

tion; as for instance, that what is used "as an aid to prayer or spur to devotion is therefore and so far, liable to receive adoration." The questions will, of course, be again argued and that more fully than before, on appeal, which will be made to the Privy Council.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND colonists are tired of the red tape system, so far as their fisheries are concerned. They have sought redress in vain from the Imperial Government, and now they declare they will wait no longer, but will take the matter into their own hands; so that we may expect that a decision of some kind or other will be arrived at in due course of time. The Newfoundland Government had previously done its best to impress the Colonial office with the desirableness of stationing a man-of-war permanently at St. John's. Hitherto the men-of-war on the coast have rendered very inefficient protection to the colonial fishermen. The French fishermen claim not only exclusive privileges, but territorial rights; and they refuse to admit that British or Colonial fishermen have a claim of any kind whatever over several hundred miles of the coast of a British Colony. It is quite evident that the question must receive an early solution or mischief will soon manifest itself. A British vessel of war at St. John's will be of no service, unless it have a commission to scour the coast so as to protect the Colonists in the pursuit of their rightful avocations. The Newfoundlanders cannot do better than to join the Dominion.

THE WELSH COLONY in Chupat, Patagonia, is probably one which many of our readers have not heard of. That the Welsh claim to have discovered America centuries before Columbus was born, although none of them ever went back to Europe to tell the story, we all know. But this is a colony of later date, and exists in the southern part of South America. It appears there are a thousand or twelve hundred colonists living down there, with scarcely any thing to eat, which state of things we venture to say could hardly exist among their own native mountains, barren as some of them may be. In 1878, it is said the little colony only numbered 140 souls, so that in one respect it has been flourishing, viz., in an increase of population, although at that period they were only beginning to grow sufficient corn for their needs. The thriving condition of the colony has attracted an increased emigration from Wales during the last twelve months—too large it is feared for the limited resources of the little settlement. The Argentine Government is expected to aid the new comers to meet their first difficulties. We hardly think it is necessary to go so far as Chupat in order to be half starved, or to become objects of charity to a foreign government.

THE proposed cession, by the British Government, of the River Gambia Negro Colony on the Western coast of

Africa, to the French, has created some consternation in England, and not a little surprise in the United States. France appears to have made the offer of another settlement nearer to ours on the Guinea coast, as an equivalent. Commercially, it is supposed that the exchange will be advantageous to Great Britain, but the principles involved in such a procedure are supposed to be such as have not received the sanction of any English statesman of late years. To abandon a colony, especially a colony of emancipated negroes, after they have become more or less imbued with English institutions, English literature and English customs, is exclaimed against as a monstrous act on the part of Great Britain. In England they say they would much prefer that the population should proclaim its independence or seek the protectorate of the United States, than pass beneath the alien domination of a military and Romanist power. Our neighbors however reply they do not want to go into the "protectorate business," and therefore the Gambians must seek relief from some other quarter. They also say they are considerably surprised to find that the English Government can so much as entertain a proposition which would, in any way, work to the prejudice of a race that has, for so long a time, challenged its sympathy and protection; and they think the fact that England would gain certain commercial advantages from France, by the exchange of territory, does not by any means improve the aspect of the case.

SECURITY for life and property is what is said to be wanting in order to make Ireland prosperous and happy. It may be added that this valuable quality would render several parts of the earth's surface so many excellent representatives of Paradise. Fortunately, Lord Abercorn informs us that crime is diminishing in Ireland, and outrage is less prevalent than in former years. The two principal banks in the country show a dividend of 12 per cent, and most of the others are in a very satisfactory state. The Irish farmers have little to complain of, and much to be thankful for. The Government purpose to form a Museum of Science and Art in Dublin, and their liberal intentions in reference to it are expected to be eminently beneficial to the population generally. The past season has been as favorable for Ireland as for Canada; although it may be no more the lot of the one to profit thereby than the other. Agrarian troubles, it is only too probable to expect, have not yet run their destined course: thousands and tens of thousands of the population occupy lands, of which the original owners were dispossessed. This however, is the case in many other countries besides Ireland. England has had to pass through the same difficulties more than once; but there, the older populations have had less fiery resentment in their composition than the Celtic Irish; and large tracts of American

soil would have been deluged with the blood of the incoming races several times over, if the same causes here would produce the same results as in the Emerald Isle. Let us be glad however, at the assurance given, that the city of Dublin is making astonishing progress, and that every succeeding year is expected to bring fresh joys of peace, tranquility, and happiness to Ireland, and an increase of wealth and contentment to her people.

MR. MORGAN'S Burial Bill fixed for the 3rd of March in the British House of Commons, embodied in the form of a resolution this principle:—"That the parish churchyards of England and Wales having by common law been appropriated to the entire body of the parishioners, it is only just and right, in the interests of order and decency, to permit the performance of other burials than those of the deceased members of the Church of England, and to permit the religious services on such occasions by other persons than the ministers of that Church." We can imagine those who have very indistinct notions of *meum* and *tuum*, and very little knowledge of the historical facts, to think all this would be "just and right," but in what way any one could imagine it would promote "order and decency" to permit "religious services" to be conducted in the same place by Romanists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Mohammedans, Socinians, Baptists and Jumpers is not very apparent. It strikes us also as being rather extraordinary that the House of Commons should be invited to exercise judicial functions and determine what the common law has decided. Mr. Morgan must also be aware that if the parish churchyard has been appropriated to "the entire body of the parishioners," it is more than probable that previous to bringing his resolution before the House of Commons, others than deceased members of the Church of England had already been buried there. Indeed we have never heard of a case in which an attempt has been made to prevent the burial of any corpse in any English churchyard whatever. We have known instances in which a clergyman has had conscience enough to feel it his duty to carry out one of the regulations of his Church—that contained in the rubric at the beginning of the Burial service, which says:—"Here it is to be noted, that the office ensuing is not to be used for any that die unbaptized, or excommunicate, or have laid violent hands upon themselves."

LARGE numbers of the working men in England who enjoy the aesthetic services of the advanced party in the Church are coming forward to remonstrate against the attack made on a ritual which they have learned to appreciate and love. The *Morning Post* states that one of those monster petitions with which the Convocation of Canterbury has of late years been familiar, will be presented at the present session. It

will be
thousan
press
religio
dom of
from t
forc a
ments
standi
the lai
judgm
ers th
in op
Churel
that th
for Ch
cation
Churel
monop
Churel
right t
dictate
ments
They
tion n
endeav
are g
comm
wheth
by say
sent. I
that I
again
tioner
endeav
those
Chure
beauti
ness a
are of

The
statut
Squa
journ
rema
man
better
states
event
a cen
not n
by hi
or ra
Grea
equal
Carli
acros
Pam
of Er
an in
Emp
mini
away
Burk
leade
is ge
prese
a co
hum
blood
very
com
whic
pecu
may
natio