THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MAY 26, 1871.

DESPERATE MURDER IN THE NORTH.—The Belfast New-Letter of Wednesday gives the annexed par ticulars:-The quiet neighbourhood of Coleraine was this morning disturbed by the intelligence brought into town that the body of a female, who had apparently been murdered, had been found close to the house of a person known as Widow Murtin, in the "Big Bog," about two miles west of Coleraine, on the old road to Newtownlimavady. The victim was an unfortunate girl, named Craig. She was last seen in company with a couple of roughs. Nothing further is known of the poor creature until her mutilated body was discovered by a woman coming into town. The occupant of the house close to which the body was found heard screams about midnight; but, being a lone widow, she did not attempt to make any inquiry.

The Galway Vindicator says :- "We understand that in a large district in Connemara, where some of the Agents of the 'Irish Church Mission' are loof the Agents of the Constabulary in taking up the census papers were surprised to find the Catholic population had suddenly become 'Protestants.' On inquiry, it was found that the 'Bible Readers,' had been very industrious in filling up the census papers for the poor people, who, on learning the fact, were indignant in their complaints to the Constabulary. The matter was reported to Mr. Janus, County Inspector. and that very efficient officer forwarded the report to a skeleton," having two swollen black eves, as though Headquarters If we are correctly informed, there from bruises, and a large wound on the front of the will be an inquiry into the matter, and the parties implicated will be prosecuted."

The parish of Templeboy, in the vicinity of Drowho immediately after their recovery attended the dren attending the same school were soon affected consequence, and will not again open until this visitation of Providence, the fever, disappears. Per- ecration of the world. sons attacked exhibit the following symptoms, viz: the skin gets quite black, the flesh soon falls off it, and the whole body becomes one mass of sores.

The Castlebar Tolograph of the 19th ult., says :---On Monday last a shocking spectacle was presented in the ancient barial ground of Glosh-Patrick, between Westport and Louisburgh. There was a which lasted about two hours, during which some corpses, that had been buried for some time, were washed out of their graves and carried down into the sea by the torrent of the mountain stream which runs beside the graveyard. Some of the bodies were carried out to sea, and only two were recovered and re-interred, amid the wailing of their surviving relatives, whose feelings were severely harrowed by sight of their dead, exhumed in a manner so heartrending. They had been buried only a mouth or so. The bridge on the high road over the stream is also washed away. The neglected state of the country burial grounds is disgraceful in a Christian land, and the attention of the various Boards of Guardians is now called for, to guard, by proper measures, against a recurrence of so revolting an accident as that just detaited. Even now there are many coffins visible, and those of the two bodies which were recovered from the sea were broken to pieces and the bodies left defenceless,

REMOVAL OF IRISH POOR .- The following is the text of Mr. McCarthy Downing's Bill to prevent the cruel | he goes to church once a day which is surely as and arbitrary removal of poor persons, born in Ireland, from England, and Scotland. It is called a bill to abolish in England, Wales, and Scotland, the Compulsory Removal of Destitute to Ireland -Whereas, it is expedient that the said power should be annulled; be it enacted that from and after the passing of this act it shall not be lawful for justices of the peace in England and Wales, for any sheriff or trustee of the peace in Scotland, to remove or convey to Ireland any poor person from any parish or union in England. Wales or Scotland, to which he or she may have become chargeable, by reason of relief given to himself or herself, or to his wife or child, on the ground that such poor person was born in Ireland, and had not acquired a settlement in the parish or union in which the relief was those who are loudest in their denunciations of giv-

The Resemmon Herald states that Mr. Joseph Mulhall, of Boyle, has caused the land of the poorer portion of the people of that locality to be ploughed by his own horses and men. Such conas this is deserving of the greatest praise

Owing to the absence of crime at the Athlone Quarter Session held last week the Chairman, Mr. F. W. Brady Q.C., was presented with a pair of white gloves.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 10 .- The Times, in an editorial on the Treaty of Washington, says that neither England nor Canada ever raised the question of the exclusive privilege of the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

The Times says that the terms of the settlement of the San Juan Boundary are satisfactory to England, and the only difficulty is as to the plan of adjustment of the "Alabama" claims.

The Times doubts whether the treaty will be ratified by the United States Senate, but nevertheless trusts that "it will be adopted and become a final solution of all difficulties between the two countries.

LONDON, May 16 .- In the House of Commons last night the Army Regulation Bill came up and a lively discussion ensued. The opponents of the measure were violent in their denunciations of the bill. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell supported the bill in an elaborate speech. Upon a division of the House there was a majority of 65 for the

London, May 16 .- The O'Conor Don, member for Roscommon, submitted a motion that it is inexpedient to continue in force the act for the preservation of peace in Ireland after the date originally fixed as its limitation.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, member for Oxford University, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, member for Louth, in consequence of the continued lawlessness in Ireland, opposed the motion.

Mr. John Martin, member for Meath, spoke at length in donunciation of Kuglish tyranny in Ireland, and claimed the right of self-government for the people of that island.

Even in this year of grace, 1871, there are, we find, societies in existence, having for their avowed object the conversion to Protestantism of the several millions of Catholics who dwell in this mundane world of ours. Many of our readers might question this statement, or regard it in the light of a joke, but we beg to assure them of its perfect authenticity. We, too, could have believed that the game of these societies had been played out long ago, seeing that it was so decidedly a losing one, and that the evangelical gladiators of those pious "rings" had turned their attention to some project more hopeful, or less difficult of accomplishment, than trying to convert as substantially right. This is the fact overlooked the obtuse believers in the Church of Rome to the by the Trade. If pauperism is to be diminished, saving truth of the evangelical creed. With a perversity most unaccountable those benighted Romanists close their ears to the "truths" enunciated, and refuse to avail themselves of the light which the evangelical lamp would silver over their path. We never even could have thought that the exchequers, | profits in which the liquor-sellers now claim a however full, of the tabby-loving old ladies, who | vested interest are realized to a vast extent at the |

principally supply the "sinews of war" to these societies, could have held out so bravely under the incessant drain which must have been required to meet the "evangelical wants" of the "saints" of the mission. We could have thought the spring, from which the fountain had been fed, must have been dried up years ago .- Cetholic Times.

BABY-FARMING.-Those who imagined-if there have been any so simple-minded as to imaginethat the execution of Margaret Waters would put an end to baby-farming and to revolting cruelties practised on infants in England, must surely be undeceived by this time, a foreign paper remarks, if they have read attentively the reports which appear in the London journals, of the proceedings at the London pelice courts and the London inquests. Phose who have read these reports will bear us out in saying that scarcely a week passes which does not bring forth a case or cases of baby-farming equally disgusting and horrible as that in which Margaret Waters was concerned, The London The details of either are too disgusting to be imported into our columns. In one a "respectable" married woman was charged before the Worcester Justices with so brutally ill-treating her infant illegitimate daughter that the child was found by the police "reduced to head," and so beaten with a cane all over her body that her flesh resembled "raw liver." In the other case, "an officer's daughter" who formerly kept a more West, has been visited by a most malignant school, but "being unlucky" took to "nursing" more which has proved fatal in several cases. Like children, was found to have allowed an infant, the recent cases of small-pox, it is of English im- whom she had obtained through an advertisement, the recent cases and a laboring man named Loftus, who to die "from want of proper nourishment," and in a parations. The first and some few months ago, was the state of filth which it were better not to describe, first afflicted with it; and after him his children, week in various parts of England, and yet unless, village National School. Some of the other chil- apparently, some extraordinarily large number of infants are found to be killed off at a time, as in the with the contagion The school had to be closed in Brixton ease, little or no notice is paid to them by those who hold up the few Irish crimes to the ex-

SUNDAY AT HOME.—In the English mind there is too much of the spirit of the old Puritan who hanged his cat on the Monday for killing a mouse on the Sunday. To this the wearisomeness incidental to the first day of the week bears ample testimony. Every place of amusement is shut up; every healthful game is strictly tabooed; everything thunderstorm, accompanied by hail and heavy rains, that has a tendency to elevate the mind, whether the British Museum or the National Gallery, is forbidden to those whose sole day of rest in the week is thus converted into a day of listlessness and unimproving idleness or of open debauchery, as injurious to the body as it is ruinous to the soul And this state of things is openly fostered and encouraged by those in whose power it is daily, or at all events very frequently to enjoy these very amusements from which they so rigidly cut their poorer brethren off. In the pulpit, in the senate, in Exeter Hall, at the dinner table, in season and out of season, these votaries of Sabbatarianism hold to their theory that man was made for the Sabbath and not the Sabbath for man. Hence it comes to pass that our English Sunday, and a fortiori a Scotch one, is defiled by crimes more frequent and of a decept dye than those committed on any other day, erimes to which hypocrisy and concealment add a deeper malice, crimes committed solely because the unfortunate sinner, owing to the Pharisaism of the times, has nothing else to do. Even granting that much as can be expected of the average workingman, how is the rest of his time to be filled up? If he is a married man, he has his placens upor and his children to amuse him, but even of these it is possible he may have too much, especially on a wet day in a small house. If he is unmarried, he has not even family ties to fall back upon, and, after having read his Sunday paper, is thrown back upon his own resources to fill up the rest of his day .-What wonder then that we find the public-houses crammed with customers, and every haunt of vice crowded to excess. Against such places there is no law, but in the way of opening the British Museum or that at South Kensington, every possible let and hindrance is thrown by the Legislature. And yet Magnire, Colonel Knox, Sir H. Bruce, and Mr. pernicious amusement on Sundays do not scruple to order out their horses and charriages on that day, to take up their servants' time by driving twice to church, and then round Rotten-row, or by entertaining their religious friends at dinner, to the utter hindrance of the unfortunate cook's opportunities for enjoying her Sunday's rest. They do not besitate to gossip in each others drawing-rooms, to read the newspapers at their clubs, or to take the train down to some pleasant country village, where they visit men of a like turn of mind with themselves. and inveigh against the awful increase of Sabbathbreaking and Popery. That by this conduct they sometimes lay themselves open to the retort uncourteous they need not wonder; our astonishment is that their hypocrisy or inconsistency is borne with so long and so patiently .- Weekly Register.

The Rev. F. Southgate, vicar of Northfleet. informed his congregation on Easter day that as buttons, bad money and other things not fit to mention," were put in the offertory bags, the

collections would in future be made in open plates. Publicans' profits represent mis-spent money. That is the great fact to be recognized on both sides. What proportion of these gains might survive under regulations preventing anything like excess we need not inquire. Enough, we may be quite sure, would parch to produce all the depreciation now predicted. The Liquor Trade would cease to be the only trade flourishing in the most impoverished of districts: ginshops would no longer be the only good houses in the most squalid of streets. The amount of money spent in drink when no more drink was bought than was good for the buyer would not, it may safely be assumed, keep one publican out of three. The publicans desire to keep all their trade instead of a third of it, from which it follows that two shillings out of every three of their customers' money must be thrown away for their sake. Do they really believe such claims can be permanently sustained? They have everything against them, except the vicious propensities of nature. The efforts of every teacher and preacher are directed towards keeping people away from the publichouses. Every man labouring in his sphere for the good of the country does his best to promote those very objects which it has been now proposed to accomplish more speedily by direct legislation. The fixed purpose of every minister of the Gospel, every active philanthropist, and every working man's friend, is to reduce the profits of the Liquor Trade, to depreciate the property invested in it, and, generally, to produce the identical consequences predicted from Mr. Bruce's Bill. The views entertained are not expressed in those words, but that is their true purport. There is a standing conspiracy of all the friends of popular progress against the prodigious and productive investments now declared to be in peril. The advocates of the Permissive Act are only the advanced class of the main body, intolerant and occasionally irrational, as most zealots are, but still on a course recognized thrift encouraged, and crime depressed, half the profits of the liquor traffic, to say the least, must go. The prospect cannot be agreeable to those engaged in the business, but there is no use in blinking it. To put the case in half-a-dozen words, the

cost of popular degradation, vice, and misery, and explorers of the Ribblesdale caves is full of interest, 35,000 births every year in New York, 2,500 chilcountry is not justified in placing, with due consideration, the welfare of the people above the gains of a Trade.-London Times

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The Lords Justices have decided an important question in relation to the religious education of children in a case in which the father had died intestate, and the mother was still alive. A flour dealer of Liverpool, who was a Catholic, died leaving a daughter, who, a short time previously had been baptised in a Catholic Church, her sponsors being of the same faith. The flour dealer's widow was a Protestant, and trained the child in the doctrines of the Church of England, to which she had become greatly attached. The deceased having died intestate the children of the second marriage instituted a suit in the Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster, the Vice-Chancellor of which, Mr. Wickers, directed as a point incidentally raised by the suit that the child should be papers of Saturday furnish two instances in educated in Catholicism. From this decision an appeal was made, and the Lords Justices affirmed the judgment of the court below, holding that as the deceased had his daughter baptised in a Catholic Church there was presumptive evidence to show that he desired that she should be educated in that religion.

MURPHY, THE PROTESTANT EVANGELIST .- The Daily Telegraph thus writes of this notorious firebrand :-It would really seem as if a special and separate British Constitution were required for dealing with Mr. William Murphy and his riotous Romanist foes. It is so utterly impposible to admire or defend either that we really want some process of law that will properly punish them for knocking him down and kicking him for falling. He is a hir d lecturer, paid to disseminate atrocious libels on Catholic oriests and women. He pursues his ugly trade even in places where there are large numbers of ignorant Irish laborers, who hear him say that their wives and sisters are morally debauched by priests in the confessional. Now, however ignorant these men are, they know that their wives and sisters-Irish peasant girls-are remarkable for chastity; and not they alone, but all the world agree that, whatever be the causes, the fact of Irish female virtue is plain enough. These excitable Papists, then, have before their eyes the libel and the daily proof of its falsehead; and when they remember that the calumniafor is a paid propagator of the falsehood, their rage is natural enough. Nevertheless, if free speech is to be our rule, where are we to draw the line? Are we to prohibit everything that may displease a mob? Are we then to encourage intolerant ruffianism, and put down every chance of new ideas? At Whitehaven, the Romanist attack on Murphy was cowardly and brutal to an unusual extent; three hundred miners set upon the unfortunate man, and left him insensible, with horrible wounds over his face and head, and a mass of bruises from kicks over all his body. It seems that a body of policemen had been brought into Whitehaven specially to keep order; but they were taken by surprise, and were not quick enough in rushing to the rescue.-If it is right to let Murphy travel about stirring up sectarian rancour, then he must be protected at any expense, and severe examples must be made in case his assailants are caught or subsequently detected. But as the sale of the book from which Murphy quotes, "The Confessional Unmasked," has been stopped as indecent, we do not see why he should be allowed to deliver view view the worst passages of a suppressed book. It is at all events clear from the Whitehaven business that something ought to be done with Murphy. Could not Mr. Lowe bring him in under his Jucifer tax, and impose a special burden on him as an explosive compound, with a special clause prohibiting his conveyance by railway is " dangerous?"

Michael Torpey has pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery with violence from a jeweller's assistant, Sentence eight years penal labor.

The Resources of Europe. - A blue book has een published containing statistical tables relating to the area and population, the trade and navigation, the railways and stock of foreign countries. The following figures relate to the area and population of the leading European Powers: Russia in Europe extends over 2,000,000 English square miles, and in '67 had The bill bears the endorsement of Mr. ing the poor man a chance of healthful, instead of a population of over 68,000,000, or 33 to the English square mile. France covers 209,000 square miles, to the mile. The German Empire is not correctly represented in the return, the events of the war having changed its area and population considerably.-Spain with the Balcaric Islands, covers 193,000 square miles, and contained in '68 161 millions people, or \$6 to the mile. Austria covers 239,000 square miles, and had a population of 351 millions in 69, or 149 to the mile. The United Kingdom extends over 120,000 square miles, and in '70 had 304 millions inhabitants or 255 to the mile. Ham-burg and Bremen are by far the most densely populated places in Europe; Russia is the lowest: Saxony, Lubeck, and Belgium have a mileage population of from 300 to 400. The United States has only 11 people to the square mile, having 31 million miles and 381 million of people. A comparison of the taxation per head of the population shows some very curious contrasts, . We have the privilege of raising the most money, and having the largest national debt in the world. In Russia 19s 4d per head is raised and expended; public debt, 2861 millions sterling. In fact they only raise for the whole Russian Empire three millions more than we raise for the United Kingdom. In France they raise $\pounds 2$ 18 11d per head; in [69 their budget was nearly eighty millions sterling, and their public debt was then 4851 millions. In Spain the cost is £1 5s 9d per head, and the debt 255 millions. In Austria they raise £1 5s 4d per head, and their debt is 324 millions. Italy is governed for 32 millions per annum, or £1 5s 2d per head; in 1867 the public debt was 271 millions. In Greece the cost is 17s 2d per head; in Turkey 11s 10d; in the United Kingdom £2 7s 8d; public debt over 800 millions. In '64 Russia had over 15,000 manufactories, employing nearly half a million hands, and producing stuff to the value of over 325 millions of silver roubles, or about £46,550,000. The several kinds of live stock-horses, cattle, swine, sheep, goats, &c .- in Russia in '63 numbered over 100 millions. Foreign merchandise to the value of 30 millions sterling was conveyed in transit through Belgium in the year '68. There are nearly 100,000 more women than men engaged in agriculture in France, the total number so engaged being 194 millions. Nearly 5 millions sterling were received in customs duty on the principal articles imported into France in '68. The live stock of all kinds in France in '62 numbered over 53 millions. In '66 the imports to Spain and the Balearic Islands were valued at 15 millions sterling, the exports at 12: the live stock numbered over 36 millions. Switzerland has an area of 41,000 English square miles, and a population of 21 millions; their live stock in '66 numbered 22 millions. The cost of government is 6s 8d per head, and the republic has no national debt-in this respect standing alone in the world In fact, all Switzerland is governed for £832,000 a year-a sum equal to what we spend in police and convict establishments alone. In '68 the value of imports to Austria was 42 millions sterling, yielding a duty of 13 millions sterling; the value of exports was 467 millions sterling, yielding a duty of £11,000. In the year 1800 there were 51 million people in the United States; in 60 years there were 321 millions, of whom four millions were slaves. In the three years from '66 to '69 the Americans paid over 60 millions sterling of their public debt.

The live stock in '69 numbered over 100 millions. THE RIBBLESDALE CAVES .- The digested report of the

the question is simply whether the Legislature of a and will correct many false impressions as to the social condition of England after the withdrawal of the Roman legions. The caves were evidently used as places of refuge by the Romano-Celtic inhabitants who had fled from their comparatively luxurious homes before the incursions of the Northern tribes. Numerous brooches and armlets have been found in the upper strata of debris, and from their workmanship, as well as from the coins which have been exhumed, the period of occupation may be fixed with tolerable accuracy. It probably extended from the middle of the fifth till late in the seventh century. Few districts in England could have better served for purposes of concealment than the region between the Mersey and the Ribble, in which at the Domesday survey, a quarter of a million of acres were covered with a network of separate and dense woods. In the lower strata of these caves indications of an earlier occupation have been found. Two flint flakes, a bone barpoon, and the remains of red deer and bear point to an era long anterior to the Roman invasion,-Pull Mal! Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

Washington, May 10.-The tribunal to settle the Alabama Claims will meet in Geneva, Three special rules of neutral obligations are laid down. First, it shall be the duty of a neutral nation to use due diligence to prevent the building, fitting out, or escape of vessels intended to make war upon another nation with which it is at peace. Second, it shall be the duty of the nation, not to permit such vessels to enter any of its ports for repairs, manitions or supplies, or having entered not to permit their departure. Third, it shall be the duty of the nation to use due diligence not to permit the violation of any of these obligation in any of its ports or waters.— Free transit is stipulated for all productions of either countries through the territory of the other, to points within the same, as for example of wheat from Milwaukee across to Canada by Grand Trunk Railway to Oswego, on the way to New York, in bond under such regulations as the two nations may prescribe. The terms of the treaty shall be for ten years, and so much longer as shall be satisfactory to both nations. Either nation may terminate it after that time by giving notice of two years to the other

The New York papers report an instance of ruelty on the part of the commander of a steamship, which equals in barbarity the horrors of the middle passage in the days of the slave trade. The vessel was the U.S. steamship Maska, and the name of the commander, Watson, This man is reported to have perpetrated the most horrible cruelties upon his men; but the climax was reached in the case of a coloured man named Williams, who is represented to have been a quiet, industrious man. He had been quarrelling with anoth r of the crew, and was ordered into what is called the "sweat-box." This famous instrument of torture had been made by Watson's directions. It was two feet broad, four feet six inches long, and not high enough to admit of a man standing upright inside. This was placed near the heating apparatus of the vessel, and while the vessel was in a hot, southern climate, the man Williams was locked up in this coffin and denied either food or water. The only air he got was through a few augur holes in the side of the box, and these, it was afterwards found were only about a quarter of an inch wide, the point of the augur only having gone through. Williams was kept in nearly twenty-four hours, and, when the door was opened, fell down, and died in about an hour. The affair has caused a good deal of excitement in certain circles in New York,

The New York Times says:-From all parts of the ountry we receive favourable accounts of the grain crops. The west coast—California and Oregon have all been blessed with a good season. From the grain belt of the West and North West the reports are equally cheering. The present appearance of the wheat crops indicates an abundant yield. The acreage sown is equal to that of former ears, and the ground is much better covered There need be little four with respect to one most important source of the prosperity of our country

A religious journal, conducted in the interest of total abstinence, recommends the substitution of

Moral Decadence.—There can be no greater evidence of the moral condition of people than their conversation. And is it not true that to-day subjects are discussed in the parlors of all classes which would have been taboord fifty or one hundred years ago? Young girls converse dippantly on topics of which it would have been better for their future welfare had they remained profoundly ignorant.— And the numerous divorce and criminal cases affest how many married women are led by permicious ideas to their own ruin and to the ruin of their children. We cannot help thinking that much of the present looseness of society is due to a false system of education for women. A few years ago girls were only half taught; now they are taught too much. We cannot agree with those who arge that it is necessary to acquaint a girl of fourteen with the secrets of maternity. Our grandmothers were ignorant of these things in their girlhood, and their ignorance did not make them any the worse parents. Evidences of decadence in morals are to be seen everywhere. Women advocate in public doctrines which would have consigned them to a lunation asylum half a century ago. A theory of natural selection, called "affinity," supplants the well tested practice of mutual affection and forbearance. Marriage is spoken of as no longer a life contract, but merely as a temporary arrangement until one or both of the parties see fit to dissolve it. Brute gmtification is dignified into "free love," and love itself is lowered into a caprice of the moment. Hence elopements, bigamies, seductions and other immoralities which press themselves upon the publie view. We confess that we cannot suggest any remedy for the evils we have been deploring. Perhaps the best thing we can do is to feel profoundly grateful over the fact that the great majority of woinen are still moral and virtuous, and leave the future to take care of itself. What that future will be it would be unjust to predict; but if it is to be one of strict morality, the lessons which girls are learning now must be obliterated from their minds, and their teachers must be summarily driven from before the public gaze.—Providence Weekly Review.

A stranger went to a church at Middletown, Conn., on a Sunday recently, and sat down in a pew, when, just as he was getting interested in the sermon, a rough-looking, pions church member came in and took him by the collar and threw him into the vestibule. He thought he would stay there and hear the rest of the sermon, when the sexton kicked him off the steps. He went to the side of the church to listen to the sermon through the window, when one of the brethren said "Amen" to something the minister said, and then spit tobacco juice out of the window into the listener's eyes. He says a man can't enjoy religion much at Middletown.

A New Orleans colored man heard of another nigger who got several thousand dollars for being put off a railroad train, so he thought he would try it. He got on the ladies' car expecting that the conductor would come along and throw him out. Before the conductor came in the darkey put his head out of the window, when a bridge came along and cut his head off. He didn't get a cent from the company.

At a meeting held recently in New York, to place upon a firmer basis the Infant Asylum and Found- the war, and which is said to have \$5,000,000 encling Hospital of that city, it was stated that out of board.

dren were bern out of wedlock, and that 3,000 foundlings die annually from neglect. In 1869, out 25,167 deaths, 1,405 or 27 4.10 per cent, were children under twelve months, and in 1870 the mortality of infants was 21 per cent, of the deaths. As an argument in favor of the necessity of the mother's care to raise children, it was stated that at an asylum in Montreal where artificial means of sustenance were employed, out of 4,059 foundlings, 3,767, or 93 per cent. died. At Randall's Island, New York, when artificial means were used, only ten foundlings out of 100 lived; where nurses were provided 274 per cent were raised; and fully 70 per cent, were saved where the mothers nursed the infants.

A Baptist minister near Elkton in Kentucky, is the last victim of misplaced confidence. The reverend gentleman invested \$104 25 in a package of sawdust and iron sent to him by express from one of the New York sharpers, who issue circulars of-fering to supply scoundrels with counterfeit money for general circulation, notwithstanding that he was cautioned by the express agent before paying the money. After taking the package home and opening it in a private room, without witnesses, he entered suit against the express agents to recover the amount he had paid, founding his suit on the allegation that he had not received the "merchandise" he expected. The propriety of taking steps to secure a new field of labor for this clergyman is being discussed among his parishioners.

HENRY WARD BEECHER IN THE PULLIT.-The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal says :-"Mr. Beecher's colloquial gifts are among the elemeats of his success. He treats his church like a family. To him the pulpit is no more sacred than a pew. He puts on no austerity and no outward marks of devotion. He comes on to the platform, tlings down his bat on the door, picks up his hymnbook, manipulates it as a mechanic would a tool before using it. What oth r ministers would say to half a dozen brethren around the pulpit, Mr. Beecher would say to his whole congregation in the pulpit. In the lecture room he comes into the side door, and, if it is cold, stands a while over the heather, tumbles up his hair, washes his hands with invisible water, with face toward the congregation, mounts his platform and takes his seat with neither table nor desk between him and the people. He begins the service abruptly, without prelude or introduction. He does not say "Let us sing," or "Let us praise God," but simply says '134.' The sits during the entire performance, except when he leads in prayer. His talks are given in a sitting posture. He puts one leg up over the other, tilts back, puts both feet on the rounds of the chair, and takes his case during the service."

The question of infant mortality has always excited considerable public attention in the United States. It has invariably stood at a high figure compared with that of European nations, and especially so with regard to the-it is to be regretted-very large class of illegitimate and pauper children. The subject has come under discussion at the Social Science Association meeting lately held in Philadelphia, and some startling illustrations were given of the fearful percentage of mortality which exists among these two classes. It appears that in one institution the proportion of deaths among abandoned children is not less than 78 per cent, and yet this institution is under the management and care of one of the most eminent of children's physicians, Dr. Parry. In the New York foundling hospitals this mortality equals 62 per cent; and Dr. Parry, in his evidence, stated that in his experience he found that 75 per cent of illegitimate children die before attaining the ago of one vear,—Toronto Globe,

WILD BUSH STRAWBERRIES. - The St. Paul Perss affirms that—"The writer of this has seen scores of miles of country a degree of latitude north of Fort Trotten which was an almost continuous plantation of wild strawberries, growing, in many of the richer spaces, not on horrizontal vines, but on bushes, many of them three or four feet high, on which the clusters of this delicious fruit attain a size rarely reached by the most as iduous cultivation. So profuse was this native production of strawberries on what is called the Pembina Mountain, that the cart wheels, crushing the berries as they revolved, were fairly red with this wild vintage of the plains, and tea for wine in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. left long crimson trails as of blood, behind them .-Wild strawberries are abundant in every part of the Red River Valley; but on the fertile plateau known as the Pembina Mountain, remote from every human settlement, they grow with a luxuriance which is simply astonishing, and so far as we know, unrivalled. It is the only region where we ever met with the bush strawberry, but the plant there seems to take the upright form in the very pride of its exuberant fruitfulness, as if it disdained to creep along the earth with its scarlet crown of glory.

Science met with a severe shock out in Montana lately. A party of miners were at work away from any settlement, when five of them were taken with scurvy, and their comrades, to cure them, buried them in the ground, with nothing but their heads sticking out, and left them, armed only in a chew of tobaccountil morning. At daylight they went out to see how the patients were getting along, hoping they might have recovered, and thus add a new remedy to medical science, but what was their surprise to find that the cayote wolves had caten their heads off. It was very discouraging, but they didn't have to bury them again, so there was something saved.

"Administering lead through a tube" is what the papers calls it in Michigan when one person shoots another.

At a recent Plymouth Church matinee Mr. Beecher delighted his audience by his droll impersonation of his martinet stepmother. She gave her children weekly a stiff dose of the catechism, was the pink of propriety, and held in abhorrence all vain and trifling amusements. Mr. Beecher had a weakness—that of playing on a fiddle. One day, striking up an unsanctified jig, Mrs. Beecher came in and, catching the inspiration of the tune, placed her hands on her hips and actually danced a minuet. Mr. Beecher described the scene. He stepped back on the platform, placed his hands on his hips, and showed the audience how his mother did it. He described the consternation of the children. He clasped his hands and rolled up the whites of his eyes like a regular mawworm, opened his mouth, drew down his lip, and stood the personification of rustic horror. The whole scene was irresistibly comic.

RICHMOND, Va., May 18. — In the U. S. Circuit Court, to-day, James M. Simms, a colored member of the Georgia Legislature, obtained a verdict for \$1,800 damages against the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomne Builroad Company, for ejecting him, on account of color alone, from the cabin of the steamer "Keyport," plying between Washington and Richmond.

THE "TRIBUNE" REPORTER AND THE SENATE. - The Tribune reporter has been sent to prison for publishing the toxt of the treaty of Washington. The Committee on Foreign Relations has also been so constituted that it will continue in session till December, apparently with the idea that their prisoner's detention can be continued while they sit. According to English law he would be released by the adjournment of Congress.—Mont. Herald.

New York, May 21. - Divers have succeeded ineaching the treasure boxes on the British ship-Mussar, which was sunk in the East River during