

the forces of sectarian Ascendancy and the hosts whose cause is that of religious equality and national right. Everywhere the people have risen with enthusiasm to accomplish the destruction of a hated yoke and to scatter the vile faction that would still keep them in a subject and degraded condition. The Tory party also, recognising the importance of the issue, exerted themselves to the utmost, fighting the contest fiercely in every quarter where even the faintest chance of success could be discerned. Every set that could avail for their advantage was brought into play; money was freely spent to corrupt the electors; coercion was unscrupulously employed to intimidate them—nay, more, even the feelings of disaffection and hostility to British rule entertained by many of them were fanned and appealed to by the Tories wherever they thought it possible thereby to damage the chances of the Liberal candidates. A great effort was made to win some of the boroughs and some of the counties for the party by bribery. At the eleventh hour, when it was hoped the Liberals would be found, unprepared for a contest, a rush of Tory candidates was made from London, arrangements for their reception having been suitably made beforehand by their political friends. But in spite of all this, the Liberals are the victorious party throughout the country up to the time at which we write. When the returns shall have been completed, we doubt not that the result will be a grand pronouncement of the country against the blafed policy of the Tories, and in favour of those Liberal principles which Mr. Gladstone had pledged himself to take as the basis of future legislation for Ireland. The English elections, so far they have come up to the time at which we write, show an immense success for the Liberals. They have lost some good men during the contest, amongst whom, we are at no loss to say, is that enlightened friend of Ireland, J. A. Stuart Mill, who was defeated at the election for Westminster. There is, however, reason to believe that a seat will be found for him before the return to Parliament are completed. One of the defeated, whom very few will be found to mourn for, is John Arthur Roebuck. Our countrymen in Sheffield very properly begged to put an enquirer on the Parliamentary list of that unmitigated humbug, whose insufferable egotism and absurd vagaries had long since become too much for even his own countrymen, and of whose rude and reckless insolence Ireland and the Irish were always getting the largest share. An other defeat with which Irishmen will be well pleased, is that of Dr. Russell, known as 'the Times' who was rejected by the new constituency of Chelsea. Dr. Russell's political stamp is that of the worst class of Irish Tories. On the whole, there is every prospect that the Liberal party will have the power to do good deeds for Ireland in the next Parliament; the only possible question is, how and to what extent will they make use of it. On the personal good faith of Mr. Gladstone with regard to this matter we place much reliance; but while believing that he really intends to do all that in him lies for the removal of some of the grievances that retard the welfare and wound the honour of Ireland, and while hoping that the party of which he is at present the recognised leader share his sentiments and mean to give effect to his designs, our chief and sure reliance for the future of our country is on the patriotism, the fidelity, and the bravery of the Irish people themselves.—[Natic.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT AND THE REGIUM DONUM.—The following correspondence has been sent to us (Birmingham Post) for publication:—Church-street, Oldbury, near Birmingham, Nov. 16, 1868. My dear Sir,—There are certain voters in this town who are under the impression that you do not intend to take away the Maynooth Grant and the Regium Donum at the same time that you disestablish the Irish Church. This has led them to support the Tory candidate, though they are Liberal in principle on every other subject. Though I do not believe in the correctness of their impression—for no one can who has read your speeches—yet as there are some who might be gained to the Liberal cause by an express statement from you, I shall esteem it a great favor if you will send me a line to say positively what you purpose to do with the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian grants referred to. Such a letter would remove false impressions, and greatly aid the cause of Messrs. Littleton and Martin. Waiting your reply, I am, &c., W. Walker Jubb, Independent Minister. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. To this Mr. Gladstone replied:—'Not only my own declaration upon every occasion, but the Resolution unanimously passed by the House of Commons, bids me in honor, as I am bound in purpose and conviction, to propose that the Regium Donum and Maynooth Grant should be wound up and cease with the Church Establishment. Can words go further?—With best compliments, yours, W. E. Gladstone.—Liverpool, Nov. 17, 1868.

Three young men, named James Hogan, William Dwyer and James Butler, have been arrested, in Dublin, for the alleged murder of John Ryan, in the shop of Mr. Martin Ryan. Deceased brother swears that these three were the only persons present when the fatal blow was struck.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The members of the House of Commons attended at the Bar of the House of Lords to-day, when a brief speech from the Queen was read by Royal Commission. It is as follows:—Since the time when Her Majesty deemed it right to call you together for the consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House of Commons, owing to the acceptance of offices from the Crown by members of the House. It is, therefore, Her Majesty's pleasure that an opportunity may be given to issue writs for supplying the vacancies so occasioned, and that after a suitable recess you may proceed to the consideration of such matters as will then be laid before you. At the conclusion of the reading of the speech the members of the House of Commons withdrew to their chamber. The House of Lords then adjourned to meet on the 11th of February. The House of Commons also adjourned, to meet on the 29th of December.

The London Church News suggests that on the new Abbotism of Canterbury's first overt act of communion with the infidel Colenso, the duty of all true churchmen, at whatever cost, will be to treat their Archbishop as also excommunicated.

Mr. John Bright has issued an address to his constituents in Birmingham, preliminary to his re-election. He says, 'I have accepted office in Mr. Gladstone's administration, and I must obtain your sanction. I trust that the confidence you have so long placed in me will not be withdrawn.'

Mr. William E. Baxter, member of the House of Commons for Montrose, has been appointed Secretary of Admiralty.

The new Ministry has decided to recall Earl Mayo from India, and retain Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy for one year, at the expiration of which the Marquis of Salisbury will be appointed to that post.

The King of Italy's nephew, Prince Thomas of Savoy, is now a pupil at the aristocratic grammar school of Harrow, near London. This is a change from the ordinary schooling by the priesthood. At these great public schools there is among the boys no regard whatever for gradations of rank; and if the young Duke Thomas cheats at Cricket he will have his head 'pounded,' or, if he rears badly on the water, will be abused as soundly as though he were the son of a London merchant.

THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.—The Irish population in England, over true to Catholic instincts, have by an uncompromising declaration proclaimed their preference for honorable and constitutional agitation to the rascality and terrorism which have characterized a small number.—[Tablet.

OUR POPULATION.—Nations as well as individuals like to know how they are getting on. The Registrar-General tells us that in the middle of the present year the population of the United Kingdom numbered 30,369,345, to which total England contributes more than 21,000,000, Scotland more than 3,000,000, and Ireland more than 5,000,000. During the quarter ending September 30, the daily increase of population in England was 673 from which must be deducted, also daily, 217 emigrants.

A beautiful Gothic church, when it has fallen into Protestant hands, is like a woman who has lost her modesty. The bloom of faith left her sacred minister, and a beauty of sense alone remains. At Rouen I stumbled on a fine old church full of architectural beauties, but a something was absent which perplexed me, till I ascertained that the building was given over to the enemy, its 'Shékina' was gone, and it had become a haunt of the owls and 'Sistras' of Protestantism.—[Church Times (English Protestant)

Some cuttings from the 'Church' papers this week illustrate the 'unity' of Anglicanism. As to Dr. Tait, the Church News, which boasts of the name of Tory, is naturally a little reserved. The appointment of Dr. Tait a strong Liberal and avowed Episcopalian, to the Primacy of All England, by a Tory Government, is certainly a heavy blow and great discouragement to all Catholic Constitutionalists.

The 'Church Times' says:—'He will certainly not make the office hated, as Archbishop Thomson would not have failed to do, nor will he commit the yet more unpardonable fault of making it contemptible, as Dr. Sumner did. It will be no slight comfort to his lordship that he succeeded in the See of London by a prelate so narrow minded and as respectably hostile to Catholicity as himself. Lincoln will be a grayer by the removal of Dr. Jackson, but we are afraid that bad times are in store for the diocese of London. To put Dr. Jackson, one of the best distinguished living prelates, one of the most helplessly incompetent administrators, into the most difficult See in the world, except Rome itself, is a blunder of the first magnitude.'

All who in making the Queen personally responsible for the appointment, we need hardly say that Mr. Disraeli has done this himself with regard to several important political decisions. It is no wonder if others follow his example. But no more fatal blow could be struck at the British Constitution. The 'Church Times' says:—'Mr. Disraeli, knowing himself to be in a fatal minority, and not caring twopence for the Church of England in comparison with the chance of keeping in office a little longer, was not the man to resist pressure from such a quarter.'

About the part likely to be taken by the Archbishop of York, as one of the members of the Privy Council on the Ritualistic question, it says:—'The Archbishop of York has signalled himself as one of the most inveterate persecutors of the Ritualists. We hear that his Grace has decided to allow heretical Versey to go free, rather than incur the expense of prosecuting him. As it will cost him nothing to indulge his animosity against the Ritualists, it is tolerably certain that his grace will utilize his influence on the Judicial Committee to the utmost.'

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The following particulars of the loss of the Hibernia have been received: The principal cause of the disaster was the breaking of the screw shaft inside the screw pipe. The screw got loose and damaged the stern post and pipe, causing a fearful leak, through which a large volume of water rushed into the hold. Every attempt was made to save the ship, but as a strong gale prevailed at the time, with a heavy sea, it was found impossible to stop the leak. The steamer was rapidly sinking when the boats were lowered, and the passengers and crew all embarked. Excellent order was maintained by the officers, who kept the crew under complete control, and prevented all panic among the passengers.

A statement in the Foreign Intelligence a day or two since will furnish the materials of useful reflection to the many persons now alarmed at the growth of our national expenditure. The chief source of that expenditure is to be found in the warlike services and of these services, notwithstanding our insular position and maritime pretensions, the most costly is the Army. Now, within the last few days the Army Estimates of Austria have arrested the attention of Europe by what was believed to be the prodigious provision they contained for war. The facts, as we explained at the time, were greatly misrepresented, but, nevertheless, the land forces of the Empire, active and passive together, are actually set at 800,000 men. What then, does the reader suppose this enormous establishment is expected to cost? It is to cost exactly 8,000,000, or precisely 10% a man. Perhaps it will be in the memory of the public that the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis—one of the soundest financiers—availed himself of his official opportunities to estimate the total charge of the British Army by the same standard, and he found that every soldier cost precisely 100l. It follows, therefore, that the British Army is just ten times as expensive as the Austrian Army. If the Austrian establishments were as costly as ours, their Army Estimates would be 80,000,000, instead of 8,000,000; if ours were as cheap as theirs, our Estimates might be 1,500,000, instead of 15,000,000.—[Times.

More than a hundred years ago Dr. Jackson called London 'the common sink of Paris and of Rome; but the Doctor had little idea of what London would become in the nineteenth century. All the world's felony seems to contribute to the tuncation of the Great Wen. Every kind of foreign wickedness flourishes within the bills of mortality. What with Chinese opium-smoking houses in one quarter, and gangs of Russian bank note forgers in another—what with French and Italian burglars here, and swarms of foreign prostitutes there—what with coiners of false Spanish dollars in the kitchen, while German smugglers warehouse their 'run' goods on the first floor, and cosmopolitan conspirators hit hatching sanguinary plots in the garret—we begin to feel that 'England for the English' is rapidly merging into London for the foreign villain. We have already Thuggee among the native population; and little astonishment might be excited by the intelligence that Satues was in full swing in Boney's Fields, or Cannibalism in Tiger Bay. Forgery, however, would seem to be the crime by the pursuit of which dishonest aliens peculiarly prefer to requite the hospitality, or at least, the shelter extended to them by England. The Russian Embassy are compelled to maintain a permanent staff of detectives to ferret out the manufacture of spurious rouble notes; and, to judge from the revelations made before the Lord Mayor on Saturday, by Mr. Nelson, the City Solicitor, on the arraignment of three Germans, named Striemer, Storon, and Koonike, some of the most important departments of international commerce conducted in the city of London are undermined by a wholesale system of forgery; a system, moreover, conducted with an amazing amount of astuteness and ingenuity.—[London Daily Telegraph.

A CATHOLIC ORPHAN CASE.—Some interest has been excited by a case just decided by the Supreme Court of Scotland probably quite according to law, but certainly so in an 'involuntary' consequence. A poor Catholic widow named McLay, who resided near Lanark during her last illness, had while in perfect possession of her faculties, handed over her four children by a written document to two Catholic guardians of the highest respectability. The children were two boys and two girls, 12, 10, 8, and 6 years of age respectively. This she did in April, 1867, and she lived till the 17th of the following June. Meanwhile the guardians placed the children, at her earnest request, in the hands of the Sisters of Charity who conduct the Catholic Orphanage near Lanark. When dying she implored them never to leave the

Sisters' care, and especially never to live with their paternal grandfather. She conceived that she had been unkindly treated by him during her four years of widowhood; his circumstances were miserable, and, like husband, he was, as he continued to be a Protestant. In October, 1867, the grandfather applied at the orphanage for the children as their legal guardian. The Sisters referred the application to the guardians appointed by the mother. They took the very best legal advice and were told that there were fair grounds for resistance. The Court of Sessions has, however, denied otherwise, and that the very necessary condition of the grandfather and various other circumstances do not affect his rights. It is clear that, with the legal opinions before them, neither the Sisters nor the guardians could in conscience hesitate to try the case. These children had been assigned to them in a way more than usually impressive, and their prospects were in every respect pitiable if removed from their care. But the costs have been heavy. The orphanage depends on charity. These children were supported in it for a year and seven months gratis, and it is believed that two hundred pounds will not cover the legal expenses. In these circumstances the Sisters earnestly beg for help. Donations may be addressed to Sister Teresa Farrell, Superioress of the Orphanage, near Lanark, or to the Rev. M. O'Callaghan, Catholic Church, Lanark.

THE BARRISTER PARSON.—If we could trust our newspapers of late, it would seem as if the priesthood were once more coming to the world's front. Never was so much heard of the British Parson—of his industry, his intelligence, his ritualistic extravagances, his militant egotism, his domestic difficulties, his political bigotry—as we have heard in the present generation. Why he preaches and what he preaches is a question that has tickled the Times over the silly season; Dublin has been gratified by the sittings of Clerical Congress, and the best known of our countrymen have been at the world weeping over the words of the Curate of Hooledstock. At first sight it would seem as if an age of modern Hildebrands was approaching, as if morning was about to dawn in which the Record would supersede the Juilet at our breakfast tables, as if Parliament were going to adjourn to the Jerusalem Chamber or Exeter Hall. We are afraid, however, that the facts actually point in a very different direction. The world takes all this interest in the Parson simply, because the Parson is passing away. That graceful embodiment of the oddest of compromises, that cheerful representative of the queerest of anomalies, that peculiar compound of the farmer, the vestryman, and the Apollon, that one inhabitant of the border land between the temporal and the spiritual, the bar—if we may venture to employ the appellation—of the moral world, domestic in his night cap and divine in his surplice, at once father of a people and father of his family, linking earth to heaven with a sublimity which no consciousness could reduce him, because an Establishment alone could occupy the debatable ground between the Church and the world from which he springs; and the Vatican and Little Belsh had sworn the doom of the Establishment. A line as hard and fast as Drs. Cumings and Manning can draw it will soon sever the sinner from the saint. Within the sacred walls which they defend, the bigot and the butcherman will still find their priest and their minister, but the world will look in vain for the British Parson.—[London Saturday Review.

The following is the full text of Mr. Disraeli's resignation circular, a synopsis of which was sent us by Atlantic cable:—

If Parliament were sitting I should not have adopted this course; but, as the public acts of a Ministry should not be misunderstood, and as there are no other means of explaining their motives, I have taken the liberty of thus addressing the Conservative members in both Houses of Parliament.—When Her Majesty's Government, in the spring of this year, was placed in a minority in the House of Commons on the question of disestablishing the Church in Ireland, they had to consider that the policy proposed had never been submitted to the country, and they believed that the country would not sanction it. They therefore felt it their duty to advise Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament; but to make an appeal to the obsolete Constituency would have been an absurdity, and the candid opinion of the country coincided with that of Parliament, that no course could be satisfactory unless the voices of the enlarged electoral body were ascertained. All means were, therefore, taken by the Ministry to expedite that appeal, and a special statute was passed for the purpose. Although the General Election has elicited an expression of feeling which, in a remarkable degree, has justified their anticipations, and which, in dealing with the question in controversy, no wise statesman would disregard, it is now clear that the present Administration cannot expect to command the confidence of the newly-elected House of Commons. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Ministers have felt it due to their own honor, and to the policy they support, not to retain office unnecessarily for a single day. They hold it to be more consistent with the attitude they have assumed, and with the convenience of public business at this season, as well as more conducive to the just influence of the Conservative party, at once to tender the resignation of their offices to Her Majesty, rather than to wait for the assembling of a Parliament in which, in the present aspect of affairs, they are sensible that they must be in a minority. In thus acting, Her Majesty's Government have seen no cause to modify those opinions upon which they deemed it their duty to found their counsel to the Sovereign on the question of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church. They remain convinced that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone is wrong in principle, would be disastrous in its effects. While ready at all times to give a fair consideration and willing aid to any plan for the improvement of the Church in Ireland, to the policy which they opposed last Session, if, as they believe it to be with many calamities to society and the State, they will continue in whatever position they occupy, to offer an uncompromising resistance.

Downing-street, Dec. 2, 1868.

UNITED STATES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12.—One of the most desperate outrages ever enacted in the State, or, in fact, in the Union, was perpetrated at New Albany this morning, and the most intense excitement now reigns throughout the country. This outrage was the hanging, by a mob of 'Regulators,' of the notorious express robbers, the three Reno brothers and Chas. Anderson. It is one of the most cold blooded deeds on record, and the people here stand fairly aghast with horror as they think of it. In compliance with your despatch asking for full particulars, I send you all that is possible to collect. The excitement is so great that it is almost impossible to gather facts, yet what follows may be relied on:—

THE ROBBERY.

As the great Express robbery, in which the Reno brothers and Anderson were participants, has been the subject of judicial investigation in your country, the facts thereof are probably nearly as well known there as here. Yet a few particulars may not be out of place in this connection. The robbery took place near the town of Seymour, in this State, several months ago, the exact date I forget. While the train was standing at the station, a number of persons, who had arranged the plot beforehand, quietly uncoupled the express car and locomotive from the balance of the train, several of them got into the express car, while others mounted into the cab of the locomotive, turned a heavy head of steam on, and

shot rapidly away from the station. The whole thing was done so completely and expeditiously, that the locomotive and car were almost out of sight before the railway people were aware of the trick that had been played on them. The alarm was at once given and it was then too late to stop them—they had vanished with the locomotive and express car, leaving the passenger cars and officers of the train at the station. The only person, except the robbers on the baggage car, was an express messenger, who was in the car when the robbers took possession of it. He is supposed to have defended himself and the property in his charge as well as he was able. But he was no match for the gang. They overpowered him and threw him from the car, while they were flying over the road at the rate of 30 miles an hour. On the following day the poor fellow was found on the side of the track, all but dead from the injuries he had received, and the effects of exposure. He was carried to a farm house near by, and everything possible was done for him, but without avail. He expired a few hours afterwards never having spoken from the time he was picked up on the road side. After throwing the express man from the car, the robbers ran on a few miles further, when they stopped. They then rifled the express car of its contents which were very valuable. They broke open the safe and took the money therefrom, which they divided between them, tied it up in packages, and then struck for the woods, leaving the locomotive and car standing on the track. The robbery created an intense excitement all over the State, and bands of men were at once formed to scour the country in search of them. Some were arrested and locked by the mob, after they had made a confession of their guilt, and giving such information as implicated other parties, among whom were Simeon, Frank, and William Reno and Charles Anderson. Wm. Reno was arrested some time afterwards, and committed to New Albany jail for trial but for a considerable time no trace could be found of the others. Finally they were arrested in Windsor, Canada, to which place the detectives had traced them. An application for their extradition was made, and the result was a lengthy examination of the facts of which are, no doubt, well known to your readers. The case was carried to the highest court, where the decision of the magistrates was confirmed, and the men were ordered to be extradited. A few weeks ago the order was carried out. The prisoners were formally handed over to the United States authorities, taken across the river to Detroit, and then brought on to this State and placed in New Albany jail to await trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction. There they remained until this morning, when they were brutally lynched by the 'Regulators' as already stated. I may remark that they were also implicated in an express robbery at M-rsfield, in this State, in May last, the particulars of which case were also brought out during the investigation in Canada.

THE LYCHING.

The particulars of the lynching of these desperate men are as follows:—New Albany is situated a short distance from Seymour. Last night a gang of from sixty to seventy Seymour Regulators left town by special train for New Albany, via the Jeffersonville Railroad. They were masked and otherwise disguised, and were heavily armed. They reached New Albany between three and four o'clock this morning. The inhabitants were, of course in their beds, and heard nothing of the outrage until later in the day. The Regulators proceeded at once to the jail which was guarded only by the Sheriff and two or three keepers. No such attack had been looked for, or the authorities would have taken proper precautions to guard against it, and to have saved the lives of the prisoners, who, even though scoundrels of the desperate dye, were at least deserving of a fair trial. On reaching the prison, the Regulators took the precaution to guard against surprise by placing some of their number around all the approaches to the prison. Every street and alley was guarded, and the guards were evidently determined to resist any interference with their plan. They encountered only one guard outside, and he endeavored to do all in his power to stop the Regulators. He raised an alarm, and attempted to call for assistance and arouse the people near by, but was quickly seized his arms taken from him, and he was placed in the keeping of a couple of the Regulators until the outrage was consummated. The leaders of the gang then went to the main entrance and demanded admittance, which was granted, and they were allowed to enter the office. Twelve or fifteen of them gained admittance in this way, and were proceeding to hunt for the keys when Sheriff Fullam, who was awakened by the disturbance, appeared. He came to the door of the office and asked what was wanted. Without stating their purpose some of the Regulators said all they wanted was the keys of the cells. The Sheriff refused to give them up or to tell where they were, and attempted to escape by dodging down a cellar way from which there was a mode of exit to the outside of the prison. He succeeded in escaping by this way from the men in the office, but on coming out was stopped by those who were on guard around the building, by one of whom he was shot—accidentally it is said—through the arm. His wound is not serious. He was taken into custody by the Regulators and held until the crime was done. On the Sheriff's escape the Regulators had complete possession of the building, as the keepers were not strong enough to cope with such a gang. They placed guards at the doors, and the ringleaders then proceeded to the Sheriff's bed room, where they found the keys, after a short search. Without further delay they went about the horrible task that had brought them there. They proceeded to the cells and forcing one of the keepers to accompany them, and point out the Reno Brothers and Anderson. They unlocked the cells containing these unfortunate men and took them out. The names of the victims are Frank Reno, Simeon Reno, William Reno and Charles Anderson. The moment the Regulators appeared the robbers knew the object of their visit, and the scene that followed was perfectly awful. Seeing death staring them in the face, the wretches begged, implored, and prayed for mercy. On their knees they cried in the most piteous terms to be spared, promising anything and everything if the gang would only be merciful. But their prayers fell on ears that knew nothing of mercy. The unhappy wretches were told that they must die, and at once. To implore was useless; they had come there to hang them, and hang them they must. Finding that mercy would not be shown them, the robbers became desperate and made an awful struggle for life. They fought stoutly and wildly, but their efforts were all of no avail. The mob overpowered and drew them from the prison. Frank Reno is said to have fought like a tiger. He frothed at the mouth in his fury, and with the strength of a lion hurled three of the Regulators to the earth, when he was finally knocked senseless. His head was fearfully battered and the blood and brains streamed down his face. Yet, in this condition, he and his companions were hanged by the mob. On the outside of the jail there is a walk or platform, supported by posts at a considerable distance above the ground. To this the prisoners were taken. They were placed on chairs; a rope was adjusted around the neck of each, thrown over the railing above, and made fast. The chairs were then pushed away, and the men left hanging. Frank and Simeon Reno were left hanging back to back. The other brother, William, was hanged at a corner by himself, while Anderson was hanged at the back of the jail in the same manner. The Regulators were not satisfied with hanging them, but looked on until fully certain that they were all dead. They then quietly locked up the prison and all its occupants, in order to prevent a speedy alarm. They then left, taking the keys with them; but on their way to the depot they called on one of the County Commissioners, and took him with them to the depot. When all was ready, they got on board, handed the keys of the prison to the Commissioner, and then

started back to Seymour. The alarm was at once given, but it was too late to accomplish anything. The telegraph wires had all been cut, so that news of the outrage could not be sent over the country, and the marauders had been dispersed in Seymour before the people heard of the crime. The Commissioner who received the keys, went direct to the jail, accompanied by several others, and found the robbers hanging there stone dead. The outrage was perpetrated without noise or confusion, showing that the Regulators had all their plans well laid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The hanging of Reno and Anderson by a mob at New Albany, Indiana, has occasioned quite an excitement in official circles. The Honour of the Government had been pledged to the Canadian authorities for the protection of these men and for their safe return to Canada if not convicted after a fair trial on the charge of robbing Adam's Express. It was only after this pledge had been given that these men were surrendered to the United States under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty. The action of the mob in seizing and hanging these men, it is apprehended, will seriously embarrass the Cabinet of Washington and London, and complicate negotiations. After returning from Toronto to-day Mr. Seward paid his respects to Mr. Thornton and explained the violent character of the proceedings in Indiana, and gave the British Ambassador every assurance that the Government of the United States would do its whole duty in the premises. Mr. Thornton bluntly replied that he could not exactly perceive what was to be done since the parties whose protection had been guaranteed by the United States had already been hung. Mr. Seward has evidently another nice diplomatic question to settle before he returns from the Department of State.—[Correspondence of Boston Post.

DEATH-AND CONFESSION OF A GREAT CRIME.—The New Orleans Picayune relates that some years ago a respectable young man, the only support of a widowed mother and a sister, was clerk in a dry good store in that city. He frequently assisted the cashier and, one day a forged check for \$100 in the handwriting of the young man, was presented at the bank by an unknown person, and paid. The young man admitted drawing the check, but had no recollection of the circumstances, and could give no explanation. He was arrested, tried, and convicted. His mother and sister alone believed in his innocence. Bowed down with shame and unable to vindicate his honor, he died shortly after. In less than a year the bereaved mother died also, and the sister was left to struggle alone for a living, which she obtained by becoming a seamstress. A few days ago a lawyer was called to write the will of a man at the point of death in this well-brought up property to the sister, and embodied in the instrument a full confession of the forgery committed eight years ago. He was the cashier of the firm now grown rich. It was by his direction the draft was prepared. Now after the lapse of eight years a tardy reparation is attempted to be made. But it will not restore life to the dead, or extract the bitter sting of sorrow and grief so long endured. It is one of the strange events which make up the story of a life.

I will not send my child to eat almshouse soup, or to lodge in the poor house, or to wear the uniform of the county work-house. But I would as soon do any of these as send to the 'scholastic almshouse,' supported by a tax on the public and run by employees over whom I have no control as to what they will teach him. I will not send him to a school where the teacher has no right to examine him, as it occurs in his reading, the holy dogmas of the religion in which he has been baptised. I will not send him to hear, in the language of Mr. Schaefer's own 'Rule' as 'moral precepts and principles requisite to constitute a worthy member of society,' the crude notions of a teacher that, by law, may believe in no God, or may believe in other than the God that I believe in.—N.Y. Freeman.

Even American writers begin to notice that the strongholds of Protestantism are among the coarsest and roughest nations of Europe.—Thus Mr. Howells declares, in his 'Venetian Life,' that 'the uneducated Anglo-Saxon is a savage, while the Italian, though born to utter ignorance, is a civilized man.' Julius Froebel confesses that the Protestant peasants of Germany are mere brutes, compared with the Catholic Indians of Ohio and Peru. Sir William Napier draws the same contrast between the grossness of his own countrymen and the 'unapproachable dignity and refinement of manners' of the lower classes in Spain.—London Tablet.

The New York Tablet, with its usual ability, reviews the Irish Church question, concluding as follows:—If we could persuade ourselves that the removal of that anomaly, the Irish Church, were the result of a growing disposition on the part of the English people to do justice to Catholic Ireland, and to secure for the Irish people an equitable administration of the Government, our joy and gratitude would be unmixed; but we hope we shall be forgiven, if we say we see in the result of the recent elections simply a growth of Secularism in England, and of increasing hostility to all churches or organized religion everywhere in the Old World, the advance of Democracy or Liberalism, carries with it the rejection of all Church authority, whether Catholic or Protestant, and the attempt to bring education and religion under the absolute control of the secular power. We fear that the destruction of the Anglican Church in Ireland is sought, by the great body of the English Radicals, only as the first step towards the destruction of all Church institutions, and the introduction of the authority of the people, as they say, but of the secular power however constituted, as we say, in every department of life, to the total destruction of all religious liberty and of all individual freedom. They attack the Irish Church first, for it is a crying injustice and there is nothing that can be said in its defence, and as the means of securing the co-operation of the great body of the Catholics of the empire, who have none of their destructive tendencies, and no sympathy with their ulterior objects. But that disposed of they will find other things, and even sacred things to attack. The public school system as it has been modified lately in most of the States that have a public school system, would not satisfy us even if the whole American community were Catholics. It is not only supported but controlled by the State, and we recognize no more right in Catholic than in non-Catholic States to assume the supervision and control of education. Education is not the function of the State, any more than is preaching or the administration of the Sacraments. We do not object to the State raising, by a tax on the property of all its citizens, the necessary funds for supporting schools or providing for the proper education of all the children of the land; but we deny its right to say one word as to the education itself, as we deny its right to tax the property of citizens of one religious denomination for the support of schools under another, or to what that denomination cannot conscientiously entrust its children.

The New York Times says:—The daily record of crimes in various parts of the country is getting to be appalling. Not merely their number, but their nature, is shocking beyond precedent. Yesterday's Times, for example, mentioned the case of a mother in London, Canada, who laid her little son four years of age upon the floor and deliberately chopped his head off. A captain of a bark at Milwaukee, knocked his wife down and stamped her face and body until she was horribly mangled and so dreadfully hurt that she cannot recover. In Kentucky, an old lady of eighty years, with three grand children, was murdered for the money they were supposed to have. A nurse in Southwestern New York, killed an infant of which she had charge because it was feeble. And these are only parts of one day's record. What is the cause of this fearful eruption of the most dreadful crime?