



THE VOICE OF EGYPT.

Hark! a sound of awful import
Breaks the silence of the Nile,
Echoes from each storied pile;
Sweeps across the breathless desert
With a note of wild alarm,
Tenders through the quiet valleys,
Summons Egypt's sons to arms.

Arm, and hasten to her rescue
In this hour of sorest need;
Arm to fight, and die it may be,
For a country and a creed.
Let all Egypt be united
Let the world feel with a thrill
That the dead were not the bravest;
Heroes live in Egypt still.

"Egypt for Egyptians only."
Is the watchword of to-day.
Let Egyptians prove that in them
Lives the will to do away
With the evils that ensnave them.
Prove that they are really men;
Then will they claim their freedom,
And deserve it. Not till then.

Egypt is not dead, but sleeping;
Egypt lives for Egypt's sons.
Is the answer to the challenge
Thundered forth from foreign guns,
'Tis the answer to the riddle
Graven deep on Sphinx's face.
Once more let the oldest nation
Lift her head and take her place.
KIRK MURDOX.

Latest Irish Mail News.

(Cork Herald, July 1st.)
The bazaar held in London in aid of Irish ladies brought to distress by non-payment of rent produced a profit of £3,000.

At the meeting of the Tipperary Board of Guardians on Wednesday the Landlords' League was denounced, and a counter movement among the tenants was inaugurated.

The Limerick Board of Guardians on Wednesday passed a resolution noting that the organization of the landlords has been established with the avowed object of exterminating the Irish people, and renewing again the plantations of Elizabeth, Cromwell and James. The Government was therefore called upon to suppress the society.

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury says it is believed that if the Landlord Corporation attempted to carry on evictions on a great scale, it would produce a great social convulsion in Ireland, and it is to be hoped that by a rapid passage of the Arrears Bill the great mass of the Irish tenants may be placed under the shelter of the Land Act.

We learn from Dublin that there is a statement in circulation that Lord Spencer had some fifteen or twenty resident magistrates summoned to an audience at the Castle last week with a view of eliciting from these officers their views and wishes as to retiring from active into private life, and of intimating to them that the Irish Executive were prepared to dispense with their services. It is said that, willing or unwilling, the Government will dispense with the assistance of the majority.

The Daily News says the police have discovered that the weapons left behind by the murderers of Mr. Bourke and the Trooper Wallace bear the same mark as those recently discovered in Clerkenwell. The prisoner Walsh was brought up, Tuesday, at Bow street instead of at Clerkenwell. Great precautions were taken to prevent an attack. Evidence was given of his having had arms stored in different parts of London, and he was remanded to Monday. The Treasury solicitor promised to produce evidence to show that he had made various consignments of arms to Ireland.

In a letter addressed to the Freeman's Journal, Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, one of the originators of the new combination of Irish landlords, denies that the scheme is a declaration of war against Irish tenants, or is designed for their complete annihilation. It is true that it is a declaration of war against the Land League so far. Mr. Kavanagh takes occasion to add, as its policy is dishonest and destructive. The promoters believe that its immediate effect will be the stoppage of evictions. The Corporation is purely defensive, not an aggressive association, and is formed for promoting material interests of agricultural classes, the landlords, tenants and landowners.

SCOTCH NEWS.
(From the Glasgow Herald of July 1st.)
David Ferguson, a detective officer in the Edinburgh police force, committed suicide on Saturday night by cutting his throat. The deceased was some days ago temporarily suspended from his office.

An octopus of large dimensions was captured in the trawl net of the steam trawler "Dagor," while fishing in the Firth of Forth. It was conveyed alive to the Edinburgh Aquarium, and sold for 6s.

General Sir Daniel Lyons has issued orders to Colonel Moore, V.C., commanding the second battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to hold a detachment of that regiment now at Aldershot in readiness for embarkation for the Cape.

At a Court held at Leith on Monday, before Bailie Wilson, Alexander Sandstrom, engineer on board the "Patriot," pleaded guilty to smuggling 2½ lb. of cigars, and was fined £1 17s, including expenses, with the effect of fourteen days' imprisonment.

From a Parliamentary paper issued on Monday, it appears that in the year ending Whit Sunday, 1881, the income raised under the Roads and Bridges Act in the nine Scotch counties which have adopted the Act was £243,269, and the expenditure £253,542.

Mr J J E Brown, of Rosebank, Kelso, has just placed in the hands of trustees the sum of £1,000, the income of which is to be paid and applied by them for the use and benefit of the poor of the parish of Kelso in such way as the trustees may from time to time direct.

The Life Free Press states that within the last few weeks a good many mechanics,

laborers, and domestic servants have left Elie for Manitoba and other parts of Canada, chiefly on the assisted passage system. A number of miners have also left the district lately for various parts of America.

Some of the landlords of Forfarshire are attempting to force forehand rents upon their tenants. Any alteration of the system will be strictly resisted by the Scottish farmers, and if the Forfarshire landlords persist in their attempt to force a change some combination against it is probable—that is unless the Scottish Farmers' Alliance takes the matter up.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Ex-Bailie Harris has handed over to the town of Dundee the £30,000 he promised to give for the benefit of higher education. This sum is divided into two portions—£20,000 being gifted to the High School to raise the standard of education it provides, and to make it more suitable to the youth of the town; and £10,000 to be applied to the erection of a school, which it has been resolved by the School Board to name the Harris Institute, for the higher education of children connected with the public schools.

The sale of the second portion of the Hamilton Palace collection was commenced on Saturday, when over 100 lots were disposed of, the total sum realized being close upon £27,000. The paintings were all by Italian masters, and some of them fetched a high price, nine bringing more than £1,000 each. Nine of the best went to the National Gallery—two Botticellis, a Mantegna, a Leonardo da Vinci, and a Giorgione—at a cost of over £10,000, one of the Botticellis alone running up to £4,777 10s. The sale of this portion was brought to a close on Tuesday. The lots included fine specimens of Oriental porcelain, Chinese enamels, and a variety of costly and decorative objects. The enormous sum of £12,075 was given for a couple of Louis Quatorze Armoires by Buhl, from the design of Le Brun. £2,782 10s was given for a pair of Louis XVI. ormolu candelabra, and a similar pair went for £2,362 10s. A silver gilt standing cup and cover fetched £2,241 10s. The day's sales realized £31,532. The grand total for the six days of the auction amounts to £180,071.

At a special J.P. Court on Monday afternoon, at Greenock—before Messrs. Walter Grievie and John Thomson—six foreign seamen named Mahmood Issa, Francis Malcolm, Julius Cesar, Mossa Hassan, Yakan Ali, and Joseph Queen, all firemen on board the steamer "Cast," of London, were charged with continued disobedience to the lawful commands of the captain of the vessel. The "Cast" was lying in Quailie & Dunlop's dock at Port Glasgow. It seemed from the evidence that the men were engaged in London by the owners of the "Cast" and sent round by Greenock by rail, their fares being paid, and each receiving about £2 besides. They arrived at Greenock on Thursday last, and signed articles. They went on board the "Cast," and after they had eaten their dinner they were asked to turn to, but they refused, without giving any reason. On Friday they still refused duty, and said they would not go to sea unless they got a month's wages in advance. The master gave them allotment notes for the balance of their wages, and they came into Greenock and tried to cash them, but without success. They went back to their vessel on Saturday morning, and the captain then offered to pay them himself, but they still refused to go in the ship. The man named Julius Cesar had threatened to stab Mr. Dunlop's throat. The Justices asked the men if they would be willing to go back if they got the amount of the allotment notes. They said they were willing, but the captain refused to take them, saying that they would probably refuse duty after getting out to sea if he took them. The accused were then sentenced each to suffer thirty days' imprisonment.

PARNELL'S POLIOY.
NEW YORK, July 15.—The Herald's London special says:—Parnell last night announced his intention to go to the continent for some months and stay among the Swiss Mountains after the passing of the Arrears bill for the benefit of his health. On Thursday he was taken sick in the house and obliged to retire in the middle of the discussion. He has suffered considerable mental anxiety since his release, owing to quarrels and dissension among the minor leaders. He has felt keenly the attacks made both in Ireland and America. Before going away he will complete an arrangement to establish an anti-eviction committee in Dublin to protect tenants from the operations of landlords and the corporation which aims to carry out the wholesale evictions under the new Corcoran Act. Parnell's policy will be to keep Ireland quiet as far as possible and deprive the Government of all excuse for using the despotic powers conferred by the crime preventing Act until next general election.

THE PROCLAIMED DISTRICTS.
DUBLIN, July 14.—The Gazette proclaims the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Clare, Kerry, Louth, Dublin, and the cities of Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, Dublin, Londonderry, Galway, Drogheda and two baronies in Monaghan and two in Armagh under the Repression Act.

A FIERY FELLAH!
Surgeon-Major Bourke, who succeeds his brother, shot in Galway, commanded the sick transport corps in the Afghan war, and the papers significantly say, "He not uncommonly led to the use of firearms." He claims \$50,000 from the barony, in compensation for his brother's loss, and says he will provide for the murdered escott's relatives if the Government does not.

Harriet Martineau writes: "I well remember the passion with which W. E. Forster, the ex-Secretary for Ireland, once said to me: 'I had rather be damned than annihilated.' If he once felt five minutes damnation, he would be thankful for extinction in preference."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

BISHOP CLEARY AT TRENTON.

HE SPEAKS HIGHLY OF THE PROTESTANTS OF KINGSTON, BUT REFLECTS ON SOME OF THOSE OF TRENTON—THE RECENT DIFFICULTY.

(Kingston News.)
On Sunday morning, 9th inst., the town of Trenton was satir. Evidently the day was to bring us something altogether unusual. About nine o'clock large numbers from the neighboring districts—from Belleville, Frankford, Brighton, etc., thronged our streets. The cooling breeze from the bay tempered the warmth of a July sun. Bunting was displayed on the shipping in our harbor. Towards ten o'clock your correspondent wended his way to the Catholic Church, where the unusual event—the ordination of four young men to the priesthood—was to take place. For some time rumors have been afloat in the press and elsewhere, that because of a difficulty between Bishop Cleary and Father Broagh the Catholics of Trenton were disappointed; in fact it seems to have been a full-fledged schism, but the arrival of Bishop Cleary in our town gave our Catholics a welcome opportunity to prove such rumors as unfounded as malicious. During the preceding week the members of St. Peter's congregation vied in preparing the presbytery, the beautiful grounds and magnificent church for his Lordship's reception.

Appropriate mottoes were erected at every entrance and innumerable miniature flags floated along the line of procession. Inside the church the decorations were most profuse and tasteful. At the appointed hour, His Lordship, bearing mitre and crozier, and attended by his Secretary, Rev. Father Kelly, left the presbytery for the church, proceeded in solemn procession by the altar boys, the four young deacons, Rev. Fathers O'Donohue, Belleville; O'Brien, Trenton; Spratt, Wolfe Island; Lynch, Peterboro; and Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly. On either side of the avenue, deep lines of the faithful knelt, in reverent posture, to receive his Lordship's blessing, thereby, in the open day, professing their faith and designedly blasting the above mentioned rumors of disaffection. Any spectator might well say to himself: This kneeling multitude, these Catholics of Trenton, are saying from the Apostles Creed, "We believe in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, in this receiving our Bishop we prostrate ourselves before the representative of God's authority."

His Lordship, having entered the sanctuary and taken his seat on a throne, was robed in his pontificals and immediately commenced the Holy Mass of Ordination. The ceremony being concluded, and the newly ordained priests having made the usual profession of reverence and obedience to their Bishop and his successors, His Lordship graciously assented to receive an address, read by D. Murphy, Esq., Barrister, and signed by almost all the leading and prominent gentlemen of the parish.

The address assured the Bishop of their great devotion, love, obedience and respect, and invoked God's choicest blessings on him, and hoped that He would grant him many years of usefulness in the church.

THE REPLY.
The Bishop did not reply to the address till the evening of the day. He first preached an able sermon from words found in the last chapter of St. John; "Obey your prelates and be subject to them, etc., after which he congratulated his hearers on the truly Catholic spirit shown in the reception, and on their feelings expressed towards him in their address. He bore towards them none other feelings than those of an affectionate father. The grand old Catholic Church is a kingdom of God, and the authority of the Bishop is represented by the staff held in his hand. The speaker then referred to the number of Protestants in the diocese that attended the Catholic Churches, always carefully avoiding giving offence, and then referred to the shows him by Protestants, during his pastoral visits to different towns, by participating in the welcomes accorded to him. In Kingston many Protestant families paid him marked honor. Among those who thus showed him particular attention, he mentioned the Venerable Dean of Ontario. He asked, why should Trenton be an exception to all Protestant society in this part of the Dominion? Why should Trenton deem it their worthy task to outrage Catholic feeling by not only withholding every exhibition of respect to the Catholic Bishop of this great diocese, but by interposition under the new Corcoran Act. Parnell's policy will be to keep Ireland quiet as far as possible and deprive the Government of all excuse for using the despotic powers conferred by the crime preventing Act until next general election.

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lied in Protestant honor and had proofs of it among the Protestants of Kingston Diocese, and therefore he declared and repeated his declaration that since there must be a goodly number of respectable Protestants in this village whose sense of honor revolts from the indecency of certain of their co-religionists, he did expect, and he not yet without hope, that they will offer just atonement in the form of apology for the grievous offence perpetrated upon the portion of his flock which constituted the Catholic congregation of Trenton. He declared that if any one of his subjects throughout his extensive diocese, from Durham to the Province line of Quebec, were guilty of this unseemly conduct towards any congregation of Methodists, or Presbyterians, or Baptists, or Anglicans, or any other religious community, he would compel the offender to make the reparation of a public apology, or he himself would feel bound to make it in the name of the Catholic people of the Diocese of Kingston.

Such is the barest outline of his Lordship's discourse, and to give your readers anything like an adequate idea thereof, the eloquence in delivery and expression of feeling, a full report would be necessary. If the happiness of the congregation is to be measured by the general reception given his Lordship, the words of praise heard on all sides, their expressions of gratitude for his having selected their church for the ordination of the young clergyman, then, indeed, must your correspondent truly say they were really happy.

MASS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF IRELAND.

A CONDITION OF WRETCHEDNESS DUE TO LANDLORD TYRANNY.

James Redpath gives the following interesting account of the celebration of Mass in one of the mountain parishes of Ireland:—"There were two or three hundred men, women and children congregated in the cabin when we arrived there. They were in their best dresses. Few of the women had any shoes, nine women out of every ten in the rural districts of the West of Ireland go barefoot all the year round. When they do own a pair of shoes they are so tearing of them that, as I have seen hundreds of times, they will carry their shoes in their hands, until they come within a quarter of a mile of the town, if they are going to a fair, or within a quarter of a mile of the chapel, if they are going to Mass, and then climb over a ditch, and put them on, and take them off again at the same place on their return.

"A ditch in Ireland is not a drain, but a mud wall. One reason given by the English enemy for the poverty of the western Irish is their 'extravagance.' This habit is doubtless one sign of it. It is the most 'extravagant' habit I ever saw there.

"These people at the cabin were all tenants, or rather had been tenants, of Lord Leitrim. Colonel Clemens, his heir, is the present proprietor of their farms.

"After greeting his people, with whom he was very popular, Father Conway constructed, on a small table in the cottage, a little rude altar, and put on his clerical vestments and said Mass. As soon as I could leave the cabin without interrupting the services, I went outside to see the people. Only about a dozen persons, all women, except the priest and the altar-boy and myself, were all inside of the cabin at the time. There was a slight rain falling, but the people did not seek shelter. They followed the service devoutly—praying and saying their beads, and kneeling whenever the services required genuflection. Most of them had little stones to kneel on, so as to keep out of the mud, and the women had either stones that they had brought, or handkerchiefs of the coarsest texture, that they used for the same purpose. This was the only place where Catholic services could be held for seven miles around. Two hundred families worshipped here in this rude and primitive fashion. Why? Again—landlord tyranny.

"After talking for half an hour after Mass about Lord Leitrim with the people, the curate and I walked back to the boat. I had been profoundly touched by the simple and sincere piety of these people, and knowing the history of Catholicity in Ireland, under the persecuting Church of England, I suppose that, if there is any truth in hereditary or transmitted hatreds, the blood of my own Scotch ancestors, who were persecuted by the same English Church—the Covenanters of the Scotch border—asserts itself in the flesh of shame and indignation that I felt as I saw these humble believers in a faith so different from my own, obliged to pray under the wet skies and to kneel on the muddy roadside, just as my own forefathers had done two centuries since in the Scottish Lowlands."

Right Rev. Dr. Gilmour, Bishop of Cleveland, sails for Rome this week.

MR. PATRICK EGAN INTERVIEWED.

MR. DAVITT'S SCHEME—HOW THE LANDLORD'S LEAGUE IS TO BE FOUGHT.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald writes:—
We have heard a great deal about nationalization and the Land Corporation lately, and have been made tolerably familiar with the views held on at least one of these points by Messrs. Davitt, Parnell and other gentlemen connected with the Land League; but hitherto the ideas of one rather important person, the Treasurer of the Land League, had not been clearly given to the world. I therefore interviewed Mr. Egan the other night, with what results will be seen from the appended conversation:—

CONVERSATION.—Will you oblige me with your views regarding the real objects and prospects of the Land Corporation?

MR. EGAN.—I believe that its real objects are to work the farms which have been cleared for non-payment of impossible rents, and to prevent their former tenants from arranging for their return to their old holdings, as they have always been in hopes of doing. To effect this English and Scotch farmers will be brought over by the corporation to occupy the vacant farms. These newcomers, will, of course, be boycotted, but the corporation doubtless expects by means of its immense capital to be able to hold its ground till the complete collapse of the Land League. I believe its hopes are entirely fallacious. The new struggle will call out all the bitterness and obstinacy of the Irish character. It will unite all parties in Ireland and heal all internal differences, while it will increase outrages a hundred fold. Persons already evicted had, I repeat, all hoped for some rearrangement. When they find that the corporation means, as I believe it does, to encourage a system of wholesale eviction, and see they have no chance of returning to their farms, they will get redress for their grievances as best they can, and have the entire sympathy of the country in so doing.

CONVERSATION.—How do you propose to counteract the influence of the corporation?

MR. EGAN.—We shall continue the fight on the old lines. I may mention, however, that Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and others of our friends are now considering the advisability of making a special appeal to the farmers in Ireland, asking them to form an association which could not, like the Land League, be interfered with by the law, and to contribute to a national fund intended to meet present emergency. The present funds of the League, which we hope, will be largely supplemented by American subscriptions, will go to aid the attainment of this object.

CONVERSATION.—I should like to hear what you think of Mr. Davitt's nationalization scheme. Do you approve of it?

MR. EGAN.—I believe that the nationalization scheme propounded by Mr. Davitt is the only scientific settlement of the land question, but I think Mr. Davitt is premature in bringing it forward at this particular moment. Nationalization of the land in Ireland must be preceded by the obtaining of an Irish Parliament. It was not, I think, good policy to bring forward the two questions of self-government and nationalization together. I may here remark that to my mind no material difference exists between the leaders of the League on the question of Nationalization versus Peasant Proprietorship, as each party in the discussion, Mr. Parnell on the one hand, Mr. Davitt on the other, has declared his willingness to abide by whichever scheme may be more acceptable to the people at home. The policy of the Land League has been very clearly settled by the conventions which have so fully considered the question. No change of importance should be made without the indorsement of a convention similar to those held already.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALITY CRUSHED BY BRITISH IRONCLADS.

AS WE ANTICIPATED, the Egyptian soldiers and the fortifications of Alexandria have yielded an easy victory to the costly war machines brought against them. It is a victory for England, but scarcely, we think, a very glorious one. Sir Charles Dilke, as the monarch of the Gladstone Government, has declared in the British House of Commons that the bombardment of Alexandria was just and unavoidable. Everyone who has studied the history of the Egyptian question knows that the reverse of this is the truth. The facts of the case, stated shortly, are these. Egypt has never had a responsible government. A series of despotic rulers have borrowed large sums the enormous interest of which had to be paid by oppressive taxation. The Egyptian Khedive has been an Irish landlord, and the people have risen against his rule and that of the usurers who stand behind him. Of course Arabi is a mere nominee of the soldiers. Still, as he himself said the other day, "Egypt has no other way of expressing national opinion but through the army." And, no doubt, a longing for nationality, a hatred of foreign rule, as well as sheer desperation on the part of the overtaxed serf, are at the bottom of this movement. And so, on the spot where Augustus conquered his illustrious rival, where Cleopatra had to clasp round her arm the serpent-bracelet; where Nelson triumphed over Napoleon's fleet, the modern British hero, secure behind the eleven-inch-thick armour of his ironclad, potted these unhappy nationalists of Egypt and knocked their forts about their ears; a feat probably accompanied by equally glorious and safe success against the women and children of the town over which, by the last telegram, "a thick smoke was observed to hang." The Egyptians will be fortunate if the angel of death this time is content to take only the first-born.—*Toronto World.*

CONVERSATION.—Do you not sympathize with Mr. Davitt in his dream of universal brotherhood and good will?

MR. EGAN.—I am an Irish nationalist and think that my first and only allegiance is due to Ireland. Fraternization with the English I regard as impossible. The English hate us as a race and we reciprocate the feeling heartily. Hatred of England has been the strength and foundation of the Land League. My friend Mr. Davitt, however, is fairly entitled to his own opinion.

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JOHN BRIGHT'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, July 15.—Jno. Bright stated that the cause of his retirement from the Ministry was the Egyptian policy of the Government culminating in what Bright considered an unjustifiable use of force in Alexandria. He was opposed to sending a fleet to Egypt originally for any political purpose. He considered that England had no business to interfere with the internal affairs of Egypt, having no serious interests there except in the Suez Canal, and the canal was never menaced by Arabi or anybody else. He believes the massacre of the 11th of June was largely provoked by the presence of the English fleet. He regards the continued presence of the fleet, with the constantly increasing number of foreign men-of-war, in a friendly harbor as

A MENACE AND UNFRIENDLY ACT.
The motive of sending them, namely, the protection of English subjects, was a good motive, but matters were so managed that the fleet became a source of danger rather than protection. The same course would have been to carry away such English subjects as wished to depart and then leave the Khedive and Arabi to battle their own disputes. The Sultan, as sovereign, might properly have interfered. Mr. Bright admits that the restoration of Turkish authority in Egypt would have been a misfortune, but England would not have been responsible, and England would have required adequate guarantees for the departure of the Turks when order was restored. He also admits that English intervention would have been beneficial to Egypt, but he repeats that

ENGLAND HAS NO BUSINESS THERE.
When asked to fix a point where his mind parted company with the minds of his colleagues, he replied that though unable to approve the general course pursued with reference to Egypt, he always hoped they would stop short of the employment of force. He ridiculed the notion that the fleet was seriously menaced by the forts, and dwelt strongly on the statement of the Standard correspondent and one other, that before the bombardment began, but after the expiration of the time fixed by Admiral Seymour, the Egyptian authorities offered to dismantle the forts. He was not aware that the statement was officially confirmed, but should it prove true, he thought the beginning of hostilities after such an offer was

Whether this report is true or not he was unable to continue as a member of the Government sanctioning bombardment. When asked what the fleet should have done after Seymour had delivered the ultimatum and Arabi promised to discontinue armaments and then broke his promise, he answered that he was not only heard one side of the story, and he seemed to discredit the evidence that the electric light showed that the troops were continuing the works. He insisted, however, that these details were comparatively unimportant. The real cause of his resignation was the use of force, which was not defensible on moral grounds.

MORALITY AND POLITICS.

"For forty years," said Bright, "I have told my countrymen that morals were the true basis of politics. I have denounced war and I should have been false to my principles had I become a party to a war which was begun without necessity." He proceeded to express his profound regret at parting from his colleagues and chief, and at taking a step which must seriously harm the Ministry, and perhaps will divide the Liberal party. He deplored it, but to abandon his principles he could not from any regard to party or any affection for persons. Mr. Bright's extreme reluctance to sever himself from the Government was even more strongly shown by his delay in

TAKING THE FINAL STEP.
He was present at the Cabinet Council so late as Thursday, three days after hostilities had begun. His formal resignation was offered only on Friday. How wide the divergence between Bright and the rest of the world is may be judged from his declaration that the only war which was justifiable since the time of William was the repression of rebellion in the States. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's partisans in the House of Commons do not exceed ten members, including the Parnellites, who exult over every embarrassment of the Ministers. The Times says that whatever conclusion Mr. Bright may form in regard to his duty in this great crisis, he will be treated with respect, but we hope no divergence of opinion will definitely sever him from the men with whom he has so long been associated.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE ARREARS BILL—JOHN BRIGHT'S RESIGNATION.
LONDON, July 17.—The Arrears Bill passed through committees of the House of Commons to-night.

Mr. Bright, referring to his resignation, stated that he had nothing to explain or defend. The sole reason of his retirement was that he could not concur in the Government's Egyptian policy. He had for forty years held and taught a doctrine that he still believed, and he could not consistently approve of the proceedings at Alexandria. He believed that the moral law applied to nations as well as to individuals, and that the proceedings he disapproved of were in violation thereof and of international law. If he had not sooner retired it was because of his high regard for Mr. Gladstone and his other colleagues. In a disagreement so fundamental he would have either had to submit to measures he entirely condemned or been in constant conflict with his colleagues.

Mr. Gladstone highly eulogized Mr. Bright, saying that he agreed with his principles, but not with the application of them.

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