

In this case, which were commenced on Friday week, were resumed on Saturday morning. When the case was called on, Mr. Baron, Q. O. ad- dressed the Court, with the object of showing that the trial and judgment had not prevailed in Gal- way, during the trial of Peter Barrett, for having shot, with intent to kill, Captain Thomas Byrne at a public house, such an extent as to render it necessary to change the venue. Mr. McDonnell followed on the same side. Sergeant Dowse then rose in reply on behalf of the Crown. He referred at length to the affidavits which had been read on both sides in the affidavits to the state of feeling alleged to exist amongst the people of Galway previous to and dur- ing the trial of the prisoner and dwelt upon the comparative convincing statements contained in those made by the persons who were desirous of hav- ing the venue changed. By complying with the application made, the Court would do no injustice to the prisoner, but would be holding a fair balance between the Crown and him, and doing right as be- tween man and man. The motion was granted.

The Free Press says:—We are assured on the authority of a letter from Mr. Denis O'Connell, Q. O. that in the event of the disqualification of O'Donovan Rossa by Parliament to represent Tip- perary in the Senate, he will come, of himself and per- vey in the Senate, to ask the electors of the county to place him in the position which but a few months ago they invited him to occupy.

On the 11th ult., the official investigation of the late Drum-door murder was opened before Mr. O'Don- nell, R. M., at Cavan jail. Rev. Patrick Daly, O. C., gave evidence of all he knew of the various circum- stances of the case. He, however, could not identify any of those who fired shots, though he distinctly heard a man on the bank above him shout 'D' you soul, D' you soul!' The Anglo-Irish says the inquiry has been brought to a close, and that one of the pishers has been fully identified by two witnesses as the man who fired the shot, that killed John Moran.

At a late Orange gathering at Clones, county Monaghan, to sympathize with Captain Madden on his dismissal from the magistracy there were lustily given three cheers for Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, and Mr. Secretary Fortescue. In the address pre- sented to Capt. Madden, his admirers said: Under your wise guidance, and rallying under that noble flag which had never been unfurled but in victory, we will assuredly, with God's blessing, make our foes surrender and lick the dust as their ancestors did on the walls of Derry, the fields of Enniskillen and Newtownbutler, the plains of Arghill, and the classic banks of the ever memorable Boyne!

The Limerick 'Chronicle' of a late date says:— Mrs. Fallon, of Cabra Castle near Thurles, has given instructions to her agent, John O. Cornwall, Esq., to forgive all the arrears due on her large es- tates. From three to six years' rent was due. This benevolent lady has also distributed £200 worth of blankets and clothing amongst the poor living on her property.

The Dublin Corporation have, in a large assembly of Council, adopted the resolutions of the North Dublin guardians in reference to a Royal Residence and National Asylum. The cry of attributing motives to the guardians who originated the move- ment was feebly raised, but it was smothered by the decisive action of the Council on the subject.

The Army in Ireland.—According to a calculation in the 'Globe' it appears that the army in Ire- land is now stronger by nearly 4,500 men than it was in April last. Of the troops then serving in Ireland 2,315 men had been withdrawn by the 1st of the present month—namely, the 39th Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion of the 4th and 9th Regiments. On the other hand, since April 1869, there have been sent to this country the 1st Dragoon Guards, the 8th Hussars, one Battalion of the 20th, one of the 22nd, the 30th, 40th, 43rd, 47th, 69th, and 70th Regiments— in all 6,618. The military force, therefore, at present in this kingdom is stronger by 4,303 than it was on the 1st of April, 1869.—Irish Times.

On the 12th ult., a meeting of the Council of the Irish Tenant League was held in the committee rooms, Henrietta street Dublin. Mr. Tristram Kennedy occupied the chair. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the League will not be satisfied with less than the realization of the principles embodied in their programme, 'security of tenure and fair rents.' Mr. Pitt, in his address, said: 'He for one would say that no measure will be satisfactory which in the slightest degree infringes upon the integrity of the old Ulster tenant-right; and he be- lieved that nothing which fell short of that would do any good to the Munster tenantry. The King of Prussia, when once asked by his people for freedom, said, 'Do you know what freedom means?' and the answer of one of the people was, 'It means a gun and a vote.' The tenant-right of Ulster means a gun and a vote; and not all the troops of her Majesty's army could keep the paces in Ulster if tenant right was broken down.'

Prospectivism by Kidnapping.—This day at eleven o'clock (says the 'G') a young Viandictor of January 8), the mother and the four children recovered from the proselytizing influences of the Rev. Mr. Kilbride, of Arran, appeared in this office. The Rev. Father Corbett, the indefatigable O. C. of Arran, to whose exertions the rescue is mainly due, was present.— The rev. gentleman sent invitations to the following magistrates: Messrs James Campbell, R. N. Somerville, B. O'Flaherty, George Morris and Thomas Ryan. July the latter J. P. attended. There were besides Rev. Thomas Ryan, Messrs James Marry, H. O. Andrew O'Connor, T. J. Connolly, F. Ward, John Wade, &c. The four children who appeared delighted to be with their mother, are respectively aged: Mary Ann Simpson, 14; Margaret Olancy, 12; John Olancy, 8; Martin Olancy, 6. Their replies to the various interrogatories put to them were most intel- ligent. When taken from Arran they were sent to the Penitentiary, in Dublin, whom they described as Secretary of the Island and Coast Society, what- ever that means. They said that only on Fridays they got meat, and that refusal to take meat was a sign of punishment. They were a year with Mrs. Madden when they were sent to Cork to the house of a Bible Reader named M. O'Carroll, where they re- sided a year and a half. Here they were hard- worked, and travelled a mile and a half to school every day barefooted. They were then transferred to Wicklow to the house of a Mrs. Perry, and when Mrs. Perry was taken back to Mrs. Penitentiary in Dublin. The elder girl said that every persuasion was used with her to make her refuse to go with her mother—telling her she was old enough to marry, &c. The children all positively asserted that, except on Sundays, they were continually barefooted. They said some hymns they have nothing committed to memory. In fact, from examination, it was quite clear their education had been sadly neglected. Their children of the same age in the workhouse are far advanced in their education. These children, never, are very intelligent and seem happy in being rescued from perdition. The Rev. Father Pitt is entitled to claim credit for having effected the result. His interesting charge was to emigrate a week. He has already got some substantial, but he requires far more. The poor mother did the could to get her children sent to her before they were taken to America. She went to the British Consul, all the authorities, and having failed, undertook journey herself. During her time in America sent money on several occasions for her children, did not, on departing from Arran, leave them provided for. With the able and zealous assist- ance of Father Corbett she has performed a very laudable act. It is sincerely to be hoped the public generally assist Father Corbett in sending this interesting family to a home in the West, where any of their country people have found a refuge and a resource.

Another agrarian outrage has been committed in the county Mayo, resulting in the 'combing' and 'garding' on the head and face and parts of the body of a man named Higgins, who, it is said, offered to take a quantity of land at an increased rent, over the head of a number of the tenants of Mr. T. A. McDonnell, J. P. of Westport. The lease of the farms had fallen on and the landlord had got them surveyed and was determined to raise the rents. This the tenants objected to, and notices to quit were served on them. Higgins, meantime, went to Mr. McDonnell, and offered to take the land and houses of those people at any rent the landlord pleased to name. The indignation of the people was imme- diately aroused and on Sunday night the house of Higgins was surrounded by a large party of men, and he was taken out of his bed by force, without even getting time to dress himself, and after being carried a short distance away from his residence, he was 'combed' and 'carded' on the head and face, and on different parts of the body his face, and, indeed, wherever the 'cord' was applied, was greatly lacerated.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A rather unaccountable occurrence is reported to have taken place in the city on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Between twelve or one o'clock a man of respectable appear- ance was observed careering down Prince's street at top-speed pursued by seven or eight persons. The fugitive made for the patrol which was in the vicinity, on seeing which his pursuers made as hasty a retreat down George's street. The man is said to have claimed the protection of the police from the 'assassins,' but before the constables could act in any way on his request he resumed his pace, and was immediately out of sight.—Cork Examiner.

The inhabitants of Cork have agreed to accept the Government's offer of two ships for the establishment of a naval industrial school in that city.

The 'Daily Telegraph' is convinced that general satisfaction will be felt at the news that the heads of the Catholic Church in Ireland have taken energetic measures to vindicate law and decency against cer- tain excesses in their own subordinate; and public opinion in England will frankly acknowledge that against the assassins, as against the Fenians, the popular Church in Ireland is doing what it should to keep the people right.

The Irish 'Times' mentions a rumour that, con- sequent on the arrangements now understood to have been completed with regard to the Irish law officers, the post of Judge Advocate will be virtually abolished.

It is understood that, in the ensuing session, the Government will introduce a bill to enable the mem- bers of any religious denomination in Ireland to bor- row money from the Public Loan Commissioners for the purchase of glebes, the repayment of such loans to be, of course, secured by mortgages on the glebes. This measure will give effect to a sort of promise made last year.—Scotsman.

The Irish Exhibition Palace was put up to public auction on the 31st ult., but no adequate offer being made the property was withdrawn. It cost £100,000, and the highest bid made was £25,000. The late Government offered £48,000 for it, in order to found an Irish Institute of Arts and Manufactures, after the model of South Kensington Museum, but the shareholders thought it very illiberal.

The inquest on the body of Walsh, who was shot at Shanley, near Tuam, terminated on Saturday in an open verdict. A niece of the murdered man deposed that he said it was 'one of the Morans' who shot him, and that another person was present when he made the statement. The witness alluded to was examined, and filed to confirm the niece's evidence. The two men were discharged from custody. They are said to bear good characters. The local papers corroborate the account of the attempt committed, on the same night as Walsh's murder, upon the life of Mr. Crotty, who had the crown of his hat blown off.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Our correspondent writing from Kenilworth, says:—The body of Mr. John Moore, of Monaseed, situated near Gorey, a highly respectable gentleman farmer of this county, was found this morning on the Dublin and Wexford Railway, near Gorey station, shockingly mangled, the train having passed over it near the neck. I hear Mr. Moore's watch and money were missing from his person when the body was discovered, and that the unfortunate gentleman was partially intoxicated on Monday evening, when he was seen in company with two men in the town of Gorey. I also understand that deceased's clothes were dry when he was found, although Monday night was very wet which proves the body could not have been long on the railway. Strong suspicions of robbery and murder have arisen from the circumstances connected with the melan- choly death of this highly respected gentleman. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.—Freeman of Friday.

SAD AFFAIR IN COUNTY DONEGAL.—A sad affair is reported from county Donegal, by which a man named Love, lost his life, leaving a wife and nine children to bewail his untimely end. The circumstances are as follows:—Three young men, M'Clay, Galvin, and Gorman, were out with guns and dogs, and hap- pened to be crossing Love's land. Love's dog ran out, and began to fight with M'Clay's. M'Clay hid them as best he could, and chased Love's dog home, while Gorman held his. Meanwhile, Love came running in great fury, gathering stones on his way, and struck M'Clay's dog on the head, killing him, as they thought, and letting his dog on him again. M'Clay made a thrust of the gun at him to push him back off the dogs, and, as he chanced to stoop at the time, the fore part of the thrust came on the open of his head. M'Clay, in a state of distraction, carried him home and ran for Dr. Hallett, who called in Dr. Pope, but no earthly power could save the man's life. His information was taken, and M'Clay is in Bridewell. Love lingered on till Saturday when he died. Great sympathy is felt for both the Loves and M'Clay being respectable on both sides. It is feared the young man will lose his reason. Those parties all live about three miles from Donegal.—Derry Journal.

The London 'Morning Post' [Jan. 4] observes that there is no doubt that the power of the priesthood in Ireland is not what it was, and the altered state of the sentiments of some of their flock has had the effect of inducing the Catholic clergy of Ireland to throw in their lot with that of the Government. The policy of the present Administration has strengthened that inclination to a degree which would have been impossible under a Conservative Government, hampered with an Irish Church and with the support of the Orange Brotherhood; and as it is possible that the Conservatives will one day return to office, it should be a satisfaction to them to reflect that English statesmen, between their repudiation of a Protestant minority on the one hand, and Fenianism on the other, are gradually attracting the priesthood, the gentry, the educated classes, and the people over whom the priests retain their influence, to the support of the Constitution.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Clones corres- pondent of the 'Freeman,' writing on the night of the 7th ult., reports a lamentable accident on the Irish North-Western Railway. It appears that when the ordinary morning train from Clones to Cavan had reached Belturbet junction some stumbling had to be done, and a young man named Kelly, whose duty it is to see to this part of the business, went between the waggon for the purpose of 'hooking' them. When he was in the act of coming out his foot slipped, and he was precipitated among the wheels, which passed over his body, mangle him in an awful manner, and making the whole scene as harrowing as could be imagined—the mother of the unfortunate young man being present. When he was carried to the station he said quite sensibly, 'Mother, don't leave me; have me carried up home; I'm nearly over.' The mother's grief was something heartrend- ing.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE LAND QUESTION.—On Tuesday night the three members for Birmingham addressed a crowded meeting of their constituents in the Town Hall. Mr. Prim, Mayor, presided. Mr. Bright, who was received with repeated outbursts of cheers, after some preliminary remarks, proceeded to speak of the Irish land question, and delivered himself in the following terms, which we give verbatim:—'The land question is a very awkward question. I have often travelled along a road and seen a hill a mile off that looks very steep, and I wished I was on the other side of it, but, on coming to the foot of the hill, the slope appeared much more gradual, and I got over it without the difficulty I anticipated. Now, the Irish land question is not at all that sort of a question—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) It has looked to me a difficult question for twenty years, for during all that time I have had it before me, and I have considered it, and I am, I will say, if you like, modest enough to confess that when I get nearer the question, and endeavour to discover how it is to be dealt with, it appears to be steeper and more difficult than it ever did before.

Some circumstances have transpired in connexion with the case of Miss Gardner, who was recently fired at in the county of Mayo, which have been strongly commented upon in the tenant-right journals. At the last Sessions of Ballina the lady appeared in court with her face bandaged to prosecute ejectment proceedings which are supposed to have led to the outrage. In the course of her examination it appeared that since she came into possession of the property, 13 years ago she had been in the habit of serving notices to quit every half-year, in order that she might have full control over her tenants. In October, 1868, she gave up the practice, as being 'too trouble- some,' and then made an agreement with them that they should hold from year to year, and for one year only. She sought to eject two tenants named Jordan, and a third named Howard. In the latter case the defend-ant in the ejectment had gone to America leaving his brother and his mother, a very old woman, in possession as joint tenants. They both produced the receipt for the last half-year's rent made out in her name, but this was held not to con- stitute her a tenant and a decree for possession was granted. The other case was warmly contested, and James Jordan the principal defendant, swore that he and his family had been on the land for more than 80 years; that they had built five houses upon it, fenced, drained, and improved it in various ways, and that 500l. would not compensate him for the loss of occupancy. He and the other defendants, who are both old men, were offered by Miss Gardner a farm of 194 acres in another part of the estate, but they refused because, as they alleged, it had no house or fence, and was only a swamp. In this case also she obtained a decree. The publication of the reported facts has greatly diminished the public in- dignation and sympathy which the account of the attempt upon her life excited.—Times Dublin Cor.

The 'Daily News' closes an article on Irish affairs with the striking words—'Stopping short of any- thing like a repeal of the Legislative Union, there is room for an arrangement which, while reserving Imperial concerns to the Imperial Parliament, should leave purely local questions to be locally settled.' This statement is drawn from our contemporary by a Repeal agitation in a novel and curious form. 'An Irish and Scotch Bill' (says the 'Daily News') 'thrust aside English legislation last Session.' The Union is become an inconvenience to England. It is not a just justice, indeed, when the fostering of Irish dis- sent, for the ends of party government, recalls upon the authors of that artifice, by preventing them from looking after their own proper interests. The demand, we are told, is being made that England shall not be legislated for by a Scotch Irish majority in the House of Commons. The agreement to part legislative company would appear, therefore, to be pleasing to both parties. The only question is as to the extent to which it should be carried. Without discussing that point at present with any object of close definition, we shall plainly say that we sym- pathize with the sentence in the 'Daily News,' that 'there is room for an arrangement which, while reserving Imperial concerns to the Imperial Parliament, should leave purely local questions to be locally settled.'

At Coleraine quarter sessions a rather novel applica- tion was made by a juror to be excused from serving on the jury on the ground that he had 'relig- ious qualms of conscience' against condemning any human being, 'temporarily or spiritually.' The chairman felt surprise at the application, but respect- ed the peculiar scruples of the juror, and excused him from attending.

The Fenians are not altogether inactive although they have recently been rather undemonstrative. The 'New York Herald' states that a band of 600 men march- ed near Meigh, on Thursday night, with drums and flags, to meet an expected body of Riband men against whom they entertain hostile feelings arising out of the break up of the land meeting. A resident magistrate and a force of 80 police attended to prevent a collision. The Riband men did not appear.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bombay 'Gazette' says that Sir Rutherford Alcock, in bidding adieu to Prince Kung, was ad- dressed by that functionary in these words: 'You are going home, I wish you would take away with you my opinion and English missionaries.'

The Army and Navy Gazette of the 15th instant contains the following important item.—The troops now stationed in British North America will be with- drawn during the present year. At Halifax alone a garrison will be retained at Imperial cost. A propos- al has, however, been sent to all the colonies to allow Imperial troops to remain in each, provided all the contingent expenses are defrayed by the Colonial Exchequer.

The Report of Gold in Scotland is once more forming a sensational paragraph in the newspapers, but the natives themselves seem slow to believe that there is a Ballarat in Inverness-shire. The story is an old one. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the search for precious metals was pursued with a keen- ness and skill only paralleled in our own times, North Britain was no doubt carefully 'prospected,' for we find that in January 1603, a grant of £200 was made to Beris Bulmer, Esq., 'towards the charges of discovering of some mines of gold in the realm of Scotland.' As to the produce of the gold- field the State papers are silent, but to draw the at- tention of any embryo company to the fact that the Hill of Don-o-Deen in Aberdeenshire has always en- joyed the reputation of being rich in gold.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that it has been decided that the Army Estimates, when pre- sented to the House of Commons, will show a diminution of about 10,000 combatants from the existing establishments. In the infantry the man- of two companies per battalion will be reduced, and the officers gradually absorbed. In the cavalry each squadron will be reduced by a few files. It is not certain whether the reduction to be made in the Artillery will be effected by reducing two guns from each battery, or by the reduction of entire bat- teries.

The 'Standard' gives a long description of a ga- thering of an interesting and unusual character, which took place on Wednesday evening in the New Out. A reformed burglar, named Ned Wright, has for some years been conspicuous for his labors among the outcasts of the district, and on Wednes- day he invited about two hundred professed thieves to meet him at a 'soup supper.' There was no lack of guests, the sole necessary credentials being a 'previous conviction.' After the supper the men were addressed, prayers offered up, and hymns sung.

The most perfect good order was maintained during the evening.

From the commencement of the diggings till the close of last month, it has been calculated that gold to the value of £10,000 to £11,000 has been made found at Kildonan. This calculation has been made by those who had an intimate knowledge of the number of people at work at the diggings, and of the success attending their labours, and may be taken, therefore as a close approximation to the truth.

RITUALISM.—Father O'Neil, one of the London preachers during the Twelve Days' Mission, deliv- ered a sermon in the church of St. Barnabas, Oxford, on St. Stephen's Day, in which he warmly advocated the Catholic doctrine of the invocation and interces- sion of saints. After quoting and detailing several miracles worked by the body of St. Stephen about 440 A.D., he begged the congregation to pray to the saints and they would pray to God for them; for said the reverend father, the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much; and he finally concluded by lamenting the loss of the shrines and relics of the saints which once existed in England but which was swept away at the Reformation. In the middle of his discourse the preacher clasped his hands together, and, raising his eyes to Heaven, in- voked St. Paul, calling on him to intercede for him if he said anything amiss and to give him the power to express himself with readiness and fervour. St. Barnabas Church, in which the reverend gentleman officiated, was consecrated by the present Bishop of Winchester so recently as October last, and it has already far outstripped in its extreme Ritualist ser- vices the most advanced of the churches served by the High Church in Oxford.

We [Tablet] interrupt for one number our own examination of 'Janus' in order to introduce our readers to a little pamphlet by F. Knapp of the Lon- don Oratory, entitled 'A few Specimens of Scien- ce History from 'Janus'' The learned Oratorical deals in no rhetoric, establishes no doctrine, defends no character, discusses no event of Ecclesiastical history, but confines himself to an examination of twenty statements made by 'Janus.' We will quote only three or four of these.—'Specimen V.—'The radical principle with him—'Innocent III.—'as by priests is an incongruity in the Divine plan of the world, introduced through human folly and sinful will; while the priesthood is, properly speaking, the sole ordinance and institution of God [p. 15]. As the authority for this assertion we are referred to the following words of a letter of Innocent III. to King John in Rymer's 'Foedera': 'Institutum fuit sacro- dotalium per ordinationem divinarum, regnum autem per extensionem humanam.' 'Janus' Food-rat's en- thusiasm at the page and volume indicated a letter of Inno- cent III. to King John, but no such words occur in it. The very words, however, do occur in an ad- dress of the same Pope to the envoys of Philip of Swabia, but with a context which may perhaps en- able us to appreciate the use which 'Janus' has made of them. The Pope is contrasting the histories of the two powers in the Old Testament. He says: 'Both the kingdom and the priesthood were in- stituted in the people of God, but the one through the extortion of man.' This of course is a mere statement of a fact of sacred history; and indeed, Innocent goes on to say: 'For concerning the priest- hood, the Lord commanded Moses, saying, 'Take unto thee also Aaron thy brother, with his sons from among the children of Israel, that they may minister unto Me in the priest's office; but concerning the kingdom, the Lord said to Samuel, 'Hearken to the voice of the people demanding a king, for they have not rejected thee, but Me, that I should not reign over them.'

BRIGHT AND FENIANS.—On Mr. Bright's various Birmingham speeches we will only say that his em- phatic declaration as to the wish of the Govern- ment to show mercy to the Fenian prisoners if only they could do so without any breach of a higher duty than any act of personal compulsion could lay claim to, ought to make it pretty clear to Ireland how best the Irish people might facilitate the release of these unfortunate men. 'There is not a single member of the Administration,' said Mr. Bright, 'who would not be rejoiced, and who would not go to bed in- sight with a happier heart, if he had been ab- solving the day to determine that the prison doors should be unbarred.' Had the amnesty meetings expressed the people's sense of the mischief and evil of these futile insurrections, and promised well on behalf of the prisoners for the future, they would be all at large even now. As it was the tone taken compelled the Government, as Mr. Bright said, as guardians of public order to continue to punish men who were praised as martyrs instead of excused as more ignorant than guilty.

A London correspondent says—A few weeks ago Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, one of the Fenians now at large, was elected member of Parliament for the County of Tipperary. Being a prisoner for 'treason felony,' as it is called, he cannot, of course, take his seat in the House. If the gentleman who was second in the poll Mr. Heron, should petition Parliament, O'Don- ovan Rossa's election would at once be declared null and void, and the petitioner would be declared duly elected. But for some reason or other he is not go- ing to do this, probably because it would make him very unpopular all over the country. It was only the other day that I became aware, after questioning an officer of the House of Commons, what would be the proceedings and forms taken under these cir- cumstances. It seems that directly after the meet- ing of Parliament Mr. O'Donovan Rossa will be sum- moned to the bar of the House of Commons, and will be then and there informed by the Speaker that he cannot take his seat, and that being a prisoner for felony, the election is void. This ceremony must be gone through, and the appearance of a convict in convict garb, will certainly be a novelty in the British Parliament. There is little doubt but that we shall have a disturbance on that day, and that it will take many troops as well as policemen to protect the Houses of Lords and Commons. The Fenians have got wind of the affair and are already preparing themselves.

THE WEEK OF UNIVERSAL PRAYER.—A Broad Church Clergyman communicates to the 'Daily News' his experience of the Prayer Meetings held at Free- masons' Hall during the first week of the year. After remarking on the smallness of the attendance, he says:—'There were, of course, some details which, to one not accustomed to such gatherings, seemed a little incongruous. Two very ill-dressed 'roughs,' who were over-demonstrative with their Bibles, and par- tly so, with their prayers, and a pious policeman, who made a great parade of depositing his helmet, cape, &c., under a seat, were of the nature of 'effects' which could have been dispensed with; and we Irish-Indian people cannot go along with the prayer which stigmatizes this world as a 'wretched,' 'rebel- lious,' 'revolted' world; or sympathize with the tone which sets down one party as the elect, and all others as 'select ministers of the devil.' Then, again, the singing was an odd mixture, beginning with 'O Salutaris hostis,' and wandering off into the Spanish chant. Over against this, however—which is, to some extent, a symptom of want of education of my part—there was just in front of me an old, simple- looking dissenting minister, with his threadbare coat and great gingham umbrella, who certainly was praying with all his might, if ever man prayed. After the Hon. and Rev. Baptiste Noel, our 'devo- tions' were led by a person, whose name the chair- man mentioned confidentially to a few friends in front, and who prayed in a senatorial voice, and most unnecessarily, for 'attentance.' He established me by quoting largely from the Church of England Service, and also from 'Keble's Christian Year,' in the course of his prayer. These prayers, it should be mentioned, are more like addresses than prayers strictly so-called. They were very lengthy, and at the end of the second diffusion I noticed the least demonstrative of

the 'roughs' put his hands in his pockets, and go- quely to sleep. Then followed an address by Dr. Johnson, President of the Wesleyan Conference. The address was practical enough in its way, but not of the character to impress one favorably with the move- ment as calculated to influence so fully at the West- end of London, in the year of grace, 1870. One ad- dress which he heard was on 'Christian Union.' On this he remarks, 'I was very curious to observe how the subject of Christian Union would strike the mind of a minister of the Established Church and of a body outside its pale respectively, and therefore at- tended both services. Mr. Aston, with questionable taste, and (as it seemed to me) unnecessary lack of esprit de corps, began by assuring us that he felt far more at one with Christians outside than inside the pale. He then plunged into a wordy vapouring about the advantages of unity, carefully avoiding anything like definitions, and making more than what it was worth of the fact of the colours of the spec- trum blending into white light. He declared him- self ready to be at one with all men, provided only—(alas! that saving clause!) provided only they were 'in Christ'—that is, provided they were of the speaker's own peculiar way of thinking. I could not help wondering whether that dubious definition 'in Christ' would have included in Mr. Aston's em- brace Dean Stanley Mr. Mackonochie, and Arch- bishop Manning. I row not.

THE PEABODY ESTATE.—A curious process took place on Monday in the Session House at Newington. Mr. Peabody's third and last endowment, in favour of the poor of the City of London comprising thirteen or fourteen acres at Stockwell bought of the London Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. Mr. Pea- body was never naturalized and, being an alien, was incapable of purchasing or holding land, and the result of the investigation on Monday was that the property was decided to have lapsed to the Crown, which of course immediately re-transfers it to the Peabody trustees.

UNITED STATES

A PROTESTANT ORATORIAN ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic Church is infinitely superior to any Protestant denomination in its provisions of mercy and charity for the poor. They seek to inspire the most wretched and forlorn with those hopes that point to a better world. When I was in St. Peter's Church, at Rome, on a Sunday morning, I saw the poorest, most obscure and neglected persons kneeling on its splendid pavement by the side of the most noble inhabitants of the Eternal City. In that cathedral there is no place assigned for the exclusive use of fashionable people, any more than there is in heaven. All must meet on the same level as chil- dren of one Father; as dependent on the same pur- doning mercy; as travelers to the same grave; as partakers of the same promises, and heirs of the same immortal glory. Throughout Catholic Europe the doors of the church are kept open day and night, from year to year and century to century. There, at any hour of the day, the forsaken outcast, on whom the world has ceased to smile, can repair, and, falling down before the altar of his God, feel supported by the sublime faith that he has left heaven a better and everlasting inheritance. I may say that Catholic Churches are the homes of the poor. In countries enjoying this form of Christianity the most fallen are incomparably less degraded than the worst of those who live in Protestant lands.— 'Recollections of a Thirty five Years' Experience in New Orleans' by the Rev. J. Clapp, Protestant Minister.

The Free Baptist Society of Auburn, Maine, terri- bly bewildered church-goers recently, by giving an oyster supper in the church vestry, and winding up with a negro wedding in the audience room above, to which an admission fee of ten cents was charged in order to buy a Bib'e for the couple.

BREATHERS AT HOME.—Yesterday morning a rather aged and feeble Irish woman and her little girl, ap- parently about 8 years of age were on their way home from market, the former carrying a heavy basket of marketing. As she was evidently very weary the little daughter said, 'Let me carry it for you mother.' 'No, child,' said the mother, 'you couldn't—it is so heavy.' But let me try, mother—you are tired.' 'No,' said the old lady, but I will let it down and rest a bit, and then I can go on.' 'Mother sit down on this door step, and you can rest better,' said the child, indicating the lower one of a flight of steps that led up to the door of a pretentious appearing house. The mother sat down while the child stood guard beside the basket with an air of rare and touching affection for her mother. While the couple were there we passed them just in time to see a lady, at least we will call her so, with angry countenance and indignant manner, pass from the parlor within the house to the rear room, and a moment afterwards a gentleman—at least we will call him so—abruptly open the door and exclaim, 'What are you doing here? Clear out!' The old lady took up her burden with a sigh, and slowly started on, while the farewell comment greeted her ears and ours. 'A pretty ornament for a door step you'd make wouldn't you!— We were not yet out of ear-shot, and turning we recognized the speaker as one of the leading men in one of our evangelical churches. We could not help wondering whether he had ever heard the words if he never has, we think that he yet will'—in as much as he did it not unto one of the least of these you did it not unto Me! If the above incident was not a type of many others among modern wealthy Christians, it might, for the sake of poor, fallen human nature, well have remained unpublished. But as there are many here in Kenosha who talk zealously in behalf of benighted heathens in foreign lands, and who extend their sympathies far away into the South in behalf of lazy well fed negroes, it is well to remind them by the above incident, that there sit at their own doors and plenty of worthy subjects for Christian charity. These early November snows and icy nights have blanched the cheeks and chilled the hearts of many poor mothers in Kenosha as they looked upon their little ones around them, their scanty larders and into the approaching long winter months. Wealthy Christians look out upon your door steps.—Kenosha Union.

Helms, Mont, Jan. 28th.—On the 19th inst. an expedition against certain tribes of Indians, who have been stealing stock and murdering the whites for the past several months, left Fort Shaw under command of Col. Baker. The expedition consisted of four companies of the 2d Cavalry and one com- pany of the 13th Infantry. An Indian who arrived at Fort Benton to-day reports that early on the morning of the 23rd inst. Col. Baker surprised Bear Chief's camp, of over thirty lodges, and killed the men, women and children. No quarter was given. Col. Baker's loss was trifling. Other tribes of the Blackfoot, upon hearing of the affair, immediately made all haste to reach the British possessions, but it was understood that the expedition has the Government permission to cross the boundary line in pursuit. Bear Chief is known to have murdered several whites. This news is confirmed by other arrivals at Benton.

A celebrated preacher of Chicago lately prayed that 'intemperance, licentiousness, fraud, profanity, and every form of vice' might be removed from that place, whereupon the Western papers accuse him of wishing to destroy Chicago's prosperity, and turn it into a howling wilderness.

New York, Jan. 28.—A new disease a stranger heretofore to this country, has broken out in the city. It is called the relapsing fever, and has been quite common in Europe. Though the fever is very violent in its symptoms, it is not attended with great mortality. Several cases have been detected in the hospitals.