memory in consequence of which the manner of his death and the name of the ruffi in who ir fi cled the istal blow remain for the present a profound mysterr, which, however, it is hoped may yet be unterry water, and the exertions of the police. The injury which resulted in death, was over the right moury which restricted must have been indicted temple, and it is believed must have been indicted templot and whip or some other blunt instrument, by a loaded whip or some other blunt instrument, and that whoever dealt the fatal blow came stealthing ly upon deceased and ran, away immediately, being ly apon correspond by the perfect quietness which rigned at the time, there being no one abroad. No loguest has yet been held, but the district coroner has been notified of the occurrence, and is expected to be in attendance to-morrow when it is hoped to se in secondario will be elicited which will give a clus to the perpetrator of this very mysterious murder. Freeman Cor.

CHARGE OF ILLEGAL MARCHING. - A correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Castleblaney on or the Saurday, says :- At the Petry Sessions yesterday baturos, selection, Thomas Molloy (before Messre Lucas A. Treston, Thomas Molloy and Audrew M'Math), a shoemaker named Terence Minahon was brought up in custody charged with forming part of an illegal procession, which merched through the district of the Scotch Corners few nights previously. According to the evidence, the following are the facts : - Constable Molloy was in charge of a right patrol party in the district in question, of a right hard. I's just pour pie effection was attracted to a noise of firing shots and playing of fifes and drame in the distance He and his party can tiously made for the direction at a quick pace, and, having placed themselves in good position for a view saddenly found they were in presence of an irregular procession of two r three hundred men. Constable Molloy immediately made a rush upon the centre of the body, and demanded to surrender in the Queer's The peonle who were marching evidently took the const. bulary party to be much larger than it was, and scattered in all directions, leaving behind them three loaded maskets, with shot, ball cartridge, and slugs, and two drums After a short survey of the flight of the processionists, the constable deemed it impredent to make any arrests at that time, but the prisoner was shortly after arrested. Mr. Swaps, dwelt upon the trivial amount of evidence adduced against him, and the court discharged the prisoner. The following letter appeared in the last number

of the 'Western Mercury': During the last three weeks, three names, aderned with the ancient Milesisn prefix, have been paraded in the public press in connection with their distracted country—the same three with essentially different antecedents as to position, creed, sentiments (conscience !) - viz, O'Donogan Rossa, O'Neil O'Donoghue. The first, the greatest sufferer in the cause he conscientiously espansed - imprisoned - his future freedom hanging on the fear or favour of the ruling party in England - bis pen and utterances stopped. The second, sug gesting for his fellow countryman the suspension of the Habeas Corpus - trial by jury - freedom of the press. The third deprecating the prevailing distract in the imperial parliament, and from his personal esperience asserting its liberal humane tendency, and its entire freed m from all sectarian or national prejudices. How difficult, Mr. Editor, must it be for us in England, to decide from the facts and dicts of this Hibernian trio? We, alas ! know that the motives of each will be canvassed, and insuhordinate patriotism, dominant Church facaticism, bid ding for future place and power, to each in turn be attributed. The nampblet by bir George Grey, G. O. B., just published, recommending with warmth and vigorous language the establishment of a proviccial parliament in the kingdom of Ireland has made quite a sensation in the political coteries in Club-land, and almost revived the long dormant subject of controversy, the 'Repeal of the Union.' Upon examining some files of your journal, I observe a letter from 'A Catholic,' in March, 1868 suggesting eight pacificating points for Ireland viz, ballot, disendowment of Established Church voluntary principle in religion fixity of tenure, parliament in Ireland for Irish questions, abolition of religious distinctions for all offices of the State, compulsory cessation of absentee proprietary, Irish royal residence and Irish regiment of guards Of these problems. and Trieb regiment of guards and tries regiment of guards. Of these problems, one (the most fundamental) has been already solved -and several are on their way to solution - and now backed by such tried and experienced political infla ences, the National Legislature may by the ever sanguine Celtic community be assuredly looked for resease ble period! And thus once more hope smiles for the coming year.

Fracas between Military and Olvilians at Ennis. -On Friday night, there was a row between some of this town, in connection with be 'fiving column' entrance to Jail street; and, but for the timely inservention of Constable Anderson and a party of the constabulary, would have resulted in serious conarquences on both sides. It appears that a few erenings since some of the soldiers while under the influence of drink, made use of some offensive ex pressions as regard the 'b --- y 'rish,' when passing along the Clareroad, and having aroused the feelings of passers by were chastised for their misconduct Since then a bad spirit had been evinced on both sides and nightly bachanalian brawls took place of anything but an agreeable character, as it is stated by traders, whose houses the military (I do not include the cavalry stationed here) resorted that their conduct was bad and their expressions abominable in the extreme. This evening five of them entered a public house, and behaved so base that the proprietor ordered them 'to quit,' which they refused to do, and in the course of events the landlord was struck. A crowd soon collected, the soldiers were expelled, and when they came outside they renewed their unseemly conduct, defying civilians in a most vehement manner The result was immediate retaliation by the people, who belaboured the military bravadoes well As a consequence the crowd increased, but the constabulary coming up at the time prevented bad results. The offenders of the 70th were secured, with the object of proteotion; and a messenger having been despatched to the officer in command at the barracks, a strong military picket was turned out, proceeded to the scene of riot, and. having taken their five comrades in charge, escorted them to barracks in safety. It is said the soldiers have received some severe injuries, but I do not know such of my own knowledge. In consequence of this disturbance the men of the 70th have been all configed to barracks for the night, - Freeman.

The Duily Express gives some particulars of at tempts to sessessinate policemen in the county of Limerick. Two were made at Askeaton, and one at Shanagolden, both quiet towns on the western borders of the county A correspondent, writing on Friday evening, says: Late yesterday evening, in the former town, two

policemen, named Doyle and M'Coneghy, were on duty, and, not anticipating that the quiet of the locally would be disturbed, were unprovided with firearme, as is usual in country towns, and the beat of the constabulary resembled rather a clounge than a guard About 7 o'cleck they had strayed into a butcher's stall and were holding converse with some people there. Some 20 minutes had elepsed after their having entered the shop, when one or two men were observed to pass and repass, evidently casting inquiring glances towards the policemen. No notice one of the men stopped before the stall, and drawing other of the constables. Both dropped, severely wounded, and in the confusion the assauin escaped gained the ill-will of the extreme Nationalists. The the Treasury, and that where ten into have expended acting recognized as one of Fenian vengeance, and money they have been compensated either by being acting recognized as one of the personal entire of the entire of the personal entire of the entire of the entire of the personal entire of the entire of

meined up to the time of his death on Wednesday petrator. The county inspector and a large party acene.

Another policeman was fired at vesterday, at Shanagolden, and slightly wounded, but the particu lars have not yet reached Limerick

No arrests have been made. The police are scopring the county. A large detachment of cavalry, 1st Dragoon Guards, have left this for the dis-

In a telegram last night be adds:-

Both constables are still living, but there is very little hope for one of them. The shot was evidently fired from a gun or horse pistol loaded with sluge, three of which entered from the back, and are supposed to have lodged in the constable's lungs. The other policeman has been brought to Limerick. He is wounded to the arm After the occurrence seve ral shots were fired in different directions by accom plices, it is supposed, to help the escape of the as 81881D.

Jan 2 .- A shopkseper named Welsh, residing in Strule, in the county of Mayo ten miles from Tuam, was shot last night on going home from the market It is supposed he was mistaken for another person he lies in a precarious state. Longford is reported to be quiet.

Jan. 3 - The attempts upon the lives of three policemen in the county of Limerick bave been follawed by another outrage in the county of Mayo. - A correspondent of the 'Daily Express' reports that on Saturday evening a shopkeeper named Walsh. who resides at Shrule, a village about ten miles from market. He was wounded, and lies in a precarious state He had a considerable sam of money with bim, which was untouched. It is supposed that he was shot in mistake for another person.—
It is not many days since Miss Gardner was fired at near Ballycastle, in the same county The local papers give some particulars in addition to the The house is a considerable facts already noticed distance from the high road within the demesne which is surrounded by a wall The kit hen is an off shoot from the house, extending from the side of the ball door, with a window in from, not far from the ground. Miss Gardner was standing or sitting near the firep'ace, which is at the gable eud. There was a table before the window, with a lamp on it, and two servents sat one at each end of it The Assassin in order to avoid shooting the servants, had to fire close to the lamp, a d this partly inter-cepted the abot When he fired the lamp was ab ttered to atoms, and the lady was struck with some pellers or grains in the forebend. She never lost har saif possession, but called to one of the servants to bring ber some loaded arms The servant was not inspired with courage by the example of her mis tress, but hid berself under the table and in a few minutes Miss Gardner fell from exhaustion. Owing to the Istoness of the honr and the cowardice of the Bervan's no attempt was made to procure the attendance of a doctor, and she remained all night with the shot unextracted and her wounds undressed. In the morning a medical gentleman was sent for, who found her collected and undaunted. No c'ue has been obtained to the discovery of the perpetrator of this outrage, but a meeting of magistrates was held at which a subscription list was opened for the purpose of offering a reward With respect to the Limerick cases it is stated that the outrages originated in a vindictive feeling on the part of the Fenians, in consequence of the suppression by the police of the demonstrations of rejoicing for the return of O'Donovan Rossa. Dorle the constable, who was most seriously wounded, had several peliess of lead lodged in his body, M Comache, the other constable, was slightly wounded by the same shot Such outrages as these suggest the propriety of having the police armed when on duty Some time ago the revolvers which they carried during the Fenian excitement were withdrawn because an outcry was rised about them If they are to be called upon to stand fire even in quiet towns it would be only fair to give them the means of returning the attentions bestowed apon them.

Jan. 4 - Some farther agrarian outrages of a very severe character have been reported from the Dounty Kayo. A correspondent of the Daily Express states that on Saturday evening as Mr Orotty of Kannnry, near Balliprobe, a farmer, was returning tome from the fair at Westport, accompanied by his servant who sat at one side of the car in which he drove, he was fired at from hebind a hedge within a short dis tance of his own house. He had a singular and liverally bairbreadth escape, for the abot blew the roof out of his hat, and some of the hair off the crown of his bead. The assassin was seen to walk cooly away after be had discharged his con, which it is supo-sthe soldiers of the 70th Regiment now stationed in ed was loaded with sings Mr. Crotty attempted to turn the horse round it pursuit of him, but the anilately established, and some civilians, near to the mal, with an intelligence entitled to respect, refused to go, and, planging violently insisted unon resuming his journey home. It is also rumoured that a Mr. Jackson, agent to Mr. Fetherstone, who lives pear Oresamolina, and a third gentleman, a landlord living within eight miles of Castlebar, were fired at on the same night. In each care the outrage is be lieved to be agrarian In the same journal some particulars are given of an attempt to assa sinate Mr Walsh, of Surule, on the same night. He was driving home on his car, with a servant and . neighbour saited at the opposite side of the vehicle, and another neighbour occupying the driver's seat. Walsh, who sat alone, drove from the right-hand side of the car. A man advanced deliberately to meet him about half a wile from Tuam, and placing a pletal close to Waish's stomach fired and lodged the ball in his body. The two men who sat at the opposite side of the car tan away and so the aseassin esc ped. Walsh is not expected to survive, the doctors in attendance not having been able to extract the ball, which has lodged in his intestines. He was a very extensive dealer in eggs, and as he had command of capital he outstripped all competitors and got ne rly the whole tride of the district into his own hands. This provoked a bitter jealousy. His life had been threatened by his rivals, and he found it necessary at one time to obtain the protection of the Government. It is stated that on Saturday night he raised the price of eggs to la. 6 per de Zen, and this excited a more boatile feeling. No arrest has been made, nor is there likely to be any, the night having been so dark that he could not identify the person who shot him. The new year has opened inauspiciously with the simultaneous perpetration of so many cut

An imposing demonstration was beld on Friday in County Meath, at Colebill, coar the borders of Westmeath. A farmer, named Macnamars, who held 200 acres, was evicted by the Sheriff, at the snit of Miss A Levinge, the owner, and as there was reason to apprehend a riot a force of 150 constabulary was present to enforce the habere. Macnamara had a lease of the lands at los an acre. When the lease expired he was called upon to pay 30s; he offered 22s, but afterwards, it is said, advanced his proposal to 27s, bu', like others whose minds have been unsettled by the tenant-right agitation, he refused to give as much He got into arrears to the extent of over £306 (a year and a balf's rent), and to avoid a seizure had all his chattels removed off the lands. There was then no alternative but to eject him The process was carried out without any disturbance, the police force being too strong for any attempt at resistance:

istance:
Tue Listowel Board of Guardians at their last une of the men stopped before the stall, and drawing meeting passed a resolution in favor of tenant-right.

a revolver from his coat, fired at one and then at the The Knight of Kerry moved an amendment, and supported it in an able, speech, in which he contended that a large proportion of the improvements made in Both the policemen were known to be of demonstra- Irish agriculture had been effected by the landlords; that since 1852 they had borrowed two millions from tive and anti-Fenjan convictions, and had thereby that since 1852 they had borrowed two municipalities that since 1852 they had borrowed two municipalities. The the Treasury, and that where ten into have expended the Ill-will of the extreme. Nationalizated The the Treasury, and that where ten into have expended

lians at Killarney have been put an end to by keeping the soldiers within barracks for a few days. In Bonis, County Clare, there was a fracas on Friday.

Amongst the sensational incidents of the week is the removal of Captain Madden, of Hilton Park, county M maghan, from the deputy-lieutenency and commission of the peace, by order of the Lord Lieutenant and the Lerd Chancellor of Ireland. Captail Madden distinguished him-elf lalely at an Orange meeting, in which he used language against the Government that created considerable discussion, on account o' the anti governmental proclivities it contained That was passed over by the Onetle authorities. But Capt. Mudden was, it seems, placed first on the list to be High Sheriff for the county of Luitrim for 1879 - a position be declined to accept, accomp aying his refusal by language the reverse of compliments y to the Gladstone Administration. Whereupon his Excellency removed him from the office of deputy lieu enant, and the Chancellor superceded him also from the commission of the peace. Though the Orange organs affect to sulogie the pluck of Captain Madden, they in their hearts must feel galled to find that their day of ascendancy is passed away. The Catholics, on the other hand, sjoice to find that equal justice is at last about being administered, without reference to party, sec arian partialities, or prejudices. The abolition of ascendancy is producing its fruits in manifest ways, not the least valued of which is the proof given to the Orange party that they must submit to be treated like the rest of ter M-j-sty's subjects in Ireland For centuries they made the laws - they abused the laws, and trampled upon their fellow Catholice. Henceforth they will be made to feel that they must schmit to the laws of justice and equality.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD STEWARD OF THE HOURSHOLD - The state ment made by the Observer that Lord Bessborough has resigned his office of Lord Steward of the Household 'on account of difference of opinion with some of his colleagues on points connected with the Irish Land Bill,' is declared to be devoid of authority and of truth. Lord B. seborough will continue his services to her Majesty's Government next session. The only shange is, that he will have the assistance of the Earl of Cork and the Duke of St. Alban's as under whipe.

An English Bishop querulously remarked to his servant that he was dying 'Well, my lord,' said the good fellow, 'you are going to a better place. John' replied the prelate, with an air of conviction. there's no risce like Old England!'

NON-CATHOLIC FAIRMESS .- In the January number f the Diplomatic Review, Mr. Urqubart writes thus : I am not a Catholic, yet I should refuse to hold in ercourse with the man who, professing to believe in the Church, denied the suthority of its Chief, just as I should with the suiject of a King who conspired against his Sovereign. The same periodical quotes the saying of a Mussulman, a high offices of State, respecting the propriety of a declaration by the Council of the Vatican as to the circumstances which render a declaration of war sinful; the child of Islam said to a Christian prelate, 'In so far as this Council is religious. I have no right to speak, hat on this point, which regards justice, I can say that it would be a benefit to the whole human race. It further appears to me that, in a religious point of view, the Coupril is bound to this declaration, whatever the repairles which it might thereby incur? It is a pleasure to notice instances of fairness towards the Church among non-Catholics.

An English clergyman, the Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, uses language in reference to the theological opinions of the English clergy which would be considered better in the mouth of opponents. While discussing the Tem le question, he says: - There is not a single doctrine of the church which some shameless man still a ministering priest does not believe, and which his congregation knows that he dishelieves. There is but one alternative; the church must have the power of ridding herself of these unbappy men, or she herself must be cut off as a rotten branch incapable of bearing witness to the truth. This is a noticeable expression of opin-

On the meeting of Convocation of the Province of Canterbure in February next another step will be taken in opposition to Dr Temple, now Bishop of Exerer. It will be remembered by those who lake of authorities to take the matter in hand. Commit interest in such matters that in 1864 a Committee of the lower house of Convocation, of which the Archdeacon of Taunton was chairman, was appointed to consider the volume entitled ' Essays and Reviews,' and the report which was presented led to what was called a synodical judgment on the book The archiescon has now given official notice to the projecutor that at the meeting in February be will move the suspension of the standing orders, in order that he may propose that in view of a'l that he since occurred the house will express its deep regret that the nomination, election, confirmation, and consecration of the bishop have been judged to be things lawful to be done, and that it will, on behalf of the Church of the Province, protest against such nomination, election, confirmation, and consecra-

THE LIVERPOOL VESTRY - Not the least interesting opic of comment here luring the week, has been the intolerance of the Liverpool Vestry, in refusing Mr. Martin's request to have Oatholic miristrations legally provided and paid for in the Liverpool workhouse The Freeman called attention to the refusal and enalysed the numbers of Catholics and Protestants respectively in the establishment. It seems that of he inmates, numbering somewhat over 3 000, more than one-half are Catholics, and still, though two Protestant chaplains are amply paid for their min's trations, the clergyman attending the majority is refused a salary. What a contrast does not this tolerance present to the conduct of the Irish Catholic Boards of Guardians? There are paid Protestant chaplains in workhauses, where the Protestant inmates are only three per cent of the paupers.

Extensive reductions to the expenditure for naval and military establishments are in contemplation ; recruiting for the army has been stopped, and many bundreds of workmen have been discharged from the Reyal Dockyards.

THE 'ALABAMA' NEGOTIATIONS .- The 'Standard' observes that the contrast between the English and American despatches would in itself convince any impartial judge which party had right on its side Lord Clarendon's reply is as clear, deficite, and distinct as Mr Fish's indictment is obscure indefinite, and confused. If once the American case can be brought to the test of fair argument and of demand and answer, it must be speedily narrowed to this point. No man who is not either ignorant, stupid, or dishonest, can seriously maintain that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality was an act in any sense upneutral or unfriendly, or that in any way it concerned the belligerent Powers, and few Americans will seriously argue that we were bound to be other than neutral, or that if neutral, we could treat Southern and Northern ships otherwise than equally. c n any case be sustained against us on account of the Georgia and the Shenandosh. The Alabama alone remains, and this we have offered to submit to arbitration. The course of our Government is clear They must refuse to entertain any general and indefinite claims; insist on specific allegations of specific wrong; and of these consent to refer to arbitration only those which do not involve a demand of redress for the mere exercise of unquestioned rights. It is not likely that as yet such a course will lead to a satisfactory conclusion; but it is the only one that affords any possibility of such a conclusion bereafter. Any other policy involve present humiliation and

The disturbances between the military and civi- the national bonor. The 'Times' says it is only the Alahama for which the Queen's Government can in any way be held responsible, and the Alabama committed a great part of the depredations through having been twice allowed to get out of port by the Federal officers. Having such a defence, we need not fear the resumption of negotiations, nor the committal of the questions involved to any impartial arbitrator. It is probable that the present dispatches may tend to narrow the controversy, and to convince the Americans that their vast and diversified Act of Accusation is wholly disproportionate to any offence which they can fairly charge sgainst this Government.

The 'Pall Mall Gazatte' seems to have defigitively

adopted the word 'impious' as descriptive of the Outholic religion in general, and of the Pope and the Vatican Council in particular. If we remember right, this was the very epithet which the old hea-thens applied to the primitive disciples. Ohristianty was repugnant to them, because it involved implety' to the immortal gods. We do not know who are the gods of the Pall Mall 'Gazette,' but it evidently considers them in danger. Under the in fluence of this pious alarm. it talks every day in language which seems to be borrowed from Oclaus, Julian, or Libanizs. A little while ago it told us that 'any form of Christian theology' is inconsistent with 'modern civilization,' which was exectly the opinion of Julian. On the 29th of December, while affecting to be hurt by the suggestion that God is necessarily so immoral being, for which its readers are not yet fully prepared, it adroitly suggested an argument in support of that opinion by referring it to 'an irrepressible feeling that there was something morally awry in the examination of the Camites'-an act expressly commanded by Him. On the 1st of January, coming out in a new and enlarged firm, it celebrates the occasion by a vehement attack upon what it calls 'Conservative Christianity,' which it describes deri-sively as 'an unbending and unfruitful superstition.' Certain members of the Established Church, clinging to the fragments of truth which their sect had retained, conscientiously protested against the appointment of Dr. Temple, on the ground that he is a teacher of heterodox opinions. The Pall Mull Gazette sneers at their 'infatuation,' and tells them that the only hope for them in the future lies in alliance with such men as the new Bishop of Exeter,' who is simply the author of 'a too timul cautious plea in favour of a modification of existing dogmas in Eng land ' We begin to see what the Pal Mall Gazette means by 'impiety,' and why it dislikes the Council. If it does not talk of the 'immortal gods,' as the pagins did, this is because even the pagans had a great deal too much religion for its taste. Yet it completently describes the dreary and conceiled twaddle which it proposes to substitute for 'Conservative Obristianity as the progress of thought and the results of criticism, People of this class never prate so loudly about 'reason' as when they are reviving exploded absurdities two or three thousand years old -- Vatican.

Soldisms' Wives -It has been proved, the Broad Arrow says, beyond doubt that annually many handreds of poor girls are beguited into marriage by soldiers who do not possess the slightest means of sup porting them, and when a regiment makes a change of stations wives and families by the dozen are left behind to support themselves as best they can. Bad as the state of things now is in England, in Scotland the condition of the marriage law acts as an additional incentive to the contracting of these unhappy unions. Only a short time ago a case occurred in the north, which was so disastrous in its results as to he made the subject of a special report to the War Office. A battery of artillery serving at a Scotch town was suddenly ordered away, and when it left, for 170 men that marched with it there were 120 women who came forward as wives. All these wo men, excepting only eight or nine married ' with leave, had to be left behind and these unfortunate creatures, with their children, either returned to their families or had to seek shelter in the workhouses. Of course great distress ensued; indeed, in most instances, the soldiers never saw their wives again. The case, the report stated, was by no means a solitary one, but that the same thing continually happened in Scotch towns on a regiment changing i's quarters It is, we admit, difficult to suggest any remedy for this evil, which all will agree is a cruel one indeed ; but, if only for the reason that no scheme for mitigating it has been tried, it becomes the duty tees have before now met and discussed matters of much less importance than this, and a half a de zin intelligent and experienced officers might well be Associated to inquire into the subject, and see what can be done to remedy the unfortunate consiquence of the regulations now in force relating to the marriage of a ldiers The question is well worthy of ventilstion, and in the name of very humanity should not be allowed to test in its present unsatisfactory condi-

tion. EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND. - A deputation from the Edinburgh Town Council waited on the Lord Advocate on Monday to urge the necessity of an Education bill for Scotland, and to suggest that the mensure should be based on the principle of a Lational rate, no religious teaching being allowed; the reading of the Lible, however, under certain regulations to be laid down by the Schools Committee in each place to be permitted. It was further suggested that the bill should include a compulsory clause. The Lord Advocate said he did not see his way to the application of the compulsory principle, and while promising to give the representations made to him due consideration, he did not pledge himself to introduce a bill. He thought that what was mes to be avoided was another failure. He suggested that perhaps it would be better to bring in a bill for lowns only at first.

UNITED STATES.

A Troy lad of fourteen years old was recently found in a beastly state of intoxication, and when asked what he had taken to intoxica'e him, replied Two glasses of bear, and it's the first I have had in WO TERIE.

A Michigan paper gives the following items illustrating the marriage relation in the West : ' A widow married a few months ago. Upon eight or ten weeks' trial she informed her husband that he Cidn't suit, and be left unconcernedly, as a bired man no longer wanted More lately another left upon a like signification from his better half, only he snivelled at the loss of a situation. And still more recently another said be would leave if his wife would raise bim \$7; and thereupon she morigaged her cook store for the money. He had to sign the mortgage with her to make it valid. She then handed him the money and he left.

DISTRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. - In answer to the New York 'Tribune's' recommendation, 'Go to the country and dig,' a certain correspondent writes to that journal and fave . There is at this time in the farming districts of this State alone [New York], 100,000 idle men asking employment. Hardly a day passes without fresh evidence being afforded of the powerty and want that exists in the United States. In New York city the men out of work are in thousands; in the rural districts the same cry is raised; and from the West we hear the same story continually repeated.

A fact which furnishes food for some reflection, is developed in the report of Commissioner Wells, he had the hydrophobia; one is passionately pale; namely that mechanics and laborers do not perform; and one is disgustingly diplomatic. What else? as much work as formerly. The diminution in the One wishes to know what the congregation thinks, amount accomplished by a day's labor in New Engone is thinking of the success of a political canvess, land extends from 15 to 33 per cent; in New York, one of his intended, and one of how he pleases his New Jersey and Penzsylvania from 25 to 33 per cent; in the West, from 12 to 20 per cent: The a great country What else? One closes his eyes, testimony is universal that there is an increasing another turns them up. Enough.—Ohiosgo Indedignate for work among the laboring classes.

PROGRESSIVE PROTESTANTISM. - Henry Ward Beecher is in all probability, the most popular and influential Protestant Clergyman in the United States. The determinations of him and his Church, are no light matters They may be taken as strongly signifi-cant of a decided, tendency in a large section of Pretestantism. Well then, Henry Ward Beecher and his Church have resolved on dispensing with any form of Oreed, or Confession of faith. they are to do, what they are to hold or whe her they are to believe in the divinity of Christ, or not, does not appear. Mr. Beecher insisted that the former rules that excluded universalist and other unorthodox Christians from the Church was unjust, and stould be repealed. It may be, that it is contemplated, that none but Christians of some has or complexion, are to be received. Still it seems pretty clear, that a Mabometan, or a Morman, or a Buddhist will apon paying his pew rent have a right to regard himself as a member of Henry Ward Beecher's Church. It must be admitted that in the matter of Pew renting, Plymonth Church appears to have distanced all others in the country. When a short time since, the Pews of that Church were set up by auction for this year's renting, they approached the handsome sum of \$50,000 As it was felt that this productiveness of the Pows was owing mainly to the eloquence of Mr. Beecher, the Congregation felt bound to deal liberally with him in respect of his Salary, and raised it to \$20 009, a year Some it seems, were for making it equal to that of President Grant viz, \$25,000.

Upon this subject of marriages and divorces, we invite attention to some statistics which President Woolsey, of Yale college, recently furnished in a public lecture. They will be found interesting to all who take any interest in matters of this sort, -He says that in Vermont, out of 571 divorces in are venue, there were for adultery, 164; wilful desertion, 188; desertion, 60; intolerable severity, 126; for refusal to support, 13; with twenty others, in most of which more causes than one are mentioned. In Massachusetts, out of 1 284 granted in about five years, there were for adultery, 546, or 42 3 per cent: for desertion. 589, or 45 6 per cent; for ornelly, 122, or 9.4 per cent; 15 for intemperance, and 21 miscellaneous Here the large ratio for adultery is startling. Can this represent the real state of the case? In Ohio, out of 2681 cases of which the causes are particularly assigned, there were granted for adultory, 835; for absence and neglect, 1.030; for cruelty, 440; for intemperance, 198 Of the origin of the applicants for divorce we have no items furnished us, save that ir Ohio, the counties, where the Catholics form a considerable part of the population fell below their ratio, while the 'Western Reserve counties have a much larger proportion of divorces than the rest of the State' These counties are composed of the Simon Pure of the Puritan stack, and the leaders in all manner of isms. In Vermint. the ratio of annual marriages foots up for seven years a total of 730 divorces to 15 710 marriages, or a ratio of 1 to 21. In Massachusetts for a period of four years, there was a total of 1,022 divorces to 42 372 marriages, a ratio of 1 to 44 In Ohio, in 1866, the divorces were 1.169; marriages, 30 479, or a ratio of 1 to 26. In connecticut, in a period of eight years, the divorces foot up 2 910; marri-gee, 33,227; a ratio of 1 to 11. From Prussia we have some materials for instituting a comparison between that country of loose divorce laws and the States. named above - U. S. Paper.

An Episcon - A Chrical Monster. - Several years ago a succession of mail depredations had been perpetrated; affecting the students of a prominent thealogical seminary in New York city. All (forts made towards discovering the authors had proved utterly abortive. Information of the circumstances was transmitted to the Postmaster General, who instituted inquiry through a secret agent. Decoy letters containing marked money were employed and results ed in the discovery of the delirquent in the person of one least to be mistrusted - a French Canadian student, who enjoyed a high reputation for piety and exemplary conduct. But until the decoy letters were resorted to the discovery of the locality of the commission of the crims was a question of great doubt. It might be that the Post Office was a theatre of action or the seminary or some other point. To add to the embarrassment no particular student or person was especially employed in procuring the letters from the Post Office. The detection of the criminal produced profound astonishment in the minds of all the inmates of the institution. He was the last man against whom suspicion would have pointed i self. He had entered the seminary as a convert to Protestantism, being a member of the celebrated Canadian congregation of Father Chinequi, which had abjured Romanism and in a body embraced the faith of Luther. When arrested - having been detected in the using of the marked money - he was engaged in iu structing a Sunday school class, from the Jahors of which the officers of the law summarily relieved bim. He confessed to his infamy and acknowledged to having forced upon numerous money orders belonging to students the names of their legitimate owners. Through the intercostion of prominent clergymen. the Recorder was induced to suspend sentence and restore him to a freebootes's liberty Prob bly there never was a less deserving subject for judicial clemency, as will presently appear. When his room was searched by the representatives of the law, his deak revealed a spectacle at once startling and revolting Side by side with fervent sermons, composad and written by himself in indiscriminate contignity were scattered pictures of the grossest obscenity, Within the sacred folles of a book, containing 'The Histor; of Jesus Christ, flared highly bedizzened filthy representations - Chicago Independent

STYLES OF PREACHING . - There is something singular, pithy and touching in the efforts of preachess to catch American audiences. It is not precisely what Obrist said they want to say, but what will tell best whether it be a saying of Washington or Franklin or Old Abe or somebody else. And then, in telling that saying of Washington, or Franklin, or Old Abe or something else, there is a great deal of forethought to captivate. Some preachers wish to bewitch the ladies because they can unicose the strings of the husband's purses; some the young women, because they have a large fortune; some, an old fogy merchant without offspring, because he is without heirs and is about to die; some, a hoaryhaired spinster because she is impressionable; some, no one knows what. And then of the impressionable; some like a swift; some a thunderer, some a sol ma sanctimonious Simon Magns, some a biraute buffelo ; some a man with his bands in his pnekets. And then, some, (that is, of the preachers,) like to tell how they were converted; some; their experience in finding Ohrist; some of their family aff irs, and what the woman at home thicks; some, of the events of the day; some, of the future political horizon.
All right. Christ is one, the preachers many and antagonistic. What in the world will Christ say to the preachers when he meets them and hears them parrating their experiences with their wives. their farms, their success in political campaigns, the sensations they produced by consecrating bigamy on the deathbed? Again, one likes to read from a manuscript written by himself; another, from a manuscript written by another. One likes to get by beart another's sermons, another to rant histrionically by the sillatus divinue; one to rave, one to shake his head, one especially if he be a Methodist darkie, to act as if he were throwing hickory to the chickens.: What else? One swells in a foamy fury as it. one is thinking of the success of a political canvass, one of his intended, and one of how he pleases his wife, Where are Christ and the Bible?!' America to.