Friday) morning. So far as we are informed by the Manchester police who have given the prisoner his name, he is a man of the name of Captain Deasy though some of them speak of a resemblance. One of the reports current is that he is not Deasy; but a Fenian financial agent who has been employed to supply the Fenians here and elsewhere with funds. Our correspondent hears on good authority that there is reason to suppose that Deasy has never left the neighbourhood since his rescue. He was attacked with a dangerous sickness soon afterwards, requiring the attendance of a medical man; yet with such ill-health those who are privy to his place of concealment avoided the secret that the police have hitherto been baffled. Persons have professed to give them the secret; but whether purposely to mislead, or because their eyes were misled, is of little importance.

LESTON, April 16.—General Nagle and six of the crew of the "J. C. F. Packer," who have been set at liberty on condition of never returning to the country, sailed for the United States to-day by the "City of Baltimore."

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—The period for which special constables were sworn in last December, after the storm occasioned by the Clerkenwell outrage and explosion, has in many instances expired; the warrants of many others will expire in the course of the present month. It is not, we believe, intended by Her Majesty's Government to ask for any fresh recruits, but to rely on the ordinary powers of the City and Metropolitan police force for the preservation of the peace. The justice in special sessions will have the power to order payment from time to time of such extra allowances to special constables for their trouble, loss of time and expense, and also order the payment of such expenses as may have been incurred in providing staves and other necessaries. It is understood that the justices of the various divisions in the metropolitan will meet in the course of next week to make the orders usual in such cases.

TRAINING AND PRACTICE.—No one can doubt that whatever exercise may be, it is an admirable thing for people. It is, with one exception, the only outdoor sport practised by gentleman, for which any serious training is undertaken, and training may be said to be the art of developing power. There are, however, moralists know, certain virtues which depend directly upon one physical organ. No man can be thoroughly healthy in mind who has had digestion. It is said that Calisthenus was handicapped from a certain district in America simply by drainage. A thorough system of drains improved the general state of health, and put an end not only to ague, but to the gloomy spirit favourable to unpleasant doctrines about predestination. On the same principle, exercise is intimately connected with a vigorous condition of the body. It is especially possible to go through efforts after a few weeks' regular living which would have knocked you up at the beginning of the period; but training if we look at it from a general point of view, should raise a man's courage, not only by diminishing the painful obstacles arising from excessive fat and other evils that flesh is heir to, but by more directly raising the morale of the subject. A trainer has not done half his work who allows his crew ever to get out of spirits, to contemplate the possibility of disaster, or to dwell upon their own fanciful or real ailments. A man about to start in a severe race should not only be clear in complexion, and well-developed in muscle, but should have the hearty confident smile which, being translated, means "death or victory."—*St. Pauls*, edited by Anthony Trollope.

THE OWL SAYS it is understood that the office of Minister of Education will be offered to Sir John Pakington; and that General Peel will be invited to resume his former position as head of the War Department.

DISSENTION.—The following paragraph appears in the *Western News*:—"I think it cannot be denied that there is every year a growing tendency on the part of this school (the Anglo-Catholic section) to secede from the Established Church. They are growing more impatient of what they term 'Erastianism,' or, as laymen would say the authority of the State. At the same time, they find themselves every year more able to do without State assistance. The really extraordinary success which they have met in reviving the weekly offertory makes them comparatively indifferent to the miserable endowment which they receive by virtue of their connection with the State Church. It is certainly not from pecuniary reasons that they have not seceded already. Should the ultimate decision in the two

Ritual suits be given against the defendants, I think it will hardly be possible to prevent the rupture, which seems to be ever drawing nigher. It would, but require a bishop or two to set the example, for it to be followed by a large and influential party both of clerics and laymen."

SOMEWHAT MIXED.—The conjugal relationship seems to be rather loosely understood by some people in England. A very odd case was heard lately before a magistrate in London, during which the following strange dialogue occurred:

Plaintiff—I am very much ill-used by a woman who is my husband's wife, and a man who is another woman's husband.

Magistrate—I don't clearly understand you.

Plaintiff—Don't you? Well, I am my husband's wife. I want to take proceedings against my husband and his wife. The lady me a rare life, particularly my husband's other wife.

Magistrate—He can't have another wife.

Plaintiff—But he has got her, and I paid for it.

Magistrate—You mean to say that your husband has committed bigamy?

Plaintiff—That I do; and I paid for it.

Magistrate—You paid for it?

Plaintiff—Yes, got it here (producing a certificate). I paid 2*l.* for it to the parson's wife at Hammer-smit.

The magistrate finding the certificate duly made out, asked the plaintiff if she wished to prosecute her husband for bigamy, to which she replied, with great candour:

"I don't mind what I do to him or to her. I should like to get rid of them both. First, hit with me, and then he is with her, and then they are both at me together. I want to prosecute him for marrying the two of us!"

Every Scotch family pays on an average £11 10*s.* of insurance, whereas every Irish family pays on an average only £