hind and below the ear, nearly always on the left side, and their blood suckes, but none of the fiesh esten. Great efforts were made to kill or capture the animal, which has been seen and fired at. From the description given he would appear to be longer in the body than a dog, stands low, runs in a series of bounds instead of a trot, tall bushy and drooping but curving up at the end, colour grey er tawny, white breast and belly, thick long tuft of hair hang-ing below the jaw and throat, footprint described as longer and narrower than a dog's, two toes pointing straight to the front with strong claws, that leave their print from a quarter to half an inch in front of the ball of the toe. More may yet be heard of him, as though he seems to have quitted the scene of his first depredations, I believe he killed ten sheep some seven miles off. His first attacks were made periodically on Monday nights. A letter just received this day informs me that last Monday night seven more sheep were killed close to the village of Crossdowrey, and the animal seen in the street of the village about 6 a.m."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEXT CRUSADE. - As the present year advances on its course, we gather added signs of the approach of a great and terrible struggle, in which Europe will be divided into two vast camps, for the attack on, or defence of, Christian liberty, and in which the arms will be not merely moral, administrative, or intellectual, but material. An hour is at hand when brute force and Cæsarian tyranny will have been pushed to their atmost limits-when the free soul of man will rise in revolt against the laws which stand between him, his hearth, and his children, and the light and laws of God's Church. Man may bear much—nay, all—where he alone and individually is concerned. The way of martyrdom is open to him, and ue treads the dangeon floor and the steps of the scaffold fearlessly and gaily when he leaves none behind him to be taught error or led into the temple of the idolators. But there are times, and the present is one of them, when there is more at stake than mere human units and the breath they draw. The uprising of Christian populations against the laws which would deprive them of the freedom of their altars, the guidance of their pastors, and the religious and moral instruction of their children, is a mere question of time. Little by little, too, the Christian soldier will learn that he is not a mere machine, but a man whose moral and religious responsibility forbids him to aid in the brutal execution of mandates contrary to the laws of God, or in wars undertaken in the aim of crushing Christianity out of the heart of Europe by armed force. The day will come when he will call to mind the example of St. Maurice and the Theban Legion, and refuse to be the instrument of a modern Casar for the slaughter of his fellow-Christians for no better motive than that they confess the name of Christ, - when the youth of every country where the Revolution has set down its foot will exclaim with the Machabees, "It is better to die in battle than to see the desolation of the sanctuary," and, casting all human calculations to the winds, will form in every land a chosen company of freemen in the best and highest sense-men ready to defend to the death the liberties purchased for them by the Cross, and to band in that cause and under that conquering symbol with their brethren of every race and every nationality.—The Crusader.

The Pall Mall Budget of March 7 :- says :-The "religious difficulty" seems to crop up everywhere in the councils of nations and in the councils of local authorities, and how it is ever to be settled it a legal tender. It is true the exercise of these except by physical force, is a question which excites no small uneasiness in unpolemical circles. At the meeting of the Hampstead Board of Guardians last week the members of the board were surely exercised, owing to an application brought under their consideration, that a Roman Catholic lady in the parish might be allowed to visit the Roman Catholic in-mates of the workhouse occasionally. This application; of course, frightened the guardians out of their wits. They did not feel inclined to grant the required permission, but on the other hand they had a difficulty in refusing it, for it seems that four Protestant ladies are allowed to visit the workhouse and this, as one of the guardians pointed out placed the board "on the horns of a dilemma"—indeed, he doubted whether it was not a question "affecting religious liberty to admit four ladies of one Communion, and to refuse to admit a lady of another and have a patriotic flavor given them by the sercommunion." Eventually it was decided after much discussion to refuse the application on the ground that, the Roman Catholic lady not being a ratepayer, "the board did not see their way to sanction the application." As a means of extrication for the moment out of the " religious fix" in which they found themselves, the course pursued by the guardians did not lack ingenuity; but the fear is that, the Roman Catholic lady will again return to the charge, and inquire whether or not the four Protestant ladias are ratepayers; and if it should turn out that as regards payment of rates they stand in the same position as herself, the guardians will find themselves in a fresh difficulty.

A Low Church organ, called the "Rock," true to Protestant bigotry, exults over the fact that throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, not one Catholic has been returned to the House of Commons at this general election. Our contemporary is welcome to the fact, so discreditable to the "enlightened Liberalism " and " tolerant Protestantism" of Great Britain. We proclaim it, and will, please God, long continue to proclaim to the civilized world, that Protestant England is so steeped in religious bigotry that among her five hundred and fifty-five representatives in the Lower House of the Imperial Parlinment, not one Catholic has found a place. Turn we now to Catholic Ireland, and behold the glorious contrast. Perhaps the two most throughly Catholic counties in Ireland, numbers being the test are Galway and Tipperary; and at the election, now terminated, these two counties have sent "four Protestants" representative to the House of Commons, rejecting Catholic candidates in their favour. Clare, likewise, has returned two Protestants, the Catholic interest there also being supremely dominant. Catholic Kerry has returned two Protestant members. Cork County has returned one Protestant; Limerick city another; and so has Meath, and so has Kilkenny city; in each of these places the the Constituent power being in the hands of the Catholics. Here we have "twelve Protestants" chosen by Catholics constituencies in Ireland, while in Great Britain "not one Catholic" has been elected by a Protestant constitency. But the contrast thus presented between the liberality of the Catholics, and the narrow minded bigotry, and intense intolerance of Protestantism, so glorious to Ireland, and so disgraceful to England, wants an additional tint of the fact to make it more conspicuous, and Huntingdonshire supplies it. There, Lord Robert Montagu a nobleman of high character and high order of intellect, highly cultivated, has been rejected for no other reason than because, exercising that right of private judgment upon which the Protestant Church of England is founded, he became a Catholic! Such is the boasted liberality of British Protestantism, and such, as shown by the return of twelve Protestants by Irish Catholic constituencies (in several places in preference to Catholic candidates), is the bigotry of that Catholic religion which, according to the 'venomous' old Durham Letter-Writer, and Chalking Boy-what did he say ?—" oramps the intellect and debases the mind."—Weekly Register.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE. - London April 15.—By a shocking explosion to-day in a coal mine at Dunkenfield, near Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, a large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly declared sick, and a quart bowl of catnip is pre-burned. Thus far, thirty bodies have been recovered. It is feared many more remain in the mine. | headache, though she hadn't made any complaints,

A GRASTLY DISCOVERY. - The London Ecle remarks :- "Sister, let thy sorrows cease; sinful brother, part in peace," are grisly words, apt to haunt the pillow of every youthful reader of Sir Walter Scott's masterpiece. The awful drama, of which they form the climax, has too often had its counterpart in reality. The traces of a conventual tragedy have just been discovered says the New Freie Press, in the court-yard adjoining the Church of St. Euphemia, at Verona. Some children playing in this yard amused themselves by throwing stones at the wall, a small portion of which gave way, and fell inward. In the cavity thus detected was found a large, roughly hewn wooden chest, containing the bodies of a man and woman. Both had been decapitated, and their heads lay at their feet. These corpses were reduced almost to the condition of akeletons. That of the man appeared to belong to one in the full vigor of early manhood; that of the woman betokened extreme youth and perfection of form, the hands and feet being surprisingly small and well shaped. What remained of her dress showed that she was either a nun, or in some way connected with the religious establishment which has left this memento of its existence. The man appears to have worn an embroidered shirt, which leads to the inference that he, like Marmion, had sought his Constance on forbidden ground, and paid the penalty of his temerity with his life. The cloister of St. Euphemia belonged to the Augustinians, and was abolished in 1805.

CABLE DAMAGED,-LONDON, April 14.-During a terrrific hurricane yesterday off the Southwest Coast, of Ireland, the 1866 Atlantic Cable ceased working. The fault is not yet precisely located, but it is reported to be about 25 miles from Valentia, and consequently in shallow water; as there are still two cables in good working order messages will not be delayed to any appreciable ext nt. The land line between Valentia and London was interrupted for a short time in consequence of the severe storm.

BOUGHT AND "Sold."-A London correspondent is accountable for the following: The story goes that one night lately, Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen and another honorable member were in conversation in the lobby of the house, when young Mr. Levy, the managing proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, entered and nodded familiarly to the Parliamentary digniaries. "An extraordinary man that," remarked the Colonial Secretary to his honorable friend; have you heard that he has bought the Times?" "You do not tell me so? was the reply; "he must have paid an enormous sum for it." "Oh, no," said the Secretary, "only threepence."

UNITED STATES.

COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The tendency to rely on the Government for all sorts of aid in getting a livelihood is not of purely American origin. It is the Product of European socialism, the seeds of which were naturally found in Continental centralization, and were brought to this country in the protective system, which has been preached and practised to such an extent as to persuade a large number of Americans that it is the duty of the state to build up and regulate manufacturing industry and to find work for the artisans; from which to the conclusion that it is also its duty to find work for the unskilled laborers is not by any means a long step. An enor mous developement was given to this doctrine by the great increase in the powers of Government which was brought about by the war, and above all by that most lamentable act, the seizure by Congress of the privilege of issuing paper-money and making powers was justified by the plea that they were "war powers," but this pies, as might have been foreseen, has made no impression on the rank and file of Butler's and Tweed's followers. The reasons they were content to leave to the lawyers and politicians; the facts were what concerned them. These made an impression which the return of peace, instead of effacing, deepened. The issue of paper as money by the central power is an old dogma of the European socialists, and one of their most valued weapons in their attacks upon the moneyed class; and most of their arguments are now used as glibly by Butler and Morton and others as if they were recently invented and were of American origin. Here they do duty as modes of extricating "the farmer" and "the poor man" and the "Great West" from their degrading dependence on the Eastern bankers and speculators, vices rendered by "the blood-sealed greenback" during the war. In fact, the issue of unlimited paper by the Government, so as "to make money cheap" and "stimulate industry," is simply Raspail's doctrine of "gratuitous credit." with a seeming background of successful experiment; and we find as might be expected, that all demagogues of the Butler school are fiercely in favor of it. And we would call attention to the fact that none of the arguments against it have thus far made any impression on its advocates. Their reply is simply: "The people want more money, and they are going to have it"; which sounds very absurd, but is a natural expression of the feeling of which we have spoken, that the bookmen have had things their own way long enough, and that their logic and history are simply weapons which they have long used to impose on and oppross the people, or, as Butler calls them, "the poor and lowly"; that in short, knowledge is a luxury, like black broadcloth, and that ignorance is no more a disqualification for the work of government than poverty.-N. Y. Nation.

An American exchange says :- The insignificance of human life compared with a few cents a day, added to or taken from the pay of a rolling-mill laborer, was illustrated recently at Indianapolis .--Fifteen hands at the Capital City Rolling Mills struck, and their places were filled by colored men. Shortly after midnight the fires were started under the boilers and, a few hours later, the engineer came along, tested the water gauges and found no water. He was about to start the pumps when he discovered that the boilers had been tapped and were perfectly dry. Had he not made the discovery in time, the mill would have been blown to atoms, and every person in it killed to a certainty. It is not wonderful that strikers, no matter where or what their provocation, meet with little sympathy when such atrocitios are meditated by some of them. The cause of the workingman is incalculably injured by the frequent discovery of such desperate efforts at revenge.

AN AFFECTING PLEA FOR THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.-There are people, I know, who are constantly hurling jokes, at their mother in-law and at everybody else's mother-in-law, just as if the old lady had no business in the world after marrying off her daughters. I'd like to see the chap that dared fling jokes at my wife's mother. It always rests me to have the good old dear arrive with her four band-boxes, two het bricks, five bundles of herbs, a chest, and a pillow-slip full of dried applies and burdock root. I feel just like falling on her shoulder; but I don't do it, because my disposition is quiet and undemonstrative. She no sooner gets into the house than she says Maria looks like a ghost, or just like a woman up at Tarrytown whose husband mauls her with a sled-stake and is drunk half his time. She says this looking full at me, but of course I know she doesn't mean anything. "Heavens! but this is that same old carpet on the floor !" exclaims my mother-in-law, as she removes her bonnet. And then she looks at me and tells me how Tom Scott saved his cigar and tobacco money and bought Nelly a Royal Wilton. I remember that when I was sparking my wife there was no carpet at all on the floor, and so I laugh heartily at the eld lady's joke. The baby, who has been playing all day, is

The parlor stove has to be moved to coincide with her views. I cheerfully more it. The pictures have to be raised or lowered; the whatnot placed in the other corner, and all the time I am working other wells are from seven hundred to one thousand she—bless her old heart!—is telling me how Bark—feet deep. The water is fit to drink, but holds much er, who wanted to marry Maria, but didn't get a mineral salts in solution. Engineers do not like chance, is now worth his thousands and thousands, and has a parlour which a king would hardly dare enter. The servant girl is declared a sloven, and I cheerfully discharge her, though she has been with us a year. The kitchen stove has to be moved to the left, the heads turned to the north so as to get the benefit of the electric current, and the watch-dog shot because his bark wakes her at midnight. "Anything further, dear mother?" I ask, as I look into her sulling face. And she replies that Maria ought to be sent south for her health; the buby bourded out by the week; the front door steps repainted; the lambrequins exchanged; the interior of the house grained; the kitchen store exchanged for a range; and a few more trifling matters performed. Some men get out of patience the moment the mother-in-law enters the house, but I meet her with a smile .- " W (week" in Chicago Firside Friend, "LIBERAL CATHOLICA."-The following well put

ideas on the so-called "liberality" of some so-called Catholics is well worthy of attention. It is sometimes applied by Protestants to persons who were born of Catholic parents and baptised but who have fallen away in their doctrines from the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, and who never open their lips concerning her teachings or practice but to concede as not obligatory the essential postulates of Faith. Were it not for such Catholics the world's conversion would be near at hand. We are indebted to the Catholic Reflector for our extract :-- We hear a great deal about "liberal Catholics." If by that term is meant charitable Catholics, then all true Catholics are "liberal Catholics," because it is a part of the Catholic religion to be charitable to all, even to love our enemies and do them good and even to ask God's mercy on those who like Victor Emmanuel and William of Prussia are persecuting most cruelly the Catholic Church. But if those who use the words "liberal Catholics" means those who are ready to abate one iota of their faith, or to yield one jot or title in anything that comes in conflict with the teaching of the holy Catholic Church, then there is no such person as a "liberal Catholic" within the Church; because he who ceases to recognize as infaltible the teaching of the Church and its head, is a Protestant and not a Catholic: for he has not the Catholic Faith which is founded on the infallibility of the Church and its authorities. For the moment we deny the infallability of the Catholic Church and its teaching through its head and constituted authority, then we might just as well deny the Bible and the truth of Christianity; for if we do not recognize the Catholic Church as the Church founded by Christ, as the one Church, having one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, then we have no proof of the truth and genuineness of the Bible itselt; for the Bible comes to us from the Catholic Church, and the writings and sayings of after the crucifizion of Christ and the death of those directly appointed by Him during His lifetime on earth to take charge of His Church. Now, if the Church established by Christ, which existed down to the time of Luther's rebellion against her authority, and that has, in spite of all the powers of earth and hell, and still held her onward course and her organization undistathed for eighteen centuries, and to-day has nearly three hundred millions of subjects over the globe and among all nations—if this is not the Church of Christ, then there is no such on earth. For, not the apostles whom Christ appointed carried the Gospel to all nations, but their successors; and if Christ did establish a church and did appoint a clergy with whom He should remain until the end of time, it must have been infallible then. and if it was then it must be now, and if that church now exists on earth is the Catholic Church; for there is no other church that has any record or any history that runs back to Christ except the Catholic Church. Whatever Protestants know of Christianity, including the Bible itself, they obtained from the Catholic Church .- Catholic Vindicator.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN LEXINGTON, KY .- Referring to the recent action of the common council of Lexington, Ky., the Dubuque Daily Telegraph says: "This is a fair treatment of the school question.— All that the State ought to require, if anything, that the children be educated at some school, without prescribing or requiring that they shall be educated in the public schools of the State. And if they are educated as well in secular knowledge in these schools, as in the State schools, the schools, in which they are otherwise educated should be recognized, as in Lexington, as entitled to a portion of the public funds contributed by one portion of the community as by the other."

Young lawyers sometimes have an absurd way of identifying themselves with their clients, and the other day one of these gentlemen, practicing in the Court of Sessions, ran that style of speech into the ground by saying; "Gentlemen of the jury, we shall prove that at the moment the policeman says he saw us pick the complainant's pocket, we were actually locked up in the station house, in a state

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser has been attending various Sheriff's sales of real estate in Georgia. He paints a sad picture-land which cost forty thousand dollars going for six thousand. One plantation of over two thousand acres in Houston county sold previous to the war for twenty-five thousand dollars; afterwards, with stock and farming implements included, it brought sixteen thousand: it was sold this month for less than four thousand. And yet Georgia is one of the most prosperous-if any can be called prosperous-of the

The social and vital statistics of the White House ire reported as follows: One marriage, Miss Maria Monroe, daughter of the president, to Mr. Gouvenur, in 1826. Two Presidents have died in the House and a third, Mr. Lincoln, killed elsewhere, was laid in state in the East Room. Several children have died at the White House, but it has welcomed the advent of but one new-born baby, James Addison Randolph, the grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

The sexton of a New York church, having to b away from his duties one day, got a substitute, who was not aquainted with the congregation and became much excited when he saw an old man come into one of the pews and raise a peculiar shaped-car trumpet to his face. Springing to his side he said something in a low voice : whereupon the gentleman endeavored to raise the trumpet to his ear, but was prevented by the sexton seizing his hand. With increasing voice and excitement he said : "You musn't sir You musn't blow that horn in here. If you do I shall be obliged to put you out!" And the good man, pocketing his bugle, heard nothing of service or sermon.

The Western deserts of America are scenes of desolation on account of the great quantity of alkali. Nothing will grow on these barrens but sage brush and "grease wood;" and the water of the few small streams are unfit to drink. For hundreds of miles the same monotony prevails; bones lie and bleach along the trail; animal life is unseen, and the blinding glare and the intense heat is almost unbearable Even on the Union Pacific Railroad these alkali deserts are crossed, and it costs that line eighty thousand dollars yearly for "water trains" to supply the engineers. Under these circumstances Artesian

and I am told that I had better go to the hotel for supper. "And no one will get into this house after eight o'clock to-night," adds the good old creature. Springs, \$32 miles. Another is in progress at lied Desert. The well at Book Springs is 1,145 feet, deep; the bore is six inches in diameter, and veins of coal are passed of 11, 6 and 5 feet, and of less width. The to use it, as it encrusts the boilers. In this respect, bowever, some of these wells are much better than others.

> Governor Powell, of Kentucky, was never an orator, but his conversational, story-telling and social qualities were remarkable. His great fortewas in establishing a personal intimacy with every one he met and in this way he was powerful in electioneering. He chewed immense quantities of tebacco, but never carried the weed himself, and was always begging it of every one he met. His residence was in Henderson, and in coming up to Ohio past that place a gentlemen overheard the following characterastic anecdote of him.

> A citizen of Henderson, coming on board, fell into conversation with a passenger, who made inquiries

about Powell. "He lives in your place, I believe, don't he?"

"Yes, one of our oldest citizens."

"Very sociable man, aiu't he?"

"Remarkably so" "Well I thought so; I thing he is one of the most sociable men I ever met in my life-wonderfully sociable. I was introduced to him over at Grayson Springs last summer, and he hadn't been with me ten minutes when he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in my lap, and spit all over me-remarkably sociable.

The question of cremation as a proper method for disposing of the bodies of the dead is exciting considerable discussion. The first practical step in this direction has been taken in Austria. Vienua has adopted a proposal to establish in the cemetery the necessary apparatus for burying the bodies, the use of which will be optional and open to all. In the meantime, while this discussion is going on, the New York papers are presenting statistics as to the prelable saving to the community by the new method. A correspondent in the New York World estimates that there were a million funerals last year in the United States, costing not than a hundred million dollars. "From my own experience," he continues, "I think it cost not less than two hundred millions." With some people cremstion is only a question of time. If it don't come in this world, it is sure to come in the next.

The New York Herald contains a long correspondence describing the great overflow of the Mississippi. The river is now said to be fifty miles wide from Cario to the Gulf, and an extent of territory larger than the State of New York is under water. The lalluvial lands on the continent are temporarily under water, and almost totally destroyed for the purpose of agriculture This correspondent does not believe that levees will ever curb the mighty river -no prison walls can ever restrict the movements of its rushing current. Yet in days before the war no such destruction as now witnessed took place; Christ and His apostles were collected together long | the levees were kept in repair, and where at present all is desolation fertile district supported a large and wealthy population.

> In our last issue we published a communication in relation to the action of the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Bishops of the Province, held at St. Louis. A new Vicariate Apostolic for northern Min. esota is to be created, embracing the territory north of Meeker county. The name of the Right Rev. Abbet Seidenbush, Rector of St. John's, is spoken of in connection with the new Vicariste, and St. Cloud will in all probability be the Episcopal residence.-St. Paul Western Times.

A papa in Greenville, Kentucky, has a daughter Kate, and Kate has a lover distasteful to papa. On the lover's birthday, Kate bought a nice gilt-edged box of perfumery for a gift, and put into it "The contents are as delicate and as innocent as your love." Papa got hold of the box before it was sent, and changed the contents for bottles of soothing syrup Kate is now heartbroken by the continued and unexplained absence of her lover.

Bald Mountain continues to rumble and terrify the simple-minded mountaineers of that part of North Carolina. According to latest new many persons believe there is a veritable volcano about to burst forth; even the State Geologist of South Carolina is undecided as to the origin of the dreadful shaking and quaking, and if science is bafiled at the remarkable phenomenon we may readily overlook the exaggerated fears of the unsophisticated rustics.

The lunatics in the asylum at Tuscaloosa, Ala. publish a small newspaper called the Meteor, the editor, local contributors, compositors and pressmen of which are all patients under treatment.

An Academy of the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity is about to be established at New Ulm, Minnesota, in Father Berghold's mission. Seven Sisters will take charge of the Academy and Parochial Schools.

A railroad war has begun in New York between the Eric, New York Central and Pennsylvania lines, in reference to the transportation of emigrants. It appears that the three roads agreed upon a common rate, but under an agreement with the European steamers the Erie obtained the bulk of the travel. All the roads have reduced their charges one-balf in competition.

The Syracuse girls say the Maryland girls won't marry in the full of the moon, believing that they would have ill luck through life; but a Massachusetts girl wouldn't let forty full moons stop her ten seconds. And our New York girls marry whenever they please, too, with perfect im-moon-ity.

"Do you go to Sabbath school, my lad?" kindly asked a city missionary of a deprayed little Dubuque urchin. "Nary," answered the innocent child but I've got a fightin'-cock that can walk over any bird in this town that wears gaffs."

A Bangor clergyman fell afoul of the spring bonnets, which, with great felicity of expression, he "incomprehensible huddles of finery and frivolity."

THE DUTY OF TRISHMEN .- The fidelity with which the Irish people cling to their holy faith through a long and unrelenting persecution, has not been without its corresponding reward of merit, even in this world. It may not be the favors of fortune are lavishly bestowed on them, but it is certain that they occupy to day a position among the Christian races of the earth of which they have reason to feel proud. Almost every nation is being torn to pieces by the langs of fanaticism, but the Irish race remain as St. Patrick blessed them-true to faith-true to religion, the very imprint of which is indelibly branded on their hearts. They will not uproof the foundations of society in the vain effort to rebuild a structure suitable to a "progressive age." One thing they hold to be true, fixed and immutable in this world and that is the authority of the Catholic Church When she speaks, they obey, and therein consists the great neasure of their happiness. When Pius IX. recently deplored the persecutions to which the Church was subjected in every country, he personal ly excepted the Irish, and gave them great credit for their attachment to the Holy See, and for their zeal in promoting the interests of religion. What Irish heart will not swell with a pleasurable emotion when Irishmen are granted the grandest of names, the

perform as becomes Christians and men the duties of life as they are imposed on them. Let not our countrymen think for a moment that when they have attended regularly and faithfully the religious duties the Church requires of them as good Catholics within her folds, that they do all that is necessary. Too many Catholics tancy that if they attend Mass and frequent the sacraments they do all that is required of them to do. It is not so. We have relations in life to austain to one another and to the Church. These relations and these duties are for all Catholics, but we care to more particularly address ourselves to Irishmen. We know their fidelity to one another. "Faith and Fatherland" should as well be the motto of Irishmen as of any other nation on the face of the earth. What they owe to faith they require not to be told; what they owe to Fatherland, would to God that on all and every ocrasion, they could fully realize. Irishmen after performing their duty to God must bear in mind that they have duties to one another and to the State. We live in a country, blessed by freedem, and each one has it in his power to preserve and perpetuate that country as God destined it should be-the home of liberty-civil and religious. The power of each one rests in the ballot he may cast! If this ballot be cast conscicutiously and manly, the power will be for goed; if it be cast unscrupulously it will be for evil. We would like to impress on the minds of our countrymen, which, however, we shall more fully refer hereafter. Before we cast our bailets as citizens we must first consider the effect on creed—on country and on ourselves. Does the Church call upon us? then hearken to her voice. Does country ask anything of us? then let us grant her prayers. And lastly have we it in our power to assist an Irishman? Then let us be Irishmen, hold and unselfish, and with the warmth of our Celtic hearts let us stretch forth our Celtic hands to do the act required of us, feeling proud only that God and Liberty give us the opportunity to do it -C tric Index.

Napoleon's Habits During a Campaign -- If in the course of a campaign he met a confier on the road he generally stopped, got out of his carriage, and called Berthier or Caulaincourt, who sat down on the ground to write what the Emperer dictated,-Frequently then the officers around him were sent in different directions, so that hardly any remained in attendance on his person. When he expected some intelligence from his generals, and it was supposed that a battle was in contemplation, he was generally in the most anxious state of disquictude; and not unfrequently in the middle of the night called out sloud, "Call D'Albe (his principal secretary.) and let every one arise." He then began to work at one or two in the morning; having gone to hed the night before, according to his invariable custom, at nine o'clock, as soon as he had dired -Three or four hours' sleep was all he either allowed himself or required; during the campaign of 1813, there was only one night-that when he rested at Gorlitz, after the conclusion of the armistice-that he slept ten hours without wakening. Often Caulaincourt or Duroc were up with him hard at work all night. On such occasions his favorite Mameluke, Rustan, brought him frequently strong coffee, and he walked about from dark till sunrise, speaking and dictating without intermission in his apartment, which was always well lighted, wrapped up in his night-gown, with a silk handkerchief tied like a turbin round his head. But those stretches were only made under the pressure of necessity; generally he retired to rest at eight or nine, and slept till two; then rose and dictated for a comple of hours; then rested, or more frequently meditated for two hours alone; after which he dressed, and a warm bath prepared him for the labors of the succeeding day. His traveling carriage was a perfect curiosity, and singularly characteristic of the prevailing temper of his disposition. It was divided into two equal compartments, separated by a small low partition, on which the elbows could rest, while it prevented either from encroaching on the other. he smaller for Berthier, the larger, the lion's share, for himself. The Emperor could recline in a dormeuse in front of his sent; but no such accommodation was afforded to his companion. In the interior of the carriage were a number of drawers of which Napoleon had the key, in which were placed dispatches not yet read, and a small library of books. A large lamp behind threw a bright light in the interior, so that he could read without intermission all night. He paid great attention to his nortable library, and had prepared a list of duodecimo editions of about five hundred volumes, which he intended to be his constant travelling companions; but the disasters of the latter years of his reign prevented this design from being carried into complete execution.

in French Algeria. There exists, south of the At-las, a chain of salt lakes called "Chotts," that go from east to west, following a general depression which lies at an average depths of from eighty to ninety feet below the level of the Meditterranean. According to all probability, there formerly was a sea there, of which the Chotts are mere remnants.— It would be easy to restore this inland gulf by merely opening a short canal connecting the Gulf of Gabes with the nearest Chott, according to the description lately given to the Societie de Geographie, by Captain Roundaire, who has himself surveyed the Mel-Rhir. He states that the Chotts situated south of Biskra are a series of shallows, varying between twenty to sixty kilometres in length, and generally dry in summer. They form a chain about 360 kilometres (225 miles) long from Chottei-Farun to Chott-el-Rhii, which lies in the meridian of Biskra. An insignificant chain of downs, or sandhills separates the Gult of Gabes from Chott-cl-Faroun. The surface of these shallows, as smooth as the floor of a barn, is sprinkled with salts of magnesia, which gives them the aspect of being covered with hoar frost. The western back of Chott-Mel-Rhir, as the Wed-Cebra is twenty-seven metres (eighty-one feet) below the level of the sea, and its bed has a slope castward of twenty-five centimetres per kilometre, or four-tenths per cent. Should this inclination continue as far as Chaost t-Sellem, sixty kilometres further east, the latter would be 42 metres (126 feet) below the level of the sea; without this being ascertained, the latter Chott lies certainly lower than the Mel-Rhir. From various cursory observations there appears to be no doubt that from the latter to the Chott-el Faroun there exists an immense depression, which might be filled with the sea from the Gulf of Gabes. The advantages to be derived from this plan would be considerable. Seaports might be formed at 89 kilometres south of Biskra; the wandering tribes of those regions might thus be kept in obedience, and the numerous rich cases of the Sourf and Wed-Rhir, whose dependence from France is merely nominal, would be effectually held under rule. The presence of the sea, moreover, would render rains more frequent, and thus fertilize the country.

An Algerian Scheme-An Artificial Sea. - An

idea, says Galignani's Messenger, was stated not long

ago on the practicability of forming an island sea

A Western editor, advertising for clubs for his paper, received a dozen or more hickory shillelaghs from his friends in the back-woods. He stored them in his office, and found occasional employment for them when exasperated subscribers visited the e stablishment.

A man walks three miles per hour; a horse trots seven; a horse runs twenty; slow rivers flow four; rapid rivers seven; a moderate wind blows seven; a storm moves thirty-six; a hurricane moves eighty; a rifle ball move one thousand; sound moves seven noblest of titles, "Soldiers of Christ." To gain this hundred and forty three; light moves one huntitle Irishmen have walked humbly in the paths of | dred and ninety-two millions; and electricity wells are now being bored at different stations. Six | religion and virtue, to deserve to bear they must | moves two hundred and eighty-eight miles.