letter on the above subject, appears in the last number of the Westminster Gazette, from the peu of 'an English Catholic." The writer begins by assuring the editor that be has not an Irish cousin in the world; not a drop, however faintly diluted, of Irish blood in his veins, "I am what I am about to sign myself," he say, "an English Catholic ; one of the innumerable converts of the last twenty years; educated under the strongest modern influences; and accustomed to the sphere of English politics. My opinions on Ireland, strong as they are, are simply what have been forced upon me by actual knowledge of the country and its people and by constant reading of the national press! The writer then goes on: The result of my observations is unfistering to my patriotic vanity sa it may be to those of your re-ders; it is simply that Ireland does not want us. will not have us at any price. I do not say that in this Ireland is wise - that she knows her own best interests. I believe that if it were in human nature so far to forgive and forget as that Ireland could take up the position of Scotland, and develop ber nationality without breaking the bond, I believe that then she would secure advantages in a close connection with the empire which she cannot procure to herself in isolation. But things are come to such a pass that this cannot be. The memory is too vivid the screness too deep; and if something far more radical than any measure now proposed is not carried out there will be frightful insurrection the very moment any American difficulty comes to a head Mr. Gladstone thinks the rem ral of the Church Estab. lishment will appease the public mind; it is in course of abolition and the punt c mind is not appeased Mr. Bright wants to aiter be land tenure the revincel journals say, "Thank you Mr Bright," like Carberus after his sop. But Cerb one licks his chors and togs at his chain all the same. When the Establishment situation, will bind up the people as she alone knows how to do and though neither prelate nor more intensely Irish than ever, and there will be less chance than ever of her quietly accepting the decrees of the Imperial Parliament. In fact, from their own point of view that of desiring amalgamation, the the Tory and Protestant party are right in thinking that the abolition of the Establishm nt will lessen their chances. It is an amiable weakness to say that when the Irish nation 13 not vexed with the sight of the dominant Church, union with England will be more possible. There may be less soreness; but all the intense peculiarities and powers of the race will have an easier swing and the innate difference of blood and the wider and deeper difference of faith will aggert themselves not less but more. In fact England misjudges two great facts, or series of facts first the nature and capabilities of the Irisb; and secondly their real feeling towards us. To take the first point; England is constantly and unconsciously unjust to the powers of the Irish race and this for the double reason that she does not see and acknowledge one half of what they possess and regards the other ha'f with diadain. the disdains the supernatural and Catholic virtues of which Ireland is the great witness among nations, religious devotion, chastity, elevated family love; and she is not just to the worldly faculties which the Irish really possess and of which, in Australia and America, they have given ample proof. That Protestant England should assign a secondary place to the virtues which Catholicism specially fasters, and should derive ber theory of morals from other sources, is not to be wondered at. The subject is a fertile one, and might carry me far; but in addressing the readers of a Catholic journal the mere observation is sufficient. My second assertion that England is really unfair to the outward tangible afforts of the Irish brain only regaires the support of historical and social examples. why do we not remember that Barke was a real Irishman? Barke who is constantly called the greatest political thinker an Empire has ever possessed! Sheridan was a real Irishman; Marshal MacMahon is ofreal Irish blood; one could sum up by the drzen names great in all departments of intellectual labour without hav ng recourse to those of spurious Anglo-Irish nationality - I mean distinguished families setiled for generations in Ireland, but really of English extraction, such as the Wellesleys'and the Eigworths I do not count such as coming within the scope of my arguments. Among women, the late Anna Jameson one of the most eminent and thoughtful female writers England ever possessed, was of real Irish blood; she was born in Dublin, and her maiden name was Murphy. Among our painters Mulready's name country : on the bench the present Irish Lord Chancellor, Thomas O Hagan, is a pure son of the soil. All these men are types of the highest excellence in their several walks, and they are all of the genuice stock. And for the labours and successes of the mass of the people read Mr. Magnire's nietory of the Irish in America, and learn how they can thrive under other skies and amidst other influences. In fact the Reglish people take their idea of the Irishman and woman chiefly from those who having emigrated from England, have drifted into the most un fortunate and uncongenial bottom atrata of our great towns, a state and an atmosphere more utterly un-Catholic and more opposed to all an Irishman's natural powers and vi tues than any place or any atmospere the world ever saw. Mr. Magaire points out with great force the temptations and troubles which beset the American-Irishman in New York; and he urges all who think of emigrating or of promoting emigration, to push on west. Large towns, says Mr. Maguire, are fatal to the Irish emigrant in his present state of poverty, and with the particular qualities belonging to the actual man. He is of the coun try and not of the town. What is true of New York is true of Liverpool, London, and Birmingham. But this false impression of the Irish is one which will never be mended in Protestant England so long as the people keep dritting into our slums; and there is a constant action and re-action of ill-feeling going on which I believe to be only carable by a temporary separation of government, and a consequent cessation of everlasting deputies and recrimation. I say temporary, because such great political changes are brooding in Europe that no man can say into what form the future will be cast or what place may belong to England and Ireland. "In the Parliament of man the Federation of the world." It is the present with which we have to deal. It may we'll be that in the future when England has returned to the Faith, and they are out-numbered considerably by the Catholics, and Ireland is once more a prosperous nation, that these two may combine in true brotherhood. But for the present I sincerely believe it to be hppeless. I believe that Repeal is quite inevitable, and that the of my life I read the 'Nation,' a paper conducted in marching where they like and doing what terrible Doblin by Mr. Alexander Sullivan with remarkable ability and a certain kind of moderation compared with the other nationalist papers. Well, it is im-possible to read, as I have read, the 'Nation' from the us believe, to fight Irishmen and Englishmen, the year 1862 up to the present time without seeing in the Fenian organization and the Queen's troops, se it the plain evidence of a determined desire for Re-Peal one of those persevering desires which slways Win their end. It is quite clear that though Mr. Glad- minded addresses are those which are being delivered stone is appreciated Mr. Gladctone will not do in the by men who call themselves followers of Christ and long run ; Mr. Bright is regarded with sincere grati- preachers of the Gospel. At a meeting held at Tantude for his habitual justice, but he is praised as an namore Hill, county Tyrone on Monday evening, the Eoglish statesmen, and not in any wise as a compariot. Justice from England is but the tardy recognition of its wrong doing by a foreign nation. In Irish | the Queen, and the sons of those fathers were not private circles the feeling is the same. Catholic family life in Dublin is as unlike Protestant family life in London as can well be imagined. There is a foreign air about it; there is constant communication with France and Belgium, and constant news from Rome. One is no longer in an insular atmosphere; it is not England No, it is not England - the two nations challenge to the Orangemen, but there were several can never become one; and what future fusion there counties between them. He only wished they were a may be will, I firmly believe, rather come from Eng-land likening herself unto Ireland than vice versa. In saying this I am uttering what to English Protestant Gospel! The Rev. Legic Oarter declared that 'they Gospel! The Rev. Legic Oarter declared that the House import of all grain goses on ingress. ears would seem an awful sentiment. Even the best the Protestants of the North, would compel the House import of all grain goes on increasing in defiance of been justified as things then stood. At all events, perpetuated to her children.—N. Y. Freeman,

families as the Edgworths, such women as Lady Lon-donderry, and some whom I know, but whose name I will not bring forward, peop'e who love Ireland, writh about her; all nuconsciously want to see her assimilated to the English type; taught to be tidy, to put money in the saving's-bank; taught the three R's in national and secular schools, and habituated to modern progress. Not these will Ireland quietly receive. Somewhat she may gain; much also has she to give her proud neighbour. But I believe that the interchange will be best promoted by all toa: reciprocal liberty of action lovolved in the dreaded,

scorned, but inevitable idea of Repeal. THE ORANGE MEETINGS -It cannot be depied that the Catholics of Ireland are exhibiting a remarkable degree of parience in the face of the series of Orange meetings which have been got up to agirate against the passage of the Irish Church Bill. The avowed purpose of those meetings, the principles declared at them, the arguments adduced, and the language employed by the speakers, are all grossly (Cansive to the Catholic people of this country. The purpose is to uphold Processant Accediancy - in other words, to keep by stress of English law, the Oatholics, who see four-fifths of the population in a condition of social and political inferiority to the Protestants, who corstitute the other fifth The drift of all the speaking which goes on at these assembiages is that there shall be no fair play, no equality of rights, no even-handed justice for Irish Catholics, in their own country. They are to be weighted in the race and battle of life, s. that all the prizes may fall to the favoured Profestant minority. They are still to bear the toke and brand of slaves. They are to be regarded as a corquired and inferior race, an incapable, idolatrous, and ascureed people, who were deservedly besten, nerecured and plundered, and who must never be allowed any chance of rising from their prostrate condition. They is removed, the Carrone. Church m stress of the are to have no rights; their wishes and feelings are not to be considered for in the making of laws and the government of the country; the Irish Protestan's priest will atter a treasonable word, Ireland will be alone are to be taken into account; for, say the spokesmen of the party, " we are the true believers, we are the saints, the bihes of grace, and those others are reprobates who should not for a moment be placed on the same level with us; we enjoy the favour of Heaven, and we should have favour from men also; we are conditerors, we have been and must be rulers if the Irish Papists are not content with our domin ancy, let them quit the country, but no possession power, or privilege of ours shall be for a moment interfered with " Such are the ideas that run through all the speaches which are now being screamed out from Orange platforms in various parts of the country. Their absurdity does not neutralise their impudence and their offensiveness. The party on whose behalf they are spoken have no power or position here save what they got from England; and what England gave, England can take away. They achieved nothing and won nothing for themselves. Unsupported by the bayonets of England, they care not indulge in any outrages, insults or definces directed against the Catholics of this country. The braggart insolence, therefore, which they are now spouting so plentifully from many platforms, is disgraceful to them; and, what is more important, unquestionably is becoming somewhat trying to the temper of the Catholic millions of Ireland.

THE RANT OF THE LODGES.

We had some fine specimens of the rant of the Orange Lodges at the meeting of the Brethren held in Dublin on Thursday week. The stars of the society were present, flaming in purple and Orange decorations, and their oratory was not only of a very fiery character, but assumed, in many instances, we are sorry to say, a touch of absolute blackguardism A fellow named midden, who is a great light among the fraternity, being a 'D. G. M,' or something of that sort, is reported to have made the ruffianly assertion that the Catholic people of Ireland consist of criminals and prupers. The most charitable thing that can be thought of any man who would use such an expression is that he is a lunatic with a very depraved mind and a dirty tongue. No degree of sectarian or party excitement can constitute an excuse for the utterance of such language as is attributed to this ribald orator of the lodges by the reporters of the Orange press. The fanatic Tresham Gregg also figured on the stage, and it would seem from his re ception accorded to his rhapsodies and his blasphemies that his audience could hardly te a whit more sane than himself. Here is an extract from his ad dress as reported in the Grange papers : -

'Did they not see the Lord Lieutenant (loud hisses St. Joseph's Asylum (hisses), and the House of Our

Lady of Refuge? (Groans.)' Hisses for the names of Catholic charities, and Catholic hospitals, where sufferers of all creeds are received and kindly treated; and groams, loud and deep, when the name of Our Blessed Lady, Mother of the Saviour, came to be mentioned I could evidence of the blind and furious bigotry of those men be more startling or borrible? Then the boasts in which they indulge, the story they tell of their numbers their atrength, their capabilities, are hardly more ridiculous on account of their folly than disgusting because of their falsehood. They are particularly fond on counting their co religionists as a million and a-half of the Irish population. This is a gross exaggeration of the fact. The last Census found the Church of England Protestants to number but 693,375. The Presbyterians numbered 523,291, and all other denomina tions of Protestants, adding in the Jews, numbered 76,661, making a total of 1,293,309, which is less than a million and a-balf by 206,691. But the great absurdity of their statement consists in their setting down all who are not of the Catholic Church as persons who are in favour of the Establishment and determined to resent its abolition. Such a representation of the case is utterly erroneous; it would not be true even to say that all the Church of England men are opposed to the Church Bill. But what is to be said of the Uatholics all this time? They were over four millions and a-half, the exact numbers being 1,505,265. Now, if the 'million and a-balf' of which the Protestant party make so much talk be a very big number, how does it happen that they take no thought of the four millions and a-halt who are on the other side of the account? In the province of Ulster, where Irish Protestants are most numerous, who are well able to take care of them if the occasion should require; and yet those Orange braggarts who during the Fenian excitement were-needlesslytrembling for their lives, now spout upon their platsooner it comes the better for England. Every week forms as if there were nothing to prevent them from things they like over the length and breadth of Ireland. Their threats of war are outspoken and incesparately or all together, or anybow at all. And it is a remarkable fact that the most warlike and bloody. Rev. Thomas Ellis told the assembly that their fathers had freely bled for the Bible the Constitution, and straid to die' for the same. In the speech of the Rev. Henry Wray Young the following passage oc-

> 'He had seen a challenge from the little family of Fenians in Cork, reared by the Popish priest. [A Velce—'I wish they were here to-day.'] They sent a

presentatives were speaking.' And the Rev. Henry Henderson said .--

'They were not afraid. Let the government take away their army and police, and leave the Fenians and the rebels to them. The glorious men of Balfast the ship carpenters, the noble men of Armagh, and Down, and Monaghan, and the beroes of Derry, allied with the men of that meeting, would chase their foes before them.'

The 'clergymen,' who make use o' such language are self condemned. They disgrace themselves. Throngbout the entire of the agitation that has been reised on this Church question, the worse than worldly spirit manifested by these men has tended to the disparagement of Christianity itself, and it will yet be found to have inflicted a heavy blow on the interests of Protestaniem, not only in Ireland, but in Rogland and in other countries.

THE ORANGE PRESS.

The ravings of the Orange orators are fully equalled, if not outdone, by the writings of the Orange Their alarm at the withdrawal from the Ascendancy party of the public money which they have long been urjustly enjoying is natural, and their fury egainst the Government that propose to effect the reform is in a measure inexcusable; but so much cannot be said for the insulting and threatening language which they are directing against the Catholic beatile of this country, or for the a rocious plasphemies in which they are indulging against the Ca-tholic religion Those writers and spouters appear in have absolutely gone wild with a spurious and discreditable sort of excitement during the last few weeks; they have bidden adieu to good sense and decency, dust away whatever little restraint the cus toms of modern society may have imposed upon their hideous higotry, and are exhibiting themselves in a most revolting aspect to a people who are more pained than surprised by their language and their conduct. We have found no fault with Protestant writers for anpporting the doctrines of their own Church as best they can, or for arguing against Oatholic doctrines in a fair and temperate manner; but the language of reckless insult and of shocking blasphemy is quite another thing, and it is this latter which is now most in use among the Orange journals of Ireland The Mail of Monday, having informed its resilers that the Times, with the kind of reclamation which Monks and Ribbonmen will interpret in their own way, talks of the bloodshed and violence of which Ireland is to be the theatre' expresses its evil temper in the following atrocious paragraph : -

'The 'liberties of the Church' and the liberties of the R.bbonman are understool to be guaranteed by Mr. Bright's ascendant in the Cabinet. Government by the bost and the revolver-the pyr in the street and the blunderbuss in the hedgerow-has, no doubt, something in its favour on the ground of simplicity And the idea of ruling our professional classes by the Sacraments, and the landed interest by the bullet, has received a shock from which, in a pious frenzy, those who think with the Times may well anticipate an unusual rally of the powers of that terrorism. spiritual and agrarian, which constitutes the 'Liberal' party in Ireland.

Surely there must be many even within the ranks of the Irish Protestants who will regard such writing as shameful and criminal .- Dublin Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We are able to state on reliable authority that two young ladies of rank, and of an ancient and honoured line, have been received into the Church within the ast fer days. Of a truth, the I ord is adding to the Church daily " such as should be saved.' A c'ergy man of the Church of England, incumbent of a wellknown parish in Leicesterabire, was received into the Catholic Church, at Farm-st cet, on Sunday last. -Weekly Register.

RUMOURED CONVERSION OF EASL AND COUNTESS SPENCER. - Several of the papers refer to a notable secession to the Catholic Church which is said to have taken place. The Advertiser withholds the names, but save the wife of a distinguished puble man bolding a high office in the Government, bas seceded, and that her husband will probably shortly follow her. The Echo, without confirming the statement, says that the Countess Spencer is meant A correspondent of the Britannia, a newly started Conservative paper says, without any qualification, that and groans) going to visit the Mater Misericordize the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer have (hisses), the House of St. Vincent de Paul (hisses), been received into the Church o Bome; but that, as population, we find that for every Frenchman who in the case of the Marquis of Bute, a dispensation has been granted to prevent its premature announcement. A denial may be anticipated, but that will not affect our correspondent's belief in the truth of his information. It will be remembered that a similar confident announcement was made as to the resignation of Earl Spencer a fortnight ago, and that it was affirmed by a very high authority to have not a word of truth in it. Lady Spencer is the third daughter of Frederick Oberles William and Lady Augusta Seymour, and great granddaughter of the first Marquis of Hertford. - Times.

The potato disease has appeared in Cornwall.

DEATE BY POISON .- In the five years 1863-67 the number of persons who met with violent deaths by poison in England and Wales was 2,007.

Plous TRADING .- The following curious advertizment spreared in Monday's Record :-" The friends of any evangelical clergyman baving two thursand guineas at command, can obtain a position of eminence for him. Address--.

LIVERPOOL, June 28. - According to official reports 28,000 emigrants left this port for America this sea-

Mazzini is supposed by this time to be in London. He remained three days in Paris during the elections and is said to be well satisfied with the results .-Tablet-

The priest of a mission in Lincolnsbire has sent us some leaves of an old Bible, in each of which was wrapped no about a quarter of a pound of starch', purchased at a Protestant shop in Stamford. What will the Protestant Association say to this? It is batter to burn such portion of Holy Scripture as may not be wanted, or to use them for waste paper? If the gentleman who was so intrusive upon the privacy of the religious ladies at Market Harboro' the other day is not otherwise engaged be ought certainly to be sent to inquirefinto this business at Stamford without delay .- Weekly Register.

THE AUSTRIBIAN TRADE - The value of the Briti h and Irish goods and produce exported from the United Kingdom to the Australasian colonies in March was 794,6771., as compared with 69x,2721. in March, 1868, and 575,4151. in March, 1867. For the three months ending March 21 this year the aggregate value of our exports to Australia was 2. 630,1971, as compared with 2,162,5191 in the corresponding period of 1868, and 1 634,8411 in the corresponding period of 1867. Every Australasian colony has participated in the additional consumption of British goods this year except New Zealand; the largest increase in the case of Victoria.

The Register General of England estimates the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of the year 1869 at 31,015,234: or, excluding the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, and reckoning only the persons actually in the United Kingdom, 30,621,431 - viz., 21,869,607 in England and Wales, 3.205.481 in Scotland, and 5.546.343 in Ireland. This is an increase of 240,644 as compared with the numbers in the United Kingdom in the middle of 1868-viz, an increase of 220,230 in England 17,-

Ulster; they would march to the House of Commons, parent if we take the period that has elapsed since and compel their elemies to be silent while their restotal of all kinds of cereals and floor imported and entered for home consumption between the lat of September, 1866, and the 1st of May, 1867, was 10 421 464 qra. In the same period of 1867 8 it was 10.907, 156 qrs., while in the corresponding months of 1868-9 when the effects of a good wheat bervest were most apparent in a greatly reduced import of that grain, the total was no less that 11,735 900 qrs. The increase was in barley, peas, beans, and Indian corn, wheat showing a heavy decrease. In other words, while the supply of food for men has been less required from abroad, that for animals has been so much wanted to cover our deficiency of production that we are still more than ever the debtors of those who sow and reap for us beyond the seas --Chamber of Agriculture Journal.

> London, June 29 .- The S'ar to day, commenting on the reported departure from New York of Colone! Ryan's expedition for Oubs, brings the circumstances to bear upon the question of the claims now pending between the United States and Great Britain. Is says: We are interested in the conduct of the United States Covernment in this matter. America now stands in the relation to Cubs exactly as Eng land in relation to the Southern Confederacy. Her neutrality laws must be thoroughly and effectually enforced, or she will lose the hold she has gained on public opinion, which insures the fair consideration of the Alabama claims. The Alabama escaped unarmed, with an ordinary merchant crew on board, and we are justly held to have incurred a high degree of responsibility for the consequences. The departure of a party of 800 men from New York barbor, as far as can be judged from the present accounte of the affir, appears to be an infraction of neutrality just as flagrant as the escupe of the Alebama, and one which could have been much more easily prevented.

> EDUCATIONAL -THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER'S PASTORAL. - In the Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Westminster, which was read on Sunday last, his Grace thus expresses himself on the subject of education :- Education without Religion impossible ascribe it to what they may, men are compelled to acknowledge that the moral and intellectual state of man in the last eighteen bundred years scrpasses the highest maturity of any earlier time. They ascribe it to civilization; we to Christianity. We affirm that Christianity in itself is civilization, and more than civilization; that civilization without Christianity is dwarfed, stunted, and deformed; that Christianity is the first-fruits and the cause of the highest civilization of man and of Society. We affirm this truth to-day for a special purpose: in order to declare, with explicit reasons, why the Catholic Church has always inflexibly held that the education of its children is a sacred trust of the Divine Founder of Christianity, and that for a Christian people education without re liging is impossible. We are now about to enter into a public discussion-we fear that it must be said. into a public conflict-on the subject of untional education. It is therefore our duy as pastors to declare betimes, and in words which are beyond all mistake, what are the laws which govern the Catholic Church in the matter of education, and what are the obligations which it is impossible for us either to violate or to compromise. In order to do this in as full and reasoned a way as possible, it will be necessary to lay down certain principles on which this declaration is founded. We are bound, both by the natural and the revealed law of God, to educate children in the knowledge and love of Him and of His commandments; and, as a Christian people, we know that the true knowledge and love of God and of His commandments is to be found only in Christianity. It is the knowledge of God in Christ which has dereloped the reason and the will of than. For the want of this knowledge and love, the heathen world fell into polytheism, pantheism, atheism; the intellect and conscience were darkened, the heart and will

We find two very startling assertions in the public items of the week. Dr. Everest, quoted in the Burn Public, has prepared a table of the deaths caused an nually in six ofvilised countries by reason of excessive drinking The figures are: - France, 1 500 : Belgium, 4,000; Russia, 10,000; Germany, 40,000; United States, 27,000; England, 50,000; or, taking France as the unit standard, we have France, I: Belgium 2; Russia, 6; Germany, 26; Uni ed States, 35; Rugland, 34. Introducing between dies of excessive drinking, there are proportionately, sixty Englishmen whose deaths are similarly caused. Dr. Lankester, the coroner for Middlesex, in a lecture on Infanticide in London, said that, 'according to judicial statistics of the Home Office the ratio of the crime for the whole of England was I in 70,000 of the population, and though the verdicts returned afforded no indication of the actual number of cases, he believed Mr. Wakely was right in fixing them at 300 a year; and as the murderess was generally twenty years of age, and seldom repeated her crime, taking the average life of women at sixty, it followed that there were 12,000 women living (in England) who had committed the offence.' It would seem that the 'missions to the heathen" and 'to the Irish' could easily find work enough at home.

Doctor Comming, who is chiefly remarkable for unfulfilled prophecies concerning the Papacy and the end of the world - has just discovered that 'the Marquis of Bute has given to the Pope 1 260 sovereigns in Peter's Pouce,' and be thinks it 'marvellous to find that this number had been selected, because it represented, in the opinion of the students of prophecy, the duration of the Papacy on earth.' We do not know, nor are we very eager to be informed, whether the Marquis's gift to the H ly Father amounted to just so many sovereigns, but we do confees that we are curious to learn a little about the students of prophecy.' Are they the gentlemen who engage, for fourteen stamps, to send the carte of ' your future wife or husband ?" or does Dr. Cumming's category of seers include Admiral Fitzroy, Zadkiel, Ould Moore, and the prophets of the Derby?

If the Mesers Laird had equipped the Alabama as well as built her, they would have come under the law; and if the vessel had been equipped as well as built when she left the Mersey her escape could have been represented as a hostile expedition for which the Government was responsible. But these risks were obviated by an adroit division of labour. The building of the ship was contrived in one country her equipment in another. Half the work was done in England and half abroad, whereas it was only by the whole work when complete that the offence was constituted. Mesers. Taird were no parties to the fitting out or manning of the vessel; they only built her, leaving it to other persons in other lands to add what was wanting to the completion of a man-ofwar. But, though the Alabama did leave the Mersey an unarmed ship, she left it a ship prepared for arm 1ment. She was built to order, and for a fighting ship, although by the stratagem of reserving her equipment for another port she could be represented as an unarmed vessel while she lay in the Mersey. President Woolsey and his countrymen may observe that in these remarks we have not disguised or miti gated any single fact apparently telling against ourselver. We cannot deny that half the work which turned out the Alabama was done and knowingly done, by British builders in a British port ; but though we may now, after the event, regret that such proceedings should have been lawful, it is almost certain that they were not unlawful. It would have been better for both countries and all parties if the Ala-bams, being what she was and was known to be, could have been seized by the Government but we the administration of Gen. U.S. Grant. The horbams, being what she was and was known to be, INCREASE IN GRAIN IMPORTS. -- How regularly our have great doubts whether such a seizure would have rible and unspeakable wrong done to Mrs. Surratt, is

FERIAMISM OR REPEAL .- A sensible and generous and most cordial English friends of Ireland - such of Commons to listen to the voice of the men of an exceptionally fine yield of one sort of grain is ap- | there is the whole sum of our alleged offending, and we are ready to let it go before a 'proper tribuna!' for appreciation and judgment as soon as the Americans desire. - Times.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Mary du Pont Lyon, the last descendant of the Maiquis de Montcalm, died at the residence of her son in-law Judge Seger, at Lyons Falle, N. Y, on the 11th inst.

There were four ladies at the Woman's Suffrage meeting in New York who said they could attend the Saratoga Convention without first asking their busbands' leave.

Marshal Barlow emphatically denies that any expedition has left this city at any time for the invasion of Cuba, except the steamer Ferit.

A number of the fillibusters who landed from the schooner 'Grape Ebot' and subsequently fell into the h nds of the troops have been executed there. Among them were Charles Speakman of Autors, Ind ; Albert Wymen, formerly operator in the Franklin telegraph office and others.

A priest, who has been in charge of the pastorate at Citeleville, Ohio, was married to a Miss Sullivan, of that city, on the 5th of last month. He had previously been excommunicated by Bishop Rosencrans. (This accounts for the marriage)

Mrs. Bell A. Mansfield, a young married lady who resides at Mount Pleasant Iowa, was recently admitted to practice at the Bar of the State, after passing what appears to bave been a long and stringent examination. Her husband was admitted to practice on the same day.

The following is presented by a Southern exchange

as a copy, verbatim et literatim, of the expense account of a member of the Georgia Legislature. It deserves to be preserved among our most valued State papers' relating to reconstruction in the South: received Wages for Session......\$612 00

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General Grant is credited with the epigramatic remark that office seeking was fast becoming one of the industries of the United States.

TRUTH FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER. - The following is from the New York Journal of Commerce, an intensely and consistently Protestant paper: -SECTARIAN Schools - A correspondent who signs himself 'An Ardent Protestant,' expresses a foar that if the present common school system is broken up in this city, there will be large accessions to the denominational schools. We have no doubt of it, and we should not so greatly mourn over that result. The Episcopal Church, the Reformed (recently Reformed Dutch) the Roman Catholic, and we believe saveral other Christian denominations, already have thriving parochial schools which, in all the essentials of education, are far in advance of a majority of those under the common establishment. There are two difficulties which beset the latter system, for which it seems difficult to find a remedy. One is the exclusion of the very poor, for whom such public provision is most important. The other is the exclusion to a great extent of propor moral and religious training. Both these difficulties would be obviated in denomination schools. We know that it is often said the poorest may now attend the common school and that all sec's may consent to the teaching of sound morals on a common basis of religious obligation. But the theory is not borne out by the practice. The style and tone of schools where pupils are taken on a rainy morning in a family coach, where silks and merinoes are common wear, and French, singing and the use of the plano are taught by special professors, are too grand for the barefoot waifs out of the lanes, garrots and basements of the city. In respect to religion the simplest truths of the Gospel from Protestant tongue will have a tope to the Catholic ear; while a nun or a lay brother of the monastery would be suspected of teaching 'monkish abominas tions' to proselyte the unwary children of dissenters. It thus happens that the very effort to educate the rich and poor, the Protestant and Catholic alike at one room at the public expense defeats in part the purpose so fondly cherished. If the fears of our correspondent should prove to be well founded, wo should gain at least this: the poor would be taught by themselves, where neither rags nor equior should exclude the humblest, and the Gospel would no longer be hid, lest the school become sectarian. It is plain to us that the fear, after all, is chiefly of the Romanists. We do not share in this prevalent apprehensior. While openly and beartily Protestant in our own views, we see no occasion for alarm in a thorough and systematic education of the masses of the Oatholics. It is the union of ignorance and bigotry that is to be feared. We glory in every new Catholic church that is built, every new asylum founded by the devotees of that faith, every new cathedral that is projected. We are glad to see choice sites selected, and grudge not the space, the situation, nor the expense. If the Catholics prove equal to their trust and their great opportunity they will slough off all the backneyed superstitions and intolerance, which have made them so obnoxious to those of other branches of the Christian family, and take a bigh rank in the Christian nurture of world. If they fail, they will still have built fer wiser than they knew for the occupancy of those to whom they must then give place. At to sectarian schools we would rather see a child of our own taught the fear of God, even though it be mixed with what we believe an unavailing :everence for dead saints, than to have him under the nominally negative influence of a cold, infidel, humanitarianum. If that is heresy our correspondent can make the

That Mrs. Surratt was 'altogether' innocent of the lucoln assassination is now conceded by every respectable person. The disposition of all decent people will be to ' atone,' so far as possible, to ber family, for the fearful wrong committed. This sentiment will be specially a rong towards those female members of her family that were never in a condition to have done any act against the laws of the country. Misc Annie Surratt, the daughter of this innocent and murdered woman -a young woman who has enlisted a large share of public sympathy for her misfortunes and for her sufferings; was married a few days ago. The man that matried her was a clerk in the service of the United States Government. The New York papers say his name is Torrey. Papers nearer Washington call him Teney. His name does