Devoushire and the Earls of Cork and Shannon. In his will dated the 24th of November, 1642, made in this house at Youghal where he died, occurs the following bequest:—"To my dearly honored lord, the Lord Primate (Archbishop Ussher), I leave my nest jewel called Sir Walter. Hawleigh's stone."-After Ussher's death the stone was to go to Boyle's descendants, and remain an heir-loom in the family. In a picture map of Youghal, printed in 1663, the house is shown as it now stands; and in "Dyneley's Tour," in the year 1681, the author speaks of "the fair, rooms, with well-wrought ancient chimneypieces;" and its garden, "extreme pleasant." A writer in the Dublin University Magazine of September, 1845, pointed out the striking resemblance be-tween this house and the old print which exists of Hayes Farm in Devonshire, Raleigh's birthplace, and surmises that it was this resemblance which made it the favorite residence of the knight. The same writer says :- "The interior is throughout wainscoted with Irish oak, now, through age, of almost ebony hue, and the panelling is in many place; richly decorated. There is a chimney-piece in the drawing-room, also of oak, reaching to the ceiling, and covered over with grotesque figures in elaborate carving, which would not disgrace Grinling Gib. bons. Behind the wainscoting of this room a recess was a few years since revealed in which a part of the old monkish library, hidden at the period of the Reformation, was discovered." These books are in the possession of Mr. Hayman, and consists of a few volumes printed from 1479 to 1483. From Lord Cork the house passed to Sir Lawrence Parsons, then to Sir William Hedges, who sold it to the Hay-man family, who disposed of it about 20 years ago to a respectable Quaker family, the Pims. One of the few pieces of furniture left in the house by Sir Walter Raleigh-a curiously carved cabinet-was sold in 1816, but was exhibited at the Cork Exhibition in 1862. The garden in which the potato was first planted and tobacco first smoked in Europe is hardly three acres in extent. The walls of the house are 5ft. thick, and each successive owner has taken such care of the building that it is one of the few residences of the 15th century that remain substantially in the same state as they were 400 years ago. The Cork Examiner states that this historic house and garden have now been sold by Mr. Pim to Mr. Pope Hennessy. Perhaps on this change of owners the modern designation of "Myrtle-grove" may be replaced by its ancient and correct name of "Raleigh's House."

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TINDELL AND HUXLEY'S ATTACKS ON THE CHURCH. The following is an extract from the pastoral address which has been issued by the archbishops and hishops of Ireland to their flocks :- As those whom God has made watchmen on the towers of the mystic house of Israel, which is His Church, we, your bishops, are strictly bound not only to deliver to you every word we have received from His divine mouth, but also to lift up our warning voice when we see the deposit of faith, of which we are the guardians, made the object of hostile attacks. Two such attacks have recently been directed against the Catholic Church in Ireland. The one simed directly at her life, seeks to kill at a blow that faith which is the very condition of her existence; the other, less direct, endeavors to injure the external organization by which faith is diffused, maintained and increased throughout her body. The one belongs to the intellectual order, and derives its strength from the pride of intellect that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God; the other was according to the flesh, and the weapons of its warfare are carnal (2 Cor. iii. 4). The assault is led, in the one case, by the professors of Materialism, who have lately, under the name of science, obtruded blasphemy upon this Catholic nation; and in the other, by the modern persecutors of the Church, and especially by Italian statesmen, who, following up other acts of violence against God's Church, lately have laid violent hands upon the property confided by the Christian world to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda for the benefit of the Catholic missions in which Ireland's children, at home and abroad, have so large a part. We cannot pass over in slience on the occasion. A vote of confidence in himself either of those; for, although they constitute but a and his colleague (to whose zeal and ability Mr. local phase of the persecution with which the world Butt bore warm testimony) was unanimously adoptnow everywhere assails the Church's Founder, yet they suggest a special lesson and impose special duties which it becomes our office to impress upon you for the strengthening of your faith. "O Sion! the voice of thy watchmen: they have lifted up their voice" (Isains iii. 8); not our own voice merely, but the voice of the apostles, in whose place we stand, and who, as St. Peter says, " followed not cunningly-devised fables when they made known the power and presence of our Lord Jesus Christ" (2 Peter i. 16). For they "having once been made eye-witness of His majesty when He received from God the Father honor and glory," ever live in the Catholic episcopate to repeat to the successive generations of men the Divine "Hear ye Him," which they heard on that day coming down to Him "from the excel-lent glory when they were with Him on the holy mount." And in the strength of this simple teaching, and not in the conceits of a vain philosophy, has it pleased God to protect in every age the faith of His Church against the ever-recurring assaults of "lying teachers, who bring in sects of perdition and deny the Lord who bought them" (2 Peter i. 16. ii. 1).

THE LION OF THE FOLD OF JUDA.—The Most Rev. Dr. M'Hule, Archbishop of Tuam, has addressed to his flock a pastoral, which was read in the chapels of the diocese of Tuam on Sunday. In the course of the letter it is stated :- "Whoever reflects on the sacrilegious spoliation of the Catholic Church in this country, its violent transference to an utterly alien and hostile establishment, cannot be surprised that in this country a strict compliance to the letter of the ordinance of the Council of Trent is in the generality of cases difficult and in some as yet impossible until the resources of the faithful are further recruited, and the Church enjoys a complete respite from the penal evils to which it has been doomed. Awaiting the gradual and peaceful expiation of the sweeping injustice by which the Church in Ireland has been plundered, we can now fulfil the spirit of her injunctions. Observing her educational enactments as fully as our strained circumstances will allow, let it not be imagined that the education of the humbler classes, though miscalled national, is free from the hostile spirit with which English statesmen have ever since the Union sought to poison or destroy the teaching of the Catholic Church amongst her children." Referring to the fact that not a penny is given to the higher educa-tion of Catholics in Ireland, his grace remarks:— "Yet all this is, forsooth, termed equitable impartiality. It is no wonder that a minister, once popular and powerful, should have been displaced by the vote of an indignant majority when striving to perpetuate such an enormous injustice."

The ceremony of consecrating the Right Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, the successor of the late lamented Bishop Keane in the see of Oloyne, was performed with lodged by the respondent. great solemnity in Fermoy on Wednesday, 28th Oct., by the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork (in the absence through illness of the Archbishop of told that late on Saturday evening a carman was, drivthe absence through illness of the Archbishop of Cashel). The Bishops of Ross, Kerry, Limerick, and the theads out of the window Killsloe, Waterlord Down and Confer, Galway, Killsloop, The state of the s

the estate of the said Sir Walter in the Gollege of ficent exposition of the dangers which threaten the the intelligence. The brigade men turned out with Youghal." This Mr. Boyle became the first Earl of Church from the violence of persecution and the their usual alacrity and proceeded at full speed to Cork and was the progenitor of the present Duke of assaults of an infidel philosophy, and at the same wards the scene of the supposed conflagration. On time a prediction of the victory of the Church, as in arriving there they were laughingly told that there all ages, past over the world's persecutors.

> A largely attended meeting of the Catholic clergy and laity of Cork was held on Sunday, Nov. 1st, at the Hall of the Young Men's Society, for the purpose of establishing a local branch of the Catholic Union of Ireland. The Right, Rev. Dr. Delany presided. Resolutions were adopted constituting a Cork Diocesan Branch of the Union, protesting against the injustice inflicted on the Pope, tendering the sympathy of Irish Catholices with their persecuted brethren of Germany and Switzerland, and protesting against the continued refusal of the State to give the Irish Catholic University a charter. Among the speakers were the Mayor, Archdeacon Murphy, Mr. MacCarthy, M.P., Mr. Keyes O'Clery M.P., &c.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The Cork Examiner says :- We are glad to learn that the appeal made recently for the means of providing suitable accommodation for the pious and devoted ladies who compose the nursing staff of the North Infirmary, and also a chapel in which the Holy Sacrifice may be offered, and where the nuns may seek comfort and strength for their arduous labours, in prayer free from distraction, has met with some generous responses, at home and abroad. The present position of the nuns is extremely embarrassing, and by render-ing it impossible for them to obtain the repose which nature demands, must in a great measure unfit them for the laborious and responsible duties they have to discharge. The unselfish zeal with which they apply themselves to those duties gives them a strong claim upon the whole community, and it ought to be more readily acknowledged, since this is the only boon which the sisters have ever asked from the public.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, Exxis .- On Thursday, at Ennis, the last stone was placed on the tower of the Catholic Church of Ennis. This noble building now towers over the town to a height of 170 feet, At six o'clock in the evening the Pontifical flag was displayed from the summit of the tower. A vast crowd assembled below, the 'Trades' Band played several airs, loud cheers were given for Dean Kenny, through whose exertions this noble tower was mainly completed; and speeches were delivered by Mr. M. G. Considing and others.

Mr. John P. O'Hara, a distinguished Mayo man, has been appointed to the Lectureship in Constitutional Law in the Catholic University College, Lon-

The members for Limerick city addressed their constituents on Monday evening, 26th Oct. Mr. Butt touched on the various questions that now engage the public mind-notably amnesty, tenantright, coercion, and education. With regard to amnesty, he hinted that the military authorities had brought pressure to bear on the Government against the release of the military prisoners, and declared that as long as the prisoners were retained in gaol it would be impossible to conciliate the coun

try. If Ireland was tranquii during the coming winter, he believed the coercive laws now in force would not be renewed. He would endeavour again next session to carry through his bills for assimilating the English and Irish laws in the matter of the municipal franchise and municipal privileges, and ask the Government to do for the Irish fisheries what had been done for the Scotch. As regarded education, he thought (now especially that the Conservatives, who were committed to the maintenance of religious education, were in power) the time had come for bringing forward a definite plan for the establishment of an educational system of which religion would be an integral part, and which would do justice to all classes and creeds in the country. He maintained that in battling for these rights they were not compromising their conviction that until they had a parliament of their own they would never have good Government for Ireland. In alluding to the Home Rule debate he felt constrained to refer in terms of deep regret to the conduct of some few members of the party at the close of the debate, as well as to the captious comments of a certain member (whom he did not name, but who will be readily recognizable) on the manner in which he (Mr. Butt) had stated the case of Ireland

ed by the meeting. LORD POWERSCOURT AND HIS TENANTS .- Last month at the Dungannon Land Sessions, before Sir F. W. Brady, Bart., there were about four hundred claims entered for hearing by tenants on the Benburb Estates, the property of Viscount Powerscourt. It appeared that some short time ago his lordship got the estate valued by Messrs. Brassington and Gale. of Dublin, who fixed an increased rent. The tenants refusing to pay this, met and appointed a committee to negotiate with Lord Powerscourt on the subject; but no settlement being arrived at the tenants were served with notice to quit, accompanied by a circular, stating that the object was not to disturb them in case they agreed to pay such rent as they and his lordship's agent might settle on. No arrangement was come to, and the land claims were entered, but on the understanding with Lord Powerscourt that at the sessions the cases would be referred to a Mr. Wilson, land valuator, and that whatever rent he fixed would be paid, this consent was made a rule of court, and the cases were adjourned until next sessions for Mr. Wilson's award.

COERCION ACT. - At the Hospital Petty sessions last month four men were charged under the provisions of Peace Preservation Act with having been out of their houses after sunset on the evening of the 5th October, in a district specially proclaimed. From the evidence it appeared that on the night in question the house of a farmer named Canty was attacked by some persons, and that Canty fired at and dispersed them. While the police of the district were on patrol subsequently they encountered the accused, and, supecting that they were concerned in the attack, arrested them. The accused were sworn and subjected by the magistrates to a very searching examination. Three of them were discharged, but the fourth was sentenced to six week's imprisonment, the magistrates not considering the account he had given of himself satisfactory. The case against a fifth prisoner, who is at present in gaol on another charge, was adjourned.

SALE OF LAND IN THE COUNTY WEXFORD. - The tenant's interest in the farm of Finchogue, situated about two miles from Enniscorthy, belonging to the Earl of Portsmouth, consisting of 282 acres, at the rent of £244 15s. 8d., was sold on Saturday for £1.550.

COMPENSATION FOR EVICTION .- At Ennis Land Sessions on Saturday week, John O'Hagan, Esq. Q.C., Chairman, gave judgment in a claim for \$489, compensation for disturbance, brought by Thomas Kelly against Timothy MacMahon, Esq. His worship gave a decree for £58 for disturbance, and £69 for improvement :- £127 in all, from which £44 10s. will be deducted for rent due. An appeal has been

A STUPID HOAX: A very curious story has reached us (Freeman) on excellent authority. We are

arriving there they were laughingly told that there was no fire, and that the matter was " only a joke !" We need scarcely say that—supposing our information to be accurate-a more improper, nay, wicked, joke was never perpetrated.

AN ENGLISH JOURNAL ON CRIME IN TRELAND.-The Echo says :- " Every Irishman should, without loss of time, inform himself of the contents of Dr. Hancock's report on the criminal statistics of the sister island. He will be able to beast of nothing more to the honor of his country than what is mentioned by this eminent authority. He will there learn that the number of indictable offences is diminishing in Ireland steadily and marvellously. There were in 1873, 9,642 such offences-that is, 774 fewer than the year before, 1,789 fewer than the average of the last five years, and 2,923 fewer than the number ten years ago. These figures indicate 32 per cent. fewer crimes than those committed by an equal population in England, and 16 per cent. below the average for Great Britian during five years; and further it is to be observed that the excess in the English average is in the more serious sort of crimes. Dr. Hancock compares the province of Ulster with Scotland, and while he admits that the murders and attempts to murder preponderate in the former, he shows that the preponderance exists in the latter if culpable homicide and manslaughter be taken into account, the Ulster offences being 76 and the Scotch 94. Dr. Hancock is able to record the fact that agrarian outrages have declined from 356 in 1862 to 255, and that while total decline in indictable offences within counties not subject to the Peace Preservation Act is 21 per cent., in the counties subject to it the de-cline is 56 per cent. It is true that there are more prosecutious for drunkenness in Ireland than here, but Dr. Hancock seeks to prove from these statistics that there are more habitual drunkards on our side of the Channel. Startling as these figures are, we have not given them their full importance until we have stated that there exists a system of public prosecution in Ireland which ensures the detection and punishment of offenders, and that the Irish employ more than twice as many police as we do."

Messes Sankey and Moody .- These American mountebanks, who are attempting a spiritual revival here, draw vast audiences to witness their profaue antics. The chief sent of their operations is the Crystal Palace, one of the largest halls of which is not able to hold the numbers that attend,-Dublin Corr. of Tablet.

We regret to learn that Mr. Morgan John O'Connell has been seized with an attack of paralysis, and that doubts prevail as to his ultimate recovery.

GREAT BRITAIN. "ENGLISH PERVERSIONS TO ROMANISM."-" Every

year we have one or more perversions of distinguished Anglicans to the Roman Catholic Church. Each instance creates an unpleasant shock in Protestant circles, and then all is quiet again. Presently, without the sounding of any note of warning, another Honorable or Very Reverend is taken captive, and another shock of surprise runs through the religious world. Evidently the Roman Catholics are working with unusual energy, and with all their usual secrecy. A Glasgow paper has made a list of the perverts from the Church of England to Romanism in thirty years. It dates the beginning of the Komeward movement at the time of the publication in English of Mohler's Symbolism, a work of great acuteness, which discusses the doctrinal differences between Catholics and Protestants. Two years after, in 1845, the Rev. John Henry Newman went over and the Rev. Frederick-Oakley, fellow of Balliol College, Oxford; in 1850, the Rev. Henry William Wilberforce; in 1851, Henry Edward Manning, fellow of Merton College; in 1855, the Rev. Edmund S. Ffoulkes, fellow of Jesus College; in 1856, the Rev. Wm. Palmer, elder brother of Sir Roundell Palmer, and fellow of Magdalen College. From Cambridge University there went the Rev. Frederick A Paley, a grandson of the famous Archdeacon Paley. He has lately been appointed a professor in the new Roman Catholic College at Kensington. Of these men Mr. Ffoulkes has returned to the Church of England, and Mr. Manning has become Archbishop of Westminster. Wilberforce (now deceased) was the son of the great reformer and leader of the Evangelicals of his time. Of peramong the laity of the is large. It includes the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Gainsborough, Sir Culling Eardley, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Robert Montagu, the Right Hon. Mr. Monsell, Sir William Stewart, of Murthly Castle, Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C., Mr. Aspinwall, Q.C., Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M.P., Mr. W. B. D. Turnbull, advocate, James Browne, LL.D., advocate, Lr. Addis, a distinguished Scottish Presbyterian student at Oxford, the Rev. J. M. Bellew, Mr. Morrell, late Inspector of Schools, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess Dowager of Argyll, the Duchess of Hamilton, who was a German, the Marchioness of Lothian, and the Marchioness of Queensberry. From the Quakers, Mr. Lucas, the editor of the London Tablet, and a relative of the Bright family, has gone over. It is noticeable that while one of the Newman brothers became a Roman Catholic, another secreded from the Evangelicals to the Rationalists. The Rev. Mr. Ward, of the Oxford perverts, was the author of the opinion that the articles of the Church of England might be interpreted in 'a non-natural sense,' a proposition which shocked all honest minds. The paper from which we gather these valuable facts expresses the opinion that the perversions from the aristocracy may be accounted for by the defective training of its youth in the truths of Scripture .-This explanation will not apply, however, to the clergy, who are thoroughly trained men .- From the

Methodist. Conversions.-Two members of the New College, Oxford, one a graduate and the other an undergraduate, have lately been received into the Church-one at Oscott, the other in London. Both these gentlemen have had places in the class lists at Oxford,

and are said to be men of superior ability.-Tablet. THE "QUARTERLY" AND DR. NEWMAN. - The Echo publishes a letter from Dr. Newman on the subject of the following statement, reproduced by the Echo from the Quarterly:-"Among the aspirants thus weighed in the balance and declared to be found wanting may be numbered the celebrated preacher Ventura, the Oratorian Theiner, who subsequently became keeper of the Vatican archives, Father Passaglia, and last, but certainly not least, John Henry Newman." Dr. Newman says :- "I lose no time in contradicting the report, which was admitted into your columns yesterday, that before now I have asked and been refused admittance into the Society of Jesus. There is no truth at all in it. I can only suppose it has been a misrepresentation of the accident that the Papal College of Propaganda (an ecclesiastical seminary for the whole world), where was from November, 1846, to June, 1847, was at that time served by Jesuit Fathers, five in number, viz .- the rector, minister (or major domo), two confessors, and bursar. Of these excellent men whom I thereby came across I have ever cherished an affectionate and grateful recollection, but no one of them ever suggested to me any more than I to them, that I should try my vocation to be a Jesuit, February, 1847, had not run out before I had given myself to the Oratory of St. Philip Neri.—I am, Sir, &c., John H. Newman. October 21, 1874.

Anglioan and Old Catholics.—The Paul Mail Ga-

What do you think, I'll shave you for a penny and give you something to drink." Customers, in con-sequence, flocked to his shaving chair, but when their beards had been removed, and they asked for the something to drink," the barber repudiated with well-feigned indignation the construction which had been put upon the notice over the door. It had been, he said, grossly, and he feared, intentionally, misunderstood. To any fair and condid reader it must have been obvious that it ought to be read thus: "What! do you think I'll shave you for a penny and give you something to drink?" Had the present Dean of Chester been, the barber thus situated (if the hypothesis may be forgiven), he would have admitted the ambiguity and defended it as intentional. Indeed, his argreement with the Old Catholics has been, by his own admission, obtained in much the same ways as that of the barber with his customers. "At Bonn," says Dean Howson, " it was our wisdom to keep many things in the background." So it was the barber's. It was his wisdom to keep in the back-ground the important fact the sentence over his door was interrogatory, and not categoric. "We were reaching out our hands," the Dean continues, "towards those who had been separated from us by centuries, if by any means, even by the temporary use of language admitting of various shades" of meaning we might come to a mutual understanding." The parallel, it will be seen, is complete. The barber was "reaching out his hand" for customers; he used language "admit-ting of various shades" of meaning—at any rate, of two shades. The use of this language was " temporary:" that is to say, it was to be used only till the shaving was over and the penny paid; and by these means he arrived at a " mutual understanding" with his customers of just the same sort as that arrived at between Dean Howson and the Old Catholics-that is, at an understanding in which two persons understanding the same proposition in different senses. Dean Howson had better wait till the Old Catholics have paid their pennies and begin to call for liquor before he congratulates himself on the "mutual understanding."

The Standard, which objects to "entire darkness" without aspiring to "a general conflagration," is angry with Professor Newman for telling the Somersetshire labourers that in the reign of Henry VIII. and civil war broke out between the aristocracy and the peasantry, which ended in the defeat of the latter, and the confiscation of their land to the conquerors." It was very imprudent to say it, but there is a sense in which it was perfectly true. When a large part of the soil of England belonged to religious houses, -those were the days of "entire darkness,"-it belonged really to the poor. Cobbett says that in his own county no poor man, wherever he might find himself, needed to travel more than six miles in order to obtain food, lodging, and a gracious benediction. He must travel farther now, and it is not a benediction which awaits him at the end of his journey, The old abbeys are in ruins, or only shelter the descendants of those who apostatized in order to seize their revenues. When faith died out of England charity took wing at the same time. If Professor Newman had been content to say that he would not have deserved the reproaches of the Standard. If the poor should come to know, as they would if they could read either Cobbett or Emerson, what the Catholic Church was to their fathers, they would cease to listen to pestilent demagogues who only trade upon their misery, and would understand once more that for them as for the rest of mankind there are only two Powers on earth worth thinking about, the Popcand the Devil .- Tablet.

The London Tablet disposes thus of one of the stupid stories which is again going the rounds of the press, both in America and in England :- The old story about the Pope having been a Freemason has been going the round of the English papers -The first version of it, we believe, was that his Holiness had become a Mason in his youth in America. That was contradicted and disproved .-The next allegation was that he had been made a Mason at Messina, and application was made to an American lodge—if we recollect rightly, at Philadelphia-to know if this was true. The American lodge communicated with the lodge at Messina, and received a contradiction of the whole statement, which contradiction was made public. The last form which the story has now assumed is that the Holy Father became a Mason at Palermo in 1826; that the lodge there had in 1865 the coolness to summon him to answer the charge of having excommunicate iis brethren, that peated the censures inflicted on that secret society by his predecessors; and that, since the enforcement of those spiritual censures against the Freemasons in Brazil, the lodge sent a second and third notification, and proceeded to pass a decree of expulsion. This decree is now published in the official paper of the Freemasons, and bears-in itself a suspicious circumstance-the signature of King Victor Emmanuel, as " Grand Master of the Orient of Italy." But it so happens that the date selected is in itself a sufficient confutation of the story. The young priest Don Giovanni Mastai arrived in Rome from the diplomatic mission to Chili to which he had been attached in July, 1825, and devoted himself immediately to the care of the sick in the hospital of Santo Spirito. He was very shortly appointed Director of the Ospizio dell' Assunta, and soon after of the asylum of the San Michele a Ripa, commouly called of "Tata Giovanni;" and he remained in Rome, occupied with those duties, till he was appointed Archbishop of Spoleto, to which see he was consecrated in May, 1827. It is, therefore, quite impossible that he could have been initiated at Palermo in 1826, and we should not have taken the trouble to contradict so obvious a fiction had it not been that we have received so many letters calling our attention to the statement. It may also be observed that the Masonic decree, or supposed decree, does not give the Christian name of the person alleged to have been initiated, but merely speaks of himas "a man named Mastai Ferretti." It is, of course, just possible that some other member of a sufficiently large family may really have joined the Freemasons at that time and place; but we have no reason whatever for believing that to have been the

Recently it was remarked that the water used for drinking at the Law Institute in Chancery Lane, London, had for some days had a feetid smell and unpleasant taste. This could in no way be accounted for, as the water supply from the New river was received into a tank at the top of the building. Some plumbers had been at work there about a week or ten days previous, and through an accidental circumstance the discovery was made that one of them had committed suicide by throwing himself into the tank, and that it was the decomposition of his body that had contaminated the water.

Legal proceedings, says The London Graphic, are about to be taken against the incumbent of a church at Clifton by one of his parishioners, to whom he has refused the Sacrament because he believes neither in the personality of the devil nor in cternal punishment. Bishop Ellicott has said that the circumstances do not justify the refusal, and The Church Herald adds that doubtless some Anglican Bishops would be ready to communcate the devil himself, should he appear at the altar rails!

The English are now taking the lead in emigra-tion, outnumbering the Irish last year in the pro-

guineas per adult and, probably, were intended to cover outfit, tools, and other expenses. The mortality on board the passenger ships to North America has been much under the average death-rate among all classes in the United Kingdom. There were two sad disasters to passenger ships last year -the running down of the Northfleet while at anchor in the Channel, and the wreck of the Atlantic off Halifax. Two other ships were wrecked without any loss of life. But this was out of 685 passenger ships. The loss of life was less than one in four hundred passengers out of the whole number embarked. For the present, we have not touched on the interesting question of occupations, chiefly because the descriptions of emigrants are generally careless and inaccurate. It is impossible in these tables, for example, to distinguish between "labourers," in the general sense of the term, and all the varieties of the agricultural laborer. But this we may observe. Upon the whole, the artisans, the mechanics, the craftsmen, tradesmen, professional men of all kinds, exceed the laborers in the proportion of three to one. Yet these are the classes which have lately been called so prosperous, so well paid, so sure of their state, in comparison with the agricultural laborer.

MR. O. MORGAN ON DISESTABLISHMENT.-Mr. OSborne Morgan considers the Act of last session as the first step towards disestablishment. He expects, however first to see a secession such as that from the Scottish Establishment, when 500 ministers at once left the Council House at Edinburgh. We are disposed to doubt the probability of any such exodus, mying great faith in the power of the Auglican mind to accommodate itself to new circumstances; and we are quite sure that if the seceders attempt to form a new sect of their own that sect will not enjoy a very long life. But to return to Auglicanem as it is -Mr. Morgan was terribly plain-spoken about it, It was " essentially a compromise," " one wing resting on Geneva, and the other on Rome," and so comprehensive that it refused admission to nobody. The net was in fact being stretched to the verge of breaking, and to sum up Mr. Morgan's opinion in the words of the Times, the Church could not become orthodox without censing to be comprehensive, and could not cease to be comprehensive without ceasing to be national." We do not know that it can really be called "national" even now, but that reservation made, the view of the situation is correct enough.

"SHALL WE HAVE SOMETHING TO DRINE?"-A proposal was recently made in Scotland to license drinkers as well as saloon keepers, each one to be tested, and receive a certificate of how much he could " carry." This proposal might be entertained in other countries but hardly in Scotland. We think it very hard to say how much a Scotchman can carry. We have had occasion to visit Glasgow occasionally and have seen feats of drinking performed there by Scotchmen which only to them would be possible. A few years ago a certain Scotch Presbyterian minister named Smith announced his belief that the New Testament abrogated the old. This terrible statement excited the theological rage of all Scotland. A Synod was promptly convened and the offending Dominie brought up for trial. The leading articles of the Glasgow Herakl and other dailies were devoted to theological disquisitions. We put up in a large hotel in a fashionable quarter of the city; it was crowded by country clergymen and ruling elders, the latter comprising leading members of the aristocracy, baronets, sons of Scotch noblemen. After the discussion of the day, oneelergyman said, with a most serious, almost tragical expression of countenance, " Shall we have something to drink?" the answer was invariably in the affirmative. "What shall we have?"-this interrogatory was invariably replied to thus: "A little toddy is the sufest thing." We sat in silent astonishment and saw the Scotch divines drink what they called a little toddy, nine or ten glasses of whiskey and water, and with each successive glass they became more serious and more strictly orthodox. We have often heard stories of hard drinking, and read in Lever's novels, and in the life of Porson, some queer anecdotes of this practice, but nover have we seen anything approaching to the hardheadedness of the Scotch. From what we witnessed in Glasgow, we are inclined to say that we would back six average Scotch Presbyterian ministers to drink more raw whiskey than thirty-six average saloon bummers. How much whiskey a Scotch minister can carry we never could find out .- Catholic Citizen.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT-The Daily News says any one who assumes that because the Tory party are opposed to disestablishment they never would manipulate a disestablishment scheme, would set up what seems to us an erroneous standard of political duty and consistency.

UNITED STATES.

THE GREAT SPOON THEE.-For once Gen. B. F. Butler has nothing to say to a joke. In a recent speech at Essex he was just on the point where he took occasion to solicit the suffrages of his fellowcitizens for his return to Congress, because he wanted to show the unreconstructed rebels that their outrages could not be continued in free America, and because he proposed to do his share toward preventing mob violence in the South, and then proceeded to discuss the financial problem. While he was holding all men to paying their honest debts, a spoon was lowered by means of a string through the roof, and hung like a spectre in mid air. A laugh was heard from among the audience, and it soon assumed the proportions of a roar. The General tried to continue, but was several times interrupted. He failed at first to observe the objectionable article of table use. He finally fixed his eye upon it, and gazed from right to left without a word to say. He again attempted to proceed, but only again to be interrupted. Finally he shook his handkerchief, and straightened himself and remarked: "Well I should think that is about as good an argument as I can be opposed to." The spoon wiggled in the air, and the General continued: "There must be some opposition in this town." A couple of very bold remarks. As long as he lives, Butler will never get over those New Orleans spoons.

The western youth is generally a well developed progeny. What eastern youth could begin to compare with the one figuring in the following story from Cleveland, Ohio. An old, white hearded man, fresh from the country, at a late hour on Saturday night had his kind heart wrung with the sorrows of a little waif that he found sitting on the sidewalk and crying bitterly. The old gentleman stopped and placed his hand on the head of the coatless, barefoot boy and said: "Sonney, won't you tell me what the matter is? Are you homeless and cold?" The infant checked a rising sob looked up in the kind face and answered: "Be blowed with your cold and 'tother gammon; but stranger, if you want to do the square thing, can't you give us a theatre check and buy us some beer?"

A Nasville paper says that a certain life insurance company is "out" nearly \$36,000 on account of accounte pistol practice in Tennesce within the last fifteen months. The same half they feld recome

Seventy thousand people, we are told on respectable authority, are now out of work in New York; and though the pressure is doubtless more severe tion, outnumbering the Irish last year in the prothers, then cleewhere, something of the same sad portion of three to two, though still far below the news comes to us from all the great American cities. Irish when the respective populations are taken into Sixty-nine thousand three hundred remigrants are