CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O

THE CATHOLIC PRISET .- I do not believe that any olergy in the "world are more heartily devoted to their duties, as pastors and rulers of their flocks. It is easy for Englishmen to sneer at men who embrace lives of celibacy, and poverty, who deny themselves family endearments, the comforts of a home, the luxuries of wealth, for the men who refuse an endowment must, to the well regulated English Vicar or Rector seem simply insane. But the Irish priest, miserably paid, cheerfully shares the poverty of his flook, while the demands on his time are such as would affright the most devoted high church clergyman of the Anglican establishment. It must be confessed that they undergo cheerfully, manfully, and with earnest good will, the work they have as it were, laid out for themselves .- Mucmillan's Maga zire.

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CULTIVATION OF FLAX. The farmers have had a busy week in getting down the seed, and a vast labour is fully a month later than in other years, and it is probable we shall have a late harvest, unless the weather is more seasonable than usual.

We are glad to learn that a considerable quantity of land is being prepared for flax in this county. -We have frequently stated that at least 10,000 acres of this crop should be grown in Louth Ot flax it may be said that eight or nine good crops may be expected out of every ten years, so that the farmers should be certain to sow from one to ten acres of it every year, according to the extent of their tarms. They cannot be told too often that it will pay thom better than oats, barley or potatoes And this is what we really want; for the labouring class have very little to do in the winter season, and the manufacture of flax in its various stages, would give them much employment.

The seed, too, is a very valuable portion of the crop, and when it is well saved it pays more than an average crop of oats or barley, some times as much as from £6, to £8 an acre. We saw some Irish grown seed in the Dundalk market a few days since, which brought 13s to 14s a bushel, and it was as fine as any ever imported. Let the farmers, therebre, take care to sow considerable quantities of flax, and they will not only serve themselves but all other blasses in the country. - Dundalle Democrat.

THE DUBLIN CORPORACION -A special meeting of the Municipal Council, convened by Aldermen M. Swiney, Joynt, M'Cann, and Town Councillors Davitt, and Dennehy, was held in the City-hall on he 13th, presided over by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament in favour of the land question. Alderman M'Swiney moved the adoption of a potition. Mr. Denzely seconded the resolution. Mr. Sullivan moved, as an addition to he petition, that they express an opinion, from the course pursued by the present Administration in reference to important questions, it had forfeited the confidence of the Irish people. Alderman M.Swiney declined to accept Mr. Suluvan's movion as part of is petition, and, being put as an amerdment, it was negatived. Alderman Atkinson zent moved, as an amendment, that the introduction of political questions into the Council was inexpedient, and calculated to interfere with the harmonious action of its nembers. On a division, the amendment was lost, after which Alderman M Swiney's resolution was adopted.

Mixed education is promoted by two classes in freiand - those mean and cunning bigots -owl-eyed naves - who cherish the hope to furtively smuggle in Pr testantism under the delusive mask of education; and 'liberal and enlightened' men, who look compassionately on religion as an antiquated fable which modern science and human invention may easily supersede. For instance, that wife man, Mr Carlyle, the author of Latter day Pamphlets,' is persuaded that religion, and particularly the Cathoic religion, is an antiquated superfluity for which scular education is an excellent succedaneum. This ldea of Mr. Carlye's - like all his other ideas - is at ace old and false. This idea was long known and ften denounced by the Catholic Church. St Tho nus Aquinas, six hundred years age, took this idea which men like Mr. Caryle would foist upon the world as quite new) and tore it to rags. - Nation.

EMIGRATION: - Increase of emigration from the outhern counties of Ireland is producing a result of which the laboring population cannot complain. The wages for farm-labourers during the past ten days ttained the highest figure ever known in Kerry-23. to los a week, with board. In many parts of the county of Cork the rate is 10s.; and as emigration continues as brisk as ever, labor is likely to ferent status from Turkish or other marriages among sning month. For twenty years there has not been such an emigration from the port of Drogheda as at present The average number of passengers by rail from Athlone, a central point where emigrants collect from all the western counties, to Queenstown, is a hundred a day, and about the same number cross the Channel from Dublin to embark from Liverpool. This emigration has no apparent connection with the

EMIGRATION .- Two vessels left Queenstown on unday for America, carrying with them about seven Wandred passengers. One was the Louisians, an extra boat belonging to the National Steam Navigation Company, and the other was the Bosphorus, one I the steerage passenger ships of the Cunard line. all the passengers having been safely embarked the vo vessels proceeded on their toyage. - Cork added: Heruld.

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EMIGRATION .- Dundalk is crowded with emigrants o-day. This morning large numbers of them at-ended in St. Patrick's Church where they apreached the sacraments of Confession and Holy ucharest. We have not seen so many emigrants eaving Dundalk for a long time. A couple of years fore and the farmers will not be able to find laborers t any terms. And where will all this end? We dieve it will find solution in some sort of a convulion, for at present the English senate will do nosing to redress the evils that oppress us. - Dundalle

The new Irish Marriage Bil! proposes that all maringes shall be equally legal, whether performed by clergyman of the Established Church or a Roman Catholic priest.

BELFAST, April 21, 1866. - Daniel Derrah, the reouted Hend Centre for Ballycastle, was arrested by he police resterday in this town under his Excelancy's warrant, issued under the suspensions of the Tabeas Corpus Act. , He was committed to jail.

Novel Shiement .- On Tuesday last twenty-eight pilch gosts were shipped on board the Fire Fly Steamer for Bristol. The demand for these hitherto pospised animals has been created by the destructive gency of the cattle plague. We are informed that the South of England scarcely a drop of cowls hilk is to be got for the daily requirements of the. habitants, who are thus driven to have recourse to he humble goat, the demand for which has become great that in some instances £8 per head has been paid for those animals - Waterford People.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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RECENT CONVERSIONS IN SCOTLAND. - We learn om a respected correspondent that 'eight persons ll converts and people of good position, were la-

THE NEW ATLANTIC THEEGRAPH, -The preparations on board the Great Eastern for receiving the new Atlantic telegraph have at last been completed, and the important work of stowing away the cable in the tanks, prepared for its reception commenced on Sa-turday last. The Iris, the hulk which was lent by the Government to the Telegraph Construction and | weight. Taking the average of the engines in use, Maintenance Company (Limited) for the purpose of bringing down the cable from the works at Mordanwharf. East Greenwich, arrived alongside the Great | sequently, as Sir William Armstrong pointed out at Eastern on Wednesday, with upwards of 200 miles of the new telegraph on board, and the work winding it on board will continue without intermission till the whole is stowed away. At the end of June or the beggianing of July, according to present arrangement the Great Basters will again commence her bezardous enterprise of laying, the cable, which every one connected with the work is anguine will this time be accomplished. The ship has behaved herself remarkably well during her winter residence in Sheerness Harbour, and notwithstanding that her immense broadside has been exposed to some of the heaviest gales ever known, it has never been necessary to get up steam, as her anchorage has been quite sufficient for her security.

METHOMSM AND PROTHETANT RELIGE. - The three great founders and expositors of Methedism have now we learn, been formally canonized, and their relics are being exhibited to the admining faithful. The Rev. Esmuel Dunn, happy in the pessession of these memorials of departed worth, is displaying them to pious congregations, and the Wesleyan mind is spoken of as being appropriately edified. A piece of John Weeley's preaching gown, two neckoloths formerly word by his brother Charles, and the spectacles, comb, and pocketbook of Dr. Adam Clark, convince the most sceptical that it is not at Rome or Moscow alone that the relics of the saints are held in veneration and the saints themselves duly worshipped. If we remember aright, it is not very long ago that some admirer of John Wesley had in his possession a wig, or a portion of a wig, that had been worn by that remarkable person, and there was some controversy as to the genuineness of the wig itself, or as to the amount of veneration which it was supposed to excite. At any rate, it is clear that human nature is as strong in the Methodist as in the Papist, and all that is now necessary is to prove the pecigree of the interesting relice themselves. For, after all, it is just as easy to manufacture sacred gowns, combs, and neckties as those curious little bits of bone which are to be had in Rome. all du'y authenticated by officials signatures and seals When the pedigree is established and the cavils of the incredulous atterly destroyed, the next thing will be dedicate some chapels to the honour of the saints whose remains are thus deroutly preserved, and it might even be desirable to set apart certain days in the year for their especial remembrance. It used to be the custom with middle-age church builders to place some small relic of the saint after whom a church was named bereath its principal alter; and the Rev. Samuel Dunn might be prevailed upon to part with minute fragments of of the revered preaching gown and neckties, to be deposited beneath the first had not heard before, and his son, who had been in stones' of the new sanctuaries of Methodism. At a room adjoining, was brought in and read the any rate, now that Nonconformity is growing cold, sounds which had been written with the most perand the blandishments of Evangelical Churchmen are telling upon its austere separation from everything that savours of Establishmentism, here is surely an opportunity for stimulating a fresh 'revival' on an saurely new principle. But if Lord Westmeath and Mr. Whalley were members of the Methodist body what would they say to such awful backslidings - Pall Mall Gazette.

AN IMPORTANT DIVORCE CASE. - An important divorce decision has just been given in a London Court. The petitioner in the case of Hyde vs. Wodehouse claimed a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery of his wife. The alleged marriage was contracted at Utah, in the territories of the United States of America, and the petitioner and the respondent both professed the Mormon faith at the time. The petiti ner has since quitted Utah and abandoned that faith, but the respondent has not. After the petitioner left Utah the respondent was divorced from him, apparently in accordance with the law obtaining among the Mormons, and has since taken another husband. This is the adultery. complained of.

The Judge remarked, in summing up the case: 'Marriage is one and the same thing substantially all the Christian world over. Our whole law of marriage assumes this; and it is important to observe that we regard it as a wholly different thing-a difinfidel nations, because we clearly should never recognice the plurality of wives and consequent valility of second-marriages, which second marriages the laws of those countries authorise and validate cannot be put on any rational ground, except our holding the incidel marriage to be something different from Christian marriage; and the Christian marriage the same everywhere. Therefore, all that the courte of our country have to determine is, whether or not the thing called marriage, that known relation of persons, that relation which these courts are acquainted with and know how to deal with has seen welldly contracted in the other country where the parties professed to bind themselves.

Inasmuch as the marriage in hand was not, according to his view, legally contracted, he could not grant the prayer of the petitioner for a divorce. He

'All that is intended to be bere decided as that as between each other they are not entitled to the remedies, the adjudication, or the relief of the Matrimonial Court of England.'

THE ROYAL CHARTER. - During the late spring tides 140 sovereigns were extracted from the wreck, and it is credibly reported that as the divers are enabled to get at the part of the vessel still under the sand thousands of pounds are yet to be recovered. The gold coins are as bright as if they had been newly coined. In the parish church of Llanellgo, within two miles of the shipwreck, a monument has been raised commemorative of those who lost their ives and are buried in this churchyard. The stone is Anglesea marble, cut from the rock upon which the Royal Charter struck. . It forms a quadrangular obelisk. On the side the following inscription appears:—'The Royal Charter, 2,719 tone register, sailed from Kelbourne, Australia, August 26, 1859, bound for Liverocol, with 325 passengers and a crew of 103." On the second side is inscribed, 'This monument was erected by the public in memory of those who perished in the shipwreck of the Royal Charter, near Moelfre, on the island of Anglesea, October 26, 1859.' On the third sine, 'Here lie the remains of 140 of the sufferers, and 45 in the church yard of Penrhos-Lligwy' On the fourth side, 'The remains of several of the sufferers lie near the following churobes. Here follow a list of nine churches on the north coast of Anglesea.)

The following advertisement recently appeared: the London Punch says, in an English paper :- A young man wishes to find a home with a pious family where his Christian example will be considered suffi

cient remuneration for his board and lodging. OUR Supply of Coal - Locomotion by steam on land and water is at present conducted on a frightfully wasteful system. No person can look upon the stead of by a private member, and is designed to immense blunkers of our steam vessels, or the well- establish a uniform Parliamentary Oath for Protesstored tenders of our steam versels, or the well, establish a uniform Parliamentary Oath for Protesseciences to the keeping of Mr. Bright, and from nels and chimneys, vomiting forth the clouds of ness of that which has hitherto been taken by the lare Riestradets; they propport a doctrine based and the tree regret that the power latter. Upon these grounds Lord Darby gracefully ness of that which has not be ladded, it is and chimners woming out of the practice employed by the control based of the ladder in the evils growing out of the practice employed by the control based of the ladder in the evils growing out of the practice employed by the control based of the ladder in the evils growing out of the practice employed by the control based of the ladder in the produce it is not more economically and the ladder where and for what he chooses. The set themselves tempted to put up jobs in the way of his an income of sever thousand a year. He is the most control before the practice employed by the control based of the region of the ladder where and for what he control be control by the control between the practice employed by the control based of the received to the region of the ladder where and the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the ladder where the produce in the region of the reg Witthin the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last of the safety of any commodity they call class legislation; land ide in companies to the safety of any commodity they call class legislation; land ide in companies to the safety of any commodity they call class legislation; land ide in the last of the safety of any commodity they call class legislation; land ide in the last legislation; land ide in the la

out sufficient power to raise a man to the summit of abandoning this security would be the same whether | ment of price by the unfettered operation of the law which is set free in every pound of coal consumed is sufficient to raise to the same height ten times that it may be assumed that not one third of the smaller of these powers is obtained from the coal and, conthe meeting of the British Association at Ne castle, the average quantity of coal which we expend in realizing a given effect by means of the steam engine is about thirty times greater than would be requisite with an absolutely perfect engine.' The same alarming waste of frel is continually going on in the furnaces, where the ores of iron and other minerals are fused. The combustion in many of these is so imperfect that clouds of powdered carbon in the form of smoke pass into the air to darken the skies with two-thirds of their heating power undeveloped. In our houses the same extravagant waste of coal power takes place. We consume for domestic use one ton of coal per head of the population, or about 30,000,-000 of tons in a year. 'If any one,' says Sir William Atmstrong, will consider that a single pound of coal applied to a well-constructed steam engine boiler is sufficient to evaporate 10lb., or one gallon of water, and if he will compare this effect with the insignificant quantity of water which can be boiled off in steam by a pound of coal consumed in an ordinary kitchen fire, he will be able to appreciate the enormous waste which takes place by the common methods of burning coal for ordinary purposes.'-Radway News.

VISIBLE SPEECH. - The Society of Arts lately held a meeting to receive the account of a most remarkable some time ago in the Scotch newspapers, but without Melville Bell, of Edinburgh, well known as a successful teacher of elocution, and an investigator of the capacities of the human voice; and his invention consists of an alphabet of thirty signs, by means of which, and their various combinations, it is alleged, he will be able to represent every sound of which the human voice it capable. The system has already won the most cordial approval of several distinguished philologists, and one of them, Mr Ellis, well kown for the researches into the subject of sound representation, occupied the chair at the delivery of Mr. Beil's tecture on Wednesday evening .-Marvellous and impossible as such a system may seem, it is only the truth to say that Mr. Bell demonstrated not only its possibility, but that he had in-vented an alphabet which could be used with considerable facility. The test was this :- A number of gentlemen present—all were invited to do the like -repeated to Mr. Bell sentences and phrases from a great variety of tongues-from the polished Anabic, or Sprise, or Chinese, to the barbarous Hottentet and other savage languages, including several of our provincial dialects. These Mr Bell wrote down in his alphabet, some of the sounds being such as he fect exactness, rend. ring the drawl or splutter of the various local dialects, and the scarcely appreciable refinement in pronunciation of other languages -The test was most varied and searching, and left no doubt on the minds of these present as to Mr. Beli's success Various remarkable cases of the case with which the system enabled the pronunciation of a foreign language to be taught were also related. The letters of his elphabet were not shown to the audience by Mr. Bell, who is desirous, before fully making known his secret, to get it introduced to the world with the authority of some learned body; and he has offered to submit it to the examination of the Council of the Society of Arts, with a view to ita receiving their approval. In addition to its use in teaching pronunciation, the alphabet, in the opicion the few who have been privileged to examine it, will be eminently suited for telegraphic purposes. It is a phonesic system which the most different peoples. can make use of and understand; and for telegraphic wires passing through several countries it seems to solve the problem which is found so troublesome on our Indo-European line. To the science of comparative philology its services will be most striking .-It has long been the despair of philologists to devise an alphabet which would represent the sounds of all and any languages for the purposes of comparisonwe alphabet which might become a common one for travellers and missionaries exploring new regions or (Uuges, as well as for philological savans. That desideratum seems now supplied, and f the alphabet can be generally adopted it provides the means of stereotyping all the existing languages on the earth for the purpose of comparison and history. Without accepting all that is said in its favor, it is at least apparent that the system merits the most thorough scientific investigation, which we trust it will receive. - Clobe.

AREUL VISITATION -A correspondent of the Lonion 'Morning Post' sends us the following remarkable narrative :- A melancholy instance of the danger of taking God's name in vain has occurred at Brighton. - A few days since, as come boys were playing together in a court leading out of Edward. street, in that town, a dispute took place between them about the number of 'notches' one of them, a ad named Richards, had made whilst playing 'cal and dog.' Richards declared that he had scored more than his companions gave him credit for, and high words and bad language were indulged in on both sides. At length Richards flew into a violent passion and exclaimed 'May God strike me blind if have not chade more than 20. "He had scarcely attered the adjuration when he threw up his arms and exclaimed, 'I can't see,' and begged of one of his companions to lead him home. This was in mediately doze, and on examination it was found bat a thick film had overspread his eyes, completely obstructing the sight. In this pitable condition he has remained ever since, and there is little or no hope of ever recovering sight. The affair has caused much excitement in the neighbourhood in which the occurrence took place. Richards is only

In one of his late speeches at Liverpool Mr. Gladstone justly appealed to the tranquil passage of the Oaths Bill through the House of Commons as a no. table instance of legislative progress. His prediction that it would be faveurably received by the House of Lords has not been falsified by the result. The Opper House has, as he anticipated, treated the Bill with the judgment and discretion which it usually applies to such measures when reaching it with the decisive approval of the House of Commons.' Last year the motion of Sir Hugh Osirus, perpetuating the obnoxious features of the Roman Catholic Oath, was defeated only by a narrow majority in the Commons, and Lord Darby's unguarded protest against unmuzzling our Roman Catholic, feilew subjects was followed up by a contemptuous rejection of Mr. Monsell's Bill in the Lords. This year an amend ment of the Oath exactly similar in effect, though more comprehensive in form, has provoked ecorcely any serious, opposition in either House. It is, true that it has been introduced by the Government in-

Mont Blanc. One pound of coal in the best con-structed engines should be capable of raising 1,000 - and whether or not it were effected by an Act. deal-It is often politic, as well as generous, to leave a convenient bridge open for a retreating opponent, and the Government has acted judiciously upon this principle, but nothing could justify the abolition of these Parliamentary tests except a deliberate conviction of their injustice or inexpediency.

The simple form substituted by this Bill for the mor), beginner of required sections and the section and the se Roman Catholics seems to meet, so far as was possible, all the proper requisites of a Parliamentary Oath. The subscriber swears that, he will be faithful and bear true silegiance to Her Majesty, and that he will maintain and support the succession to the Orown as established by the Act of settlement,-Without this latter clause the Oath would certainly be imperfect; for, as Lord Derby reminds us, it is conceivable that a reigning Sovereign might renounce the Protestant faith after his accession, in which case his sufjects would be absolved from the allegiance promised in the first clause. - Times. BUTCHER MEAT AND THE JEWS .- Probably few peo-

ple in adioburg are aware that there is living amongst

them a class of persons who will not eat a single morsel of meat killed by a butcher. They would rather eachew beef altogether than cook any portion, of the carcases which are now so liberally, under the operation of the Cattle Diseases Act, sent into the city from the country. All animal food, of whatever kind, partaken by them must have had life taken away by the sacrificial kuife of their priest alone, and only his warrant is accepted as a guarantee for its soundness. Twice a week, in the Edinburg slaugh ter-houses-on Monday and Wednesday-the Jewish invention, reports and rumors of which appeared priest kills, as did Aarou of old, the bullocks and sheep which serve for the food of the eighteen or attracting much notice here. The inventor is Mr. twenty Jewish families in Edinburg, over whom he is the spiritual ruler. These animals are not slaughtered in the ordinary way-i.e., they are not felled by a pole-are before they are bled. Having been tied up by the neck to a ring in the side of the wall, the fore legs of the victim are shackled by the priest. The hind legs are then tied firmly together by a rope, which is long enough to pass from the hind legs round the shackle on the front and back again. This rope is then pulled with strength sufficient to draw the lore legs close together, when the animal of course tumbles. The rope round the neck is then removed, the beast lying helplessly bound upon the ground. The priest now commences his staying operations; and as he appeared in his character of butcher on Wednesday, he certainly was as unlike the popular ideal of a spiritual adviser as could possibly be imagined. Dressed in what is calle i his 'killing clothes'-a long coat, greasy and have mended it, and a black skull cap on-the priest entered the booth smoking a cutty pipe. When the bullock had been thrown down in the manner described, be brought out a long-bladed ivery-handled inches broad, thick on the back, but with an edge sharp as a razor. No Gentile fingers are permitted to pollute by their touch this consecrated weapon, the priest having always to sharpen it himself. This he does in a very dexterous manner, a knowledge of this, as well as of butchering, forming a necessary part of the priestly education. Having satisfied himself by drawing his thumb two or three times up and down the edge that the knife is sharp enough, the priest has the head of the beast about to be killed so bent back as to force its throat prominently forward, when, with one cut, he lays it open from ear to ear. The death-struggles of the animal are agonising to witness. The beast being qui el dead, the ordinary butchers proceed to skin it in the usual manner. An incision is made under the breast, into which the priest thrusts his hand to examine the internal organs. If the lungs should be in the slightest degree attached to the sides, the beast is condemned and another must be slaughtered as indeed there must be if the first cut in the throat be not sufficient to cause death. On one occasion, some years ago, as many as fifteen excellent animals had to be destroyed before the priest got one to satisfy himself Meat condemned is designated 'trifa,' and that passing is called 'coshar.' Only the fore-quarters of the animal are eaten by the Jews in Edinburg, although we believe that in London the hind outsiters also are used for food. Where ever there is a vein in the flesh, it must be c refully cut, or, as it is technically termed, 'purged' out by the priest, in accordance with the injunction in the 17th verse of 3:d chapter of Leviticus- It shall be a perpetual statute for your generations throughout all your dwellings that you eat neither fat nor blood and in obedience to the 15th verse of the same chapter the Jews refuse to touch the kidneys or the suct upon them - The two kilneys and the fat that is upon them, which is by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall be taken away.' The only fat made use of by the Jews Is that known as the skirts, which the uncircumcised dispose of to the tallow chandler. When the beast has been dressed, and the fore quarters cut off by the twelfth rib, the priest marks the meat with a seal, upon which is engraved certain Hebrew characters and he likewise marks it with ink in various places. These are guarantees to the faithful, when they go to the butcher, that the beef is conhar. When it reaches the butcher the meat is cut up by him in pieces to suit his Jewish customers, the priest having previously 'purged' every vein. The names given to the various pieces of meat by the Jews differ from those commonly in use. Thus, the thick end of the shoulder they designate 'bolla ?' the spere rib they call ' prime rio;' the course end of the roast ' chuck ; the runner 'top rib' and . double top rib,' according to the cut. Must, even when passed by the priest, cannot be ' coshar,' or clean, for more than three days after a beast has been slaughtered : but it can be made 'coshar' abain by bein immersed in water -Before cooking, the Jews again ' coshar' the meat at their own homes by dipping it in a basic of clean water. They then pace it upon an ashet turned upside down, and sprinkle it with salt, the effect of which treatment is to draw out all the blood, which runs down the sides of the inverted dish. After being once more steeped in pure water, it is ready for the fire. - Scotsman,

RELIGION OF THE WORKING CLASSES. - The trades' union, in the estimation of a large unjority of working men, is not only a religion, but, in many cases, the only religion they possess; their faith in its power to benefit their order is undoubting and undeviating; its dogmas are enforced upon them with a degree of intolerance and disregard of all individual freedom and would bear comparison, with the most despotic Power on earth; the behests of its, leaders are observed with a meek submissiveness that bears much the character of fanaticism, and they will encounter sacrifices and privations with a degree of patient endurance that is truly wonderful to contem. plate. It is worth while stopping for a moment to professions and the practice of those hon. gentlemen who have surrounded their judgments and their con-

of supply and demand, and thus give to labour an arbitrary and fictitious value. - Times Cor.

After a month's painful suspense the Northumberland has been safely inunched at last. On Tuesday at the top of the spring side, the enormous floating and propelling powers contrived for putting her in motion having been applied, the immense ship glided gently and smoothly, and without any great apparent effort, into the Thames, the whole beadth of which her gigantic and unguinly hull seemed to occupy. The tide, flowing strongly at the moment, took her broadside and hurried her with dangerous rapidity up the river, despite the combined efforts of five powerful steam-tugs to bring her to a stand-still, so that for a few minutes there was great fear of her stranding, but a sharp westerly breeze checked her progress, and she was ultimately moored safely in her temporary berth without an accident to mar the the general satisfaction at seeing her affoat .- Weekly

AM ENTERPRISING TRAVELLER. - The Royal Geo. graphical Society are, we understand, about to send out an expedition to search for the celebrated explorer, Mr. G adstone. The last accounts from him are very unsatisfactory, and are dated from lat. 53 deg. 20 min, long, 3 deg. 10 min. He says - We have crossed the Rubicon, we have destroyed our bridge, we have burnt our boats. The Rubicon is believed to be but a small stream, easily fordable, the water being barely up to the knees. Why, therefore, the unfortunate traveller wanted a bridge, and, having it, destroyed it; or why, having it, he wanted boats, and having them, and having destroyed the bridge, he burnt the boats, the society cannot conjecture. It is much feared that he may have lost his head among the wild tribe of Liverpuldi, who apparently live on the Rubicon .- The Owl.

UNITED STATES.

NEW York, May 10 .- The French steamer Napoleon III. arrived to-night. Among her passengers was the Irish Head Centre, Stephens. The Fenians are making preparations to give him a grand recep-

BUFFALO, May 10. - The Express of this city has a special despatch this evening, saying that the arrival of Head Centre Stepens had caused a movement among the Fenian leaders, and that General Meade has been ordered to Buffalo with a considerable number of United States troops The United States revenue outter Michigan, on the point of leaving Buffilo, has been ordered to remain.

Yesterday the Fenians of the city were canvassing the proposition of the Manhattan Centres, to try glazed with age and diet, as ever any son of Abraham | Stephens for complicity in the malfeasance for which wore, so tattered and forn that it would have taken they have ousted O'Mahony. They claim that as many patches as St. Joseph's coat had colours to U'Mahony would never have bled them so fearfuly, had it not been for Stephens, who cloaked and rostted him. So copious have been the Manhattan contributions, that the circles here are said to be exhausted, many of their families being entirely laid knife, in size something like that with which ham is bare to the attacks of dire proverty. The celling is cut in groors' shops. The blade would be about 15 | intense, and all sorts of threats and executions reor 16 inches long, and from one and a half to two verberate through the Irish community of New York. -N. N. Paper.

> GONE UNDER. - We rather think that when Head Centre Stephens arrives here from iroland he will find Fenianism dead, and altogetler beyond respr rection. Not only is there no sgus of life, but its renewed vitality would be against the established nature of things, and the fixed lews of humbug. In ten or twenty years Irish discortent may again show itself, but it may be considered settled that it will not be in the form of Femanism. Had Stephens come here a couple of months since, he would have had a very high time; but what with a doleful fizzle in Ireland and the ridictions fizzle here, the mercenary motives of the leaders and the irremediable deficiency of money, the fights of the factions against each other and their harmlessness toward the com-mon enemy, all that the Head Centre will find himself invited to will be the baked meats of the funeral. -N. Y. Times.

> NEW YORK, May 10 .- Captain M'Blune of the British schooner Wentworth from Windsor to this port reports that on the 2nd his vessel was seized by a party of 60 men under command of Colonel Kelly, who said they were Fenians. They scuttled the craft they were in, and after keeping possession of the Wentworth about four hours, landed at a place called Brady's Mistake. They acted in a very orderly manner doing no damage either to the vessel or crew. After they left Captain M'Blung resumed command and proceeded on his voyage.

The Manchester Mirror says that farm laborers are plenty this year, and farmers can find all the men they want at from \$15 to \$10 per month. It has not been so for five years past.

The prevalence of crime in Naw York and throughout the country since the close of the war has become really alarming-not crime of the ordinary type, but crime elaborately organized, planned, and contrived as a speculative and moderately sale enterprise. We are safe in saying that, within the last three months, property has been stolen in sums ranging from fifty thousand dollars to two millions, to an amount equal to half the revenue of the United States before the war. One wealthy broker in this city, named Lord, was a two million sufferer; another, a few days later, was relieved of nearly a quarter of a million. An Express Company lost about half a million .-More than a dozen country banks have suffered since the commencement of the year to an enormous amount; and nearly the whole of these operations have been carried on by the robbers under a sort of understanding, that by means of the detective police system of the country, which is a disgrace to a civilized community, the thieves should get their share of the plunder, and the detectives theirs' by giving up the property and taking the liberal rewards offered for its restoration. In the cases where bonds constitute the main portion of the stolen property, the risk of disposing of them without detecction is too great to be readily undertaken. The robber, then, looks out for the advertisements offering rewards, and as soon as these have become sufficiently tempting, he opens negotiations with the officers of the law. The detectives are advised how, when, and where the missing property, or a portion of it may be found. Sometimes a receiver of stolen goods steps in. Being less directly implicated than the original thief, and finding the bonds left with him nussleable, he seeks the reward due to virtue by becoming informer. This was the way of doing the thing in a case now pending. A scoundrel named William H. Morrison, a jeweler, originally from Edinburg, and figuring extensively for a number of years in New York at Scottish celebrations and as a military man, has come into unenviable notoriety as a receiver. Under the scrutiny of a rigid cross examination this fellow has confessed to a career of crime which is perfectly appalling, considering the social position in which, he stood; and although he. is a State witness, and the agent for the time being of the detectives, we should fain hope he will not esto consider the strange inconsistency between the cape the penalty due to his crimes. His case is not professions and the practice of those hon, gentlemen a singular one, except that he bore himself as a leading man among honest people, while he was the as sociate and patron of the worst class of thieves in the city.