glory of unfattered worship

with deep interest by the listening thousands the last commerced and the police fired, shooting through the gal opinione and extracts from documents and prayers were said, and the pasims prescribed by the right long a man named O'Hara, an Irish American, ritual channted with fine effect. The remains having stated to be the ringleager. The crowd dispersed at heen borne to the crypt, were placed in the tomb pre oner, and two persons were arrested. Sub-crustable pered for them, and the 'De Profundis' and the sad Orowley has been dangerously injured, O'Hara mor-Requirecat in pace' baving been sung, all that was tul'y, and two policemen slightly burt. mortal of the L berator were consigned to the tomb prepared for them by his grateful country

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A farmer named Russ, upon whom, as stated in the Express, the police of Ballisadar-, county Stigo, recently found a copy of the Fenian oath and pagewords, has been committed to stand his trial at the assized. It is reported that Fedianism bas a strong hold among the farmers of that county, and constabulary are endeavering to trace it.

The protrict d investigation which the magis trates have have conducting in private respecting the marder of Mr. B adshaw kne not yet concluded. The Cloumel Chronicie states that the evidence already taken is volumicous, and that 'there is no scarcely a doubt entertained that this fearful murder must also be attributed to the fell spirit of agrarianteading on the 14 hist. coverling the mystery increase in streng hevery day.

The extreme partiers It has not transpired whether any evide co affecting the person still in c sory has been brou be to light.

Mr. G. H. Moore (Moon) has presented a petition in Parliament from I li Sullivan of Kilmallock, stating that have go ben arres el under the Lord Lieu eneat's warrant without any charge baving been preferred against him before or since, and as far as a deplorable error, which will result in replacing knows, without any cluss whatever, he w s taken into Limerick, twenty-one mi'es, that evening. and detained in prison more than twelve months: that he was not allowed to communicate with a so licitor, or to see or write to his wife, or give any order for the conduct of his busicess, on which the bread of nine helpless children depended; that wh la in desention be was treated with the most revolting cruelty and indignity, removed from prison to prison in handcuffs, and subjected to hardship and insult which could not be exceeded in the case of the lowest criminais.

In the town of Roscommon there resides an old men named William M'Nally, who is very feeble and much impaired in sight. He is by occupation a book-pediar, and travels from town to town with his litatary merchandisa, finding purchasers as best he can. His stock in trade generally comprises a goodly number of Catholic prayer broks, a grantity of note paper and envelopes, some copies of Moore's Miludies, with a'l the latest Irish publications of Messis Cameron and Ferguson. Now to our subject. In the month of February last this poor man vilted Mobill, for the purpose of selling his books. Sud lenly, however, the vigilant head-constable there, with the assistance of some clever ' subs,' discovered that the business of a bawker was illegal. They pounced on M'Nally, rified his pack of books, pronounced the 'Geeen Flag' and other publications of the Scotchmen ' seditious volumes' and took the old . man into custody till the ensuing petty sessions, when a trio of Leitrim magistrates (and among them the R M] arrived at the sage conclusion of liberating their unfortunate prisoner. - Roscommon Mer-

In an address of the Grand Orange Lodge of ireland to her M-j sir, which has been I did before the Queen by Mr. Secretary Bruce, it is observed: -Living as we do in all parts of the country, and mixing with all classes of our own countrymen, we are enabled to testify to the fact wrich it would be disloyal to wishold, that the attempt to disestablish and disendow the Irish branch of the Church is alienating very many from their attachment to the legislative connections of Ireland with Great Britain, although not to your Majery's coveragory. The document is signed by the Earl of Entabliller, as Grand Master.

The Dundails ' Democrat' quotes be in lowing evidence as to the treatment of the Penina prisoners, from the 'Weeking Register, a Carbona organ : -

FERIAN PRISONEUS. - A rease of jis ice and fairplay compels us to make the following statement respecting the present treatment to which at any readers may depend as it comes from a most un-Whatever doubted, although not an official, source may have been the case elsewhere, the Funian prisoners at Chatham, consisting of O'Donovan Rossa, Halthem now in England - are not by any means badly treated. The labour they have to perform is light, they are kept quite apart from the prisoners sentenced for crimes against person or property, they get wholesome food, and although clad in prison dress, those who desire it have warm underclothing given there. In a word they are treated as well and as kindly as is nossible, consistently with the act of Parliament, which made their offence punishable by servitule. It is hardly necessary to say that of such an act of Parliament we do not approve, for it is contrary to justice and civilisation that political prisoners abould be condemned as convicts. Still fair play demands that the whole truth should be told, and that needless oblig is should be removed from the caecutive. It is also but just to state that the more bumore treatment of the Fenian prisoners commenced noder the regime of Mr. Gatoorne Hardy, the late Home Secretary, and has been continued by his successor, Mr. Bruce. It should moreover, by known that such of the prisoners as are Uatholics have every facility given them of attending to their religious The priest who is chaplain to the prison says morning prayers every day in the chapel, and on Sundays and holydays be celebrates mass, and hears confessions of those who choose to avail themselves of the privilage. - Weekly Register.

THE STATE OF IRELAND .- Archbishop Leaby bas issued a long and elequent pastoral on the outrages in Tipperary. He expresses his horror of the crime, exharts the neople to forbearance, and laments that a lew desperadoes, acting singly and without accomplices, should tarnish the fame of gallant Tipperary. He attributes the antipathy of tenant against laudlord to the too long protracted settlement of the land question. He emphatically denies the existence of an egrarian conspiracy, and says it could not exist without the knowledge of the Catholic clergy, and all a myth. He denies that promises of thange in the land laws by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. hight bave had any hing to do with the murdere. etwicen the two classes, and the late unusual outhat of munices to the affair at livilycobey. He hicks the expectations of a settlement, so far from lague:ed and estranged by these outrages.

SERIOUS RIOT IN KERRY .- TRALEE, Wednesday .- A 'ge number of peasants came into the village of

tower of strength, their buckler, and their shield- the policemen were pelted with stones and driven to limits of his functions, its settlement being vested by not left for the support of the ministers of Ireland, ceased to do business upon the approach of the graves, the sacred light of religious liberty, and the wound on the head. Having seized their rafler, two and constables and Constable Hall issued in pursuit At the conclusion of the sermon, which was heard of the retreating crowd. Stone throwing again re-

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lendon May 31 - in the House of Commons, tonight. Mr Gladetone moved the third reading of the bill for the diseasablishment of the I ish Church A large number of petitions against the passage of the bill were then presented; ufter which, Mr. Jemes moved, and Lord Eiche, member for Haddington-A long but uninteresting debate followed, terminate ing in the refusal of the House to account Mr. Hold's proposition and the passage of the bill, by a vote of 361 against 247 The result was received with uprourious cheers from Ministerial heenobes. The Legincina aedt esu, H

Loudon, Jone 1st - The frish Church Bill was raid for the first time in the House of Loris te-night. it w s agreed that the bill should come up for a second

The extreme partisins of the Irish Church are t stated to be disastisfied with the course proposed to be taken in the House of Lords, desiring that the bill should be peremptorily rejected, a course which Lord C itus is not supposed to approve.

The Dean of Ripon (Dr. Hugh McNelle) has putlished a long letter denouncing the Irish Courch Bill temporaries. The incident has, however, been passed Protestant ascendancy by Catholic supremacy.

The Battle in the Lords - The Werkly Register save: A very urgent whip has gone forth from both sides the future position of the Disestablished o shops with of the House of Lords, at as to summon to town regard to the Exclusional Titles Act. In reply to every peer that can be found for the coming debates a question put by Mr. VacEroy Mr. Gladetone stated and votes on the Irish Church Bill. Very soon after the short Witsuntide vacation is over the battle will pointed after the lat Japuary 1871, would unnescommence in the Petrs, and the present universal speculation as to what they will do with the bill will be at at rest. If, as some persons precie; the measure is rejected by the Lord, we small, in all munion in Scotland clearly indicated the feeling of probability, have a more stirring political time than his been witnessed in England since the days of William IV and the passing of the great Reform Bill.

Great indignation has been excited in London by the numerous and murderous assaults committed on the police while discharging their duties.

very extensive, both from England and Ireland .-Last week 7,100 emigrants, including 4,600 foreigners, left Liverpool.

Mr. Spurgers baring been greatly disturbed by persons fainting during the services at his Tubernacle. he has caused it to be made known to the parties who indulge in this habit that in future they will not have the privilege of being carried out, but that posed that the Government and Legislature of the water and swelling hottles will be placed in different parts of the building for their use.

The Lindon 'Law Journal' says - We have ob served that at meetings in various parts of the United Kingdom speakers have inveigned in virulent langurge, against the contingency of the Queen assenting to the Irish Church bill, on the ground that such an act would constitute a breach of her cor mation oath. It way be well to warn auch persons that to charge the sovereign with a breach of her coronation oath is a grave contempt against her person and government, and nunishable as a mislemeanor at common low with fine and imprisonment.

Whilst the Government are preparing to deal with the grand juries, it is contemplated by some private independent member to introduce a bill for the purpose of securing a more just administration of the liws by dealing with the system by which rettr jurous are selected. The camper in which the selection is under the absolute control of the Sheriff, who generally leaves it to his deputy, does certainly cell laudly for reform. Trial by jury has but ton often proved in Ireland 'a mackery, a delusion, and a snare, and nothing would tend so much to give confidence to the people as a successful attempt at reform in this direction

rate a portion of the Fenian prisoners now in custody | the report of the Society for promoting Christianity which still leaves a margin before 300 (the total for are satisfied. And upon what we now say our among the Jews which so m to require the attention of the Foreign Office. Mr. Field, we are informed 'is prepared to return to Abyssipia when the country is sufficiently settled to permit bim to do so with been pro-pecting with a view to fix upon a good safety.' When this report was read at Exeter Hall, claim. As to their success it is the same old evert pin, and about ten others of the chief men amongst | the Rev. H. A. Stern, another of the Abrasician captives, supported a re clatica to the effect but the meeting rejoices to bear of the probability of the resumption of the society's efforts among the Falaghas in Abyssinia.' The British taxpayer, etill smarting from ine Abyssician tworence, can bardly be expected to join in the rejoicing. It was, in a great measure, the f olbardy violence of Mr. Stern's book which enraged Theodore against the English, and led to the imprisonment of the men for whose release we have had pay something like a million per head. Of course if the society is determined to send out missionaries there is no law to restrain it, but the Government would be fully justified in making a distinct puplic declaration that the missionaries are proceeding at their own risk and that this country will not bo'd itselfresponeible in any way for anything that may happen to them. And it might be necessary to take care that the same abould be notified in Abresinia.

LIVERPOOL May 31. - Early this murning Mr. Mot lev. the American Minister, received the addresses of Preston - On Sunday afternoon Bisnop Goss, of velcome presented by the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce, and soon after departed for London. Particulars of the interesting ceremonies and a digest of the addresses will be forwarded to the American press from London.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.-Mr. Motley the new Minister of U.S., received the addresses of the Chambers of took upon that question. He referred to the subject Commerce at his hotel, this morning. In reply to at the risk of being accused of preaching a political that of the American Chamber of Commerce, have- sermon, because he held it necessary that all Ca. turned thanks for the welcome he had received as | tholics should be instructed upon the great questions the representative of the U.S. He said it was the of the day, wherever they interfered in any manner earnest hope and chief wish of President Grant's ad- either with the faith or the discipline of the Church ministration, and of the people of America, faith- He had clearly shown to them on previous occasions to the United States, all must allow, would be vastly fully, to cultivate friendly and equipole relations, by Acts of Parliament that the Church established in with the Government and the people of Groat Britain. this country was the creation of Parliaman, and the The bappiness of the world, the advancement of cirilization, and the best hopes of Lumanity desended they have no knowledge of any such thing. The non-direction of crime proves there is no conspiracy. It more especially on that of two leading nations, both connected by public and personal interests, allied by blood, addicted to commerce and the caltivation of the arts of peace. Mr. Motler concluded as follows: such as may be accounted agrarian he ascribes partly My most strenuous efforts shall be devo ed to further the unbappy relations between Isodlords and a good undestanding on the basis of enduring friendtasors, partly to the traditions of intermining warfare ship and kindly relations, in accordance with the great principles of justice and hanour, which are the in mui-ble and only rate, uncritize guides in the conouer of pations. In amount to the address of the coress R, would diminish them. He bids the tonant Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Motley exblock for hope to the Imperial Legislature, and pressed his high appreciation of their friendly sent; the question in its proper manner be would have Dists out the danger of the people of England being | mente towards America, and assured them that during the period of his office he should endeavour to from the State, and it was his duty to have handed promote a good understanding between the two na- them over to the Catholic Church. Mr. Glidetone tions of the same race, bound by a unity of interests had not, therefore, done full justice in that matter; all beigns on Tuesday to see off emigranis. They hitherto unequalled. The best and highest purposes but he had shown a desire and willingness on his Mana heavily during the day, and quarrelled amongst of both were fortered by faithful friendship. - part to do something for the Catholic Church. Never- 1803 for safe keeping were opened resterd it, and bemssives in the evening. Three out of five police. The American people and the American Gor. theless, the Catholics of Ireland had been defrauded found to contain special gold and eliver plate, unter, thority over France. The New York Times wants to her in the village interfered, and, failing to quell the croment desired amicable relations with Great out of their rights, for the endowments it possessed bands, &c., to the extent of \$100,000. The valuables tiot, made two arrests. The prisoners were rescued, Britain on the bosts of justice and dispate previous to the Reformation ought to have been settled are supposed to have been taken possession of by and the policeman were slighty assaulted. Irritated sionate regard for the rights and duties of both, upon the Catholics of that country, and also the Sherman's men in Georgia and other States, where President Grant's supreme contempt for him, and his

The Mesere, Laird, of Sirkenbead who built the Alabama have recently published a letter giving lespeeches to prove that the building of the Alabama was not illegal. The Messers, Luird claim that the construction of the Alabama at their yards free as from concealment and that the government authori ies, the rublic, and the American Minister were no. quainted with the fact that she was built as a vessel of war, and it was notorious that the was intended for the se vice of the Confederate government. They further claim that there was no baste or secrecy observed in any of their operations, and that, bad there ceen anything illegal in building or fitting out of the versa', there was time and prorunity for the government to se ze ber. When the Gustoms author iti s were notified, on the 21st of July, that she was Miden Holt, member for North East Languebire, ready for sea and might leave at any bour she p'eas'd there was no stiempt made to detain her alshire, seconded, a motion that the bill be rejected though Permore and a bers had made affilt vita that men but been enlisted to serve on board. The Messere Laires take ground that the contract for the Alabama was not at veriance either wi hathe laws of Rogland or with the opinious of Englishmen or with the precise of foreign various. The Laints quote from the written opinions of Mellish Kemplay, and Sr. ligh Gairms, delivered in February, 1863, in capport of their positions and declare that the Alabama left Bick-obead unnormed, and that she went to the Azires where she received men and arm; which had been sout there from other parts of England

DE RETARLISHED PRELATES - A point bas been swice raised in the course of the debate on the Irish Church Bill a bich deserves not to be left entirely without notice. We have, in fact, awai ed with some curiosity the comments which it would not have been unreasonable to expect from some of our Liberal conover with a silence which is, we could nily hope, not ominous, but only indicative of a certain among of embarrassment. The point to which we refer is that occupants of Protestant Sees in Ireland, artionably come under the operation of that penal law. He observed that the special excention made in the Act in favour of the Bishops of the R iscoral Com-Par isment that, but for that exception they also would have come under its provisions. I must say, be nided, that this is a state of things which ought not to be allowed to continue.' Since ther, a week ster, the point was again raised by Sir Roundell Palmer, who after alluding to his original opposition 'n the measure, and his unaltered opinion of its ic-Emigration to Canida and the United States is justice, expressed a hope that Government would not only support Mr. MacEvoj's Bill, but familitate its possing during the present session. He thought of men rallying round that bardest of kernels, a present Bil', and at the same time to leave upon the Satie Book a measure like the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which had turned out as useless as it hid hien predicted that it would prove 'It is not to be our country will leave the new Free Church to a position inferior in this respect to that of the Protestant Episcopalians of Scotland. The remedy, as far as it is concerned, might of course be found in a clause of special exemption. Rach successive exception, however, in favour of Protestants is of course equivalent to a fresh penal enactment against Catholice We venture to hope that the day for special legisla inn of this kind is at an end, and that Sir Roundell Palmer was a correct interpreter of the feeling of the

majirity of politicians. - Tablet. THE SUTHERLAND GOLD FIELDS - The second mound of the diggiogs was inaugurated on Saturday, the 1st of May, by the issue of 45 licences, a number of intending diggers kolding back until the promised extension of ground for digging operations would be conceded. This was none on Wednesday last to the ! extent of two miles along the course of the Suisgill Burn; and in several cases claims have been marked out on the tributeries of this streem at points where gold had been found in the course of previous pios pacting. The steathes also been extended on the Kildoner, and claims have been taken higher up then formarly; but Suisgill appears to find more favor than Ki'don an this month, and there has been an timen to which America has been but a party. Why increase of diggers in that locality Licerces have should we be defeated any more than our cousins! The Pall Mail Gazette save there is a passage in issued for this month up till to-lay wrongts to 170, last m in h) is reached, though a higher number than at same date last mon h. Diggers did not settle down to their work last week, many of them having some have been doing well, and many have scarcely made wages of it. This, however eeems clear, that those who work with a will in a systematic manner ou an average claim make capital wages even at the reduced price of gold, which is now £3 10s. an enace. The permission granted to a select number of diggers to prospect for gold between the watershed of the county and the Helmsdale river has been withdrawe, for what reason we cannot ear. The survey was not carried out in such a manner as to lead to satisfactory results. The men were not paid for the work, and it is not surprising that they should grudge the time thus spent away from their regular work, necessarily causing a hurried and imperfect investigation; but we understand that gold was found over a wide district, and not confixed to burns and rivulets, the level ground as well as the hollows and ragged bill sides showing pretty plentiful indications of its universality in the Killionia district. -Northern Ensign.

THE RT. REV. DR. GOSS BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL AT Liverpool, took the occasion of the consecration of a new bell to address a large congregation at Preston on the frieb Church He said be bud been careful not to would the succeptibilities of those who differed from teem in their faith, but he felt that something was recessary to justify the attitude many Catholics differences which now existed between the Cutholic and Established Churches was the result of Imperial legislation. He was surprised that Mr. Gladerone did not base his act upon the legislation of Parliament, by which course he could have utterly and en. tirely changed the character of the Church. What he complained of was that Mr. Gladatore had not done full justice to the question, for he aught to have treated it from first to last as a question of State. If he had done that he could not have granted unto them the claims and endowments before the year 1000, for from that time all gifts and endowments given to the Church since that period he allowed them wholly and endrely; but if he had dealt with found the endowments given before 1660 were distinct

but on condition that certain masses were said, a thing they all knew was not fulfilled at the present day. He referred to the question because the Bill had just passed the House of Commons, and he was auxious that there should be some record of what many wou'd consider an instalment of justice, but at the same time be would be surprised if the Irish natich were really satisfied with what had been giv n to them by the present Government. There was also snother question with which they soon would have to stour face to face with the Government of this country, and that was the question He knew not bow it was that Governmen's called liberal were, generally speaking, illiberal in their war of dealing with those who differed from then 14 liberality of this country was not real; it respected certain classes, and deprived all Catholics of their liberty of action. Dr. Goss denounced in bitter erm the proposition to pass a Bill in favour of secular education, and spoke in words of commendation with respect to denominational teaching, for by the latter each religious body was enabled to teach their child en in the faith they professed. If the Government should pass a measure for secular education be emphanically impressed upon those present to keep their children at home, and have them dragged to prison, and themselves also, before they should yield to such a course and sacrifice the rights they had inherited

WHAT WAR MEANS?-The following is taken from the London 'Speciator's journal which has always been teg rded as one of the most ultra American prejudices : - Why do the Americans bick as weak? Because we could not defend the Canadian frontier? Possibly not; but we should infallibly try to do it, and Americans, who on this point at least are not unfair, will acknowledge that to destroy a British a my of a hundred thousand men, beked by the Canadian population, and by a fliet sufficient to blockade every port worth of the Potomac, would be a task requiring all their resources. That effort would in India, with its atrengt's unbroken or increased, while at home another still greater had gathered in reserve. But we have In land ! Bus not the Union a South, or do Northern Americans believe that the sentiment of Irishmen towards us is worse than that of the Southerners towards them? England, if forced note this herrible war, would and could stop at l've dined with him a good deal late'y, and he won nothing, would and could rally in Virginia the men eat that, I promise you. of the 'lost cause,' behind a well appointed European army, supported by a copulation north and that in her victory alone could their security be found. The 3 a ke? Are we an enclaving power, or is the English contitution intolerable to colored men? Even then, when this had been attompted and the Union was assilled on two sides, from North and South, in each direction by four millions Bill b Army, we should have exerted but one fifth of the strength we displayed in the revolutionary war, when, with Ireland included, we were but fiftie : millions. We are twenty now without Ireland. We had then a million of men on foot, and drove through Spato s soldier who wielded, when the at the disposal of General Grant. Our finances? A debt double that of America - that is, an addition of 300 millions to our debt - would but beave us where the Union is now, for she pays double in erest on Ler loans. In 1815, for every pound an Boglishman received, be paid 7s 61 to the State He now pays 2: The difference would produce 120 millions a year-that is, support the war without incurring debt. But then our commerce? There is no saying what resources thirty millions of Anglo Saxous may find in their energy and patriotism; but we are Anglo Saxons also, and at first all naval advantages would be on our side. The Americans are deceived by Partiamentary talk. There is no fleet in existence which could stand three months before our own, our merchant navy cutnum bera that of the world in combination and earth itself is but a coaling station for Great Britain. From Beligoland to Hong Kong, everywhere we have harbors docks, coals, cannon. Our sailors are the same in race, in training as the men who followed Farra gut; our officers the same as the men who blackade I the South; our ressels, the result of a compe-Is it not at all ereate, possible, that after countries and ruin such as might make devils wince, we should emerge for the moment masters of the sea, with our commerce as secure as at present and our maritime prestige higher than ever? Look at it how we will, war between America and England is mere destruction, mere loss, a civil war in which the only possible gainers are the enemies of buth; but why in that contest of suicides should we not be at least the last to perish? Because the Union is no large? Compared with the t-rritories of Queen Victoria, it is a speck on the earth's surface. That sentence is nonsensical, we acknowledge, but it is true, and is as sensible as the argument is refutes. In war concentration is everything, not dispersion, and we have the population of the entire North concentrated in a territory less extensive than Pennsylvania and New York. The policy which crushed the South cannot be applied to us, for when we had lost the lives the South has lost, all we should feel would be that our existing emigration had been diver ed to an unforc-Been purpose.

UNITED STATES.

In the event of a war with England, the loyal Washington Chronicle counts largely upon assistance from the 'men who fought in the Confederate army, and who wished success to the Confederate cause,'

A solemn protest against what is styled the growing sin of the destruction by parents before birth of their own offspring and measures for correspondence with the seconded Southern Presbyterians, were the landing features of the Saturday's session of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly. In the New School body, questions of correspondence with other churobes, and of education among the freedmen, occupied most of the time. - N. Y. Paper.

The N. Y. Tomes says I nothing was ever so absurd as the idea of Oknadian Independence, for same zation preferable to independence, for the simple reason that Canada could not exist as a separate nation along side such a powerful neighbor as the American Republic ! No person who has given the entired a moment's thought ever thought atherwise.

It may well be doubted, save the Beltimore States. man, whether there is a civilized land in the world where the press ever revelled, even in time of war, in such vaporing, idiotic, pretite, braggert and gasconsdigg vitus eration of another nation as the Redical newspapers of this country have been wellowing in, about England in time of pesca. The forhearance and moderation of the organs of public sectiment in England were imputed by these hopeless imbedites to lear. But the moment that English patience is exhausted, and her wrath seems to be rising, they show the most abject terror, running and yelping like cowardly curs from the Ball they have been birking at

A Washington despatch says: Three large hoxes, seur to the Treasury Department by the Provost Marchal General of the Army of the Tennessee in This the police made a determined effort to re-cap- It was the errnest wish of America to extend com- venerable buildings which Catholic picty erected. they had been abandoned by the fiseing inhabitants. desire that His Majesty's liver might be thrown into the their prisoners. The crowd became violent, and merce, but the question of free trade was beyond the They must beer in mind that those endowments were In some cases they were taken from the banks which discrete and his coul into despair.

Federal army. The officers of both departments are uncertain of their duty in the matter, and it has been returned to the vaults of the Treasury Department.

DR. BROWNSON ON 'SPIRITISM'-The Catholic Wo for June discusses 'Spiritism and Spiritists' in a v gorous style suggestive of Dr. Brownson. The writer admits the facts ,but maintains that the manifestavion come not from the spirits of doceased persons but from Satan and his fallen angels. The views given by the communicating spirits are rather those of the P gan Elysium then the Christian Heaven. They wander viguely about in a dim and shadowy region, like the Umbon of the heathen philosophy, but never come within the reach of the divine icfluence. The women morement the writer regards as one of the woret forms of epiritism as above expounded, and planchette as the mouthpiece of evil.

THE PRIVILEGE OF FREE SPEECH - The White Pine Inland Empire parrates the following incident:-Two men were talking at the corner of Hunter and Main streets yesterday afternoon, in a not over friend'y manuer, when one of them remarked, I guess a man has the privilege of free speech in this country, don't be?' The other quietly drew a sixshooter, and ceplied, 'Yes, but what do you wish to say?' The other, observing the weapon, answered, 'Oh, nothing,' and walked off. !- Chicago Tribune.

The Washington Carelle says : In is quite probable, if information is orne, that a ticket representing the interest of Imperialism will be put in the field in our coming Jane election. Gentlemen in this city Bro said to be in correspondence with certain parties in the City of New York in regard to this movement. It may also be stated as a test that a number of Washingtonians cent forward their subscriptions to New York yesterday for The Imperialist newspaper. and among them some who unhesitatingly arow armouthy with this new movement.

Mr. veverdy Johnson in embarking for home could put in his pocket a copy of Punch with a cartoon evertax us? We made it in 1857, sending an army after his own heart. The traditional Yankee appears five times the distance; and after three years of a as Jonathan interpreted by Mr. Summer, holding out war which covered a continent, that army remained a pie partly covered by a cloth on which were the words, Chim £800,000,000, to Mr. Johnson, who stands with one band in his trowsers pocket and the other holding an eye-glass 'Wanl, Reverdy I says John Ball ther. John Ball's broad shoulders are seen in the background. Reverdy Johnson replies, 'Ha!

THE CHINE B IN CALIFORNIA. - There is a growing south, in Canada as in V. rginis, which would know disregard, not only of decency, but of all our laws refeeling of indignation in this community at the utter cently exhibited by the Chinese. It is horrible to reflect that renders it even possible for these crentures to obtain a share in our government - perhaps a controlling interest in our elections. For a long time past they have exhibited a peaceful almost a submissive spirit, rarely committing any graver offence than pillering exposed trifles : but auddenly they have changed their conduct, and for months past the courts have been burthened with investigations that come to manght, for these people have no regard for the sanctity of an oath, and perjure them-selves by wholesale. They have introduced into our war began, resources in men even greater than those native land—they do not hesitate to hatch conspira-Christian city all the harbarous practices of their oice, abduct and assessinate, and what is worse, they employ an organized gang of braves to slay their enemies or rivale, and gauge the reward according to the punishment that may be inflicted upon them A chineman can be paid to assessinate even with the death penalty staring him in the face, and can coolly stipulate for the price of neck his to be paid to his relatives in case he is hung. Although a cowardly race, when putted man against man in mortal fight yet they display the most extraordinary stolidity and adifference when execution is about to be done upon them. In their own country a line of 50 criminals condemred to be decapitated, will sink upon their knees without coercion, bend their head forward so as to expose their necks and stoically await the stroke of the ex-cutioner's sword. They hear the dull, heavy thud at one end of the line, and see the ghastly head rail upon the percucut, without a shudder. Sometimes the executioner stops midway in the line to resharren his sword - they listen without a tremor, and as he approaches them closely and their turn comes next, they adjust their necks more conveniencely for the stroke. There is nothing about this of the spirit that sometimes actuates a Cancasian criminal to die gam- '- it is simply brutish tures like these once r used to the commission of crime, are eminently dangerous in a community, for the death that threatens them. It is said they have carried their barbarana practices to such an extent in this city as to offer large rewards for the heads of their enemies. What can he done with such a pear nle? They are soulless conscienceless, devilish. Their vile passions, long kept in restraint from submission to the moral influence of the white man are now breaking out in barbaric fury -they openly defy our laws, and with brown insolence insult our civilization. Let us exhaust all the resources of the law to restrain them, and if they fail, let us advise them to return home. - San Francisco Herald.

There can be no doubt but that Messers. Warren and Costel'o, however unconsciously to themselves, have inflicted as much barm as lay in their power upon their less fortunate fellow sufferers still remaining in British penal servitude by the violent language nttered by them in Ireland after their liberation, at those reckless and all things considered, silly and impotent public demonstrations in which they allowed themselves to be made contral figures. Not only did they rivet the chains of our martyrs, but they ir jured much more than they served, the cause of their concery. Again they retarded the progress of Irish Revolution materially when strived in New York, by refusing the imposing and significant demonstration which had been prepared for their reception. The intended display at the Cooper Instithre would have unavoidably taken the shape of a War Meeting and presided over by Governor Hostiman, as it would have been if he kept his promise, and occuring at the present juncture its effect upon the English oblig reby would be scarcely less exasperating than the speech of Senator Sumner. It would have intensified the international quarrel exceedingly and thus hastened on the opportunity which Irishmen long for so ardently. In fice these gentlemen were loud-spoken demonstrative and even braggart in the very place where the interests of their comrades and their country, as well as public decease, and common sense should have kept them silent and anobstrusive. On the other hand they because suddenly dumb and shrurk out of sight when they reached a place where a public manifestation of their fellow-citizens of the nature proposed, denunciation of the outrage which they in common with others and suffered could not have failed to confer an inestimable benefit on their native land and might have been the iramediate forernmer of the liberation of an American citizen who has been illegally condemned to penal servicule by the British poverament. We make those reflections more with feelings of regret rather than anger. Having untered them we trust we may ha allowed to let Messrs. Warren and Costolio ' rest in peace' benceforth. -- N. Y. Irish People.

The Even'ng Post is very angry at Mr. Washburne, occanar, on presenting his oredentials as Minister to the French Emperor, he communicated President Grant's compliments, and his wishes for the Emperor's health and happiness. The Post considers it disgraceful for one Envoy to express such sentiments toward a man who was an 'mascrapulous enemy of the Union during the war,' and who now wields despotic auknow whether the Post would have been better pleased if Mr. Washburne had communicated to the Emperor