

ble provincial synod without the Royal licence. Their right to do so, hitherto unquestioned, is regarded as a most important one at all times, and especially at present; and certainly one not to be at once surrendered by them in deference to any opinion, however eminent.

I grieve to think that legal difficulties should have prevented all conference of the Irish bishops and clergy for that mutual counsel and deliberation which is at once their right and their duty, until the time for deliberation should have all but passed away.

Convocation, even if allowed to assemble, and allowed free discussion when assembled, cannot meet before the opening of Parliament—that is to say, until some ten months after the resolutions for our disestablishment have been passed in the late House of Commons, and probably as many hours before the introduction of a Bill for our disestablishment in the new Parliament. Meanwhile, every religious body in Great Britain has met and deliberated upon the affairs of the Irish Church, with the single exception of the Irish Church itself!

Whether the time for our Conference, when it comes—if it ever does come—will be that best suited for calm and deliberate counsel and preparation for the future is a matter of opinion. Certainly, as yet we have not erred upon the side of too great haste either in counsel or in action.

I am, faithfully yours,  
W. O. Mass, Dean of Cork.

The Ven. the Archbishop of Cork. The Archbishop of Dublin presented to the Archbishop of Dublin, on Friday, the memorial of the clergy of the arch-diocese. Of these 118 had fixed their names. His Grace when receiving the memorial stated that the bishops are about to make application for the requisite permission.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of Catholic clergymen in Galway resolutions were adopted pledging those present to oppose candidates for parliament who do not support Mr. Gladstone's resolves for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

ARLINGTON, Sept. 22.—A party of about 60 persons, all armed, and many of them mounted, made an attack on the house of a Justice near Cork, last night, and stripped it of arms which they carried off. The movement was directed by an American. There was no opposition offered. No arrests were made.

Patrick Doran and Daniel Moriarty, who were convicted of complicity in Fenian outrages in Australia some time ago have been pardoned, on condition that they do not go to Ireland.

Michael Hanley, of Dublin, a convicted Fenian has been pardoned.

THE BALLYCOHEY TRAGEDY.—Mr. Laffan, solicitor, appeared to the magistrates at Tipperary to have Philip Dwyer admitted to bail on the same terms in which all the other prisoners in the case were let out. The magistrates refused the application.—Prisoner remained. The prisoner did not disappear from his father's house after the unhappy affair, as stated in some of the Dublin papers.

The Ballycohey tragedy is still the topic of much newspaper writing. A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, writing from Tipperary, denies that Philip Dwyer, who was arrested on Monday last, had disappeared after the occurrence and had remained in concealment until just before his arrest. On the contrary, he was to be found at his home for days before his arrest. On Monday morning, when Constable Hughes, of Monard, accompanied by two others, went to Ballycohey for the purpose of arresting him, they met him on the road, coming into Tipperary. He was accompanied by another man, who upon seeing the police, remarked to Dwyer that they seemed to be coming for him. Dwyer replied that he had nothing to fear, and walked to meet the police, to whom he calmly surrendered himself. The same correspondent says that a medical examination of the wound on Dwyer's forehead has proved that it could not have been caused by a gunshot, and that a joint certificate to that effect has been signed by Dr. Dowling and Dr. Ryan. It is added that Mr. Scully's progress towards recovery is not so favorable as has been represented. All his injuries are healed except one, which was caused by a slug. The bullet evaded every device of the surgeons, and sinking beyond the possibility of extraction, has, it is feared, taken the direction of the lungs, thus rendering the condition of the patient extremely critical, as inflammation may result.

Well knowing that our general readers, tenant-farmers, and honest men of all parties, will feel deeply interested in Mr. William Scully's state of health, we publish in our present number the latest authentic accounts from our special correspondent, viz.—Mr. Scully is able to walk with the aid of a crutch, which he carries under the left arm, the right being occupied with a breach-loading rifle. On Friday last some workmen, to whom wages were due, were paid by Mr. Scully, but became so terrified at his execrations and incoherent blasphemy that it is said they dropped the money on the flags and fled rapidly away. He appeared under the delusion that poor Constable Morrow was by his side, and ever and anon shouted out, 'D—n them all—now for the junction!' It is stated by our correspondent that the bullet, not yet extracted, may have the effect of curing the fearful impediment in his speech, if it does not terminate his life. The several wounds on the other part of his face are healing, and, with the exception of leaving him slightly pickmarked, will not avail.

It is hoped that Mr. De Jernon, the magistrate, or whoever gave orders to the policemen to accompany this maniac—not to discharge a legal, but an illegal duty—will be held responsible for the blood of Constable Morrow. For, bad as the land code is at present, it requires that the unfortunate tenant will get, at least, six months notice of his ruin and future misfortune, while this modern Nero, in order to let the world know the helpless condition of the helpless tenantry of Ireland, and the unbridled liberty permitted to the unscrupulous land holder, resolved to give but twenty-one days notice!—*Tipperary Advocate*.

Mr. Scully is far from being considered out of danger, as one of the slugs still remains unextracted. Philip Dwyer, son of Patrick Dwyer, was arrested and Mr. Scully has identified him as one of the persons in the yard at Ballycohey, and said he fired at him (Dwyer). The man has a wound on the head, but doctors say it could not have been caused by a gun shot. Dwyer says it was inflicted by a stone. The prisoner was remanded.

THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P.—The O'Donoghue, M.P., for the first time since Parliament was prorogued, visited his constituents at Tralee. He was received with great coolness, and passed through the town without the least notice being taken of him. There was a time when it would not have been so. He was then respected for his independence, but now he has fallen in the estimation of all classes. It is supposed that the O'Donoghue's visit was in consequence of the publication of a document copies of which were extensively posted and circulated about this town last evening, denouncing him for his support of Charles Barry, M.P., for Dungarvan.

The Cork Corporation have adopted an address praying for the immediate and unconditional release of all the State prisoners. They have, we believe, invited all the Irish municipalities to join in the request.

It is stated that the Honorable David Plunkett intends to contest the representation of the City of Dublin in the Conservative interests in conjunction with Sir Arthur Guinness. It is also announced that Mr. Richard Martin will come forward in the Liberal interest with Mr. Pim.—[Irish Times.]

AN investigation has been held at Longford of charges preferred against Mr. J. S. Hume, sub-inspector of constabulary, at present stationed at Ballymahon. The charges have been made by the Hon. L. E. H. Har-

man and other justices of the peace residing in the county of Longford, and consist of gross neglect of duty on the part of Mr. Hume in not searching the house of Patrick Quinn on the 22d of November last, on suspicion of Quinn being the person who murdered Andrew Waters at Ballymahon, Mr. Hume having been ordered to search it by the Hon. King Harman, by which neglect, it is alleged, justice has been frustrated in the case of Mr. Waters' assassination. Mr. Hume is also charged with 'prevarication,' and with acting in a 'disrespectful and defiant manner' while before the grand jury at the last spring assizes of Longford. The investigation lasted three days, on the third of which evidence was given in reply to the charges. The report will be forwarded to the Inspectors General of Constabulary for their decision.

Mr. Luke Joseph Shea has issued his address to the electors of Kinsale, stating that he is thoroughly national and Irish; that he has faith in neither Whigs nor Tories but will be ever ready to aid that party who bids the highest for Irish favor by conferring the best measures for the redress of Irish wrongs.

Reports from southern and western Irish counties say that the present weather has put it beyond doubt that the 'poor man's harvest,' in the poorer districts will be as favorable as the harvest is in Ireland generally.

Just to keep up the credit of Irish elections we have now and then a bit of fun, although it must be confessed that humor is rather dying out. Mr. Sullivan, Solicitor General under the late Government has been addressing his constituents at Mallow, and his style seems to be eminently adapted to the tastes and feelings of a small Irish borough. 'What,' he exclaims, 'was my boast in the House of Commons? My boast was that I was a Mallow man.' We do not remember his meaning this circumstance to the house, but the Mallow men received the remark with tremendous cheers. Mr. Sullivan, however, regards the women with even more admiration than the men. He says:—'If the women and girls of Mallow had votes he would be returned more than unanimously.'

A letter has been received by a relative from John O'Leary, in which it is stated that both himself and Thomas Clarke Luby are in good health, although their treatment remains unchanged.

THE RELATIONS OF LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN IRELAND.—The *Liverpool Albion* publishes a correspondence between the Duke of Manchester and a gentleman who wrote to his Grace on the subject of the relation of landlords and tenants in Ireland. The correspondence appears to have had special reference to the question of leases and the recent quarrel between Mr. W. Scully and his tenants. In one letter the Duke says all good landlords universally condemn the conduct of Mr. W. Scully. In another his Grace remarks:—'I do not advocate the extension of the Ulster tenant right, for it is very disadvantageous to the tenant. It necessitates his sinking a large portion of his capital (never less than 25 per acre, and generally more) in the farm, in a way that can never bring any profit. The only person who can benefit is the landlord, for it secures him from any danger of loss in arrears of rent. It often prevents a tenant from increasing the extent of his holding, which a landlord is always anxious to enable a good tenant to do, and makes it impossible in most cases for farmers to stock their farms sufficiently with cattle and horses, in consequence of which the land is likely not to be sufficiently manured, and the crops cannot be carried at the most favorable opportunity.'

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS.—A difference of opinion exists between John Mitchell and John Martin, as to the propriety of the latter accepting a seat in Parliament, and some controversy on the subject has occurred between them. Mr. Mitchell utterly repudiates the idea that the national cause can be served by Parliamentary action, and declares the sole aim of the Irish patriot should be the separation from England by the instrumentality of the sword. The presence of an Irish patriot like John Martin in the British House of Commons could only, according to Mr. Mitchell's view, compromise the personal character and influence of the man and injure the cause he represents by its seeming acquiescence in the existing state of things. Mr. Martin takes quite a different view of the matter, and states his opinions in a letter to the *Nation*. He urges that, as a member of the House of Commons he could still speak and act as an Irishman, advocating legislative independence, and that 'appearing in the London Parliament purely as a representative of his country's desire and determination' to get rid of that Parliament's usurped authority, he could make his position, with the additional influence it gave him, subservient to the attainment of the national will. Remarking that a fundamental difference of opinion exists between himself and Mr. Mitchell as to the means by which the independence of Ireland is to be achieved, Mr. Martin observes:—'It is my opinion that the Irish at home and abroad, if they will consent to co-operate for such an object, have means within their reach for coercing England into a peaceful restitution of our national rights. And it is also my opinion that, to some extent, I could aid my countrymen in labouring for that great end, if an Irish constituency were to give me the position of its parliamentary representatives.'—*Cork Examiner*.

THE IRISH CONVOCATION.—A letter, addressed by the Archdeacons of Armagh and Dublin to the Archdeacon of the other dioceses in Ireland, raises again the question of the propriety of summoning a Convocation of the Irish Church. The public are aware that, some short time since, the announcement was made that the Archbishop of Dublin intended convoking the Provincial Synod of Dublin, in September. Suddenly, however, a legal opinion was published disputing the legality of the convocation, except under the Queen's writ, and the purpose was, consequently, abandoned. Now, Archdeacon Stokes and Leo propose that an address be presented to the Primas, and the Archbishop of Dublin, requesting them, in conjunction with the other Irish Bishops, to apply for the Royal permission that the customary writs issue for convening the Convocation of the Church of Ireland, at the same time that writs shall issue for the provinces of Canterbury and York. The clergy of the diocese of Dublin not having yet declared their opinion upon the matter, in answer to the request of the Archdeacon, we cannot say whether they will regard the assembling of Convocation as necessary, or calculated to serve the Church at the present juncture.—[Dublin Evening Mail.]

IRISH STATISTICS.—We learn from a volume of 'Statistics of Great Britain and Ireland,' just published in Dublin, that the total emigration from the United Kingdom from the year 1815 to 1867 was 6,305,345; of whom 3,918,064 have come to the United States. It would not be an overstatement to state that three-fourths of the emigrants were from Ireland, and this thinning of the population has been accompanied by a corresponding reduction of the extent of land under cereal crops in this country. The first returns of agricultural produce were obtained in 1847, through the constabulary, and if we contrast the corn crops under cultivation in that year, with 1867, we find a decrease of 1,107,879 acres.

CONVOCATION AND DISESTABLISHMENT.—Letters appear in the *Dublin Mail* from Archdeacon Martin (Allimore), in reply to a circular asking the co-operation of the Irish archdeacons in another effort to revive the independent action of Convocation in Ireland. Both dissent from the proposition. Dr. Martin thinks the safety of the Irish Church Establishment would in no way be guaranteed by the meeting of the clergy in Convocation. It evidently depends on the results of the English elections, or on the conviction of the great body of English Unchurchmen that the two branches form but one Protestant Episcopal Church. It would tend, he believes, rather to shake than to strengthen this conviction, were Englishmen generally to hear, for the first time, of the decrees

and debates of Irish Convocation. The idea would be produced that the Churches are distinct from each other and having opposing interests. Dr. Martin considers that the Church Congress, about to meet in Dublin ought to have afforded a proper opportunity for discussion by clergy and laity upon the interests of the Irish Church; but the managers of the Congress have excluded the subject, which Dr. Martin is not surprised at, as he finds the name of Mr. Gladstone among their vice-presidents. Archdeacon Stopford refuses to admit, by implication, the validity of the opinion by the law officers of the Crown in Ireland, that Convocation cannot be summoned by the metropolitans, and adds that 'even if a writ were obtained, Convocation could not meet until Parliament met. In the event of a disestablishing bill being introduced early next session, there would be no time to organize representative action of the laity or to form our own judgment how such bill should be dealt with, if it cannot be defeated.' He wishes to wait until the highest legal opinions in England are taken as to the validity of the opinions of the Irish officers, and on the whole question of Church representation in Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MURPHY RIOTS.—The *Daily News* thinks the Manchester magistrates have been well advised in dealing leniently with the Murphy rioters. Rioting must, of course, be punished whenever it happens, and whoever is concerned in it, but some considerations may at least be shown to men whose passions have been subjected to the most violent provocation. Murphy's attacks on the Irish people and their religion are not discussion they are direct incitements to violence. When a mob is told that to employ Irishmen is 'to fatten tigers,' that the 'Polish lambs must be driven back to Faddy's land,' that Irishmen render Britishmen in wages because their creed lets them rob their masters; it is only natural that the hot Irish blood should boil with indignation. This sowing discord between the two peoples is simply the climax of Murphy's policy. The Manchester magistrates, considering the provocation the rioters endured, have shown that they believe the responsibility to lie with Murphy himself. Is there no way of bringing that responsibility home to him?

THE TIMES ON THE MURPHY RIOTS.—Police-masters' staves and a delegation to the most emphatically named of goals are in fact the only arguments of any force with the actors in the disgraceful scenes of Saturday and Sunday. But there are persons, whose subordinate Mr. Murphy himself is, who ought to be not altogether beyond the reach of persuasion. Can these persons seriously believe that good is done to Protestantism or harm to Romanism by displays of this description? It is bad to suppose that any one can in the wildest flight of imagination persuade himself that the Roman Catholics among the lecturer's hearers will be turned from the errors of their ways by coarse insults levelled at their common sense and their morality. But perhaps it is, after all, only the fervor of Protestants themselves which it is proposed by this eccentric machinery to cherish and animate. In such cases surely there are Protestants elsewhere, ardent or lukewarm, who might be harangued on the vices of the rival creed without putting the country to the cost of a riot for every discourse. We have suggested to Mr. Murphy's patrons the duty of weighing the responsibility he commences on them. But we dare not hope to find them either able or willing to conjure down the storm they have helped to raise. Our trust is rather in the vigor of the magistrates. A critical exigency like this might excite their energy and any occasion which has that effect will not have been without some beneficial result. The discoverers of 'good in everything' may detect in Mr. Murphy the nuisance whose final cause it is to rouse borough magistrates to a sense of their duties and powers.—These functionaries may rest satisfied that in the present case the country will be with them in any exertion they make of their very ample jurisdiction to put down this particularly obnoxious form of outrage.

The *Western Morning News* describes a very absurd scene which took place at Lote, East Cornwall. After Mr. Kendall, Conservative candidate for the constituency, had addressed the electors, a Rev. Mr. Ashworth asked Mr. Kendall if he was aware that the Prince of Wales had stated in Switzerland that he was in favour of Romanism, and had sent to the Pope a present worth £50,000. What Mr. Kendall had to do with the Prince of Wales does not appear but he seemed bound to answer his questioner, and said that he should not believe the statements. Mr. Ashworth insisted on their accuracy, and said that he had the high authority of Dr. Campbell, of Scotland for them. Mr. Kendall maintained that the Prince of Wales certainly had not £50,000 to give away, probably not 50,000 pence.

A smart saying of Mr. Spurgeon's has found its way into print. The rev. gentlemen have been charged by some of his congregation with meddling too much in politics, especially in reference to the Irish Church against which he has expressed strong opinions. Several of the flock waited recently upon their pastor to urge that ministers should not interfere in politics as 'they were not of this world.' 'All that is metaphor,' was the reply. 'You might as well, being sheep of the Lord, decline a muton chop on the plea of cannibalism.'

THE IRISH CHURCH.—Mr. Gladstone has caused the following letter to be sent to a person who had asked him what he proposed to do with the revenues of the Irish Church:—'Mr. Gladstone desires to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 22d, and in reply to the question therein contained to state that he has many times publicly stated that in his opinion the disposable property of the Irish Church should not, when it is disestablished, be employed in the endowment of any other Church. Mr. Gladstone fears that those few who are unaware of this are perhaps not very willing to be informed.'

We understand' says the *United Service Gazette* 'that directions have been issued for return to England during the present year of all the muzzle-loading arms and the ammunition for the same now in use in store at all our foreign stations. The rifles will, on their arrival in this country, be converted into breech-loaders on the Snider principle; but what is to become of the tons of ammunition now stored in Canada and other places? We presume they will fall to the Volunteers, with whom there will be no lack of cartridges for years to come.'

In a few weeks the Great Eastern will leave the Massey on another cable-laying expedition, having been chartered to the new Franco-American Telegraph Company. The big ship, which is now lying in the Morsey, is undergoing a complete overhauling, and preparations are being made on board for the construction of the cable tanks.

The Rev. F. Lowe, who created some excitement in fashionable circles a few years ago by eloping with Lady Adelaide Vane-Tempest, has just been presented by Mr. Disraeli with one of the best livings in the gift of the crown. He will no doubt thoroughly realize the truth of the old saw—'It is an ill-wind that blows no man any good.' 'That can hardly be described as a vain tempest which blew him a good living.'—*Tan*

COST OF PAUPERISM.—The return showing the expenditures for the poor rates on in-maintenance and out-door relief in England and Wales in the half year ending at Lady Day 1868 states that it amounted to £2,626,466—viz., £788,351 for in-maintenance, and £1,838,115 for out-door relief, being an increase of 6.8 per cent over the expenditure in the corresponding half of 1867. Owing to the absence of returns from some places it is probable that the real

expenditure in both periods was nearly 1 per cent greater than these figures represent. Wheat, flour, and bread were dearer in the half year ending at Lady Day 1868 than in the half year ending at Lady Day in 1867; but meat was cheaper. Comparing these two half years, the returns show that in the latter (ending at Lady Day, 1868) the increase of expenditure over the earlier was 12.3 per cent in the West Riding and in Worcestershire, 11.3 per cent in Derbyshire, 10.1 per cent in Staffordshire, 10.6 in Bedfordshire, and 10 per cent in Lancashire. On the other hand, the increase did not exceed 2 per cent in Hampshire, Cheshire, and Cumberland, and was less than 1 per cent in Cambridgeshire and Warwickshire, and in Huntingdonshire there was a small decrease. In the metropolis there was an increase of 10.9 per cent in so much as lies in Surrey, and 9.1 per cent in that portion which is in Middlesex; but in the small part which is in Kent there was a slight decrease, leaving the increase for the whole of the metropolitan districts 8.7 per cent.

MORMONISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says apropos of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's scandalous and humorous New America:—'Any American book-maker, who wished to do a clever thing has only to go to Liverpool and there make inquiries about the Mormons. He would probably be referred to Wales; and if he pursued his journey thither he would soon discover that he had hit upon the large training ground of Mormonism. He would find that we rear the followers of Brigham Young, and that America gets the credit of them. A thrilling picture of the frightful state of social life in Great Britain might be drawn from the presence among us of strange sects. Wales is a great deal dearer to the heart of England than Salt Lake or Oneida Creek is to anything which deserves to be called America; and an enterprising traveller, gifted with a little and a steady style, might easily delude a portion of his countrymen into the belief that the Mormon nursery in Wales can be safely taken as an example of the relations which exist between the sexes all over the country. If he did this, and did it very well, he would deserve to be considered a very smart man, for—to use a common phrase—he would have paid us back in our own coin. We send ship loads of Mormons to America, and then write books to prove that Mormonism is the natural fruit of the loose principles which prevail in America.'

APPREHENSION OF A SUPPOSED FENIAN AND DISCOVERY OF ARMS.—On Tuesday Augustine Byre was placed at the bar of Guildhall Police court, London, before Alderman Hale, charged with being in possession of a quantity of fire arms, supposed to be for an unlawful purpose. The apprehension of the prisoner was caused in a most singular manner. On Monday the prisoner's wife was brought before Alderman Hale for stealing about 53 yards of calico from the shop of Messrs. Wren and Sons of Woodstreet, Cheapside. The woman was remanded, and, as the police searching her lockers, they found a tin case containing a quantity of ammunition, which she said belonged to her husband. The officers then went to the prisoner's lodgings and there found the fire arms which were the subject of the present inquiry. The station-sergeant read over a list of articles which were found at the prisoner's lodgings. Amongst them were—one military sword, seven sword bayonets, one sheath knife, one small dirk, one pike-belt, one pistol holster, two long musket barrels, seven shot musket barrels seven razors, one Fenian hat, 72 copies of the *Irish Times* newspaper, one number of the History of Ireland and various cards of memoranda. He told the prisoner that was the list of the things that were found in his place, and showed him the officer's sword, and he replied that it was presented to him when he was a colour-sergeant in the Garibaldi army. He then asked him about the sword bayonets and the gun ramrod, and he replied that he had been a soldier all his life, and they were trophies he had kept. He then told the prisoner that he had received a tin box at Messrs. V's, which his wife said belonged to him. He said, 'Show it to me.' He did so, and then the prisoner said—'Yes, that is right; that is mine.' The box contained two iron balls; mounds, 123 lead bullets, 100 rounds of ammunition in packets, 6 rounds wire and 35 rounds of blank cartridges. Inspector Kelly asked him what he kept them for, and the prisoner said for his amusement. He was asked what he was, and he replied, 'A Revolutionary.' He had been one all his life, and he hoped he should die one. Witness then told him he should have to detain him, and he said—'Then I suppose you will search me?' Witness said—'Yes; but you can put anything you have about you upon the table.' He then took a five chamber revolver out of his pocket, and put it on the table. Some of the cards he found at his lodgings related to a raffie for a five-chambered revolver. He also found several speeches of the man known as General Burke in the United States.

Alderman Hale asked the accused if he had anything to say why he should not be remanded? The prisoner said—'No; but on the next occasion I will have legal advice. At present I have not been able to communicate with anybody.' The prisoner was then remanded.

TAKING THE VEIL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—PROTESTANT.—A correspondent sends us the following:—'Last week a very interesting ceremony took place at this house. A young novice took the white veil, and entered upon her duties as a cloistered nun of the Benedictine order. The temporary chapel of the convent was very full on the occasion, the event exciting great interest among the members of the Third Order of the Congregation. At 10.30 a procession entered the choir, and the priest commenced the communion service of the Church of England, which was performed with every adjunct of imposing beauty which the primitive ritual could lend to the celebration of the Divine mysteries. After the chanting of the Creed the young lady who was to receive the veil was led into the outer chapel, accompanied by her bridesmaids. The postulant was dressed as a bride, with bridal veil and wreath, entirely in white; the little girls who attended her wearing white, dresses over blue skirts. Having been publicly questioned by the Father Superior, certain psalms and anthems were sung; the novice's habit, scapular, girdle, and sandals, wimple and cloak having been solemnly blessed, the habit was delivered to the bridesmaid. The Superior then sitting on his seat before the Altar in full robes as Father of the Order, the acolytes having spread a towel over his knees, delivered to him a pair of scissors, whereupon the young novice was brought forward, and while the novices' hymn, 'Farewell, thou world of sorrow,' was being sung by the Sisters, her long black hair was all cut off, the long tresses falling on the ground around her. Her ornaments being taken off, she herself threw them also on the ground in token of having renounced the vanities of the world. She was then led out by two sisters to put aside her white dress, and soon returned habited in the Benedictine frock. The whole habit was then placed upon her by the Superior, while appropriate prayers and blessings were used. Lastly, after the hinder and wimple were placed on the head, the white veil was solemnly blessed and incensed, and then placed over her head. She was immediately led by the Mother Prioress to her stall in the choir holding a lighted taper in her hand, until her communion. Having taken the three vows, for one year, the service concluded by the choir singing the anthem 'Wise virgin take your lamp and come, the Bride groom cometh. He called for thee.' The novice then rose and went forward to the Altar steps holding her lighted taper and while she was receiving the Sacrament, the choir cantant fell, and neither she nor the other Sisters were seen any more.—The week before last, a nun took the black veil in this house. The ceremonies on that occasion were still more striking and solemn. The Feltham nuns are entirely enclosed; they never go out; they only

see visitors at a grating in the convent parlour, and then their faces are covered. They observe the strict Benedictine rule, and recite the ancient Benedictine office. As their numbers increase it is hoped to establish the 'Perpetual Adoration' at present only a few hours a day are devoted to this purpose. During the watch, each nun wears a large flowing crimson veil over the veil of her Order. We also are informed that the nuns hope to receive pupils as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made. This house is the only strictly cloistered convent in the Church of England, in which the life of Mary, who chose the 'better part,' is altogether led. May the perpetual prayers and intercessions of these good Sisters be of great blessing to our English Church! Their prayers are to be especially and frequently offered for the approaching Council at Rome, that the Pope may have the boldness to make it indeed oecumenical by inviting the Anglican and Eastern bishops to attend, and that the outward divisions of the Catholic Christendom may be healed by Him who is indeed the balm of Gilead.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Herald's special says The government seems to have a great deal of trouble to get rid of Surratt. It is now stated that in a day or two Surratt will be discharged although it may turn out that he will not suffer himself to be discharged without the luxury of another trial. The government may yet have to pay him a good round sum.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The case of Surratt was called this morning before Judge Wylie in the Criminal Court. Counsel on both sides appeared as before. The District Attorney stated his readiness to proceed with the conspiracy indictment, having decided to enter a motion for a *nolle prosequi* in the murder indictment. He filed a letter from Attorney General Browning approving his course. The motion for a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and the case was then called on the conspiracy indictment. The defence expressed their surprise as they had come prepared to try the murder indictment. They asked postponement till to-morrow, to make a special plea, setting forth the amnesty proclamation of the 4th July last in defence. After a short argument, the postponement till to-morrow was agreed to.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—An affair occurred between two men named Kelly and Keen last Sunday, which resulted in the death of the latter. The murderer escaped, but was subsequently arrested and bound over for trial. He was taken from the officers by a number of men in disguise, and hanged outside the city limits.

The *Nyack Journal* tells a story of the capture at upper Piermont, Rockland county, of a mosquito four and three eighths inches long, and proportioned accordingly. It took several men to capture this gall nipper. The bill of the critter is said to be half as long as a common sized during needle, and much sharper. The sum of twelve dollars was offered and refused for the specimen, which is to be taxidermized.

A SINGULAR SWINDLE.—The Oswego [N.Y.] Palladium relates, that a few days ago a rural looking lady and gentleman called upon a Justice of the Peace and were married. The next morning they reappeared and desired that the proceedings might be annulled. The woman declared that she had been entrapped into marrying by a piece of unparalleled deception, the man whom she had wedded having palmed himself off as her cousin from Iowa, with whom she had been corresponding, but had not seen since she was a child. The man acknowledged the deception and said that he had been led into it by hearing the Iowa cousin read his letters from the lady. His conscience had smitten him, and he had made a full confession, but was unable to reconcile the lady to the fraud. The magistrate suggested he had not the power to unmarry them. He advised that, as matters had progressed thus far, it would be better for the lady to make the best of a bad bargain, and accept the situation. After a good deal of persuasion on the part of the bridegroom, the lady finally decided to accept the advice of the magistrate, on the assurance that the said bridegroom would make it all right with the genuine cousin away off in Iowa. Upon this happy settlement, the lady dried her eyes, and the happy pair departed.

ORTHODOXY.—Evangelical! Protestants lately talk and write a great deal about orthodox and orthodox believers and Christians. Who are 'Evangelical? Members of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, United Brethren and Lutheran, and perhaps of one or two other churches. What do these 'Evangelicals,' numbering at most three millions, say? That every one who does not belong to either one of the above named sects is not orthodox, i. e. heretical, is not a Christian at all, and consequently can not go to heaven. Three millions of Evangelicals denounce about thirty-seven millions as unorthodox, heretical, and anti-Christian! What is the cardinal doctrine, the basis of the creed of any of these Evangelical sects? 'Private interpretation' of the scriptures and 'private judgement' upon all religious matters. Because the Catholic Church denies the right of 'private judgement' and private interpretation, in the Protestant sense, these Evangelicals denounce her bitterly as oppressive, tyrannical and fanatical, and her people as 'priest-ridden fools.' Now, what is the difference between the Catholic and Protestant doctrine on this point? The Catholic Church denies the right of any one to interpret the Bible if he misinterprets or misconstrues it, and proclaims that she is the authority that can decide what is a correct interpretation of the Bible. The Protestant sects—Evangelicals—claim most positively and loudly and invariably the right for any person, man, woman and child, to individually interpret the scriptures and denies that any person, or body of persons, or church has the right or authority to interpret them for any one. No one of these sects pretends to be an authoritative interpreter or expounder of the Bible. Yet these Evangelicals, because thirty-seven millions of persons in the United States accept and practice an interpretation of the Bible differing from the evangelical interpretation, they are denounced as unorthodox and heretical by three millions of Evangelicals, who not only admit but insist that they themselves have no authority to interpret the Bible. Then by what authority do they condemn others as heretics who differ from them? According to their own theory no one can be a heretic except he differ from himself. Every man, according to Protestant doctrine, is an authority, and the only authority in religious matters, unto himself. Hence, these three millions of 'Evangelical' Protestants condemn and anathematize thirty millions of non-Catholics—there are at least seven or eight millions of Catholics—in the United States for practicing what they themselves teach and found their religions upon. They teach the absolute right of every man to privately interpret the Bible, and then anathematize every one who practises that doctrine.

Another warning to English workmen, against emigrating to America without being sure of their prospects beforehand is given by the trade union authorities. Some time ago a number of union men were sent out to America in order that unionists in this country might be left in a better position to make their own terms with the masters. No doubt the emigrants were very glad to go for they had received the same ideas with regard to the universal content and prosperity prevailing in the United States which some politicians sedulously spread among them. What was the consequence? Many of the men could find no employment whatever.—One writes to his friends from Pittsburg [Pennsylvania] saying: 'We have been greatly deceived by coming to America, for they have been out of strike in this country for six weeks, and when they are at work there are two men for every situation.' The workmen of old England are galled by emigration.