suppress him, Ireland and England would both be the better of it, and historical literature would be spared some of the most mischievous productions that have of late issued from the Press -Cork Ezam-First [January

BALLINA QUARTER SESSIONS -The Chairman was able to congratulate the Grand Jury on Saturday on the almost entire absence of orime in the divison which the calendar to go before them exhibited. There were only two cases, one against a boy, for attempting to get 5s on a false representation, and the other against an Errisman for an attempt at rescue and assault. The former case was brought more for example than for punishment, and the end in view was promptly secured by the decision of the jury and the sentence of the judge. The other case was not deemed one for punishment, and the respondent was allowed out on his recognizance. The Chairman truly stated that this was a very gratifying state of things in so large and populous a district as Ballina. In the other districts of the county, where quarter sessions had just previousy been held there were more prisoners for trial, but perhaps in the entire county when the sessions shall be concluded, there will not have been 20 persons tried, and perhaps not above half that number found deserving of punishment. We feel sure that there are other counties in which a similarly gratifying state of things will have presented itself, but in what county of England will such a paucity of prisoners be found? Not, we believe, in the very agricultural countiesthose in which the circumstances of the population correspond very closely to the circumstances of the population of Mayo. Somehow, with if possible less reason to be law-abiding the people of Ireland respect and keep the law better than do the people of England, The ancient laws of Ireland have long been suspended or abolished. They exist only in the traditions or memories of the people, or in the records of the past still preserved. Many persons consider that those laws ought to be extant and in operation-or the principles embodied and in them those that should have guided the Legislature in framing laws for this country. But in place of this we have had purely English laws extended to Ireland, and these are in operation exclusively. Yet to those laws the people bow, and render an obedience unknown in the country of their origin and especial adaptibility. This is remarkable, and should be recollected by people in the habit of talking of the instability and lawlessness ot the Irish character. The Irish are postively a law-abiding people, and with still further improved laws and government would be a well to-do and contented people.-Ballina Herald..

IRISH VIRTUE-SCOTCH VICE.-A pretty squabble is

now being waged between the Liberal journal of Edinburgh, and the Tory organ of Wigtonshire, in which the Irish name and character are being freely commented upon with characteristic perfervour. Never was the old repreach concerning Scotch density in the matter of wit so Iudicronsly justified. So far as we can learn the Scotoman discovered on looking into the Census that Wigtonshire was at the top of the poll in the native foible of illegitimacy. Wigtonshire thinks proper to return Tory representatives to Parliament for the county and burghs; and the Scotsman, with elephantine playfulness, hinted that Wigtonian morals depended upon and arose from Wigtonian politics. Surely this thin specimen of humour might have been allowed to perish; but jokes are rare in Scotland, and the people of Wigtonshire spoke up quite bravely, having taken the terrible taunt grieviously to heart. We ourselves are not in the least bad humour to learn that the defence set up amounted in brief to thisthat all the immorality in the shire was due to the Irish population. If anybody said that the Irish were the richest people in the world, we could bear it-so infinite has patience become from generations of long suffering and calumny. Besides, this sort of atrocity—for it is an atrocity—is so manifestly untrue, so palpably and notoriously a libel, that no man in his senses would think of combating it seriously for more than a minute. It is not mere pride but a sense of justice which enables us to remember that a few years ago a stupendous blue book was issued on this delicate topic so far as it related to every country in Europe. There is a little nook of a place somewhere in Austria which takes rank as the most virtuous dwelling place in the Old World, and Ireland ranks the second. We remember, too, that said nook was boastingly stated to be Protestant, and observations of a most recondite and edifying kind were made concerning the fact that the second place in purity was most decidedly Catholic. So much for our evidence in reply to the Wigton scandal. But the Scotsman, who takes the matter in most solemn temper, maintains in a column and a half the justice of its witty insinuation, and pours out mucy wrath on Toryism in general and Wigton Toryism in particular. We are not concerned with the awkwardness of the duel or the humour of the combatants, but the Scotsman's statistics are of considerable interest. The Scotsman has charged Wigtonshire, with ignorance, illegitimacy, pauperism, lunacy and Torvism. The second charge was the gravest, and the accused flung the onus on the Irish. The fact is, as we have stated above, that the percentage in Ireland of that crime is almost the lowest in Europa-being about 4 per cent.: that in Scotland being about 9 or 10. The rate in Wigtonshire is 17. The Scotsman pointedly asks: "How can the infusion of people with a four-per-cent. rate of illegitimacy be the cause of a fifteen or eighteen per cent, in the district where they settle or pass through?" Of course the slander is exploded at once. But really Wrigtonshire must be a very bud quarter. As their countryman observes, the Irish are remarkable for their fecundity; where they dwell marriages are popular and fruitful, the number of births is increased, and the relative proportion of illegitimate children thus considerably decreased. And yet Wigtonshire is in bad eminence—even in Scotland. But there is yet another test. The Irish in Wigtonshire number 12 per cent. in Renfrewshire 14 per cent., in Lanarkshire 14 per cent. In fact the nasty shire has less Irish than the two latter. How stands the rate of immorality?—Renfrewshire 6 per cent.—Lanarkshire 8 per cent. Wigtonshire 17 per cent.—in truth she is less Irish and less nice. We confess the subject is not an agreeable one; but the war is waged north of the Tweed with characteristic plainness of speech. It is a pity to find the acrimony against the people of this country vented in so unscupulous, so indecent, a fashion; and while we are tickled by the Scotsman's humour, we are not ungrateful for the vigorous and warm defence which he has established on behalf of our vilified country. -Preeman's Journal.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.-At the weekly meeting of the Carrick board of guardians, held on Saturday, Mr. Francis Hogan, Deputy Vice-Chairman, moved that the infirmarian nuns should be introduced into the workhouse hospital as nurses. He said that the more he considered the advisability of having nuns introduced into the workhouses of Ireland, the more he felt convinced that they would not only confer a blessing on the sick poor, but that in an ecnomical point of view, they would save the ratepayers of the country many thousands of pounds annually. He held that under the present system, of superintending workhouses, the poor people sufier materially through the neglect of paid nurses and their desire to make the most they can out of their situations. No matter how attentive and honf est the masters and matrons of workhouses were they coulp not prevent the existence of such a state of things. If the nuns were introduced, the nature of wasy would not countenance any imposition on the other man. I say to you do not talk to me about brief account of the constitution of the House of involuntarily kill their children in a great many imposition on the percent state of parties therein other man. I say to you do not talk to me about brief account of the House of involuntarily kill their children in a great many involuntarily kill t their holy calling was a sufficient guarantee that avand call at hadle buy and interest and in the

Mr. Wilson would like to know if Mr. Hogan had any facts to lay before the board to show that any saving had been effected in the rates or that the poor had been better cared for in workhouse hospitals, where the Sisters of Mercy had been introduced, Mr. Hogan said that he had not, but that such information could be easily obtained. Dr Ryan said that Captain Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector, had informed him that in Kilmacthomas, Dungarvan, and other unions the introduction of nuns had proved a great improvement on the old system of hospital nurses. It was decided to adjourn the debate for a week, in order that the necessary information might be forth coming.

CATHOLICITY AND FREEMASONRY.—The Catholic Union (Ireland) have published the following :-The distinguished prelate who fills the archiepiscopal See of Mechlin, in Belgium, has just issued a pastoral letter on the subject of Freemasonry, and recalls to the mind of his flock the anathemas so frequently hurled by the Church against members venerable archbishop, of the fact that Freemasonry is a secret society, not alone in the sense that it conceals its designs from the "profane world," (to use the words of the sect itself,) but in the sense that the initiated of the high degrees conceal the true purposes of Masonry from the inferior grades, even though these latter may be great and august personages clothed in the external dignities of the order. But, even these are not less guilty on that account. to carry out designs of which they are ignorant despite the warnings of common sense, conscience and the Church. Further, that which Freemasonry hides from a large number of its adherents, it reveals clearly enough by its actions to all who will open their eyes to watch them. It reveals it also by the documents which are now and then issued from its council-rooms. Freemasonry, in its doctrine often reduced to form, is the enemy of the Catholic Church. It treats with contempt all that has been venerated from the earliest ages of Christianity, and | mile of Clonmel. sets at naught the harmony of reason and revelation of science and of faith. The very thing that stirred the enthusiasm of so may great men-the eternal religion, whose unbroken liberty Bossuet had so clearly proved; all this the lodges pretend to confound with merely human religion and opinions, and they are content to live in peace with Christianity, only on the condition that it shall renounce its divine origin. The pretended respect of the lodges for worship is to be purchased only on this condition. The Catholic Church is excluded from this respect, precisely because it bears on its forehead the characters of the unity of God-of the father of all men and of all peoples. The lodges will not have a God living in revelation, or a revelation living in the Church. Whoever leagues himself in a lodge, leagues himself in a society which blasphemes the Divinity of Christ and the universal Church. Can we, therefore, wonder that the Church should declare excommunication against those who join in Freemasonry?"

"The English System." - Limerick, Tuesday.-In a civil bill case, brought for the recovery of a sum of £4 11s., the Chairman said that a copy of the account not having been furnished, he should not granta decree. The English system was not to grant decrees unless copies of account had been furnished, and he had adopted that principle for the last ten years, and would do so in future. There was another English practice, of not granting decrees for drink supplied in small amounts to poor people. He wished it to be known to the public that he should not grant decrees in any case where it was shown to him that the sum claimed was for drink supplied to poor people. In the case before him the Chairman gave a decree for 7s. 6d., and did not allow the balance, which the trader might put under the head of "money lost by selling whiskey."

THE PEACE PRESERVATION ACT .- A list has been presented to Parliament of the persons detained in prison on the first of the present month, under warrants signed by the Lord Lieutenant, under the authority of the "Protection of Life and Property Act," as continued by the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Acts Continuance Act. Two persons are, it appears in custody-namely, Patrick Casey and James Kenny, both charged with "being members time "Take that, you hungry hound," and that the of a Ribbon society." There is no record given of accused added in reply to an observation from him

A CHIMKEY-SWEEP SUFFOCATED. named Kelly,a chimney-sweeper was suffocated while sweeping the chimney of Ballymore Castle, [near Ballina, the residence of Colonel Seymour. Kelly being unable to go up one of the chimneys, went on the roof with three other boys, who, it is alleged, sent him down the flue, where he died. The constabulary were sent for, and repaired to the castle, but their efforts to extricate Kelly from the chimney were useless, but on the following morning he was taken out dead. The companions of the deceased fled after it was known the boy was suffocated, but they were subsequently arrested. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. The boys were discharged, but re-arrested, and committed to jail pending a magisterial investigation.

STATISTICS OF IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION. - A return, asked for last session by Mr. Pim, dealing with the statistics of the representative system, has just been laid before Parliament. We learn from this interesting return that the 103 Irish members are returned by 32 Irish counties : returning two members-each 64; a university returning two members; six cities or boroughs, returning two members each-12; and 25 boroughs, returning one member each. The statistics given with reference to some of these disclosures, display some startling anomalies. For example, Belfast with 15,000 electors, returns two members; while Derry, Galway, Waterford and Limerick, with a total of some 8,000 electors, return eight members between them. The same remark applies to Dublin; and in any future re-arrangement of seats, Dublin and Belfast would be entitled to a minority member. In passing, it may be said that the wealth of the capital of Ulster is illustrated by the fact, that with a population not two-thirds that of Dublin, it has almost as large an electorate. Some of the Irish towns returning members are very insignificant places. The ridiculous and absurd view of representative anomalies is to be found in the fact that Kingstown, with 16,000 inhabitants, has no member at all, while Downpatrick, Dungannon, Mallow, and Portarlington, with a total population of some 15,000, have four members between them. Kingstown, Queenstown, and Lurgan are unrepresented towns, well entitled to Parliamentary rank by their importance and population. In the counties, the province of Leinster, with an electorate of 43,000, returns 24 members Cork, with 16,000 electors, only two.-Freeman.

FATHER BURKE ON CATHOLIC MEN.-A Catholic man may sin like other men; he may be talse in every relation of life; he may be false in the domestic circle; he may be false socially; he may be false politically; but one thing you may be sure of-that he either does not go to confession at all, or if he goes to confession and comes to the holy altar, there is an end to his falsehood, there is an end to his, sin; and the whole world around him in the social, domestic and political circle, receives an absolute guarantee, an absolute proof that that man must be all that I have described the Christian man to beman in whom every one in every relation of life may trust and confide. This is the test. Do not speak to me of Catholics who do not give us the test. When a Catholic does not go to the Sacraments, I could no more trust in him than in any

preach to them and to be seech them to come to this number of representatives, and their political charac- ance of the laws of the human system. The only holy Sacrament, where they will find grace to enable ter. The composition of the new Parliament is thus them to live up to the principles which they had sketched:—"In the new Parliament, all Home forsaken. But give me the practical, intellectual Catholic man—the man of faith—give me the man of human power and intelligence, and the higher power, divine principle and divine love. With that man, as with the lever of Archimedes, I will move the world.

The Land Act has certainly not impaired the value of land in the county Tipperary-though it has diminished the power of the landlords-if the result of an inquiry held yesterday at Clonmel may be taken as a fair example of its effect. A small patch of ground measuring exactly three roods and 24 perches, statute measure, was required as a site for a lunatic asylum which is about to be erected. A court of inquiry was constituted to ascertain the value of the land and fix the amount to be paid for the purchase of the interest and compensation to three tenants who had holdings on it. Mr. Bagof the fraternity, 'Let us not lose sight,' says the | well, D.L., and eleven other magistrates presided in the Court-house to receive the verdict of a special jury empanelled to try the question. The Bolicitor of Public Works, Mr. Alexander M'Clintock, explained the purpose for which the land was wanted, and stated that the owner in fee was Mr. Moore, D.L., by whom the land was let to three tenants from year to year, who had sublet a number of cottages or cabins. The sum to be awarded would be paid in the first instance by the Treasury, but would because they blindly engage themselves by an oath | ultimately come out of the pockets of the ratepayers. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Penny, valuator of the Board of Works, and of Mr. Carruthers, U.E., the jury awarded to Mr. Moore £442 10s. Mr. M'Clintock then gave an explanation of the position of the tenants and their claims under the Land Act, and professional gentlemen having being heard and evidence given on their behalf, the jury awarded various sums, amounting altogether to about £120, so that the whole award amounted to £563 10s., or at the rate of £600 a statute acre for land within a

THE SECRETS OF THE ORANGE SOCIETY .-- A MAN named Charles Dougherty was charged at the Magherafelt Petty Sessions (Co. Londonderry) on Monday, with some thirty others, with taking part in an unlawful riotous assembly on St. Patrick's Day. One of the witnesses against him named John Martin was cross-examined as follows by Mr. M'Erlean, solicitor for the defendents, Mr. Reid. Sessional Crown Prosecutor, appearing for the prosecution:-How was the defendant dressed? He had what we call a sash, Mr. M'Erlean—What do you mean by "we?" Witness—We Orangemen. Mr. M'Erlean—Then, I am to take you to be an Orangeman? Witness-Yes, and a good one, too (laughter). In our lodges it was decided not to interfere with the Roman Catholic procession on the 17th. The resolutions were not put into writing. There were fourteen or fifteen in the lodge when this was agreed to. Tell me, now that I have gone so far, do you get in by giving this [Mr. M'Erlean here gave three raps on the desk]? Witness gave no answer. Now, upon your eath, is not this the password—"Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you?" No answer. The question was repeated, and the witness swore that he would not tell, and it belonged to the secrets of the society. Mr. Reid said he was not bound to answer the questions. Mr. M'Erlean thought the proceedings of Mr. Reid were unprecedented. Mr. Reid said that he only objected to the witness being cross-examined, as he did not see how it touched the credibility of the witness. Mr. MErlean read from a law authority, showing that he might cross-examine the witness on any subject even remote from the case. The defendant persisted in refusing to answer the question.

A case highly illustrative of the manner in which false reports of outrages in Ireland have their origin was heard at the Bandon Petty Sessions on Monday. A farmer named Connell was charged with having fired a shot at a Mr. Smyth, who occupied a farm adjoining his. Mr. Smyth, it appeared was engaged on last Friday morning in loading a cart with furze, when he heard the report of fire-arms, and the servant by whom he was accompanied alleged that he heard Connell, who fired the shot, say at the same the time during which they have been incarcerated. that he would shoot him, too, for a rascal. It was A Course Sweep Supposition—On Friday a how shown that the accused had borrowed the gnn from his brother-in law to shoot crows, and that it was through indulging in this practice that the charge came to be preferred against him. The magistrates refused to take informations in the case. Connell was also charged with having arms without being licensed, but the magistrates considered that he had acted in ignorance of the law, and allowed him out on bail, believing that the Crown would not prosecute.—Cork Herald.

On the 23rd ult., Abel John Ram, M.A., of the Inner Temple, London, and county Wexford, was married to the third daughter of the late Lord Inchiquin, the Hon. Miss Mary Grace O'Brien, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge Brompton, England. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated.

Another "Warning,"-It was stated at a meeting of Irish Home Rulers held in the Grafton Hall, Soho, on Sunday, that a communication had been received from the Home Secretary to the effect that, unless those engaged in the meetings in that half consented to abstain from propagating acdition against the constituted authorities, the Government would be compelled to close the hall promptly.

The Earl of Granard has been nominated Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great by Pope | be added, chiefly to give information as to parallel

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND .- On Tuesday in answer to Mr. O'Callaghan, Sir M. H. Beach, said it was not the intention of the Government to bring forward this session any measure relating to denominational education in Ireland.

The Guardians of the Northern Dublin Union have agreed to petition Parliament to impose a tax on Irish absentees. Only three members of the Board opposed the motion on the ground that it was one to which the Legislature was not likely ever to

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 4.- In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Russell, in view of the mutually embittered feelings of France and Germany towards each other, moved that copies of the correspondence with those powers be called for, and asked what the course of the British Government would in the event of a rupture between them. Lord Derby believed that the peace of the immediate future was safe, and he trusted in the influence of time. England, he said, would do everything to maintain peace short of embroiling herself in a struggle in which she is not nationally interested. She would regard obsolete treaties as open questions, and faithfully adhere to her engagements of late years. Lord Russell withdrew the motion calling for the papers in the Oregon boundary and Fenian raid questions. He said that the British people had felt that the honor of England had been touched in the Washington treaty negotiations, the national interests jeopardized. An opinion generally existed in favour of compensation to the Canadian sufferers by the Fenian raids, but he did not apprehend a repetition of these errors. He trusted that Great Britain would never seem afraid to risk anything in the assertion of her vested rights.

Mr. Hesketh, Honorable Secretary of the Conservative Association, at Belton, has recently issued a

Rulers, save three, have been counted on the Liberal side, consequently the Liberal party appears to have made a 'gain' in that country. But, after witnessing the general route in Ireland of the best supporters of the Gladstone ministry, even the most extreme Radical would hardly venture to look upon the Irish elections as a 'gain' or triumph to his party. It will not be forgotten that at a meeting of Home Rulers, which has just been held in Dublin, a resolution was passed repudiating any connection with either parties of the state, and asserting that the Home Rulers would occupy an independent position. After a statement of this nature, it seems hard to understand how the Liberals can continue to claim the Home Rulers as 'friends.' The pelicy of the Conservatives in still counting them 'foes' is intelligible on the principle, 'Those who are not for us are against us.' The following is the constitution of the House of Commons from a Home Rule point of view :- Conservatives, 349; Liberals, 246: Home Rulers, 57-652. According to this Mr. Dismeli's majority over Mr. Gladstone is 103, and over that gentleman's party and the Home Rulers combined, 46. Various statements concerning the strength of the Home Rulers have been published, but the substantial accuracy of the foregoing table may be relied upon. No authentic list of the so-called 'National' party has yet made its appearance." POPE AND ANTI-POPE.-There is nothing more

potent than the natural craving of man for authority. If we had to define him we should not call him a cooking, a thinking, or a reading animal, but one to whom leadership and obedience were a primary necessity. Every attempt to reject that authority divinely appointed, merely results in fixing some self-chosen yoke or system of teaching more firmly on the necks of the human race; and in nine cases out of ten the tyranny of the pseudo-Pope is much more arbitrary and unbearable than any which even calumny has lent to the chair of Peter. The rejection of the dogma of infallibility by the free-thinking portion of Europe has resulted, as we always knew it must, in the development of an authority irrational, irresponsible to God, and odious to man in the shape of modern Casarism. The world would not have Christ, and it has got Julian. It has refused to listen to the paternal teaching of Pius IX, and it is prostrate before Bismarck. The thunders of the Vatican were despised, but the voice of the Krupp cannon is still vibrating on the tympanum of Europe, and is preparing once more to enforces the creed of Potsdam on the scoffers. A sentence has gone forth, not from Rome, but from Varzin, and not an army of Christian knights, but the brute force of Teutonic hordes, aided by the craft and organization of Masonry, is preparing to impose it on the unbelievers. No attack on liberty in the history of mankind has been so direct, so shamcless so insolent, as that which has succeeded the Non serviam of the Liberal Catholic party and its infidel allies. Immense minorities in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy are ignored and trodden under foot, and a system of dictatorship in the affairs of other and Catholic countries is attempted, which national pride and national faith alike repudiate. If the material disasters of France, and her want of alliances -unattainable save through the hereditary monarchy,-have obliged her to cede to the demand of Berlin on a question of internal journalism, we are at least at a loss to know on what ground and by what right similar demands have been made on a free and Catholic State like Belgium .- London

"The disintegration of the empire" has become a favourite cry with those who wish to continue to withhold from the people of Ireland those rights which are peculiar to every free citizen on the face of the earth. "To grant Home Rule," say they would be to dismember and destroy the empire. Why should Ireland not rest as contented as the rest of the United Kingdom? No English Government can therefore grant these demands." And the ignorant guilible people cry "aye," and turn their faces upon their fellow-subjects, only in name, on the other side of the St. George's Channel. But the heart of England is not to be blamed for this. English statesmen have ever played upon the ignorance of the English public as long as possible. As soon as the masses of the people of England become convinced that a genuine national wrong exists—such as the Irish Church Establishment bigoted statesmen have to give way. So it will be with Home Rule. Here are a few facts concerning the subject which we submit to the calm consideration of every Englishman, no matter what his creed may be. If, after reading them, he thinks the Home Rule movement unnecessary, his idea of political justice is peculiar, to say the very least of it. He must at all events admit that in these facts lie to a great extent the secret of Scotland being so indifferent to the Home Rule movement:—Scotland has not even a viceroy, still less a Parliament. She is united to England more closely than Ireland is; she has no desire to be disunited; and yet she is in legislation and administration truly independent, and therefore contented. In the case of Scotland, every appointment is always conferred upon a Scotsman. In the case of Ireland, the vicerov, the lord chancellor, the primate—to say nothing of inferior officers of state-have as often as not been Englishmen. In the case of Scotland, if a royal commission or a parliamentary committee is nominated to consider any defect in the law, all but the whole of the members are invariably Scotsmen; at most, and only occasionally, one Englishman may English practice. In the case of Ireland, such a commission or committee either contains a majority of Englishmen, or at least so many as to give a majority to even a small minority of the purely Irish members. Thus in the report and recommendations in the one case Scottish interests and feelings are exclusively considered; in the other English ideas overrule Irish wishes. In the case of Scotland actual legislation is suggested and carried by the Scottish members, the English members being in almost all cases satisfied to adopt what seems pleasing to the Scottish majority. In the case of Ireland, legislation is initiated by Englishmen, carried by English votes, and based, as a rule, on English notions.—The Universe. The London Telegraph, of the 23d ult., says :-

Mr. Butt is not easily discouraged. Although his Franchise Bill was sharply rejected, he brought on with more promise of success last night a second measure, whereby he hopes to raise the Municipal Councils to an English level in point of dignity, and the control of certain offices. Sir Michael Beach did not offer opposition, and somewhat modified, the bill stands a chance of reaching the Upper House. But, if satisfied on the administrative subject, Ireland, according to a recent statement by the Home Bule leader, asks for more. It demands an Irish Lord of the Treasury, and there is no department unquestionably where frequent petitions for grants more urgently require "a friend at court."— Mr. Disraeli received the request with gushing civilty-sees no reason or rule why there should not be three Irishmen" in the office; and, making a bold bid, says he should be glad to have the assistance of all Irish gentlemen who wish to support his Government, but who at present do not. He did not add, as prudence might have suggested, 'don't all speak at once.' "

Statistics prove that in London no fewer than three thousand tender infants are annually smothered to death by their mothers, who fall asleep in bed while nursing their pledges. Unfortunately mothers

wonder is that the race, or at least the civilized pertion of it, was not long ago utterly exterminated .-Babies are called tender; it strikes us that they are remarkably tough.

THE PRESS OR THE WASHINGTON THRATT .- LONDON, May 5.—The Standard says, editorially, that Lord Russell's protest against the Washington treaty is welcome, though tardy. "It is something," says the Standard," to hear this experienced Liberal statesman proclaiming the truth about the discreditable transaction." The Daily News, referring to the Parlinmentary debate yesterday, depreentes the reopen-ing of the Washington treaty controversy, and praises Lord Derby's silence on the subject.

London, May 6 .- A meeting was held to-night of those favoring the disestablishment of the English Church. Professor Goldwin Smith presided. In his address he advocated the application of Church endowments to the relief of the poor and the promotion of education.

THE STRIKE.—There seems no prospect of a settlement of the strike at the Durham Colleries. Seventy thousand miners and laborers are now out of employment and great distress prevails among them; many are preparing to emigrate.

UNITED STATES.

We find the following in the New York Saturday Review of the 2d inst :-- A large and interesting meeting of officers of the various independent Irish military organizations of the city was held at "The Senate," at the corner of 116th street and 3d avenue, on Monday evening, April 27, Col. Graham presiding. through the courtesy of Col. Phelan, commander of the First Regiment of the proposed Irish Brigade. The meeting embraced a full representation of all the different Companies, through their Captains, and the staff officers of the "Emmet Legion" and the Irish Brigade. Among them were Colonel Phelan, of the First Regiment of the Irish Brigade; Colonel Graham, Lieutenant Colonel Condon, Adjutant Nagle and Major Kelly, of the " Emmet Legion;" Captain Murphy and Captain Lysaght, of the Eirst Regiment; and Captains Lane Kelly and Hennessey of the "Emmet Legion." The purpose of the meeting was to arrange preliminaries for the consolidation of the various independent Irish military organizations. The "Emmet Legion" is composed principally of old veterans of the late war, and is not identified with any particular movement. The First Regiment is also largely represented by old Union Soldiers, but it has been considered a Fenian organization. It is proposed to unite these on a purely military basis. Speeches were mady by Celonels Graham and Phelan, who although to a certain extent, representing opposite sentiments as to the manner of effecting the proposed consolidation, each exhibited, to a marked degree, that courtesy and consideration which perhaps only military men completely understand. After the two chiefs had spoken in behalf of their respective organizations, able and stirring addresses, in which the sentiment of harmony was notably conspicuous, were made by Adjutant Nagle, an old and devoted worker in the cause of Ireland; Captain Murphy, a convincing speaker; Major Kelly, who pointed out the distinction that should mark civic and military bodies; Lieutenant-Colonel Condon, Captain Lane (of E. Company), and Capt. Kelly (of A Company). It was well observed by one of the speakers, that brother officers, who had met on many a hard-fought battlefield, and who were united by the closest bonds of brotherhood, both by military associations and in love of the old soil, could hardly fail to agree now. A satisfactory arrangement will doubtless, be made which the objects of the proposed united organization will be effected.

The American Grocer, a journal of reputation in the grocery trade, has been investigating the butter business, with the following result: "The result of our inquiries is, that there are factories for this butter in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, Rahway, Albany, New Haven, Boston, and Providence; that the present total daily supply is not over six thousand pounds; that it is principally sold through one house in this city, which receives it and sells it for what it is; that the manufacturers use, and can use, no matter under what patent, only fresh beef fat, mixed in some cases with a small portion of leaf lard; that unless it is fresh the process cannot be conducted with success; that the manufacturers do not themselves mix it with dairy butter; that the trade here generally know is, and that numbers of them buy it and sell it; that a considerable quantity has been shipped with varied success to Southern climates; that it can be made by some of the manufacturers of sufficient firmness to stand the tropical market; that the course we propose for the treatment of this product is approved by the leading dealers in butter: that whoever sells this artificial butter for dairy butter, or mixes it with dairy butter and sells it for unmixed dairy butter, is just exactly guilty of the same fraud as the man who sells chickory, or chickory and coffee, for pure coffee, and that it is folly to ignore or pooh-pooh an accomplished fact, or try to put it down by the cry of soap-fat butter."

A CURIOUS RESULT.—It appears from the minority report of the liquor law joint committee of the Massachusetts Legislature that under the existing prohibitory liquor law Massachusetts has more liquor shops open than any other New England State in proportion to her population, and she pays the Federal Government thirty per cent. more for taxes on liquor than all the other New England States together. The fact thus exhibited seems to be but a part of the evil, The New York Journal of Commerce says it is the most fruitful cause of bribery and dishonesty among constables, judges, and juries. -Whereas before prohibition Massachusetts, was proverbial for the purity of her judicial system, now, f current reports are to be credited, the coustabulary force of Massachusetts, whose peculia r business it is to execute the liquor law, is a compact organization of bribetakers and blackmailers. The prohibitory laws, so far as they are executed at all, seem to be leveled against the light wines and beers instead of the heavier drinks.

THE SUFFERING IN LOUISIANA.—It is estimated by the New Orleans Distributing Committee, which holds sessions daily, that there are 50,000 persons in Louisiana who have been made homeless and foodless by the inundation in that State. That this is no exaggeration is shown by the amount of rations which are being distributed. At least 40,000 per day are dispatched to the various agencies, and these do not meet the demand. The Purchasing and Distributing Committees are kept busily at work from nine till three every day, and still the abor and demand grow upon them. The liberal denations from various quarters of the country will be judiciously and faithfully applied. Thus far, we believe, the money donations reach about \$60,000. Besides these, there are large amounts of provisions, which are promptly forwarded. These timely and generous contributions will tend greatly to alleviate the condition of many, but it is not reasonable to expect that all of the suffering which has resulted from so wide-spread a disaster will be relieved from these sources.

A recent bride is thus described by the Louisville Journal:-" She was dressed in white Paris muslin, trimmed with lace, all of which contrasted bewitchingly with the brunette of her complexion, while the sparkle of her dark and luminous eyes seemed to eutdo the struggling flashes of her diamonds. She was pronounced to be too levely for a bride. Half hid away in the meshes of the muslin and lace her delicate beauty looked more like that of an angel