

tion of Christianity—the existence of God, His moral perfections, the immortality of the soul, judgment to come and the distinctions of right and wrong—all these the foundations of what we called natural religion, which even the unenlightened heathen knew and believed, were assailed by the philosophers and sceptics of the day; and men were turning back in order to be assured of the solemn reality of those truths of the Church of God, and they were compelled to take up and defend these truths of the natural order, which the inordinate reason of man, these hundred years ago, had, in its contest with the Catholic faith, undermined by its efforts. He had heard the other day, in the columns of a newspaper, that if only the Catholic Church would for once give way on at least a portion of its teaching, then it could be dealt with; but there was no dealing with a church which never doubted upon anything which it affirmed—if the Pope only for one moment act on something like an equal footing, then there would be hope of unity. To this he (Archbishop Manning) replied, that then the hope of unity would be for ever lost. If that divine circle of truth were cut through in one point, all the articles of the Christian faith would alike perish together. It was that infallible authority of the Church of God, in virtue of the perpetual presence of the Holy Ghost, which held together the Kingdom of God, on earth immutable and imperishable; and in the midst of the convulsions of men—convulsions in every order civil, religious, and intellectual, the Church of God stood immovable to this hour—undefeatable in its light, for its light was from above; indissoluble in its unity, for that unity was the unity of God himself; immutable in its doctrine, for those doctrines came from the spirit of God in person; immovable on the base where it rested, for it was the hand of God that planted it there, and the gates of hell could not prevail against it.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PROFESSION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY, ARDEE.—On Wednesday last, the profession of a religious took place at the Convent of Mercy, Ardee. The lady professed was Miss Ely Finegan, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Finegan, Esq., Mullingar, County Westmeath, called in religion Sister Mary Magdalena, and she received the black veil from the hands of the Very Rev. John Leavis, P.P., Ardee. In the absence of his Grace the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Kieran. The impressive ceremony took place in the school-room, which was beautifully fitted for the occasion. The Rev. Dean Hackett, Maynooth College ascended the altar steps and delivered a beautiful sermon on the religious life, which was listened to with wrapt attention. Divine ceremony of the Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. J. Leavis, P.P., Ardee. The choir, under the able direction of Mr. W. Rothe, organist in Ardee Catholic Church, acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament brought all to a close. The sisterhood entertained their numerous guests at a *déjeuner*, which was served up in the convent in a superior style.—Drogheda Argus.

EXPECTED RELEASE OF CAPTAIN MACKAY.—A letter from a Catholic clergyman resident in England, to a friend in Cork, contains the following item of news:—“It is probable that Captain Mackay will be released unconditionally on the 27th of this month. I give the good news on very fair authority.”—Cork Examiner.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Captain Llewellyn Black Cloghallymore, to the commission of the peace for the county of Galway, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Clanricarde the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

It is stated that the flax spinners of Belfast, having signed a requisition to put the necessary number of spindles 600,000, on two-thirds time there is no doubt that, unless trade improves, the operatives will be on short time for ten weeks at least.

A correspondent of the Kerry Post notices the death, at Ouseway, of Mary Dorett, alias Hartnett, at the extraordinary age of 108. I took the trouble (he says) of looking over the old registry of the parish, and found that the deceased was born on the 24th January, 1761. She retained all her faculties up to a very recent period. Her memory was vigorous, and I often enjoyed her descriptive narrative of the Irish rebellion of '99. Her sight and hearing were, comparatively speaking, very good to the last.

Mr. F. B. Vaughan, of Newport, county Mayo, writes to deny that he was shot at on the same night that Mr. Hunter was murdered. He states that when he was returning home at midnight a shot was fired on the road some 300 yards off, but he has no reason to suppose it was fired at him.

THE TRIAL OF BARRETT IN GALWAY.—On Saturday morning notice was served on Richard Carter, Esq., Sub-Sheriff of Galway to the effect that a special commission would be held on the 27th instant, by Chief Justice Monahan and Mr. Justice Keogh, for the trial of the prisoner Peter Barrett, who is charged with the attempted murder of Captain Lambert of Castle Lambert.

THE LATE CHARLES MOORE, ESQ., M.P.—At a meeting held in Tipperary on Tuesday, Mr. Oranley in the chair, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the family of the late Charles Moore, Esq., M.P. the following resolutions were adopted.—Proposed by Dr. Dowling, and seconded by Mr. John Carrigan. Resolved—That this meeting, on the part of the inhabitants of Tipperary, respectfully desires to express its profound sympathy with Mrs. Moore and family in their bereavement, and to assure them that Mr. Moore's services as a public man, his liberality as a landlord, and his munificence as a private citizen, shall long be gratefully remembered by the people of Tipperary. Proposed by the Rev. Mr. McGrath, R.C.O. and seconded by Mr. Simon P. Armstrong. Resolved—That this meeting records its approbation of Mr. Moore's Parliamentary career, and gratefully acknowledge the aid he gave in establishing religious equality amongst all classes of Irishmen. Proposed by Mr. Richard Dalton, and seconded by Mr. James Ryan. Resolved—That by purchasing Ballycobby—thus saving the inhabitants of this townland from eviction—Mr. Moore has entitled himself to the everlasting gratitude of all interested in the welfare of Ireland. Proposed by Mr. William Hurley, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Dowling. Resolved—That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded by Dr. Dowling to Mrs. Moore.

PARTY DISPLAYS.—The rules are published in an Irish paper of a society established in Londonderry by working men, called the “Liberal Defence Association with the object of preventing all party displays having a tendency to create animosity among her Majesty's subjects. The members of the association ‘deem it of the utmost importance’ that such a society should be called into existence to arrest the periodical displays held from time to time in the city, which they further describe as a ‘monstrous system of intolerance.’

KIDNAPPING IN IRELAND.—Those strange stories of kidnapping hitherto confined to the region of the nursery, but to which recent occurrences have given a grave import and wider circulation, have received a striking and well authenticated corroboration in an event that has just happened in the district of Cabercrevan. On Wednesday night, a farmer named John McCarthy, residing at a place called Inny Ferry, eight miles from Cabercrevan, retired to rest at his usual hour, his bed occupying one end of the sleeping apartment, and three of his children—aged respectively five, four, and three years—being placed at the other end immediately beneath a little window opening on pivots. At an advanced hour of the night, McCarthy was aroused by the screaming of the child of four, and inquiring what was the matter, was told by the little fellow that a man was trying

to take him away. The father having removed the child to his own bed tried to persuade him that he had only dreamed, when the eldest boy, from the opposite bed, said, ‘Oh, no, father, somebody was trying to take Seawnee away.’ Almost immediately after the father was again on his feet, this time in real terror, in answer to a piercing shriek from the eldest boy, whom on looking towards the children's bed, he plainly saw lifted up bodily to the level of the bottom of the window by a hand thrust in from without. To rush towards the window was the work of an instant, when the child was at once dropped between the bed and the wall, and McCarthy, looking through the window, perceived three men beating a hasty retreat. His first impulse was to give them chase; but he was restrained by his wife, who pointed out to him the folly of such a proceeding on the part of a single, half-dressed, and unarmed man. Shortly after, accompanied by some of his neighbors, whom he roused up, he made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but with no result beyond the discovery of some shoe prints leading from the house along the sandy beach in the vicinity.—The marks were of shoes different from those worn by the peasantry, being of a lighter kind, and without nails.—Cork Examiner.

The Limerick Chronicle supplies a welcome piece of intelligence, to the effect that Mr. Butt has consented to become a candidate for Tipperary.

THE PORTADOWN INQUIRY.—After seventeen days investigation the Portadown inquiry concluded on Monday with a verdict of manslaughter against Sub Inspector Nunan of the constabulary, for killing Thomas Watson. Nunan stands committed for trial to the Armagh spring assizes, but is allowed out on bail, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each. There was a good deal of excitement on Monday night in Portadown.

THE STRABANE RIOTS.—At Strabane petty sessions yesterday fifty-eight Roman Catholics and fifty Protestants were summoned for participation in the late riots in that town. In consequence of informality in the service of the summonses, the cases were remanded for a week.

‘LIBERAL’ ORANGEMEN.—Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, M.P., was one of those Orangemen who were expected (with a fond foolish credulity) to turn out nationally. Irishmen one of these days. Well, at the opening of a new ‘Protestant Hall’ in Antrim some days ago, this patriot delivered himself of a speech. The Nation says of it:—“It is a thoroughly vicious and wicked production. The narrow notions, the bitterness, the malignity of the bigot, with all the wild unreason of the fanatic, are displayed in it from end to end. It preaches not kindness and tolerance between Irishmen of different creeds, but hate and strife and war. Indeed, it is one of the most shocking exhibitions of a bad mind and evil temper that we have witnessed for some time in Ireland. Here is an extract from this mischievous harangue:—‘The outcry of the Romanists and others for some time past has been, ‘Reduce Ireland to a position of religious equality. Put all religions on a par and Ireland will be happy and prosperous.’ They have said, ‘Let us have the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian and the Episcopalian equality sharing in the favor or disfavor of the State, and all will go well with our land. She will be happy and prosperous, discontent will be at an end, and Ireland's welfare will be secured.’ But are they satisfied? Is she prosperous? Is she contented? Will the followers of Cardinal Cullen ever be satisfied while a Protestant is left in Ireland? [Cheers, and cries of ‘Never!'] We have now been placed on a platform of religious equality, and from this platform Rome seeks to mount a step higher to obtain Romish ascendancy. And I for one feel that, although I was not prepared to go into the field and fight, and draw the sword and fire the cannon when religious equality became the order of the day, it is the solemn and bounden duty of every Protestant in Ireland to determine if necessary to follow the Orange banner once more to the Bogue, rather than we should have Romish ascendancy. This ‘Romish ascendancy’ is a fine phrase wherewith to inflame the passions of an assembly of Orangemen, who will not trouble themselves to think of the fact that no one is asking for anything of the kind. Mr. Johnston then went on to inform his hearers that:—Recent events have shown that there is still in existence that conspiracy against the lives and liberties of the Protestants of Ireland that has existed since first Papacy was introduced into this land. The demands of Cardinal Cullen and the Roman Catholic bishops for ascendancy in the matter of education will, I believe, be sternly resisted by the Protestants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the voice will be heard by the Pope bishops and cardinals. ‘Hitherto shall thou come, and no further.’ It is needless for us to remark that Cardinal Cullen and the Roman Catholic Bishops demand no ascendancy in the matter of education; they demand only equality and fair play, as any one can see upon consulting the document in which those demands are fully stated. Mr. Johnston went on for a length of time with a lot of the most furious rant, warning Irish Protestants to ‘beware of the Jesuits,’ who would now ‘glorify in sowing dissension,’ between them and the Protestants of England. ‘We,’ said he, ‘will show these conspirators that we will always stand together, that our hearts will always beat responsive to the Protestant call, and here, in England, Scotland, Canada and wherever the flag of England waves, that the unity of England, the triumph of England and the glory of England is still dear to our hearts and that we shall not let the black flag of the Papacy wave over Windsor or England's Crown while there is a Protestant in Ulster.’

‘THE SACRED RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.’—Under this heading the Mayo Examiner publishes a voluminous correspondence between the Rev. Mr. Lavelle and Mr. Norman. The gist of the matter is contained in the following letter, and it is only necessary in addition to state that the inquiry to the Widow Lavelle is still undecided:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Mount Parry, 26th August, 1869.

Sir—May I request the publication of the following correspondence? It puts in a nutshell the power not alone possessed but exercised by an Irish landlord.

On the 12th March 1864, I addressed a note to the late Mr. Thomas Ormsby, J.P., of Knockmore, county Mayo, agent to the late Sir R. Palmer, one of the most extensive (absentee) proprietors of the county, asking permission, in my mother's name, for her daughter to reside with her some time after a treble bereavement, the death of my father, brother, and sister, within the short space of six months. Mr. Ormsby's letter of the 15th March, 1864, is the reply. You will please observe that in that communication he multiplies the aged widow into one ‘family,’ and thus, according to ‘the rules of the estate,’ commands her to live in solitude to the end of her days. My sister, however, came to reside with my mother for some time; and for this, as ‘the rules of the estate must be carried out,’ was the old widow flung down, her house and out-fices, built by my father, torn down, the boarding, mantelpieces, window frames and sashes carried off, and her very growing crops handed over to a favourite of the ‘office,’ neither kith or kin to her.

My mother has repeatedly asked me ever since to apply for restitution. Ultimately I consented on the 10th of this month; and the reply is the distinguished letter of Mr. Norman, distorting the plain intent of my request, and thus, by evading, refusing my demand.

I ask how can peace or good-will be expected in Ireland while landlords are permitted and empowered by law to commit such unnatural deeds? Is it consistent with the public weal that power so extensive, so arbitrary and irresponsible should be vested in any one man? The Queen could not touch a hair of my mother's head while the latter was guiltless of crime.

The landlord drives her houseless, homeless, landless on the world, for obeying a law of nature, and striving to comfort herself in her terrible affliction by the society of her child.

Bear in mind, that the rent was paid up to the hour that the Notice to Quit expired. Yet were her very growing crops confiscated, being by a fiction of law, the ‘property’ of the landlord since the moment he obtained his *habere*.

‘One such act,’ says Mr. Sadler, ‘suffices to make a human monster—a multitude of them, a political economist.’

Strange as it may sound, I am resolved that my mother must yet have her own.—I remain, your faithful servant,

PATRICK LAVELLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON EDUCATION.—On Sunday the 29th ult, his Lordship the Bishop of Liverpool preached a sermon in aid of St. Mary's schools, Douglas. The church was crowded on the occasion and a great number of Protestants were present. Referring to education he remarked that it had often been said that the Catholic Church is averse to learning—that it would seal up knowledge and make it an unknown thing. Do not believe it. No charge could be more untrue. The fact was that the Catholic men had been in the olden times the means of amassing great stores of knowledge to which modern men were deeply indebted for the knowledge they now possessed. They could hardly go into any library without finding stores of books which had been written by Catholics; and they all knew that the monks in the quietness of their cells had written books that were priceless treasures to literature. Instead of being opposed to the spread of knowledge, the Catholic Church had been the fosterer, the promoter, and protector of literature. In proof of this, he had only to state that Oxford and Cambridge were great seats of learning long before the Reformation; but notwithstanding the fact that those universities had been founded by Catholics, anterior to the Reformation they had been excluded from them by tests which they could not accept. A Catholic not only could not take any honors in those universities, but he could not even pursue his studies there. And was it to be borne that in the face of this fact an historian like Lord Macaulay should twit the Catholic nobility for their want of learning? Was not learning closed against them? He had no feeling against Lord Macaulay, but when they were told that the Catholic nobility were deficient in culture, they must remember that the cause and explanation of that were in the fact that the Catholic nobility had been excluded from the seats of learning. Do not put out a man's eyes, and then condemn him for being blind. They first of all made a man ignorant, and then turned round and blamed him for it. But these obstructions were now being removed, and everything in future depended upon themselves for there are now being abundance of schools provided for the education of their people. God was no respecter of persons, and although a man may be born poor, yet his mind may have those excellencies and qualities which, if he have the opportunity, may enable him to become as learned as any man in the kingdom; and by means of learning the avenues are thrown open to any position in life. There is nothing in any man's life to prevent his advancement if he has education. He did not wish to see a poor man always striving for what he could not get; but, at the same time, if the chance of advancement offered itself, he should be in a position to take advantage of that opportunity.—In the Catholic Church a man's birth made no difference; and there were many instances of men of very humble origin attaining the highest honors that Church had to bestow. He warned them, therefore, not to allow their children to roam about the streets, growing up in ignorance and vice. Those who permitted their children so to do were cruel and unchristian parents. He regretted to see in this island so many children permitted to live in this way; and he could not but blame those parents who for the most frivolous causes kept their children from school. His Lordship then spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the practices to which children were allowed to resort in order to obtain money from the visitors; and he said that it was high time that some authority—legislature or otherwise—should put a stop to such practices. They should teach their children to be honest, to be generous, and to get their living by hard labor; meanwhile never forgetting the necessity of having children taught to read and write. If they were not so taught every opportunity would be closed against them, and they would never be anything more than ‘hewers of wood and drawers of water.’

The accession to the Catholic Church of the Rev. Septimus Andrews, vicar of Market Harborough, is reported.—Northern Press.

The young Duke of Norfolk has just given £1000 to the funds of the infirmary at Sheffield. His grace has very extensive possessions in that town and neighborhood, and his ancestors 70 or 80 years past have held the office of president of the infirmary.

Another seam of coal has been found on the estate of the late Sir R. Clifton, near Nottingham.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Meeli, in a letter to the Times, states that the wheat crop will probably average 44 bushels per acre. His first thrashing has yielded within a fraction of 48 bushels per acre of white wheat, which sold at 5s per quarter.

ANTI RITUALIST OUTRAGE.—A telegram from Plymouth on Tuesday states that the parish church of the small township of Modbury, Devon, has been outraged. It was entered, as is supposed, by anti-ritualists, and stripped of all the furniture which might be associated with ‘high’ services. The altar cloth, the candles, flowers, and decorations were carried away, and vases and the ornaments were smashed. The perpetrators of the outrage are not known; no traces have been at present discovered.

The investigation, at the Manchester Police Court, into the charge against Michael Gallagher, the leader of the anti-ritualists who caused the disturbance at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Hulme, on Sunday, terminated on Wednesday, Gallagher was fined £5, which was paid.

The charred remains of two poor boys were found on Monday afternoon on the top of a lime kiln Upper Holloway London. The workmen say that for several weeks they had noticed the boys wandering about, apparently without home or friends, and in a destitute condition. It is most likely that they laid themselves down on Sunday evening on the top of the kiln for the sake of the warmth, and that while they were sound asleep they met with this sad end.

Two new baronetcies have been conferred—one upon Mr. Tins Salt, formerly member for Bradford, and distinguished for his large hearted liberality; and the other upon Mr. James O'Connell, the only surviving brother of the ‘Liberator.’ Mr. O'Connell is 80 years of age.

THE BLACK LIST.—The Liverpool magistrates are endeavoring to put an effectual stop to drunkenness and immoral and disorderly practices by withdrawing the licenses from all beer-houses where Sunday trading has been carried on, or where improper characters have been allowed to resort. Out of 150 ‘black list’ cases dealt with at the adjourned licensing sessions on Monday, 77 licenses were withdrawn, 72 were renewed, and in one case that of a notorious house in Houghton street, the application was withdrawn upon a memorial being presented against the renewal of the license.

through the principal streets, and then proceeded in most unfavorable weather to Amberwood Common in the adjacent township of Luce, where a public meeting was held. It was resolved, by a unanimous show of hands, that the South Yorkshire miners should be further supported in their present struggle. On the occasion of the annual demonstration each member wears a small favour, which in former years has been of some gay colour. Yesterday the ribbons were black and white, the former colour being worn as a tribute to the memory of the colliers who have been killed by the recent explosions in the district.

SOLDIERS AND THEIR AMMUNITION.—A special general order was issued on Tuesday from the Horse Guards stating that henceforward the service ammunition of the army is to be removed from the pouches and placed in the regimental expense magazines. In cases where this may be inconvenient, general officers commanding districts are to use their discretion, and report to the Commander-in-Chief their reasons for making an exception.—Proper care is to be taken that the key of the magazine is at all times in possession of some responsible person in camp or barracks, with a view to the immediate issue of the ammunition if wanted on emergency. Guards and escorts, or parties detached in aid of the civil power, will invariably have the requisite quantity of ammunition served out to them before going on duty. This supply is to be collected after the duty has been performed, and returned into the magazine.

London, Sept. 27.—The Times, in an editorial on the relations of England and the United States, says the progress and result of the negotiations on the Puget Sound question shows that the Americans and English can keep sufficiently above the mists of national prejudices and apply principles of equity to the settlement of international disputes. The work was a trying one for the arbitrators, and any decision would have been satisfactory. The most agreeable feature of this negotiation is the judicial temper displayed by the gentlemen conducting the inquiry.—The San Juan and the Alabama difficulties are the only questions now left outstanding. These if ever brought to arbitration at the same hands, could scarcely resist the anxiety to observe the terms of their commission by doing justice and equity without fear, favor or affection for their own country, which has distinguished the arbitrators of this claim.

DREADFUL SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN.—A very melancholy occurrence took place on Friday morning upon the Edgware and Highgate branch of the Great Northern Railway near Crouch end. A gentleman named Thomas J. mes Houghton, aged 42, engaged in her Majesty's Customs, left his home 39 Oldford-road, B. snbury-park, to take a walk with two of his children. He went in the direction of the Seven Sisters-road, and thence across to some fields, the unfortunate gentleman asking his children, who were aged severally eight and ten, to keep in his rear. The children, obeying their father kept behind him for some little distance, when he, climbing up an embankment, ran in front of a train which left King's cross about ten minutes after ten, and was immediately killed. His head was completely smashed, and his brains were scattered over the line. This shocking occurrence was witnessed by a servant named Barr, residing at Mount View road, as well as by the gentleman's own children. He was a married man with three children and much esteemed by his friends and neighbors as a respectable man and a good father. The police conveyed the unfortunate deceased to the Crouch-end depository, there to await a coroner's inquest. At present no motive is assigned for this rash act. Deceased filled a responsible situation.

An English paper says that Great Britain has such immense facilities for building iron ships that in the event of any great emergency she could turn out 350 ironclads per annum, or about one per day!

THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND.—It can only be by a reduction, and a very serious reduction of our expenditure, that this nation can live. What fetters our trade at present are the bortherness put upon material and production by taxes of one kind or other. To this we must look as the starting point in all our future reforms. It may be necessary to inquire whether we cannot reduce within reasonable limits our overgrown armaments, and whether we cannot economize in every branch of the civil service. It is quite clear a saving may be effected in the diplomatic service. We must seriously grapple with the amount spent upon paper, for the loss is not confined to the expenditure of the 7,000,000, which is found too little for the purpose, but extends to the crime disease, and misery which arise from such a mass of destitution. These vices are all reproductive, and act and react upon each other. We must seriously attack the facilities for drinking which exist in such abundance among us, and which, more than any other cause, feeds the pauperism referred to. We find that the expenditure upon intoxicating drinks in the United Kingdom in three years—1866 1867, and 1868, was no less than 304,949,333. The mind can scarcely grasp the magnitude of these figures, and will utterly fail in any attempt to realize what lies underneath them. It may suffice for the present to say that this amount exceeds that which was collected during the same period of time for all the expenses of the state, including the interest of the national debt. What a fearful amount of waste! What a dark index to crime and suffering does this total present! We would confine ourselves however to a purely economical view of this question, and we believe that such an expenditure is absolutely ruinous, draining the resources of our trade, and, more than this, destroying the nerve and sinew of the people. We have no space to enter upon it as a whole, but we will select one or two items that show the importance and gravity of the question involved. The cotton trade of Lancashire is in a most depressed condition, suffering more probably, than any in the community, and yet, while we have spent more than three hundred millions sterling in three years upon strong drinks, which at best, are only luxuries, we have spent in the same period of time only twenty-eight millions upon cotton goods. We argue this along then apart from the question as to whether these drinks are in themselves good or bad; we take it as an admitted fact that a large amount of expenditure upon drink is due to excess, and we ask whether such an expenditure can be kept up without impoverishing a nation? All trades must suffer if the workman spends two shillings a week upon drink he has that amount less to spend upon something else, and it can be shown that strong drink is not in any way necessary to his health or comfort. The health of the workman is as necessary to the prosperity of the nation as his skill, but intemperance injures both. It seems to us very clear that the habit of drinking which is only one but the most expensive and most destructive of our luxurious habits must occupy a first place in this inquiry as to the future of England. It is a question affecting all, for this special improvidence encourages all other kinds. There would seem to be within the province of legislation many means which might be employed to check an evil so great and so fruitful to disease and poverty. It is probable that the temperance movement, as it is called, has confined itself too much to the religious and moral aspects of intemperance and has not expounded the principles it lays down upon an economical basis. This is perhaps the strongest argument that can be advanced to a commercial people. If ten millions of the money spent upon intoxicating liquors were spent upon cotton fabrics, that in itself would find full employment for all the hands and all the mills in Lancashire. A contemplation of such facts as this will go far to justify the attempts made by various sections of reformers to obtain legal restrictions upon the sale of strong drinks. The idea of restriction or coercion of any kind is not acceptable to our English notions, but such intemperance arises from the necessities of the care. It will require all the power of law and of public opinion to combat an evil that has reached such gigantic proportions. And unless by some means this waste can be checked, and this intemperance subdued, it is impossible to take a bright or hopeful view of the future of England.—Commercial World.

London, Sept. 30.—The Right Hon. J. Moncrieff has been appointed Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, vice Hon. Geo. Patton, deceased.

MURPHY RIOTS AGAIN.—Mr. Murphy, the Protestant lecturer, is now in Market Harborough delivering a series of lectures on ‘Popery.’ Considerable excitement is caused by his presence; and, at the close of his first meeting, held on Sunday, a large mob had congregated outside the building. On making his appearance on the street the yells and groans, the oaths and blasphemy, it is impossible to describe or conceive; yet the equanimity of Murphy was unruined. Several times he smiled serenely on the mob. There were shouts innumerable—‘Murder him,’ ‘Choke him,’ ‘Hang him,’ ‘Shoot him,’ ‘Throw him in the brook!’ Then a well known voice cried, ‘Wait, wait, let us get over the bridge into the other country. But the next moment he, too, was sent reeling across the road by the resolute inspector. At the descent under the railway bridge there was a crush and a rush. It appeared to be considered that when they got into ‘the other country,’ the Murphy party would be deprived of the efficient protection of the Northamptonshire constabulary, but for the second time the mob were ‘sold.’ The protection was continued, and so far from Murphy being left to his own resource at this spot, as some anticipated, he was reinforced by Superintendent Illiff, and Police Constable Higga.—Messrs. Murphy and Flanagan, surrounded by a cordon of protectors, were at length safely housed at their apartments in Church street. The mob remained in the street about half an hour, and having grown to their hearts' content, gradually moved off.—Liverpool Courier.

THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.—It is a remarkable circumstance that the great necessities of life, more especially butcher's meat, are every year becoming dearer, and even bread, in the face of the present glorious harvest weather, was raised a penny in the fourpenny loaf, or twenty per cent, only a short time ago. It is not difficult to account for the cause. The tradesmen who live by vending the materials by which human beings exist, combine to keep up prices, and as there is no corresponding increase of wages, but rather the reverse, the injury to the working bees of the hire is incalculable. It is the same in England, for now a-days the rapidity of transit seems everywhere to have sent up prices to the highest point. This ‘social evil,’ we suppose, one with which legislation is unable to deal. It is fraudulent in this way, whether the cause lies at the door of the first producer, or the wholesale dealer, or the retail vendor. Nothing could meet this system of extortion so effectively as a similar kind of combination on the part of consumers. If a given number of families in every street were to club together to buy the carcass of an animal in the market at the Old Swan and divide it amongst themselves, hiring the services of a journeyman butcher for this end, they would thereby secure the meat at twopenny or threepenny a pound below the price now charged at the retail shops. The spirited proprietors of Compton house have long adopted the principle of being independent of the butchers by buying on the wholesale market for ready money, and the same system generally carried out by consumers, would prove an invaluable boon to society. We hear of cattle finding their way from Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and other parts of South America, but still the price continues to be sustained at famine rates. Butcher's meat thirty years ago could be had for 4d. and 4½d. per pound, whereas it is now double those figures. The increase in population will not account for the difference, because the capacity to breed cattle for the market has likewise increased. Nothing will meet the case so effectually as the co-operative plan we have suggested.—Northern Press.

UNITED STATES.

PROFESSION OF A NON.—Miss E. Dillon made her solemn profession as a religious of the Order of Mercy at the Convent of Mercy, Willoughby Ave, Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 24th, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and laity. The young lady took the name of Sister Mary Bonaventure. The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, pastor of St. Patrick's parish, officiated at the ceremony, which was of a very solemn character.

ST LOUIS SEPT. 30.—A collision occurred on the Iron Mountain Railway yesterday, resulting in the death of one engineer and serious injury to another.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—A destructive fire occurred at the corner of Illinois and St. Clair streets.—The fire originated in a large stable belonging to G. R. McDonald, containing 22 horses, all of which were destroyed. A determined effort was made to save them, but the animals were so unmanageable that it was dangerous to go near them. The fire also communicated to three small houses on St. Clair street. Total loss \$80,000.

OMAHA, Sept. 30.—The planing mill and 20,000 feet of lumber, belonging to Charles Ruter, was burned on Tuesday night. Loss \$25,000.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Sept. 26.—Capt. O. F. Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer, with Eberburg and Tookoolito, two Esquimaux, and their daughters arrived at this port to-day in the ship Ansl Gibbs, from Repulse Bay Aug. 23. Capt. Hall brings, as among the results of his five years' residence in the Arctic regions, the most interesting intelligence in regard to the death of Sir John Franklin and his companions and conclusive proof that none of them ever reached Montreal Island. He saw natives who were the last to look upon Crozier and his party. The Captain also brings with him the remains of a young man who belonged to that ill-fated band of explorers, and also various relics of the explorations. He has prepared a report addressed to his friend Mr. Henry Grinnell of New York, which will soon be given to the public through the press. Capt. Hall, next Spring to start anew and push his journeyings to the North Pole. He regards his experience of the last ten years as invaluable to him as a preparation and aid in the future. In the report alluded to he says: ‘Wherever I found that Sir John Franklin's companions had died, I erected monuments, fired salutes, and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them in memory of the discoveries of the North-West passage.’

STRANGE ACCIDENT AT A FUNERAL.—A curious accident occurred at Philadelphia on Sunday. At the house of a colored woman named Fanny Bishop a number of colored people had assembled to attend the funeral of a child. Around the corpse, which was lying in the lower or first story room, the mourning relatives and friends were gathered listening to the exhortations of a minister, when the entire flat gave way and carried with it into the cellar all the people and furniture that had been standing upon it. The body of the deceased child went down along with the living, the corpse falling among one portion of the debris and the coffin into another part. With the frightened persons shrieking for help and endeavoring to release themselves the scene was most exciting and painful. A few moments, however, brought the unfortunate mourners from their unpleasant position. About twenty persons, men, women and children, were thrown violently together among the debris, and most remarkable. Several of the women, when taken out of the cellar, were found to be considerably bruised none of them seriously, except one who was struck violently in the side by some heavy article. After considerable difficulty, the corpse was brought out of the wrecked house in an unburned condition. The negroes at first seemed to have a superstitious horror which prevented them from removing it from where it fell.—Philadelphia Age.