that the human race proceed from a common there is no stopping. Chita principits is their the treedom of the people or the State. She stock, denying the Mosaic account of the creat motion and we should be grateful for it, for, with has her record, let her be judged by that. tion denying the Scriptural statement that God their liberties, are bound up our own. Would made of one blood all the nations of the earth. Moreover it was put forward with this view. It was therefore, false, and heretically false. have inherited from a long line of free ancestry, And though it be probable that, at the time we must never permit the now attempted union Pope Zachary wrote, there were people living on of Church and State, nor suffer the State 10 asthe other hemisphere, yet was this doctrine of sume the functions of, or in any way interfere the auti-podes heretical and false, and Pope with, the rights of the Church. She must not Zachary did well, and was strictly within the interfere with religion at all; neither with the chapel at Miltown Park, near Dublin; and on the limits of his authority as a teacher of religious truth, in condemning it as he did.

As to Galileo and Copernicus, the decree con--demning the belio-centric theory of the universe was a decree of a Congregation of Cardinals.-It had great weight, no doubt, but I believe it is allowable to consider that it was not binding on the Church. It was not the voice of Peter. The Pope did not speak. However, as to this termism or other religious conviction is attacked Onese's Toiseaster. It does that the method of affiliating the Oatholic to the decision, too, I maintain that it was correct. "Had it been a dogmatic decision, I am at a loss to see how it could be adduced to prove that a Republican form of Government and prothe Church may err, or that she has assumed authority in matters beyond her sphere.

Was the doctrine of Coperaicus a truth of tainly it was not. It was a mere hypothesis .-So far from being a scientific truth, there were the then state of scientific discovery. The doctrine of the attraction of gravitation, which we of the point from which it rose; and a burricane actment which violates this right is unconstitushould have constantly prevailed from east to tional contrary to natural Justice and ab initio west, produced by the daily rotation of the earth. | null and void. There were other unanswered objections to the theory, which it would be tedious to detail. As is not violated by the new Law, because no man a mere hypothesis for the purpose of furthering is forced by the New Constitution to support a linto the arrangements that were made for guarding scientific discovery, any body might hold it :what was forbidden was, to hold and teach it choose to stay away. So then this is really as absolutely true whilst it was yet incapable of scientific demonstration, (of which it was inca- Judges of this State! The Liberty of Irrepable till Newton's time) and in the teeth of several passages of Scripture which, in their obvious sense, gave it the he. In this the Church your sacred duty to uphold. This has been was in her right, and was right. Truth is con--sistent with itself. Science cannot contradict Liberty. The European Radicals, the worst Revelation. Scientific truth is as true as revealed truth; and the literal sense of Scripture must yield, of course, when it is scientifically demonstrated that it will not bear a literal inter-, pretation; but Scripture must be taken in its Christian morality to all the varied relations of plain, obvious sense until it is demonstrated that such interpretation is wrong. In this the Church was true to her duty as Witness and Keeper of holy writ, however so called Bible Christians of our day may sneer. She was right in forbidding Galileo to teach as truth what he did not, and could not, in the then state of science, know to be true, a doctrine to which unanswerable scientific objections yet remained, and which, to the scandal of the simple, contradicted the plain sense of many passages of Holy Writ.

One or two passages of Scripture are generally adduced as objections to this doctrine of the supremacy of the Spiritual Order. But they are used as a sort of carmen or charm. Those who bring them forward do not seem to think of what the words mean; the mere force of habit brings them up, and those who consider them as settling the question against the Church, see a

meaning in them which I cannot find. These texts are, 'My Kingdom is not of this world :' Render unto Cæsar the things that are

. Cæsar's,' and ' Put up thy sword into thy sheath.' Well, certainly, our Lord's Kingdom is not of this world. The ends at which the Church aims are not temporal ends, nor does she use carnal weapons to compass these ends. Religion is not to be judged by its effect upon men's temporal welfare, as men judge it now, for its object is not to make men happy here, and if the Church ameliorates the temporal condition of the human race: if by promoting civilization, and rendering free government possible, she makes more tolerable our condition upon earth, this is a mere accident; it is the overthrow of her abounties; these are her left hand blessings, as it is written, ' Length of days (eternal lite) are in her right band, and in her left hand riches and lif the Seignor had demanded fealty or homage honor.' These are blessings added to those who seek first the Kingdom and justice of God:they are purely accidental, and by no means the object of her mission. Nor are the means she suses of this world any more than her end. She does not propagate religion by the sword; she does not attempt to gain empire, as temporal rulers do, by force or fraud. It is in this sense that our Lord's Kingdom is not of this world. and it is not true, this opinion that our Lord has resigned all sort of claim to this globe of His, or that the Lord of Lords and King of Kings has ranounced for Himself and His Church any control of the Rulers of men.

Render unto Casar the things that are 'Cæsar's,' does not mean, I think, 'Render unto · Caesar everything that he asks; and if we are going to leave it to Cæsar himself to decide when he asks too much, we may as well abandon all pretence of a Church, or of a Spiritual Order at all. Neither does 'Put up thy sword into thy sheath' mean ' Throw thy sword away,' but rather, I should think the reverse of that .-The argument from Scripture is wholly on my side, but it is not now in my line.

Thus have I endeavored to show, that, if there be two orders, Spritual and Temporal, as there are, the Spiritual is supreme. From the inconveniences which would flow from the supremacy of a fallible Spriritual power, I have framed an argument in support of the claims of my Church Republic, nay, that even in forming Fenian I have answered also the popular objections to the theory I advance. I have said nothing very new, acd I will trespass now on your patience but for a few moments more. Want of time recommend the Popish Religion, as having prehas compelled me to compress what would have been more convincing if developed, and more interesting had there been room for illustration and in these years, and is the most vivacious looking ornament. I am afraid my lecture has been religion to be met with now." very dry. As it is, there are topics within the been able to allude.

we preserve a country, or hand to our children any remnant of those personal rights which we Catholic Church nor Protestant sects: their Tuesday following, he was confirmed Peter Joseph State attacks the Presbyterianism of my neighbor, however little I may relish his religious opinions, I must fly to his relief, because when and through whom he has been received into the his religious rights are attacked, mine are endangered too. I feel that my freedom as a Caby the State. Long ago, the General Governclaimed to every citizen liberty to enjoy his religious views; this it must guarantee to us, and this it will violate if it allows our Priests to be science in his day, or in those of Galileo? Cer- driven from the State for not taking an oath which they cannot in conscience take. This right is guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of the apparently insuperable objections to it, owing to New Constitution itself, which ought to overrule this special act of tyranucal Paritanism.— It is one of those inalienable rights which we do hypothesis of Copernicus, a musket-ball fired can deprive us, whether one which makes loud straight into the air should have fullen far west boasts of Liberty or not. Every legislative en-

But, says our Supreme Court, religious liberty religion he dout like, or to go to Church if he your definition of Religious Liberty, O Supreme ligion. It is not the right to worship God, but the right not to worship Him which you deem it enemies of God and man, long ago announced this, but it has not, until now, been judicially annouced by any one professing to be an Oracle of that application of the soundest principles of cers continue on duty at Mountjoy Prison, where buman life called the Common Law. It stamps the individual who wrote the opinion and those who judicially assented to it, as regardless of the grand principles which lie at the bottom of that great system of law which they have been chosen -no, not chosen - but which they assume to administer. Let Christians read this decision and then ponder to what men, in the last resort, in this best of all possible governments, are delivered up the liberties, the life, the good name of each one of us.

But, says some newspaper writer: -In Europe the Clergy are not so straitlaced, they take oaths to the State. Why not here? Is this bad faith, want of apprehension, or ignorance of the facts? Do they take oaths in Europe-in Ireland or elsewhere-for Ireland has been cited, as conditions precedent to the exercise of their ministry? Does the State say to them: Swear allegiance or you shall not preach! Does it attack their Gospel right to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ? Not at all. In some cases, these Ciergy assume certain obligations, not as conditions precedent for ministering at the altar or preaching, but in return for certain privileges. They are free to accept or not. The Govern ment endows the Church, and the Clergy assumcertain special duties to the State. It is a matter of contract. If these duties become burdensome, or for any reason the Clergy desire to give them up, they can renounce the endowments and the Government has no sort of claim upon them beyond that which she has upon every resident of the country. So Bishops in old times have rendered homage to Lay-lords, not however as Bishops, but as tenants, under the feudal system, of certain lands; but what would have been said as a condition precedent to preaching or discharging any function of the Bishop's sacred charge. These things are too plass.

The contest between Church and State has been in rugurated in our midst. The Temporary, here as elsewhere, is too apt to carry it over the Eternal. Yet we say, await the issue and let us hope that, in this matter, at least, the fighter will prosper rather according to his right than his might. Jesting Pilate, in his day, knew not the Truth though it stood before him incarnate in the flesh; there are many Pilates in these days and Herods too with whom they will make friends. But the true thing, after all, is strong. Man, after all, has a soul, not by hearsay only and figure of speech, but as a truth we know, one which, if practically acted upon, will make these

men pause. that some degree of Soul is necessary, were it in the interests of society, for this anti-septic Thursday. salt. More and more, is it becoming evident that, having set out practically on the No God hypothesis, society is arriving at very questionable results; that in killing Kings, passing Reform bills, making New Constitutions, freeing negroes, agitating for the Universal circles, no adequate remedy is to be found .-To him that recognizes the insufficiency of these things, and is still upon the search, we served its savor, and of whom Carlyle says, in this connection, that she " flourishes exceedingly

He adds that Jouffroy says: " Elle a trois strict scope of my subject, to which I have not cents ans dans le ventre, c'est pourpuoi je la respecte." Her eighteen centuries may be the The Clergy do not take this oath, because to least of her claims to respect; but they are a guard, but finding that the train was not stopped, he do so, is to yield the Liberty of the Church. material guarantee to the student of her bistory sprang to one of the carriages, succeeded in opening am ned it is ready to be nailed to the coun. I rish people so well as oats and pasture.

out a scintilla of -proof amounted to a denial This is the first step; let them yield this and that my theory of her rights bodes no danger to the door, and he and the police managed to get in ter as an impostor. And bence we are far that the human race proceed from a common there is no stopping our opinion as to the tendency of the needed or the State. She with the presence. Mr. Willis, owing it is said to from obanging our opinion as to the tendency of the

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

We are glad to aunonnee that Poter Lawrence Esq , third surviving son of Walter Lawrence, Keq of Lisreaghan Lawrencetown, in the County of Gal way, Ireland, was baptised Peter Joseph by the Rev. Father Mulhail, S.J., assisted by the Rev. Father Bannon, S.J., on Thursday, the 26th October, in their Liberty is the guarantee of ours. When the Ignatins by the Right Rev. Dr. Cullen, in his own private chapel. He took the name of Ignatius at confirmation in honour of that great saint, Ignatius Loyala, the founder of the Order of Jesuits, by whom Holy Catholic Churca .- Cor. of Tablet.

The Evening Mail infers that the Archbishops and tholic is safe only so long as no one's Presby- the Government are engaged in settling much more tional problem is under discussion, and that when ment pledged its faith to preserve to each State all is arranged the scheme is to await the sanction of the Pope. That nothing will be set led without the sanction of the Pope is to be hoped and believed; but whether the Evening Mail is correct in inferring that the whole educational problem is under discussion, is more than we know.

The Dublin Evening Mail quotes the Galway Vindicator and Connaught Advertiser to the effect that: 'The four Arcabishops of Ireland went last week to London for the purpose of holding a conference with Sir George Grey, who has been deputed by the Government to discuss with their lordships, and arrange, if possible, the vexed question of education owe to Newton, was yet unknown. On the not derive from State law; of which no State in this country.' The writer goes on to say that the opening interview was devoted to the opposition of the Catholic University, and Sir George Grey was most bland and conciliatory.

THE FERIAN PRISONERS. - At a late hour on Sunday night, Mr. J. Lentaigne and Mr. O Connellan, Inspectora General of Prisons, visited Ki mainham Jail, where the Fenian prisoners are confined, and went through all the cells and made strict inquiries the jail, which presented more the appearance of the interior of a fortress than a prison. In the large central ball police and sentries were at their posts. and in the passage soldiers were to be seen under arms or lying in camp beds placed on the floor. The warders kept close to their respective stations, and sentries patrolled outside the wals of the jail, and were visited every half hour by the three officers on duty. The same precautions have been since observed. thought to be the modern view of Religious On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, the prisoners O'Leary, O'Donovan (Rossa), Kickham, Hupper O Connor, Moore, and C U.O Connell, were brought down to court in one of the prison vaus, accompanied by a troop of cavalry and mounted metropolitan po lice. A guard of fifty rank and file and three offisentry boxes are being erected for the soldiers .-Luby, since his committal to the pentientiary, has been treated similarly to the other prisoners, and has to submit to the ordinary discipline of the prison .-

> On Monday evening, as the van conveying the Fenian prisoners from the courthouse to Kilm juhum Jail was passing along the quays, it was loadly cheered by a large number of persons who had congregated in the streets. The reason the an horities decided on not bringing the prisoners back to juil by the usual route was in order to avoid the possibility of any demonstration being made in their favor.

> Suspension of the Acting Head Wurder in Richmond Bridewell -A meeting of the Board of Superinten. dence was held on Monday, in the City Hail, which Mr. Lentaigne, Inspector General of Prisons, attended, and at his request the board suspended Acting Head Warder Meagher, pending further inquiries into the recent escape of James Stephens, the alleged Fenian Head Centre. Mr. Lentsigne stated that it was at the recommendation of government the board were desired to have Meagher suspended. The recommendation was at once complied with. Orders have been issued to place new locks on the gates and doors of the prison.

> The Cork Prisoners. - So anxious have the governors of the city and county jais been since the es cape of Stephens, for the Satety of the Penis pri soners in their custody, that they have obtained from the military authorities a party of men to keep watch and ward at the joils | Pourteen suidters and a ser geant do duty night and day in the city jairs.

> The Special Commission in Cork - We are likely to have a hunvier business at the Commission, which is to open on the 14th instant, than was expected. -It is intended to bring down for trial in Oork any of the Dublia prisoners was may not be plus d on their trial before the 14th. Considering the time occupied in the trial of two, a good many will remain to be brought down here. - Cor of Express.

> The blacksmith, Timothy Hegacty, who resided in the parish of St. Finn Barre's, in this city, and who is supposed to be a member of the Ferian Brother hood, was brought up at the Marlboro' strest Police Court yesterday, on a charge of manufacturing pikes. It is suspected that Hegarty intends turning informer, a suspicion which is somewhat confirmed by circumstauces that led to his arrest, and which show that be was not very auxious to avoid discovery. Some days ago his mother received a letter from him, which a friend who was in the house offered to read for her. She, however, declined the friend's services, and took it to a member of the Genstabulary. The communication disclosed the address of Hegarty, in London; a telegram was sent off instructing the London police to arrest him, and telegraphic accounts received in Cork show that he was brought vesterday before the Marlboro' street Police Court, and hand-d over to two Irish constables to be taken to this country. It is stated that since Hegarty's flight from Cork considerable pressure has been brought to bear on his wife, by perfectly unofficial persons, to induce her to give information of his whereabouts Rumor has it that she was promised a handsome douceur if she only gave a hiut as to his place of concealment .- Cork Examiner.

Mr. Corry Connellan has, we are informed, been I have, in this lecture, maintained indisputable directed to answer certain interrogatories undered theory of rare Ben Jonson, as quoted by Carlyle to him by order of the Executive. We may state that the most vigilant efforts are being made to elicit only to save us the expense of salt. Many are svidence which, it is said, will seriously compromise now convinced of this, and are diligently seeking, the escape of the 'Read Centre.'- Evening Mail of

> REMOVAL OF ANDREW KENNEDY, THE APPROVER .-As Andrew Kennedy, who, it will be remembered, now stands charged with perjury, and also with being a Fenian conspirator, was being removed to Dublin from Neoagh jail on Thursday morning, 30th ult., circumstances occurred at the railway station which, if true, are alarming, and call for immediate tavestigation not only by the railway company; but also by the government. The prisoner was in charge of the head warder, Mr. Willis, and a party of five policemen. They proceeded to the station shortly before the starting of the 6 35 train, and Mr. Willia obtained the tickets for himself and the others. The bell was rung, and the party stood waiting on the platform for the doors of the carriages to be opened; but this, it is stated, was not done; the station master did not appear as usual, and without any signal, or receiving the staff, without which, we understand, it is idegat for a t aid to leave a station, the guard (Doy'e) leaped into his hox, and the train b gan to more off teaving Mr. Willis, the police, and the pri

the unusual proceedings of the railway officials, forgor a travelling bag, in which was the warrant for the fict to the police, and Constable Woods went to Long soon after went to the station to investigate the matter, and the station master and one of the porters subsequently waited on Mr. Anderson, county inspects r of police, when Head Constable Long was elso present, and on the statements then made we understand a report of the matter has been forwarded to the authorities. We give the report as it reached us; if, however, any of the statements are incorrect, our columns will be open to any parties who may feel aggrieved to contradict them .- Nenugh Guar-

At the sitting of the Court for the trial of the Fenia s, on the 12th, was entirely occupied by O'Donovan in his address to the jury in his own defence. He commenced at the opening of the Court, and did not desist until after six o'clock in the evening. He insisted that he had done nothing criminal, and asseried that his cause had outraged all law, and gave it as his opinion, that Ireland would never be free without fighting. His bearing was insolent, and when he remarked upon the Court, his language was offensive and saucy.

The Fenian named Halligan was convicted and sentenced to seven years, benef seraftnde.

THE COUNSEL IN THE FENIAN TRIALS .- We have been authorised to contradict a statement which has appeared in a southern piper that Mr. Butt received a tee of 2,000 guineas with his brief for the Fenian

Neither Mr. Butt nor any of the counsel engaged for the prisoners have received anything beyond the ordinary and very moderate professional remuneration.

PIKE MAKING IN LONDON - Timothy Hagarty, an Irishman, was brought up at the Marlbrough street Police Court on Monday, on a charge of making pikes for a Fenian Seciety in Cork. The magis trates ordered him to be conveyed to Ireland, and wo of the Irish constabulary took him in charge. -London Paper.

We cannot, without doing injustice to ourselves and to many Irish patriots, omit to say that some portions of the policy for which Mr. Luby and some of his associates are responsible were unwise, unfair, and ignoble - were such as the '48 leaders, or the '98 leaders, would not have descended to .- Dublin Na.

SEABCH FOR SIEGHENS .- Searching a French Vessel On Thursday night, 30th ult., Mr. Coote, R.M., with Mr. Eupple, E.I., Head Constable Greer, Constable Lyn u, and about a dozen of the police force of the town, proceeded to the quays to search for James Stephens, the Head Centre. At 12.30 a.m. Mr. Lawless, barbor master, was sent for, and on his arrival Mr. Coote asked him was there a French ves sel in port, and was she ready for sailing? Mr. Lawless said there was a French vessel named the Jules at Mr. M'Mahon's Quay, and she might have gone to sea two day's previous. He was then asked to point her out, which he did, and Mr Coote went on board, revolver in hand, and the police with their arms loaded and the bayonets screwed on. The captain was called up, and the vessel carefully searched, but the Head Centre did not turn up in any part of the vessel. The parties then left, and a guard nas been watching the Jules ever since. - Dundalk Democrat.

A special Petty Sessions was held at Lisheens, near Balliacoltig, on Thursday, to inquire into two cises in which persons were charged with being members of the Fenian Brotherhood. The presiding ungustrates were Sir T Tobin, Mr. James Morton, and Mr. E. F. Ryan, R.M. The prisoners charged were Thomas Duggan, who had, up to the year 1862, been the teacher of the Ballincollig National Schools, and Jeremish Donovan, an employee at Dr. Barters, St Ann's bill, Blarney. The prisoners were charged with being members of a treasonable society called the Fenian Brotherhood, and with having endeavored to seduce from their allegiance two soldiers in the service of her Majesty. The witnesses, on whose testimony the case for the prosecution was based, were Thomas Cain and Thomas Murphy, both pri vates in the 4th Dragoon Guards now stationed at Ballincollig. Cain was sworn and stated that some time since when walking on the road, near Ballincoolig, he was met by the prisoner Duggan who asked him was he an trianman; he ceplied that he was, and Duggan asked bim how he wished to wards the Penians; he rop ied that he wished well, and after further conversation, be went with Dag gan to the hotel of Mr Barry, publican, Ballincollig. Daggan then took bun into the back yard, and he (Caio) was then sworn in a member of the Fenian Brotherhoud, and declared himselt ready to take up arms at any moment he may be called on in defeace of the Fenian Republic. Duggan stated that he was a Centre in the Brotherhood. Cain deposed that when he went to barrack that night he reported what had passed to his commanding officers. Cain's evidence went on to implicate Donovan as another member of the brotherhood, and his evidence was confi med by that of Murchy, who also stated that he was sworn in by Duggan. Both soldiers stated that when sworn in they kiesed their thumbs, and not the book presented to them. The information sworn by Ozin and Murphy contained the following most important fact. Both witnesses deposed in their informations that they had heard at Fenian meetings that there were but five Fenian warders at Richmond Prison, and that those five could let out James Stephens at any moment they liked. The informations containing this fact were sworn on the 22nd ultimo, they were despatched on the 23rd, they reached Dublin on the morning of the 24th, and were opened a few nours after Stophens had escaped. The beach ordered informations against both prisoners. Mr. P. O'Connell appeared for the prosecution; the prisopers were undefended. - Cork Ezaminer.

THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT. - The signs of the times are fast gathering around that most execrable institution, the Irish Establishment. Among them one of the most important is the tone taken by the Times. It is a weather gauge of no ordinary delicacy. The other day it admitted a long letter (which we reproduced) from "An "Irish Catholie" showing that the demand of Ireland could be satisfied by no reform; by no fresh distribution of the revenues of what it called that "accursed injustice." We noticed that this letter was leaded throughout, a small but very significant ludication of the feeling of the Times. It should be added that its heading was equally as ob- margin for bad seasons; a deficiency of one degree servable. It was "The Lish State" Church," not is fatal to the proper ripening of the Irish wheat "The Church of Ireland" or "The Irish Uhurch," as came a leading article on the appointment of M. said that he would not have a sinecure, for the edu- connection between the summer temperature and grant to the Catholic University) had to be settled, is already with the Times an open question to be summer heat was 48 degrees below the average, was considered and settled. Now this need not in every case mean a great deal for there are institutions which only need to be fairly examined. Their appearance at first sight is not prepossessing, but on closer inspection it is seen that they cannot be spared. In such cases nothing is more important, more conservative that discussion But all men feel that the frish Establishment is something vasily different. Its only safety her in its avoiding notice. As long as it can be sumped among the institutions grown, with the usual result - poverty and a poor of the empire it may share their strength. It may population. As Dr. Lloyd says, the potatos may somer on the platform Mr. Will's cuted to me in fact pass current, like a had shilling between two suit the Irish soil better than who at but it does not, gond ones, but as soon as it is singled out and ex. therefore, tollow that it suits the real needs of the

Times because two days later it published an answer by Lord Lifford to the letter of the "Irlan Catholie." the removal of the prisoner, and other important do- In tact, his Lordship's letter is just the answer one cura nts. He telegraphed back from Roscres station likes to see. He tries to persuade himself that no distinction can be drawn between the property now he station and got the bag in the waiting room, but beld by the Irish Establishment and that held by it is stated, it was then open. Head Constable | "the English Independents," so that Parliament cannot justly take away the one unless it could also justly take away the other. He sees no difference between the case of a chapel, freely built, at their own expense, by the members of a sect for the wor. ship which they themselves attend, and the enormous estates conferred upon an alien sect in order to estab. lish it as a garrison to hold the country in which it is planted in subjection to another country, and given by a Parliament which had itself no right over them, except the right of the strongest-s sect which at its first existence was a mere Parliamentary creation - which was set up and is still maintained only by foreign bayonets. He does not see that what Parliament created Parliament may abolish. It is s sign of a hopeless cause when its defenders can think of no better argument than this. Yet even he does not defend things as they are. We doubt whether any one person does. He would divert the re-venues of the Irish Church from the Protestant Clergy to the support of proselytising schools. We trust however that the day is passed when there could be any real danger from such a proposal as this. It would clearly make matters a thousand times worse than they are. The Church Establishment does mischief enough by being a standing insult to a great nation, and by maintaining continual strife and dis-Its directly religious influence is on the whole good, for every frishman who is not dead to honour of his country hates it as a national insuland a brand of conquest, and hates Protestantism itself for the sake of it. If it were possible to apply the same enormous revenues to maintain proselytising schools, they could hardly fail to do great religious injury, for although they would probably make few Protestants, they might and would educate many infidels. But it is needless to talk of this proposal. No Parliament would ever give it a hearing, and, if it would, no Minister would dare to propose Statesmen have no wish for another desperate civil war in Ireland, for the sake of the Church Establishment, and the general disaffection would be ten times greater if the revenues were, as Lord Lifford wishes, employed in doing active mischief than while they are used as they are-merely to maintain a few rather harmless though insulting interlopers. - Weekly Register.

On November 24th, the Times had a leading article about a strike by the Protestant Clergy of Detry against a payment of one penny in the pound of the acomes which they derive from the Irish people to the Protestant Bishop. The Times says that the late Bishop, having a right to this payment, did not exact it; that the Olergy deducted it in calculating the amount of their benefices for taxation, because he had a right to demand it; and now protest against its being demanded by his successor, while they still claim and enjoy the deduction on the calculation that it is paid. This is no doubt amusing. There is something exceedingly rich when the incumbents of a Church rich in endowments but without laity, protest against a payment of 1d in the pound to their own Bishop on the ground that although he has had a legal right to it ever since their Church was first called into existence by an Act of Parliament, yet he does nothing for it. What do they do for the remaining 19s. 11d. of the income .- Weekly Register.

England would hold her place a rong the nations firmly even if Ireland were completely severed from the British Crown; certainly she would not lose it by the concession to Ireland of a local legislature such as is enjoyed by Canada, Australia, and some twenty or more of her dependencies. As matters actually stand, Ireland is a danger to England, a scandal to the British Government. England cannot afford to let matters remain in this condition. Just now she insists on maintaining the existing system of rule in this country; but let us bear in mind this fact-she is possessed of the notion that she can reconcile the people to it, and believes she is making progress in that direction. She considers that she is on the right road for the extinction of the animosities so long borne towards ber by the Irish people. This road, she says, she has been taking only since 1829: and the ill-feeling which actual y exists she is pleased to regard as a continually decreasing quantity, the result of a sentiment which is merely traditionary and which for lack of any substartial cause must speedily di case is certainly widely spread among Englishmen. It is the ground upon which the best educated of them argue for the continuance of British away in Irelana. They declare it in conversation; they publish it in print. They do not venture to say that England ought to continue to force her rule on the frish people like it or not; but they say those p ople will like it in the course of a little time. The old legislation for Ireland, they grant, was barbarous and cruel; Irishmen could not possibly have been well-affected towards it; but a new order of things is in existence, and its fruits they tell us will be, at no distant day, the loval attachment of the Irish people to the Imperial Government. Those opinions are, in fact, delutions. But while Englishmen are permitted to entertain them, they will not entertain the idea of a local legislature in Ireland. But we believe that idea will be entertained when the people of Ireland shall have clearly shown that the so called ' new order of things' will not produce the fruits expected of it. We believe that England's policy towards this country will undergo a change when she shall have become convinced that the resolve of the Irish people to be masters in their own land is fixed and ineradicable - when she shall have learned that no smelioration or conciliation short of the measure of self-government will avail to hush the protest of Ireland or induce the Irish people to mitigate those feelings of hostitity with which they regard her rule over their country . - Dublin Nation .

THE GROWTH OF WHEAT IN IRELAND. -Dr. Lloyd, vice President of Trinity Coilege, Dublia, has been giving an interesting lecture on the climate of Ireland to the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association. He sums up by saying that the culture of wheat, in very favored spots, is a grand mistake.-Fifty eight degrees summer temperature is the minimum heat which allows the wheat plant to flourish. It gets on, indeed, at Inverness with an average of 57 degrees: but soil and position there are both ceptional. The mean summer heat throughout England is 60 degrees; in Ireland it is only 58 degrees. Hence there is in the sister island absolutely no crop, except in the southern portion of the island .it would have been even a few weeks ago. Then From a long series of observations on temperature, made in the rooms of the Royal Lundon Society and Chichester Fortescue as Secretary for Ireland. It lasting, with a brief interruption, from 1774, the cation question (re-opened by the late concession of the yield of the wheat crop has been establish-Mr. Glaisher has tabulated the computations, eā. and also the whole question of the Irish Church. So and has shown that a deficiency of two degrees then, what is to be done with the Irish Establishment | brings scarcity. The worst year, 1816, when, the a year of absolute famine. Of course rye and oats will do with less heat, and barley is grown further. north then either; but it seems that the Irish Celt bas taken so thoroughly to Sir W Releigh's tuber, merely because that soul degrading roof fas Cobbett well called its needs so little culture, but by a true instinct of what best suits his soil and climate. Many of the poor lands in Northern Germany will not carry wheat There, too, potatoes are largely