

no emancipation; for the claims may fall from the hand, but the chain is still riveted upon the soul.— Freedom is a sacred thing; but like every sacred thing, it must be seated in the soul of man. Bodily freedom is as nothing unless the soul be emancipated by the holy Church of God. Your presence here this evening attests your sympathy with this great cause, and, O my friends, as you have contributed materially, I ask you to contribute also intellectually and spiritually—intellectually by the sympathy of your intelligence with the labor of these holy priests, spiritually, by praying to God, Who came to emancipate the world, that He might make perfect the weak and inefficient action of mankind and of the State, by pouring forth His spirit of light and grace amongst these poor children and strangers who are in the land.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, June 4.—The Duke of Edinburgh arrived to-day, drove in open carriage from the railway station to Vice-regal Lodge, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered.

June 5.—The Duke of Edinburgh opened the exhibition here to-day with imposing ceremonies in presence of an immense concourse.

It is alleged that if Mr. Gladstone goes to Ireland in the autumn he will be accompanied by Mr. Bright.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., has declined the defence of Marguerite Dixblanc, and will devote himself to Irish business.

Mr. Butt, writing from the House of Commons to the Home Government Council, announces that the Parliamentary members of the association have come to the conclusion that it would not be expedient to challenge any decision of the House of Commons upon the Home Rule question during the present session.

A general and extended movement to procure the release of the Fenian prisoners is organized.—Memorials are being forwarded to the Government from each of the provinces in anticipation of Mr. Gladstone's expected reply to the late statement of the Irish Amnesty Association.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—DURHAM HOUSE, CARBURY, CO. KILDARE.—7th May, 1872.—To the Editor of the Irish Times.—Sir.—In a recent number of your paper I have noticed an announcement stating that Mr. Cogan, the senior member for Kildare, had presented a petition to Parliament from me, to the effect that Trinity College should be maintained as at present, an exclusively Protestant institution; its revenues uninterfered with, and all its privileges preserved; and that on the other hand as a matter of not only sound policy, but even-handed justice, the Catholics of Ireland should enjoy the advantages of a University essentially Catholic, with a Royal Charter, such as would place it on a footing of perfect equality with the Universities of Dublin, Cambridge and Oxford. This question is one of great importance. The fate of the present, and perhaps the future of English administrations, will probably turn on it, for sooner or later it must be settled, not in conformity to the prejudices of the party of English intolerants, but in accordance with the wish and firm determination of the vast majority of the Irish people. In this, as well as in many instances of the past, Ireland will give evidence of the fact that she has long possessed the power of self-legislation—strange as it may seem—through the medium and by the instrumentality of the English Parliament itself.

The question of collegiate education is not one of any difficulty, if we only bring to its solution a common honesty of purpose, based on the principle of dealing with others as we would wish them to deal with ourselves. On this subject I made up my mind long ago, and have given my opinion to the public in my book on "The Wrongs of Ireland and their Remedies." A few extracts from it will clearly explain what it is that I propose. After contending for the right of Protestants to a Protestant University, I proceed to say (page 65) that this would be unjust unless a provision were made to give to Catholics all the advantages of a University adapted to their system of belief. This point once conceded, the rest follows as a matter of course. We have already the groundwork prepared, and the foundation laid. It only remains to enlarge and elevate the present structure. We have Maynooth, established by an Irish Parliament, in the year 1795, a Catholic institution, nearly a century in existence, and governed exclusively by Catholic bishops, the Protestant government not interfering in any way with its discipline.

It is true the college was originally intended to receive and educate such students only as were candidates for the Priesthood; but what is there to prevent the raising it to the rank of a university, with full power to confer the higher academic degrees in all the departments of science, in the same manner and to the same extent, as similar distinctions are now obtained in the Dublin University. The Queen with the advice of her ministers, possesses the constitutional power to grant a charter to this extent, an act of parliament having prepared the way for it, and rendered unnecessary the interposition of subsequent legislation.

Maynooth is an institution of which Ireland should be proud. It is as strictly national as the university of any country can be. It has strong claims on the public, and the country will not fail to endow it richly. Let this plan be carried into full effect, and the Dublin and Maynooth Universities will enter on a career, not of jealous rivalry, but of honorable competition—the light of science directing them, and the love of country binding them together—the guiding star, Ireland—their motto, "Though separate, united."

RICHARD GRATTAN, M.D., A.B., T.C.D., Senior Fellow of the College of Physicians in Ireland.

P.S.—I have just received from Mr. Cogan a copy of the parliamentary notice paper of the 7th inst. The several notices of additions to Mr. Fawcett's bill, of alterations and amendments, occupy seven full pages, to the exclusion of almost all other business. The bill will never pass. It is absurd, unintelligible and impracticable. It will offend all parties, and satisfy none. I advise a meeting of the graduates of Trinity College, of three years' standing to protest against this uncalculated interference with our university, and to express, at the same time, our readiness to grant to our Catholic countrymen an independent and separate university for themselves.

Mr. John George MacCarthy, solicitor, Cork, has announced his intention of contesting Malloy, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Waters, Q.C., to the chairmanship of County Waterford. In an address, which he has issued, Mr. MacCarthy declares himself in favor of home rule, freedom of education, security of land tenure, and manufacturing development. He is for the ballot, and amnesty to "political prisoners."

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.—Referring to Mr. Heron's bill, which, as we have seen, has been killed for the present session, the Dublin Freeman thus epitomizes some of the remarkable events in Irish history with which this famous spot is associated.

On the Rock of Cashel the old Kings of Munster were crowned. On the Rock of Cashel St. Patrick baptized King Eнгhus. Here, according to ancient story, Cormac Mac Callinan, King and Bishop, built his church in 903. His crozier is now in the Royal Irish Academy. His tomb, broken and defaced very recently, is still on the Rock. Brian Boroihme, King of Munster, in 998 fortified the Rock of Cashel, 24 years before he fell at Clontarf. Here Cormac MacCarthy, King of Desmond, completed in 1127

the church called *Teampul Chormaic*, or Cormac's Chapel, which in 134 was consecrated by the Archbishops and Bishops of Munster. It is the most ancient, curious and perfect Romanesque church in the United Kingdom. Here in 1169 Donal O'Brien, King of Limerick, built the present great cathedral, now in ruins. On the Rock of Cashel, in 1172, King Henry II, attended by his Norman Court, received the homage of Donal O'Brien, King of Limerick, and the other princes of the south of Ireland. On the Rock of Cashel, in the same year, was held in the Cathedral the great Synod of the Irish clergy, at which Christianus O'Conarby, Bishop of Lismore, Pope's Legate, presided, and where the gift of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Pope to the Norman Sovereign was confirmed. Here Earl Strongbow encamped in 118, and retreated after the battle of Thurles. The founders of charities and other benefactors of Cashel remind us of familiar names amongst the old county families of Tipperary. Archbishop O'Looney, in 1216, erected Cashel into a borough. Archbishop MacKellie, in 1243, founded the Dominican Friary. Archbishop Cantwell, in 1489, rebuilt it Archbishop Hackett, in 1250, founded the Franciscan Friary. Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert the Bruce, was crowned King of Ireland in 1315. King Robert the Bruce landed in Ireland in 1316; and the two brothers, with the Earls of Monteth and Morny, marched to Limerick. As kartoni says:

Syne went thil southwart in the land,
And ryelt thil Lyncerike held their way.

King Edward Bruce marched from Limerick with the army to the Rock of Cashel on Palm Sunday, in 1316, and thence went to Nenagh. In 1462 the "Saltair" of Cashel, originally compiled by King Cormac, was accepted by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, as the ransom of Edmond MacRichard Butler, after the battle of Baille-na-phoil (Pilltown). In 1495, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, burned the Cathedral, and made the celebrated excuse before King Henry VII, in London, that he did so fire to the church, for he thought Archbishop David Creagh was in it. In 1596 Miller Magrath, Protestant Archbishop of Cashel, and the Earl of Ormond, were sent as ambassadors to O'Neill and O'Donnell. 1600 Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, after making a pilgrimage to the Monastery of Holy Cross, met the Earl of Desmond at the gates of Cashel. In 1601 the Lord President of Munster marched from Cashel with his army to intercept Hugh O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, on his celebrated march from Donegal to the battle of Kinsale. At the commencement of the great civil war in 1641, Philip O'Dwyer, of Drum, took Cashel. The town and fort were held for the Confederation of Kilkenny many years. Archbishop Walsh, in 1641, reconstructed the venerable Cathedral. The clergy and gentry of Munster subscribed large sums of money for the restoration of the altars. In 1647 Lord Inchiquin stormed the town and fortress. The great Cathedral, which it is proposed to restore, consists of a choir, a short nave, transepts, with chapels to the east, of which the earlier *Teampul Chormaic* forms one, and a massive tower rising from the centre of the cruciform intersection of the transepts with the choir and chancel. The Cathedral is remarkable for the peculiarity of its arrangements and for the singular beauty of its details, which are of early pointed or Gothic architecture. It remained almost perfect until the Protestant Archbishop Price, between 1744 and 1752, took off the magnificent roof, and left it a ruin. It is proposed to raise a sum of £50,000 for this great restoration. The old Rock of Cashel—*Carrick Pharaic*—is one of the noblest ruins in the world. A Cathedral—"Ecclesia magna, Divo Patrio sacra, et sedes metropolitana utriusque Momodie"—a Palace, a Fortress, a Church, a Round Tower, stands in ruins on the Rock. The Catholics throughout the world are invited to contribute to the Restoration of the Rock of Cashel, at once a memorial and an emblem of Ireland. Committees will be formed in the great cities of America and Australia to assist the undertaking; and an appeal is now made to all lovers of their native land, to all students of the History and Antiquities of Ireland to aid in restoring a noble Monument of Medieval Civilization.

What Sydney Smith said about the late Church Establishment, is equally true of the existing educational foundations.—I have always compared the Protestant Church in Ireland to the institution of butchers' shops in all the villages in our Indian Empire: "We will have a butcher's shop in every village, and you Hindoos shall pay for it. We know that many do not eat meat at all, and that the sight of beef-steaks is particularly offensive to you; but, still, a stray European may pass through your village, and want a steak or chop; the shop shall be established and you shall pay for it." For churches substitute mixed Schools.

THE EXODUS.—According to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended 31 December last amounted to 10,997—5,580 males and 4,517 females—being 358 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1870.

EMIGRATION.—During the month of April upwards of 400 emigrants, young men and women, left the port of Drogheda en route to America. They belonged to Drogheda, Meath, Louth, and Cavan.

ASCENDANCY IN LOUTH.—The flag of Ascendancy is still held aloft in Louth. A vacancy in the deputy lieutenants of the county was created by the death of Mr. Taffe, and surely one would expect that it should be filled by a Catholic. But that would not suit the spirit that rules the county, and Lord Rathdonnell recommended the appointment of Mr. De Sullis Ailente, and the accommodating Lord Chancellor complied! We are not aware that the potentate of Drumcar has appointed a Catholic magistrate for the county since he commenced his reign. Is not this beautiful triumph of the Catholic County of Louth?—*Dundalk Democrat*.

ULSTER TENANT RIGHT.—Mr. Butt's Bill to legalize the Ulster custom of tenant-right in holdings not agricultural or pastoral proposes that it be enacted that the first section of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act of 1870, declaring the Ulster tenant-right custom to be legal, shall extend and be applicable to every holding in the province of Ulster, although the same be not agricultural or pastoral in its character; and the tenant of any such holding which is subject to the usage or custom shall have the same rights and remedies for enforcement of the same as if such holding were agricultural or pastoral. But no tenant of a holding that is not agricultural or pastoral in its character, or partly so, is to be entitled to any compensation under the third, fourth, or seventh section of the Act of 1870.

THE GRAND JURY LAWS.—The County Wexford Independent Club have forwarded a petition to Parliament setting forth their objections to the present Grand Jury Laws, and praying for a measure of relief. The petition advances statements with which the public have been long familiar, but which have lost none of their inherent force by years of discussion. We ourselves have endeavored to prove that the bill which has been introduced by the Chief Secretary cannot possibly be accepted as a settlement of the question. It removes none of the graver anomalies of the system and leaves untouched many of the most vexatious and oppressive provisions. The County Wexford Club complain, and we think justly, of the amount of tax which the tenants are compelled to pay, while they have but the slightest representation, no influence in the appointment of officers, and the merest voice in the expenditure of their money. At a recent meeting of the Club the members made a close examination of the merits of the proposed measure; a committee was appointed, and after various sittings it was resolved that the

principal grievance of the present system was untouched in the Government bill. The constitution of the jury is the great question which sooner or later must be faced and fought by any Administration prepared to deal with the subject in a manner at once comprehensive and successful; and on this point the Club condemns Lord Harrington's bill. The Club also records the opinion that "the fiscal business of the country ought to be transacted by a board, the members of which should be elected by the cess-payers, and that cess should be paid as poor-rates—half by landlords and half by tenants." As the example of Wexford is likely to be followed, it were well if the Administration amended their proposal so as to meet the just requirements of the Irish people.—*Freeman*.

THE REPRESENTATION OF CAVAN.—We have reason to believe that in the event of a general election a raid will be made on this county by men full of flourishing promises and attractive programmes. It cannot be denied that a change from the present abnormal state of things in the county is most desirable; but still the electors should exercise a necessary amount of caution not to be caught and pledged by the clap-net of strangers. "Faith and Fatherland" should be their motto, and by relying for advice on their clergy—who have never betrayed or deserted them in either prosperity or adversity—they will be serving their best interests and promoting their country's true nationality and independence. By the Ballot, let us hope, the tyranny of landlord oppression will be crushed out for ever, and the golden reign of electoral freedom established; but without organization, rashness, incited by bombast, would be certain to lead to mistakes ever after to be deplored but too late for rectification. Therefore, beware and hearken to advice. Anything more offensive to our common delicacy and liberality of sentiment than "representation" through Colonel Annesley it is difficult to conceive. The electoral, as well as non-electoral, element of Cavan is Catholic, and therefore Liberal, and although her regenerated career as an independent county is somewhat brief, still her infancy of independence has passed with a wondrous rapidity into the form and strength of gigantic manhood. The impression of her political liberality irresistibly forces itself upon the mind of all, and the truth of its existence dare not be questioned with a supercilious indifference or disposed of with a sneer. Yet we have those amongst us who have the hardihood to say that the enlightened constituency of Cavan can be managed! by their prejudiced, bigoted, liberty-hating aristocratic Tory landlords of the county! We venture to predict that this fond hope will be found, on the coming day, a great delusion. The relics of the defunct Tory party will no longer be afforded an opportunity of misrepresenting or humiliating the people of this Catholic county. They will be sent to the right-about to bewail their misfortunes in solemn retirement, while enlightenment will take the place of darkness, and "progress" be substituted for bigotry and intolerance.—*Anglo Celt*.

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.—The amount of money annually circulated by the Loan Fund Board of Ireland continues to decrease. In the year 1871 it was but £342,495, or less than a third of the amount before the famine of 1847 and the emigration to which it led. At the end of 1871 the sums in borrowers' hands amounted to only £129,404. The number of loans made in the year was 115,955.—The Board, after paying expenses of management, had to pay interest on their capital of £143,699, belonging to 1,000 owners. The amount of surplus profits applied to charitable or useful purposes in the several localities of the 81 loan funds or societies rendering annual accounts was £1,567 in the year 1871. The Commissioners state in the report of the proceedings of that year that the decrease in the loan circulation may be attributed, to some extent, to the improved circumstances of that portion of the industrious agricultural poor of Ireland which constituted the borrower class of loan funds; but that mainly it must be ascribed to the practice adopted by branch banks throughout the country of issuing loans as low as £10 and even £5, to borrowers of that class of small farmers and dealers on a small scale who could only heretofore get loans of such small amounts from loan funds.

AN ENGLISH FOREIGNER.—A Passage in a recently published letter of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory, refers to the alleged Bull of Pope Adrian IV., granting Ireland to Henry II of England. The authenticity of the Bull has long since been called in question; and it has oftentimes been emphatically pronounced a forgery in common with the Bull of Pope Alexander III., which purported to be a confirmation of it. The Most Rev. Dr. Moran—in a letter to a clergyman of his diocese, expresses his judgment in the following terms:—"You also mention the name of Pope Adrian the Fourth, and your letter seems to imply a tacit reference to the famous Bull which has made that Pontiff so unpopular amongst us. I am no novice in the study of Irish history, and permit me to state to you my candid conviction that that supposed Bull is merely one of a series of forgeries of the Norman courtiers of the 12th century, and that it is as spurious a document as any other detected by modern historical research."

THE NATION observes that this statement, coming from a Prelate so profoundly read in Irish ecclesiastical history, will no doubt be regarded by the Irish people as almost conclusive on the question, and although the alleged Bull was never regarded as a matter of very great import in Ireland, and never had any great influence on the course of Irish history, yet it is satisfactory to be enabled to believe that Pope Adrian, Englishman though he was, never had any part in the authorship of the document. Every reader of English and Irish history must be aware that the connexion of the so-called Bull of Adrian with the events of the invasion was very slight. Dermot MacMurrough knew nothing of it; Strongbow and his Anglo-Normans knew nothing of it; Henry on his first visit to Ireland made no reference to it; and Adrian was not alive when Harry had its existence announced to some of the Irish Bishops. Then it did not prevent the Irish chieftains from fighting for the independence of their country, neither did it prevent Irish ecclesiastics from aiding and abetting the national war against the foreign robbers and despoilers. In fact, even if it had been a genuine document, it was soon rendered nugatory by the non-fulfilment of its conditions and the horrible outrages practised upon the Irish Church and the Irish people by the ruthless invaders. But the Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory is an excellent authority for the statement that it was not genuine, but was a forgery procured by the murderer of St. Thomas A'Becket. And this view of the case only deepens the guilt of the invader, and removes all shadow of justification for the great crime against humanity which extends over seven hundred years of Anglo-Irish history.

DUBLIN, May 17.—In the Chancery Appeal Court to-day, judgment was delivered in the case of "Johnston v. Hertford," an appeal from the decision of the Lord Chancellor dismissing, with costs, a bill in which the Plaintiff sought to compel the defendant to specific performance of an agreement to grant him the lease of certain waste land. The suit, originally brought against the late Marquis of Hertford, had been revived against Sir Richard Wallace and Sir George Seymour. The Court now affirmed the Lord Chancellor's dismissal. Judge Christian, in giving judgment, characterized the Bill as an unscrupulous attempt to coerce the local agent of an absent nobleman into a surrender of his just rights, and added that he attributed the taking of appeal to the fact that the bill in the first instance had been dismissed without costs. No one could doubt that, had the position of the parties been reversed, costs would have been given against Lord

Hertford. He considered that repeated dismissal of cases of this kind without costs was calculated to foster an opinion that no matter how gross the experiment might be on the supposed timidity of a landlord, or the imagined peculiarity of a Court, the worst that could befall the tenant plaintiff was to bear his own costs. He considered that at present cases of this kind should be treated with fastidious impartiality. The law had been made exceptionally harsh and severe upon the landowners. This might be quite right, and he would not presume to criticize recent legislation. He had been warned that to do so might be a source of danger. It might be, as some held, the height of transcendental statesmanship, or as one of the greatest of living statesmen and a master of epithet had said "plunder;" but at any rate it operated with exceptional harshness and severity on the landlord class, and why should they when they evoked the remedy still left them to be deprived of the common incident of successful defence? He also took the opportunity of affirming the views he had expressed last year in the case of the Marquis of Waterford's tenancy, and added that in future cases he should not be afraid to adopt a similar course in spite of menaces. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald concurred except as to costs, and considered much that had been said by Judge Christian irrelevant and incomprehensible. The Lord Chancellor was unable to recall more than one case of the kind referred to by Judge Christian, and in that case the decision of the Court below had been affirmed. He thought they should best consult the dignity of the Court by confining themselves to the case before it. The Lord Justice replied, quoting two cases; the third he could not at present remember. As to the dignity of the Court, he had rather a longer experience of it than the Lord Chancellor, and he should be guided by that experience rather than by the experience of others.

The Synod of the disestablished Church in Ireland has been rendering itself singularly ridiculous in every way. Elsewhere we have commented upon its educational theories, which, though more mischievous in their tendency, are not less absurd than the notions entertained by the members on the subjects of the Bible and the Calendar. One or two gentlemen voted for retaining the "Apocrypha" in the new edition of the Lectionary, but the majority were for sweeping it away. One, the Rev. Dr. Reichel, believed some knowledge of the Apocrypha was absolutely necessary to the full understanding of the New Testament, and its total exclusion from divine service he regarded with sorrow. Another, Dean Byrne, fully sympathized with all that had been said with respect to these writings, but he regarded their excellence rather matter for theologians than for the popular mind, and it was his opinion that the exclusion of the Apocrypha from the Lessons would not, in the least degree, withdraw them from the notice of theologians. Lord James Butler, whose intolerance of anything Catholic is well known, gave the coup de grace to its retention, and thus the Synod committed itself, let us hope in ignorance, to the charge of taking away from the Word of God. The Bible being thus practically abolished, another member proposed the exclusion of all "apocryphal" Saints from the Calendar, meaning thereby, as we suppose, all whose names are not to be found in the New Testament. This was opposed by the Dean of the Chapel Royal, who urged in the defence of those holy men and women who were thus about to be ousted, not the voice of the Church, but the authority of the late Dr. Arnold. This eminently rationalistic divine, whose Protestantism no one could doubt, in a note to one of his sermons had expressed his regret that the names of God's Saints were not more used in the Churches.—Master Brook, in opposition, observed, in reference to the exclusion of the names of certain Saints from the Calendar, that St. Boniface, for instance, was a most devoted adherent of the Papacy. He believed there would be endless disputation as to what names should be retained and what should be omitted. It was unfair to keep in ancient celebrities and omit the names of more modern. He firmly believed that their own Usher had as glorious a place in the hearts of Christians as any Saint that ever lived. Why leave him out and put in Boniface and Hilary? It was a very serious question, indeed, as to what names should be placed in the Ecclesiastical Calendar. Do the new Episcopalians believe in the Communion of Saints?—*Weekly Register*.

STRIKES IN IRELAND.—A Dublin correspondent writes:—"The strike again is becoming serious in this city. The tailors are out; and five hundred laborers employed by the Milland Railway at two shillings and sixpence a day left their employment without giving notice. The directors, however, brought by special train large batches of men from the west of Ireland, and the difficulty was got over. They refused absolutely to re-employ the men who had struck."

A dispute has commenced between the flax dressers and spinners in Belfast. The hands struck for higher wages, and the millowners have retaliated by giving notice of a suspension of their works from the 1st of June. In some instances there has been an extension of the hours in the hope of effecting an amicable arrangement.

IRISH LANDLORDS.—A return has just been issued by the House of Commons about absenteeism. It appears that less than 20,000 persons own the soil of Ireland, of whom 5,892 own less than 100 acres. These, of course, are resident; and so are 5,890 more, owning an average of 1,000 acres apiece; while only 1,443, owning altogether 3,145,514 acres, or a seventh of the soil, are usually resident outside the island. A considerable number—4,405—reside away from their properties, but still in Ireland, and the remaining few are occasional visitors.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.—It is learned that this Society have resolved to abandon for the present the Irish organization, awaiting more favorable auspices for re-establishment. The foreign agents who came to promote the movement have left Ireland.

The Irish Solicitor-General and Dr. Ball have given an opinion that Nonconformists have always been eligible to fellowships in Trinity College, and that the authorities have acted erroneously in restricting them to members of the Church of England.

GREAT BRITAIN.
GREAT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE TREATY.—EARL RUSSELL'S MOTION.—LONDON, June 4.—In the House of Lords this evening there was a full attendance of Peers, and the galleries were crowded. Earl Russell moved his long impending address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to cause instructions to be given her representatives to retire from the Board of Arbitration at Geneva if the claims for indirect damages are not withdrawn, by the Government of the United States. Earl Russell spoke at length in support of his motion. He reviewed the events of the war in the United States and the circumstances of the escape of the Alabama and described the subsequent negotiations. The Government, he said, must remember that England never admitted the justice of the indirect claims. What was the meaning of this delay, this mystery, this hesitation? The nation was in the same state of uncertainty, as to whether the treaty was ratified. The honor of the Government required that it should speak plainly; it should say to the United States:—withdraw the indirect claims, or no arbitration.—There was no form of extravagance which was not to be found in the American case. He held the English negotiators responsible. He contrasted the conduct of the British Government in relinquishing the Fenian claims, with that of the American Government in advancing its indirect claims. This country must feel humiliated by the manner in

which the negotiations had been managed. He complimented the Canadians on the loyal spirit in which they had acted on the treaty, and concluded as follows:—"The nation must show, as it has before that it is jealous of its honor. It must treat the United States as it treated them in the Trent case. (Cheers.)"

Earl Granville followed. He defended the rights of the American government to place its own construction on the treaty of Washington, and to introduce the indirect claims. "The only way to escape from the consequences of opposite interpretations put upon the treaty by the two governments was through a supplemental article. Of this the government had availed itself. Therefore, Earl Russell's proposition did not touch the point at issue. He defended the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty—those who acted for the United States, as well as those for England. It was all very well to pick holes in the treaty. When first published it was generally approved. The British Commissioners believed the indirect claims would be withdrawn, and they believed the American Government had so admitted. The aspersions on the Government and the Commissioners were unfounded and unjust. He repuked Earl Russell for his allusion to the Trent affair, declaring it would be the cause of incalculable ill-felling, should the Treaty of Washington fail, an event by no means certain. England would stand the better for having exhausted the means of removing this misunderstanding. The Government had been legally advised that the supplemental article was amply sufficient. If their Lordships arrogated to themselves the treaty-making power, they would have an enormous responsibility. If they required the President of the United States to do that which Mr. Disraeli said in his Manchester speech was impossible for him to do, they would destroy all chances of settlement. He warned their Lordships that there was no good, but much harm, in irritating expressions and resolutions.

Earl Grey remarked that if negotiations proceeded as at present, the country would be committed to any mistake the Government made.

Lord Denman thought their Lordships were needlessly alarmed. Even if the indirect claims were passed, he doubted whether the Commons would pass the bill.

The Earl of Derby disclaimed a party feeling on this question. He had been told he should be careful not to offend the Americans. He could conceive of no prouder compliment to the Americans than the apprehension that a frank plain statement might be a cause of offense (cheers). He did not want to quarrel or break off the negotiations. He wanted to know where they stood. The negotiators were either unable to see what was plain to everybody, or had determined to make a treaty with their eyes shut. If the understanding is clear that the indirect claims are excluded why are they not excluded in plain terms? (cheers).

Earl Kimberly regretted that Lord Granville had constituted himself an American advocate. He seemed to be under the impression that the House had determined that the Treaty should fail, and the real object and spirit of his speech was its defense. He must know that words whereby the indirect claims would be directly withdrawn could be inserted in the Treaty with the consent of the American Government.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that Earl Granville should throw the responsibility on the Joint High Commission. He particularly alluded to the selection the Government had made of Commissioners for England and hinted that they had been overmatched by the astute Yankees. He confessed he had no ardent regard for the Treaty, and declared his unmitigated hostility to indirect claims. He ridiculed the idea that the Americans, if they felt they ought to withdraw the indirect claims would not plainly do so.

The debate was continued by the Earl of Malmesbury in favor of the motion, and the Marquis of Ripon against.

Lord Westbury announced that he would vote with the Government, because if the motion of Earl Russell prevailed, it would kill the supplemental article, and destroy all that has already been done.

The Earl of Rosebery said he should follow the example of Lord Westbury, believing the motion would crush any tendency on the part of the United States to give way.

Lord Cairns supported the motion. He did not think it would endanger the cordial relations with America, the treaty, nor the negotiations with the Government. He was repeatedly interrupted by Lords Granville and Argyll. The debate became very exciting and there were some lively scenes.

The Chancellor moved the adjournment, and Earl Granville supported the motion. He characterized the speech of Lord Cairns as the speech of an advocate. After some confusion the motion was negatived 85 to 125.

An adjournment was again moved, this time until Thursday, which was agreed to, and the sitting closed at 1 a.m.

Archdeacon Moore, in charging his clergy in Wolverhampton, said he regarded the bill allowing a Catholic to be Lord Chancellor as tending to the putting of a Catholic on the throne.

The Judges sitting in Appeal have decided that a man who, during the lifetime of a second wife, had married his first wife's niece, was rightly convicted of bigamy, notwithstanding the legal invalidity of the last marriage.

ARCHITECTURE LABORERS.—In the south of Cambridgeshire, where the agitation by the farm laborers for increased wages commenced, the excitement in some villages is kept up, but, upon the whole the movement is on the decline, and a better feeling between employers and employed is being cemented. The Isle of Ely has been visited by Savage, the great agitator on behalf of the men, and at Whittlesey, the other day, Savage spoke with much hope as to the ultimate success of their cause. There is much hesitation on the part of the men to join the Union. The prevailing opinion appears to be that it will be better to conciliate matters between masters and men. In Norfolk the agitation is creating a great deal of attention. Meetings have been held at Marham, Walsingham, Swaffham, and at these a number joined the Union.

UNITED STATES.
The defalcation of Mr. W. H. Wadleigh, discount clerk of the Merchants' National Bank, Boston, affords a curious commentary upon the value of some bank inspections. Wadleigh, some four years ago, when the spirit of speculation was rife, appropriated the funds of the bank to the amount of \$87,000, with the intention of making good the amount, but his investments proved unsuccessful. The matter was concealed, as he says, whenever a bank examination took place, by Wadleigh giving the inspecting officer the same package of bonds to be counted a second time. On Saturday last, the inspector desired to see all the bonds together, and the embezzlement was immediately discovered.
Not long since a dyspeptic was beguiled by an advertisement to send to a New York individual a dollar, for which sum a cure for dyspepsia was promised. He received a printed slip with these words: "Stop drinking and hoe in the garden." The man was angry at first, then laughed, and finally stopped drinking and "hoed in the garden." In a short time he was as well as ever.
Bad cooking on the part of the wife is held by a Texas judge to be good ground for divorce.
A census of the members of Brigham Young's family, has just been taken, which returns him 68 children, of whom 40 are females. His wives number 32.