

evince no undue precipitation in presenting their report. They are probably impressed with the truth of the aphorism that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and desire that the day may be remote.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT AND POPE.—A Berkshire elector has elicited from the Home Secretary the statement that "no member of the Cabinet has any desire to advance Popery or to injure Protestantism; their due aim is to meet out even-handed justice to all."

Archdeacon Denison in acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet from the Liberator Society, entitled, "Disestablishment as Viewed by Churchmen," says the question of the duty of contending for the Establishment of becoming every day more doubtful one, for it is impossible that the Establishment, such as it is being made, can continue to be the Church.

The forcible imposition of irreligious education is only a step to the forcible prohibition of religious education. When the doctrine is once accepted that the wisdom of the State, not the conscience of the parent, is to decide what education is to be given to the child, we soon arrive at the further proposition that the State is the judge whether this or that religion can be conveniently taught.

A WELL-EDUCATED CANDIDATE.—The Stafford School Board lately received the following among other applications for the office of clerk—Sept. 26th, 1871—Sir, I see in the Stafford paper an advertisement for a clerk to the school board I should be willing to take the situation at 50 a year I am not a Member of the Legal Profession I should be able to give all my time to the duties of the office I could take it at once if I was elected I have had a good Education this is my own hand-writing I am 26 years of age and I can have a good Certificate I have been employed on the Railway but I have left this I think I am able to take a situation And I think the office would suit me very well please let me no if I shall have to come to Stafford or whether this will be sufficient by Doing so you will oblige Sir Your most Obedient Servant, J.—

THE RISING TIDE.—There is nothing so remarkable in the laws which regulate political movements as the rapidity with which in any country the Republican or Democratic tide ebbs and flows. A few years since Imperial institutions appeared as stable in France as the Egyptian pyramids; the Opposition in the Corps Legislatif could have driven to the Chambers in a hackney car, and it seemed that all France, save a few turbulent artisans, had been reconciled to Caesarism.

ANCHEOLOGICAL ANTIQUITIES IN ANGLIENSURE.—Mr. John S. Phene, whose explorations on the Marquis of Lothian's estates we lately referred to, has been continuing his researches in the Highlands. Last week he excavated a chambered tomb, the stone cairn of which was 130 feet long. The tumulus is on the Duke of Argyll's estate at Ach-na-Goul, near Inverary. The excavations were made at the request of the Marquis of Lorne, and they resulted, after 70 feet of the structure had been opened, in a series of chambers, some sepulchral, and others not; a side chamber, five feet square, appeared to have been designed for some other purpose.

degree, a man whose adhesion would damn any cause, however good. His atrocious assaults on the Christian religion, urged with equal violence and indecency, have caused serious disturbances in more than one English town, and his organ in the press, the National Reformer, is a tissue of ribald blasphemy.

ELECTORSHIP IN THE LAST CENTURY.—The Bucks Advertiser has been publishing a very interesting "Old Aylesbury Diary," from which we extract the following, showing how the elections for the borough were conducted in the year 1789.—January 8th.—Was given, 5s. to the voters of this town by Mr. Chaplain, as a gift from Scrope Bernard, Esq. January 19th.—The borough was canvassed by Mr. Bernard. February 7th.—Died, Sir Thos. Halifax, member of Parliament for this town. February 8th.—In the evening, and on February 9th, in the morning, was given to the voters of Aylesbury a guinea each, as a present from Colonel Lake, at the King's Head. February 9th.—Colonel Lake canvassed the borough, February 10th.—Came on the election for this town, when Scrope Bernard, Esq. was chosen by a majority of 77. March 27th.—Was given, five guineas to each voter that polled for Mr. Bernard, at William Cough's, the Biting Sun. March 30th.—Five shillings was given at the public-houses to Bernard's voters for a dinner, &c. Note.—At the public-houses that were for Mr. Bernard. April 6th.—Colonel Lake made a present of six guineas to his voters, and one guinea to those that promised him their votes at the next election that polled for Bernard at the last election by Messrs. Horwood. This is more than ever was known to be given for a losing man. April 24th.—Mr. Chaplain paid to the voters of Mr. Scrope Bernard 1s. each; this gave great discontent, as they expected more. May 12th.—Scrope Bernard's voters received one guinea each, as a present from Mr. Bernard; it was paid at the Cross Keys, kept by John Ivatts. May 18th.—A dinner was given by Colonel Lake to the voters that polled for him, and all them that promised him at the next election, 300 and upwards. He was met by a very great majority at Aston (Hinton, mostly on horseback. Some of Bernard's voters met at the Cross Keys, and behaved very ill during the course of the day. A disturbance happened in the evening, and E. Terry, one of the constables, received a black eye, and there was a great row. Terry read the Riot Act, and the constables, with Ivatts, and others, the next day went to Mr. Smith, the justice. Saturday, May 23rd.—William Parrsell, of Walton, miller, James Tisdell, Nat. Kinch, and E. Budd were had up for the riots on the 18th, and were bound to appear at the Quarter sessions. July 19th.—Was a county election in this town: when William W. Grenville, Esq., was chosen without opposition; his seat in the House was vacated by His Majesty appointing him one of the Secretaries of State. A very few freeholders attended, and they were allowed seven-shilling tickets each. A great deal of discontent on the occasion.

The Lancet calls attention to the enormous manufacture of the new sedative drug, Chloral. It states that it is sold by tons a week, and quotes a letter from Baron Leibig, affirming that one German chemist manufactures and sells half a ton every week. Of course, no such quantity is used in medicine, and the Lancet seems half afraid that it gets into beer, but there is a shapely explanation, as it will find on inquiry. Taking chloral is the new and popular vice, particularly among women, and is doing at least as much harm as alcohol. The drug is kept in thousands of dressing cases, and those who begin its use often grow so addicted to it that they pass their lives in a sort of contented stupefaction. Chloral drunks will soon be an admitted variety of the species.

THE WORKING MEN AND MOBS.—The groundlessness of the belief that the Bradlaugh and Odger mobs represent the real working men in Great Britain is brought out in a letter in the London Times from one of the latter class. Talking of the recent demonstration in Hyde Park, he says:—"How far a Trade Union Square or a Hyde Park mob is to be considered a meeting of the working classes, is what might very profitably occupy the attention of the real working classes. I should be very sorry to undervalue such meetings, or to unduly depreciate a meeting assembled in the Old Bailey to witness an execution when it took place there, in all of which there are strong points of resemblance; I only desire to either being taken for a meeting of the working classes, for I believe they comprise many who never worked an hour if they could help it."

THE MASSACRE AT LOS ANGELES.—The San Francisco papers have the following particulars of the slaughter and plunder of the Chinese at Los Angeles: Feuds existing between the two heads of the Chinese companies here, four men, it is reported were brought from San Francisco by the last steamer to compass the death of one of them. The attempt was made on Monday and proved futile, as all the parties including their intended victim, were arrested. On examination yesterday the entire number were placed under heavy bonds, and then parties returned to their respective places of abode. About five o'clock another fight commenced, and Officer Bilderein in attempting to quell it received a shot in the shoulder, calling for aid, to Dr. Thompson, who also received a fatal wound. A brother of Bilderein also received a shot in the ankle. The scene was in the neighbourhood of the worst portion of our city, and the first to be attacked

were the roughs, thieves, gamblers and vilest of scoundrels who there congregated. Appreciating the opportunity no time was lost, and the fearful work at once commenced. Returning to the houses, the Chinamen fled, while the infuriated crowd, rapidly augmenting, kept up a hot fire, through doors, windows and every aperture which presented a chance for a Chinaman's life. Gradually closing in, the roofs were finally reached, and by means of holes cut through with axes, the work of death was carried on for three hours, varied occasionally by the carrying away and hanging of Chinese attempting to escape.

The famous theory of Mr. Darwin has just led to a development, for a parallel to which we may look in vain through his learned and startling pages. A respectable young man named Howard, belonging to Cardiff, on Thursday jumped into the river Eden, off Carlisle Bridge, and was drowned before help could reach him. In a packet which, just before the leap, he sent by a messenger to the police office, the suicide assigned the motives that had led him to transgress the Almighty's "cannon against self-slaughter." The Darwinian theory, he said, had proved men to be descended from monkeys; and therefore he did not wish to live any longer. Unfortunately for our enlightenment, young Howard quitted the world on the strength of a flagrant non sequitur which denies us all hope of ever learning his theory of the consequences to be deduced from Mr. Darwin's demonstrations—If demonstrations they be. Does it become the whole duty of man not to live any longer because that horrid ascidian has poisoned the fountains of existence? Is it that, in the Howardian theory, the human race has reached that climax of perfection from which all subsequent development can only be downwards, and that Euthanasia is the best fate we can court? Or are we to believe the whole world so blind and indifferent to the detestable "blot on the scutcheon" of man's high descent, that it calmly drags on an existence of dishonour against which only luckless young Howard of Cardiff had the courage to protest? It is very hard indeed to unravel the mental process that is represented in the suicide's "therefore." We can understand the French youth who left beside his self-made corpse the declaration that he had been born a man and could not bear the fate which doomed him to be a grocer. At least he felt the foolish sense of degradation that drove him to escape from fate; but we can scarcely ascribe the act of the Carlisle suicide to a similar morbid excess of self-respect. It is not often that men are driven to despair and self-destruction by the knowledge that they have "risen in the world."

WHO COMMIT THE MOST ATROCIOUS CRIMES.—The Eastern and some of the Western press have recently lyingly accused the Irish in America of perpetrating the most heinous crimes against humanity, and of being careless in saving human life. Some of the ill-fated of the papers not only made such a wholesale accusation without the slightest proof, but particularly referred to Irish citizens as being behind others in zeal in rescuing the wounded and drowning in the ocean Wave disaster. An investigation of the matter proves the very opposite to be the truth. It is very hard indeed to unravel the mental process that is represented in the suicide's "therefore." We can understand the French youth who left beside his self-made corpse the declaration that he had been born a man and could not bear the fate which doomed him to be a grocer. At least he felt the foolish sense of degradation that drove him to escape from fate; but we can scarcely ascribe the act of the Carlisle suicide to a similar morbid excess of self-respect. It is not often that men are driven to despair and self-destruction by the knowledge that they have "risen in the world."

U. S. Grant, President-General, has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a Thanksgiving Day, and promulgating the people of the different States to meet together in their places of worship and thank God for the blessings he has conferred, and their merited exemption from evils. If the proclamation did not also suggest that we should invoke His protection it would be regarded by many of us as a cruel mockery. When a large portion of the country is under martial-law, part of it actually and much more virtually, when people are driven from their firesides and forced to abandon fields on which they find it hopeless to attempt to garner their harvests; when there is no tranquility at home although there may be peace abroad; when many States are suffering under an oppression greater than that which conquering Germany forces upon France; when the grievous calamities with which we are afflicted come from the very hand that issues the proclamation, it does indeed seem almost a profanity. There are many, doubtless, who will meet on that day and bow submissively, imploring pardon against ills which they cannot avoid, and involving relief from burdens which are too heavy to bear. To them it will be a day of fasting and prayer, and there will doubtless be more vociferous laments in humble supplication among those who really suffer, than will be raised by those whose hearts are too hardened to allow them to be grateful for blessings which they can scarcely appreciate and certainly do not deserve.

The very last instance of having "a sure thing on a jury" comes from Michigan, where an unfortunate young man, but "perfect gentleman," had been arraigned for stealing pork. He retained a bright young lawyer, who, having listened to the culprit's story, and learned from him what the plaintiff's witnesses swear to, candidly informed him that it was useless to waste money on a defence. "Never say 'mind,'" was the reply, "go on and argue the case good and strong just as if you believed me a persecuted man, and I'll give you twenty dollars." The lawyer worked up to the contract, and before he had half summed up he had the jury in tears at the bare idea of snatching such a bright example of domestic and social worth, from the bosom of his family and the society of his neighbors, to be thrust among felons in the common goal. To his astonishment, his appeal was effective. The prisoner was acquitted. Gossiped together after the verdict and discharge of the culprit, and the \$20 having been paid over, the lawyer said: "By the bye, B—, that was a most surprising verdict, considering what the government proved." "Not at all," was the cool reply; "six of them jury men had some of that pack." "The necessity in that lawyer's bump of self-esteem felt to zero."

A minister in Indiana became mixed up in land speculations, and announced to his congregation that his text would be found in St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, section four, range three west.

The New York Evening Post is strongly in favor of retaining the primeval forests of America that remain, and connects with their removal in parts of Europe and Asia not only the decreasing fertility of the soil, but the degeneracy of the inhabitants.

A singular evidence of Oregon's antiquity was taken out of the ground at Tillamook Heads. It appears that some men were grading a road bed, and when twenty-five feet below the surface, one of them exhumed a copper bowie knife over twenty-two inches long, two and a half inches wide, by three eighths of an inch thick. The curiosity was sent to C. Roop, of Dayton, who has it in his museum. Here is another mystery for the oldest inhabitant to explain. The knife is made of the best copper.

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WORK OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

We give the amount of the several monthly collections taken up during the months of July, August, and September, 1871, in the several churches and chapels in the Diocese:—

Table with columns for church names and months (July, Aug., Sept.) showing collection amounts in dollars and cents.

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On the 26th of October last, the Pupils of the Convent of Villa Maria, under the direction of the Rev. Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, presented His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, on the anniversary of his birthday, a purse containing one hundred dollars towards the construction of his Cathedral.

On the 3rd of November His Lordship visited the College of L'Assomption, and the Pupils gave him an offering of \$30 towards his Cathedral.

WARTS ON CATTLE.—Common hog's lard will remove warts from both cows and horses by applying it twice a day for ten days.

A Correspondent of the Willimantic Farmer feeds his stock a tablespoonful of sulphur to each animal, with their salt, once in two weeks. When he has done so vermin has troubled them, and his cows have not been effected with garget nor his sheep with grub in the head. He has practised it for twenty years.

CONVULSIONS IN PIGS.—Convulsions occasionally accompany different diseases, but they are likely to be the effect of epilepsy. Cold water kept constantly applied to the head is essential. Also bleeding and purging followed by low diet, perfect quiet, and cooling medicines such as nitre one or two drams in the water the pigs drink. The cause of epilepsy are sometimes obscure but indigestion and intestinal irritation from worms or sources appear to hurry it on.

A fair in Massachusetts consisted of a calf, a goose, and a pumpkin. We are told that it rained so hard the first night that the goose swam off, the calf broke loose and ate the pumpkin, and a thief prowling around stole the calf, and that ended the fair.