he a member of the new Parliament. He thinks the land code ' requires to be revised and brought more in accordance with the feelings of the people and the dictates of justice.' He believes that contentment will not be produced among the agricultural population until leases become the rule instead of the exception, and notil the Irish tarmer has conferred upon him by law a right to the fruits of his industry and capital. He will advocate a denominational system of education As regards party allegiance he observes : - 'Under our Constitution, party government is essentially necessary. While independent of party politics, I shall support every measure, from whatever side it may come, calculated to beasfit our common country. I shall, as I have hitherto done, give my general support to the great Liberal party, and to Mr Gladstone its distinguished chief, believing, as I do, that their policy and his is the best, not only for Ireland, but for the empirest large. He looks forward to the dawn of a new era in Ireland. With the extinction of religious ascnedency and the establishment of religious equality. Irishmen, he thinks, will be drawn more closely together the North will find that they have interests in common with the South, and imperceptibly; as it were a sound national unblic opinion will be created in Ire land which no Ministry can resist.' Colonel Vandeleur has also addressed the electors. He declares that he will always support, as he has hitherto done, the great measures brought forward by either party in the House of Commous for the promotion of religious equality, and denominational education, and the amendment of the land isws. Mr W H Gregory has addressed the electors of the county of Galway. He refers to the opinions which he expressed and the votes which be gave on the Church, lard, and education ques ions, and says he does not think it necessary to repeat them. Mr Stachanie seeks reelection in the horough of Ennis. Mr Muns'er made a public entry into Cashel of the Kines on Saurday evening, accompanied by a great concourse of the pounlace, whom he addressed. His rival, Mr O'Bairne, essayed to sneak from another hotel, but was interrupted by the mob. Mr Russell is prosecuting an active canvass in Dundelk, and is sanguine of suc cess Mr Callum seems resolved to dispute the ground inch by inch, and Sir G B wyer's friends, though not, perhaps, so prominent as their opponents are not less energetic. The hon member will not be rendered less popular by the fact that he has been appointed to an office in the household of the Pope as a mark of the value set upon his services on behalf of the Catholic Church

A FRENCHMAN ASSAULTED IN MISTAKE FOR THE IN FORMER MASSEY. - An occurrence took place in this city on Saturday evening, which if not of itself impor ant, is at least significant of the feeling that still pervades certain classes of society in Cork. A French gentleman arrived by an early train from Dublin, and set about getting lodgings during his stay He succeeded in getting them on Lancaster Quay, and was probably settling bimself down for a quiet enjoyment of the scenes and sights of the Beautiful Citie, when his dreams of happiness were rudely, if not permanently dispersed by a very untoward circumstance. It appears that he bears a very strong facial resemblance to a gentleman who like his Satanic Majesty, is not generally introduced into polite circles, but whom we must disclose for the better understanding of our readers as the informer. Massey. The perfect acquaintance of the Cork profile of the celebrated "General" soon informed the stranger of the unhappy resemblance he bore bim for no somer did he step into the street than he no ticed that he was escorted by several decidedly unpleasant looking fellows, with ominous whispers and occasional fierce coups d'ail, suggested, doubtless to him painful visions of foreign life in Ireland. After some time the demonstrations of his escert became more marked and finally as he entered his lodgings he was assailed with a universal cry of " Massey," and at the same time three ar four young men ran at him with the avowal that they would have "the in former's life." The poor Frenchman, entirely ignorant of the cause of the attack, thought well to place the door between himself and his noisy friends, but the vigorous attack they immediately commenced on the panels bespoke anything but a conciliated disposit ion and he soon found out that his best policy would be to face his enemies, and explain, if possible, his enthat his visit to Cork howed no other purpose than the common place one of employment as forem in tailor. By this time two police men were running in hot baste toward the spot, but it is unnecessary to add that their arrival found the inquisitors departed, and the astonished Frenchman congratulating himself on his fortunate escape from the avenging arms of the unnameables-Cork Her.

In discussing the Report of the Irish Church Commission before the electors of Newton Mr Gladstone was very naturally and very opportunately led to a comparison of the Irish and the English Establishments. It is a point which it is impossible to evade, were that even to be desired, for it is present to every mind, and forced upon every person who has to deal with the question. Both the Churchman and the Dissenter assume that at least the disestablishment if not the disendowment, of the one Church will naturally lead to that of the other. The Churchman fears, the Dissenter hopes, that this is only a beginning, and that, as on some former occasions, Ireland only paves the way to a larger act of justice for the the henefit of the entire realm. The Liberal candidate- and it is seldom he is not a Churchman - no sooner add-esses bitneelf to a dissenter than he is met with an inquiry whether he is prepared to deal equal justice to the non-established of both Isles. On the other hand, the Church of England zealot tells him plainly that he is pulling the Church of England down over his head, for that the example cannot but be followed Mr. Gladstone no doubt, like any other Liberal candidate has suffered a good deal of persecution from terrified Churchmen and exigent Dissenters-the one seeing the thin end of the wedge, the other too impatient even for that slow and sure engine of destruction. He applies himself, therefore, to the contrast between the two Churches as exhibited on the face of this Report. On the very showing of that Report, and on its deliberate admission, the best defence of the Irish Establishment is to be found in the summary statement of its aggregates and resulting averages. There is not over much, it says, on the whole, for the persons to be paid, the people to be served and the work to be done. Only redistribute a little and the scandals will disappear. So that is what the Commissioners propose, and Mr Gladstone accepts the test. Upon the most favourable estimate of the figures, he shows that while an English clergyman is paid on the average 2004, a year for looking after 600 souls in his communion, the Iciah clergyman is puid on the average 300%, a year for looking after 350. This we believe to be a very low estimate of the pay for the work to be done. Of course, if a community could well afford it and had been consulted on the matter, 3001. a year is not excessive affluence for an educated per son, charged with important duties, tied to one locality, and almost compel ed to be a married man But the first conditions of the case are wanting, for the majority of the people do not want the man at any price, and consider his position a positive insult to them and their religion. Under the circumstances the payment is excessive. The aggregates and averages, therefore, do not mend the case of the Irish Church. But, while the Commssioners evidently regard them as the best leg to put foremost, they pronose very little towards that redistribution which gives an average its saving utility. The disendowment of any perish in which there are less than forty school, is to be the new Bishop of New Zealand members of the Anglo-Irish Church only puts the for you their trial, and it would be impossible to as Bishop of Lichfield and New Zealand. Another

cheerfully and zealously aid if, by your favor, I shall | pitch on a number of worse significance, or with more unpleasant associations. If forty is to be the normal figure of an Irish parish, that settles the question. But what becomes of aggregates and averages when the Commissioners can only propose to aggravate the anomalies by transferring the local rent. charges from the poor to the wealthy districts, and leaving the former still charged with payment, but without the presence of the good and kind gentleman spending it among them. - [ limes

ITALIAN BRIGARDS AND IRISE PATRIOTS—A Series of papers describing the manners, appearance and adventures of some leaders of Italian Banditti has apneared in some numbers of the Pall Mall Gazet'e All of them are lescribed as being consummate scoundrels, sunk deep in crime who have committed the grossest strocities and who would, doubtless, do so again had they the opportunity. The imprisonment of the wretches is thus described:

The only loss the prisoners sustain is that of liberts. They are well kept, well fed, well clothed. are allowed to have pen and ink to write or draw with, beads to make fancy articles with, or acything else that may be given to them to pass the time away They are free to walk about their large and lofty rooms in conversation with each other -to look down upon the lively gulf below them, and see in the disdistance the mountains where they have committed so many outrages, planned so many of their sorties upon unsuspecting travelers below, and had such hair-breadth escapes. At the present time there is within the walls of the prison a perfect monator of iniquity; and yet he is at large in a room with some fifty or sixty others prisoners. This man is an assassin by trade; and it is believed that he has taken life from more than fifty human being, and all for pay He has escaped justice altogether hitherto and even now the director of the prison a ys he does not think they will be able to collect sufficient evidence to convict him; and so, at the age of six y-seven, he may

again be turned loose upon society. What a contrast is here presented to the manner in which England treats the Fenian 'convicts,' who are gentlemen, many of them of refinement and educa tion, and who are merely guilty of political offcuses. Mr. Gladstone has with maudiin pathos, described the horrors of certain Continental prisons. Let us call his attention to this picture, and, perhaps, when he see: that his proteges on the Continent are so wel! cared for his gushing philantrophy may induce him to look into the cells of Portland, Milbank and Dartmoor, where Irish patriots are being slowly tortured to death under the beneficent rule of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. This might rub at the greatest country-first in civil zation, first in power, etc., etc, etc.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 4-The Post announces the following programme as quasi official - The dissolution of parliament will take place on the 11th inst. All uncontested elections are to commence on the 16th and the contested elections in Boroughs on the 17th, and in the counties at a later date.

The new parliament will be summoned to meet on Wednesday the 9th Decomber when the Queen's speech will be delivered and the policy of the Ministry on the question at issue announced.

The Right Hon. Juhn Evelyn Dennison will be re-elected speaker.

It is believed that the House will be ready to proceed to business by Monday, the 14th of December. The Opposition will probably move as a test question an emenument to the Queen's speech, which the House will debate until Friday the 18th, when it is supposed the motion will be carried by a large majority, and the House will then adjourn until the following Monday.

On the assembling of the House the Premier will announce his resignation and that of his colleagues in the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone will follow with a motion to adjourn over for the holilays to afford an opportunity for the formation of a new cabinet.

The Court of Session of Edinburgh, on a final appeal, has rendered a decision disallowing the claims of women to the rights of the franchise.

The ladies, of whom there are 239 claimants, have been struck off the Eduaburgh electoral roll, the tire innocence of Masseyism. For this purpo e after Sheriff holding that the Reform Ac's of 1332 and gesticulating in the most violent manner, he exhibited last year were not intended to give females the right for the information of the young men several letters to vote; but a case was granted to the Court of Ses-

Ladies in Parliament, - Gordon in his 'Antiquities of Parliament,' says, 'The ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon witas.' 'The Abbess Hilds (says Bede) presided in an ecclesiastical synod.' In Wighfred's great council at Becconceld. A D. 694 the abesses sat and deliberated; and five of them signed decrees of that council along with the king, bishops, and nobles. King Edgar's charter to the Abbey of Crowland, A.D 961, was with the consent of the nobles and abbesses who signed the charter In Henry the Third's and Ed ward the First's time four abesses were summaned to Parliament, namely, of Shaftesbury, Berking, St. Mary of Winchester and of Wilton. In the 35th of Edward III. were summoned by writ to Parliament, to appear there by their proxies, namely, Mary Countess of Norfolk; Alienor, Countess of Ormond; Anna Dispenser; Philipps, Countess of March; Johanna Fitzwalter; Agnetta, Countess of Pembroke; Mary de St. Paul; Mary de Roos; Matilda, Countess of Oxford; Catherine Countess of Athol. These were called 'ad collequium tractatum' by their proxies, a privilege peculiar to the peerage, to appear and act by prexy .- [Things Not Generally Known, by Joh : Timbs, F.S.A.

The Times says the feeling against Mr J S Mill is exceedingly strong in Westminster, even among those who were his former supporters, the countenance he has given to Bradlaugh having given great offence to the middle classes.

The death of a man who could remember the illumination on the occasion of George Ill's coronation in 1760 is a noteworthy occurrence. From Cheltenham we hear of the death of a laborer named Richard Purser, at the age of 112 who remembered his mother taking him to see the above illuminations, and was a laborer at Sheerness Dockyard when the Royal George was sunk in 1782. During the list five years he had an allowance of five pounds a year from the Queen. Purser was doubtless the oldest man in the

United Kingdom. LADIES' BONNETS. - A great deal of fun has been made at the ladies' expense about the smallness of their bonnets. A wag described one of the ornaments as a rosebud fastened with a couple of straws. There is, however in the Teunton Museum, a headdress more than one hundred years old remarkably resembling the present fashion. The curator (Mr Bidgood) has it stowed away with the care which such a delicate fabric deserves; and, if the colours were but a little fresher, it might be worn to morrow by a girl of the period' without exciting any re mark except in the way of admiration. The bonnet itself is about the size of a small ten saucer, constructed of fine lace - which was once white - with flowers of blue white, and pale orange; and the strings are composed of rows of small circles of lace, joined at the edges, each containing a tiny bud in the centre. We have no evidence as to who the fair owner was, but she gives this account of her duck of a bonnet:'- Uncle George Goldfinch brought me from Paris, as a token of his love, a little cap, ruff and collar, called a Bonnett Duc d'Acquitaine, January 19, 1755.'-[Somerset County

Gazette. It is said that the Rev Mc Raudall, son of Arca. deacon Randall, and one of the Oxford ultra Church whenever Dr Selwen thinks fit to resign his plurality Ritualists, he has set up 'the daily sacrifice.'-[Re-

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Mr Roebuck has been treated with some coolness by the workmen of Sheffield in the course of his canvads. Some of the 'one family, one religion, one language party' attributed this to the English dissatisfaction at Mr Roebuck's sneers against Americans. The Pall Mall Gazette describes its real cause in the following passage :-Mr Roebuck might have gone on abusing America to the last day of his life if he had only defended and encouraged practices which are abominable in the eyes of every honest man .-The constituency quarrel with Mr. Roebuck because he will not say that it is tolerable, where trade interests are concerned, to murder men to deprive their families of the means of bread, and to bring their houses down about their ears. Mr Roebuck declares that 'rattening' and its iniquities are parbarous and wrong: that is his offence.

THE DERWENTWATER ROMANCE. - Large numbers

of friends and sympathisers continue to visit the Conntess of Derwentwater, but only a few have been admitted to her humble tent. amongst the favored few being the vicar of Newcastle, the Rev. C. Mondy, M A. This remarkable case continues to excite more as d more attention, and it now constitutes the prin cinal topic of conversation in this part of the country. No steps have yet been taken to remove the Countess from her present position. The public fee ing is strongly in favor of her claim being fairly considered by the authorities. We have su cended in obtaining the lineage of the family, and it would appear from it that the claim put forth by the Countoes is at all events deserving of the most careful investigation. Lady Amelia Matilda Radelyffe, the mesent Countess of Derwentwater, was born at Diver on the 2nd of April, 1830, and is therefore, 33 tears of age. Her ladyship looks con iderably oller, but this may be attributable to her vicissi-tudes and anxiety of mind. While owning the power of the crown to confiscate the estates on account of the conduct of the third earl, she denies, as the lands are governed by the law of entail, that such confiscation should have continued after his execution in the year 1716. Believing that she is the beiress by entail and the general heiress, she has made her claim, and is doing what she deems best to enforce and substantiate it. It is interesting to note that nearly every member of the family, since the execution of the third earl has been born in this country, and that the remains of some who have died abroad bave, by stratagem and during been safely deposited in the family vault at Dilston .-Many will be startled to learn that not a few repre sentatives of the family were, notwithstanding their exile, born in this country. For instance, John Jimes, the sixth earl, was born at Alston, and the story of his birth, as related by the Countess, is excredingly romantic His mother, travelling incognito, came to England and found her way to the neighborhood of Dilston. Driving along the highway one day the carriage, by pre-arrangement, was made to break down as if hy accident, while near Alston. The neighbors cushed to assist the strangers, and the Countess was conveyed to a small inn, in the village. Here, in a room known as the Earl of Derwentwater's, the sixth earl first saw the light. As already stated the present Countess was likewise born in England namely, at Dover. Her ladyship was educated abroad, but she has spent much of her time in this country. She always, up to the present time, visited the abode of her ancestors in disguise but many of the people in the neighborhood now re call occasions when they were honored by visits from a lady whom they now recognise to have been the Countess. - [Northern Daily Express.

The Earl of Hardwicks, who presided at a dinner given at Southampton on Tuesday night in behalf of the local Sailor's Home in responding to the toast of 'The House of Lords,' said the duties of that house have become every day more apparent but its power will not be used in any other mode than to induce the people of this country to think of the stens they are about to take; it will not be used in any way to check or to throw abruptly out of the way any of the thoughts or opinious of the mass of people of England but into any future, legislation that the House of Commons may be pleased to adopt it will throw the weight of its opinion and resist it for a time if it should think necessary but it will be only for a time -(cheer) - because the House of Lords thoroughly appreciates and understands its position. In this rest its strength. ba est ages they had so understood their positiou.

In the course of a speech at Ormskirk, near Liverpool, on the 21st ult, the ex-Chancellor of the Erchequer in support of his argument for the dis-establishment of the Irish Church, adverted to the Church in these Colories: - Canada is under a monarchical government; Canada has no semblance of an Established Church; Canada has passed acts of Parliament, the very preamble of which recites that it is desirable to put an end to all semblance of "onnection between Church and State in that country and has acted by those principles, yet who is there that for one moment will pretend to say that religious liberty does not prevail in Canada. That was a country somewhat recembling, but far less aggravated -somewhat resembling the case of Ireland -resembling it in this important point that the members of the Church of England formed a very small proportion of the members of the whole community. THE BISHOPS AND THE RITUALISTS - The recent har

vest festival services at St. J-mes's Chapel, Brighton, caused much disentisfaction to some of the inhabitants of that town; and a petition was presented to the Bishop of Chichester hoping that some decided steps would be taken to restrain procedings which are entirely opposed to the teaching and spirit of our reform and Protestant Church of England ' The Bishop in reply states that he was advised that the case was not a proper one for the issuing of a commission, but if the matter was to be brought before any ecclesiastical tribunal it should be before the Court of Arches in the first instance He did not recommend the commencement of such a suit at present, as be was advised that the report of the Commission on Ritualism rendered it probable that the questions that would be raised will soon be settled by legislation: He would, however allow the pro-secution if asked to do so. His lordship, also wrote: I have already, by a writing addressed to him, inhibited Mr Purchas from preaching, administering the sacraments, or officiating in Divine service in my diocese, but he maintains that he is legally justified in disregarding the inhibition.' On Sunday last Mr Purchas did not officiate at St. James's. The Times maintains that unless the Church can be cleared from such doctrines and practices as those of Mr. Purchas it will be fatally compromised in the minds of Englishmen, and every day during which the Bishops display supinenes this danger is enhanced. A little more vigour such as the Bishap of Ohichester now displays might have nipped these mischiefs in the bad Let a firmer course be adopted; let the Bishops discountenance the Ritualistic clergy in private and in public, and repress their practices by all the power of their office, and the innovators will at least be lead to realize the hopelessness of the attempts. The Bishop of Chichester deserves the full support of the public is the stap he has taken. The Times hopes he will be able to follow it up, and that other Bishops will imitate so good an example. The Daily News points out that such quarrels as those which now rend the Church of England can never he settled by law They arise out of fundamental divergence of faith and practice, and can only be corrected by letting each have its full, free way without hindrance from the other. While the Bishop of Unichester inhibits a Ritualist, one of his neighbors inhibits a sympachizer with Nonconformity from

new church in Clifton where in the language of the m re than inhibitions or Acts of Parliament to make it strong in the affections of the English people.

DRUNEBNNESS IN ENGLAND. -A writer who has the good of his country at heart, and who deplores the amount of misery and crime existing in England, thus refers to one cause of the prevalent vice: - History tells us that the Lacedæmonians used to make their slaves drunk once a year, in order that their bestial condition might deter their children; alas, with us daily, bourly examples of men and women, degraded below the lowest animal in creation, do not deter; they are so continually before us that we take no notice of them, beyond perhaps passing by on the other side; but look around and even he who will not allow the awful extent of drunker ness in England. must be struck with the extraordinary absence of this vice in other nations. This year I travelled from Cadiz to Calais, without seeing a single drutken person. In Cadiz Seville, Cordova, Madrid. Bordeaux, and Paris. I did not see a single dranken person in the streets. I went to the bull-ring at Seville, where twelve thousand of the lower orders were as sembled under a burning suc, to see one of those stupid exhibitions of brutality called a bull fight, but not one of that excited vociferous crowd did I see in any way effected with drink. I went to the Grand Prix at Paris, where crowds were assembled that almost, if not quite, out-numbered our Derby-day : I returned at a foot's pace five miles, in a string of conveyances filled with every class of the community, and not a drunken man, not a coarse word or gesture did I see or hear. I resided this summer ten weeks in a German watering-place, and although there was a railway in the course of construction, and, of course, many of the lowest class working as navvies, I only saw three drunken people and this where kirschwasser is almost as cheap as beer Let any man compare his continental with his home experience on this subject, and be he the greatest freetrader in drinking that ever granted a license, he must regret the amount of unlimited drinking in England, and the consequent degradation.

A CLERICAL OPINION OF MR GLADSTONE - At a ten party held at Biackburn to celebrate the opening of a Conservative Working Men's Club, the Rev H Wescoe, vicar of St Thomas's, Blackburn, said two statements made by previous speakers were painfully and awfully true. One was that the devil had made his beadquarters in London, and Mr Gladstone was one of his generals; the other was that the devil was the first Radical. These might seem exaggerated statements, but let them think for a moment and look at the union of Church and State. Three times there had been an attempt to separate Church and State, and in every case the agitators had come to ruin. The first instance that the All wise gave of His government was that union of Church and State in Heaven. The first agitator for the dissolution of that union was the devil; but in seeking to effect the dissolution of that union be effected his own fall .--Again the same wise Being gave us another instance of His government and that again was the union of Church and State. That was in Paradise, wherein it was the union of the Church in Adam and Eve with the sovereignty of the All wise. Satan set to work, and this time succeeded, and the result was the roin of the Church temporal. We had in the book of Leviticus another instance of a union between Church and State, and when it was opposed it was the ruin of the Church, of the union, and of he agitators. And though it might seem harsh though it might geem an exaggeration of truth, he confessed that he felt appalled when he saw the sad and terrible parallelism there was between the enemy of all men and the leader of the Radicais, now the enemy of the Church He strongly felt the parallelism, and he would rather occupy his present humble position than Mr. Gladstone's - [Post.

THE USE OF THE BREECHLOADER. - Those who have been accustomed to witness the reviews and sham fights with our troops will, we presume, henceforth be deprived of the sensational effect produced by heavy and indiscriminate discharges of musketry The Commander in-Chief on Wednesday at Woolwich imparted to the army a lesson taught by the introduction of the breechloader. By our present system of firing at an imaginary enemy, without regularity or regard to time or effect, our soldiers, in case they met a foe. would be likely to expend their ammunition too soon, and be left without cartridges at the very time they might want them most. Prossia has seen the danger, and guarded against it. Its soldiers are trained to reserve their fire Independent firing was really allowed in the heat of action; it is never allowed in the drill ground. The men are ordered to fire by sections, or by companies, or other units; and no man fires until he is bidden to do so by his officer or non commissioned officer. In this way the importance of bolding back their ammunition is impressed upon them; and they learn coolness and pa tience in the neise of action. Besides, under these conditions, the soldiers can see what they are about whereas directly independent firing without check begins, the entire line is enveloped in a mass of smoke, and not a man car have the least idea of where he is siming. The Duke of Cambridge's hints will no doubt be acted upon in all future m litsry displays in this country. The advantages of training a soldier to a cautions as well as dextrous use of his weapon and supplies cannot be overrated. His Royal Highness's remarks against the practice of moving field batteries faster than r walk will also be i-pproved by all who are acquainted with the practical inconveniences of the system bitherto in vogue. -[Globe.

WORK FOR JURYMEN. - In the year 1867 there were 24 648 coroners' inquests held in England and Wales; 18,012 prisoners were tried before juries; 2960 causes were tried in the superior courts of common law - viz, 1553 in London and Westminter, and 1407 on circuit; 50 causes were tried before juries in the Pr bate and Divorce Courts, 856 causes were tried before juries in the county courts, and 843 in the Lord Mayor's Court and other local courts. The list is probably not quite complete, but it shows that 47,369 cases were tried before juries in the year, averaging more than 150 for every working day in the year. This is a heavy fax upon the time of jurymen. Those who think it to a certain extent, at least, an unnecessary task, may feel an interest in some further official returns, which show that in the county courts 542 560 causes were determined in the year, but only 856 of them were tried before a jury; and the year's returns from borough, hundred, and manorial courts show 6903 cases determined without a jury, and only 483 with a jury. In the three superior courts of common law 32 juries had to be discharged in the year without agreeing upon a verdict-21 in London and Middlesex, and 11 on circuit.

## UNITED STATES.

The New York Tribune says: - 'Our conviction of the excellence of republican institutions is so profound so unquestioning, we may sar so unreasoning, that their desirableness for every people under the sup is assumed on the instant.' On which the New York Wo'ld remarks: - 'This comes from a paper which advocates the subjection of ten States in this Republic to the rule of the bayonet, which helieves in making black brutes just emancipated from slavery the masters of the whites, who pay the taxes in ten States; which insists on the disfranchisement of all who are opposed to Radicalism in the South : and which throws every obstacle in the way to prevent Germans and Irishmen from becoming citizens in the republic of their choice. The only 'republicanism' the Tribune believes in is Radicalism; and the republicanism of Radicalism is martial law and government by bayonets.'

A great deal has been said of the wonderful system of education that flourishes in that pardise of preaching in a Dissenting pulpit. For the anti-ritual | Puritanism, New England; But then, judging from ing, old ist party to be able to cultivate its naturel alliances the condition of the populace' of Vermont, 'remark- ciples.'

son of Archdescon Randall has been appointed to a as freely as the Ritualists cultivate theirs would do ably little good comes of it.' In a recent message from the Governor of that State, the following facts were brought to light: tOnly 160 of the youth of that State have attended any college during the past year, either in the State or out of it; only 50 of the 75,000 children of the State have been kept constantly to school; but seventy six Vermonters have been kept constantly in the State prison.

SAVANNAH, Ga, Nov. 4 .- Large bodies of negroes are assembling on the Ogeechee and Louisville roads evidently to march into the city. Persons living on those roads have been compelled to come into the city for protection. Persons residing in the country who attempt to go home have been ordered back by the negroes. An organized force of white men has gone outside the city to remain during the night and guard the approaches to it.

No ARRANGEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AT PREsenr. - About a week ago it was telegraphed that the statement that Minister Johnson had agreed to refer the Alabama claims to a Commission of 16-8 on behalf of America and 8 on behalf of Great Britain-was founded on error. Since then that despatch has been denied with authority, the correspondent alleging that Secretary Seward had positively received a confirmation of the Cable despatch, anbouncing that Minister Johnson had agreed to a mixed Committee. It is now stated on the highest authority, that of the President of the U.S, that there is not one word of truth in the story of a mixed Commission The President declares that he has never for a minute entertained a proposition so antagonistic to the interests of this country, and that, therefore Andrew Johnson could not have consented to surrender our claims to the tender mercies of a mixed Commission consisting of 16 members, a number, as the President states, large enough to lead to endless discussions, and which would probably drag in new subjects of contention instead of settling the old ones growing out of injuries to our commerce during the late rebellion. The President further states that the negotiations are in a fair way of speedy settlement, but that with his consent, not a particle of the honour of the country abail be excrificed on any consideration. It is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. Seward is conducting these delicate negotiations without consulting the President. The latter watches with the utmest interest and concern every movement made by our representative abroad and is kept fully posted by his Foreign Secretary, and esespecially with regard to the progress in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

A PARABLE FOR THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES. - NOT

that the preachers have taken up their parable against the churches, men who are not preachers may venture to speak with freedom concerning the religious organizations of the day, without fear of being classed with these who sit in the seat of the scornful. In his remarkable sermons upon 'The Evident and Disastrons Failure of Protestantism as a Religious System, the Rev Dr Ewer framed a formidable in dictment against all the Protestant churches. It is not our province to sit in judgment on the case. Every man who has eyes to see and ears to hear can decide for himself whether it be true that the Protestent Church no longer retains its hold upon the in. tellect of the cultivated classes, or the affections of the masses. 'I know thy works, that thou heat a name, that shou livest, and art dead,' was the accusation sent to the angel of the church in Sardis; 'I know thy works, that thou art peither cold nor hot; because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou are wretched, and miserable and poor, and blind, and naked, was the condemnation pronunced against the Church of Laodiceaus. Rev. Dr Ewer rolls these accusations into one, adds to them heavy charges of bis own, and arraigns the Protestant churches before the world to answer the indictment. There are certainly some who will accuse Dr. Ewer of having colored his picture too darkly, there are, doubtless, many who will besit-to to accept the remedy which he somewhat vaguely suggests as the cure for the evils which he so vividly describes. There may be two opinions concerning the alleged tendency of Protestantism to degenerate into infidelity; but there can be but one opinion as to the accusation that the Protestant churches have become the churches of the rich, and that to the poor the gospel no longer is prescred from Protestant pulpits. Dr. Ewer's figures are conclusive upon this point-although no figures were needed to convince any one who had given to the subject the slightest thought Three bundred places of worship holding at the utmost 250 000 people in a population of million of souls this is what the churches have accomplished in New York. Here is a solid fact, a fact more valuable than a folio of theories. It may or may not be true that there are countless thousands all over this land who have rejected Protestactism 'but it is unconcerning them they had some shadow of excuse for treating the accusations with contempt. But now that they are attacked by their own clergymen silence or inaction is no longer safe for them - [N Y. World.

'The poor you have always with you.' The Baptist Church on Ninth street in this city has been remodelled and refitted in splendid style 'The upa holst ring' says the reporter, 'is indeed superb .-Each pew is supplied with a soft and easy cushioned seat and back from the Elastic Sporge Company, covered with rich green material, manufactured to order for the purpose in Europe. Those with the heavy two ply carpets, manufactured to order in Philadelphia, and also f green, covering the entire floor under the pews, as well as the platform and aisles, present a delightful appearance to the beholder' 'We must not forget to mention the pulpit furniture which is superb and composed of three pieces, a settee and two chairs, richly ornamented, covered with green ribbed silk and manufactured to order in New York at a cost of \$350.' When reading the above in one of the daily papers we were put in mind of something which occurred in this city some years ago An old lady arrived here from Europe, respectable but poor, who had been all her life a member of the Church of England. She went on the first Sunday after her arrival to an Episcopal Church and a lady invited her to take a seat in her p-w -The next Sunday she was again accommodated, but coming the third Sanday the lady owner of the pew said to her after service. 'Are you able to may for a pew?' 'No, madam, the relations I expected to meet here are dead and I am destitute. Well, replied the lady, under those circumstances you had better not come here any more. Go to one of the Catholic churches the poor all go there, you will feel at home there. No poor people come here.' The old lady took her at her word and came straight to the Cathedral, and we had the pleasure of baptizing her conditionally, and the survived some years to thank God for her conversion, and she died happily in the faith of the Church of God.-[Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 - The Tribune's New Orleans Special says that only about one hundred out of the eighteen thousand negroes registered in this city. voted at the election on Tuesday, and the proportion in at least half of the parishes was the same. The election will be contested.

A man and his wife who live in a tenement house in Springfield, Mass, have not spoken to each other for several years. It is merely to see who will hold out longest. When the man wants to say anything to his wife he addresses his remarks to their little son who also acts as the medium through which the wife communicates with her husband.

The oddities of American editors are as great as those of politicians and religionists. The Louisville Democrat proclaims in its bead lines that 'a rattling, rousing, steaming, golder, glorious Democratic triumph' has been gained in Kentucky which illustrates 'the advantage of consolidated, united, starving, old-fashioned, unadulterated, Democratic prin-