## TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 4, 1873.

1 observe that the Historian has avoided the many miracles and ghost stories which are found in many microscopy of facts. Yet these would greatly the same tep sensational charm of his work; and heighten the sensational charm of his work; and ners is one which might probably suit him.

ere 18 one Culm, of Cloughwater, in the county of "Arthur Culm, of Cloughwater, in the county of "Arthur Cuim, of Cloughwater, in the county of Cavan, esquire, deposeth, That he was credibly infined, by some that were present there, that there were thirty women and young children, and seven men, thirty women and young children; and when some flug into the river of Belturbert; and when some them offered to swim for their lives they were here. flung flund to swim for their lives, they were by of them officers of the rebels, followed in boats, and knocked on the the rebels, followed in boats, and knocked on the head with poles: they same day they hanged two head with the day they hanged two pean. Water tradert; and this deponent doth verily bewomen at Mulmore O'Rely, the then sheriff, had a band in the commanding the murder of those said hand in the country with the saw him write two notes, which he persons, for that he saw him write two notes, which he persons, John Mark, by Brien O'Rely, upon whose coming these murders were committed; and those persons who were present, also affirmed, that the bodies of who were present, and anather, that the vodies of those thirty persons drowned did not appear upon the water till about six weeks after, past; as the said O'Rely came the down, all the bodies came floating up to the very to the town, all the bodies came floating up to the very bridge; those persons were all formerly staged in the town by his protection, when the rest of their neighbours in the town went away."

There are many other very miraculous facts sworn to, which are quite accessible to the Historian : also to, which and still more savage cruelties, which many outer his readers positive wrong in suppressing. ne week I shall present still another spicilegium culled from the "eternal witness of blood"; and cunru mon why these depositions were called afterwards explain why these depositions were called anerwands they were obtained, and how they were paid for, how they were obtained All which the learned Historian knew very well, but preferred to suppress for the honor of Protestant human nature.

## RISH INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVAL OF FATHER BURKE. - A telegram from Queenstown announces that the City of Paris, which queenstown time over due, has arrived. The whole was not some were interested in this ship and her mish people for among the pussengers is the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, orator, divine, and patriot. Father Burke is like Lafayette of old, "the hero of two hemispheres." The reputation which he won by the banks of the Liffey he has maintained by the shores of the Hudson, and in the New World as in the Old he has laboured with untiring zeal, with dazzling briliancy, and with signal success for the good cause of Faith and Fatherland, Ireland will welcome back with a true Celtic effusion one of the noblest and truest of the many true and noble sons who have sprung from her bosom, and maintained her fame among the nations of the carth — Dublin Freeman March 8th.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—The Earl of Granard, as President of the Catholic Union, has issued on behalf of that distinguished body an address to the people of Ireland. In this address the Union asks the people of Ireland to rally round a body which most of the bishops have joined, and the Holy Father has desgned to bless. The Union is, we are told in the address, no political organization but one which seeks to attain the most sucred ends by every lawful and constitutional means—by prayer by persuasion, and by union. The enemies of the Catholic religion are banded together for its destruction. They corrupt youth by unchristian education; they poison the minds of the unwary by infamous publications; they sap the foundations of law and order by Communistic doctrines; they seek to ignore the sanctity of the marriage tie; finally, in Rome itself, they tear the priest from the altar and place the musket in his anointed hands. The Union calls on the Catholic people of Ireland to unite to guard their faith, and the faith of their brethren in many lands, from assault; to assert the invaded rights of the Church and to uphold the injured honour of religion and God. In Ireland itself, continues the address, it is the duty of Irishmen to unite in the repudiation of un-Catholic and godless education and demanding for their country a form of education which will make Ireland the home of religion as well as of knowledge. The address then alludes to the Bismarckian attack on the German bishops, and asks should Irishmen, whose fathers fought the good fight for the liberty of the faith, remain silent and inactive. Passing to the spoliation of the religious orders, the Union calls on Irishmen to speak, so that all men may know that Catholic Ireland protests against the robbery of the religious orders even now being consummated, and that her sons are united in their resolve to oppose by every lawful means the invasion of the Church's sacred rights. Finally, the address alludes to the countless insults to which the Holy Father and religion have been subjected in Rome, and calls on Irishmen to " unite in protesting against the violations of laws the most venerable, of rights the most indisputable, and of the person the most sacred on earth."

THE IRISH BISHOPS AND MR. BUTT, M.P.—The following correspondence has been published:-"European Hotel, March 2nd, 1873.

"My DEAR MR. BUTT-I have exceeding pleasure in conveying to you the enclosed vote of thanks unanimously passed by the assembled archbishops and bishops of Ireland at their meeting on Friday last. I deeply and gratefully appreciate the kindly feeling which caused my brother prelates to select me as the medium whereby this expression of their obligation was to be communicated to you. It is impossible that I can ever forget the splended services you have rendered, not alone to my fellowtraversers and myself, in the late memorable State prosecutions, but also to interests incomparably dearer, higher, and more sacred; or that any of us can ever cease to remember with admiration and gratitude the devotedness, the unmeasured ardour, with which you flung yourself into our vindication, and, by the power of your genius, won for truth and justice some of the most memorable moral victories our country has ever celebrated.

"Wishing you a long life of usefulness, and praying for you every temporal and spiritual blessing, I am, most sincerely yours,

"† PATRICK DUGGAN.

"To Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P."
Moved by the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of
Cashel, seconded by the Most Rev. Lord Bishop of Limerick, and unanimously resolved :-

"That the bishops feel deeply indebted to Mr. Butt for the admirable digest of the University Bill which he has been good enough to prepare, and that the Bishop of Clonfert be requested to convey to Mr. Butt this expression of their thanks."

"Eccles-street, 3rd March, 1873:
"My Dear Lord—I scarcely know how I can abequately acknowledge the receipt of the letter in which your lordship has conveyed to me the vote of thanks which the archbishops and bishops were good enough to pass to me for the very trifling service which it was my good fortune and privilege to be able to render to them on the occasion of their recent deliberations on the University Bill.

"To feel that I had rendered to them the humblest service on such an occasion would naturally be among the most treasured memories of my life. I need not say to you, my dear lord, how deeply I feel the honour that was paid me in the suggestion that an abstract of the provisions of the bill from my hand would not be unacceptable to their lordships. I never could have imagined that my compliancs with that suggestion would receive such a recognition as that contained in the resolution you have sent me-a recognition utterly unexpected,

he presided, the expression of my most sincere and testant Ireland, he said: "My business is to state respectful gratitude for their far too generous apprefacts—not to make them. Of course, I had ever ciation of a service which it was a matter of the

highest pride in me to perform.

"Of the other part of your lordship's letter I cannot trust myself to write. If anything could enhance the value of such a resolution from the assembled prelates, it would be that they selected your lord-ship as the medium of conveying it. You know persecution of which you were the subject-how I exulted in the triumph of truth and justice, which branded that persecution as it deserved. That my name may be in after times associated with that splendid triumph, I cannot but remember I owe to the trust and confidence which you reposed in me. -Believe me, my dear lord bishop, yours ever sin-

" ISAAC BOTT.' To the Most Reverend Patrick Duggan, Lord Bishop of Clonfert.

A correspondent of the Leinster Independent gives the following as an instance of the way in which news of agrarian outrages are manufactured in this country. The story might be paralled a thousand times over:-The rev. gentleman to whom is entrusted the care of Evangelical souls in the parish where I reside, lately came into occupation of a portion of land adjoining the parsonage, and with possession of the land, he became suddenly afflicted with a violent attack of a disease, until late unknown to medical science, and to which the nomenclature of the people has given the rather significant name of "Rory on the brain." His fears might appear to those who knew the circumstances of the case, ridiculous or unfounded, but in the mind of the rev. gentleman such fears fashioned every bush he passed into the hulking figure and villainous face of a blood-thirsty peasant. And the climar came a few nights ago. The parson had retired at his usual hour to rest, and, perhaps, like Mercutio's clergy-man, to "dream of another benefice," but suddenly he awoke to a more extraordinary hallucination than ever Queen Mab was guilty of creating. He heard the sound of footsteps, a low and hurried whisper, and then a knocking at his hall door. Lo the long anticipated crisis had arrived, and his courage was equal to the occasion. He immediately jumped from his bed, seized a loaded revolver, and jumped from his bed, seized a loaded revolver, and Church against a Society not hitherto condemned rushing to the window, valorously discharged its in special terms. The sentence of Excommunications are the sentence of the contents into the body of-a venerable tree that stood before the house. Next day he gave information to the police of the determined attack which had been made on his premises; the police communicated the horrifying intelligence to the authorities on Cork-hill; and the people here of all classes and religions were outraged on hearing of this violent of temperance and the mutual benefit of its mem and unprovoked attack on an inoffensive Christian bers. It adops the use of signs, passwords, and the minister. But first appearances are sometimes fallike, and its rules refer to secret rites. A branch lacious; and on a further investigation of this affair exists in Dublin. The reason given by his Eminit was found to wear a less serious and far more amusing aspect. An intelligent constable visited the scene of the alleged outrage in the hope of securing some clue which might eventually lead to the detection and arrest of the wrong-doers. He discovered that the window of the parson's bed-room had been broken, but that it had been broken from within. The glass was strewn on the lawn before the house, and the constable very sapiently arrived at the conclusion that the bellicose parson, in his praiseworthy hurry to shoot somebody or something, had broken the window himself. The mountain in labor again brought forth a mouse. It was found that the miscreants, who, the clergyman alleged, attacked his house, were as palpable and real as courageous Jack Falstaff's "men in buckram." Here was the elucidation of the mysterious occurrence :-Three or four foolish lads, who had grown enamoured of the charms of a pretty soubrette in the parson's service, paid the parsonage a nocturnal visit; and awaiting until the light was extinguished in the sleeping apartment of the master, knocked timidly at the door in the hope of obtaining an interview with the maid. The elergyman, as has been stated, heard the knock, and jumped out of bed, as he jumped into the conclusion that "Rory of the Hill" was below waiting to "shoot him at his own hall door," as he obligingly intimates in his well-known song. And out of these slender materials has been manufactured the latest Agrarian Outrage report.

With reference to the distress in the West, the revered parish priest of Clifden, Patrick M'Manus. vile and shameless "soupers" are already on the hoof, and that those canting humbugs are tempting " with meal and money" the poor starved little children. What has pious Protestantism to say for the manner in which these sleek vagabonds are "propagating the gospel" of mercy and love? The appeal to the Lord-Lieutenant has so far lead to nothing practical. It bore the signatures of "Patrick M'Manus, P.P., of Clifden, and Dean of Tuam, Chairman; John P. Canning, C.C., Secretary; William Scully, P.P., Moyrus; Hubert Fenneran, R.C.A., Ballinakill; Joseph Maloney, R. C.A., Roundstone; Mathias Lavelle, C.C., Moyrus; James Lee, C.C., Roundstone; Michael Curran, C.C., Clifden." Food and fuel still continue unpreceden-

Although the Bishop of Clonfert received full acquittal from a jury, this clearance by the verdict of constitutual tribunal has not rid him, it would appear of the penalty imposed upon him by Judge Keogh. If the most reverend prelate had been found guilty, a judge would have condemned him to a common jail, a policeman would have led him there, a turnkey would have taken charge of him, all the penalties provided for established guilt would have been poured on his anointed head. Conviction would have brought to him the punishment of guilt, but acquittal does not give him the rights of established innocence. In this sense a question by Mr. Henry was answered a few nights since by Sir John Coleridge. That learned person said that any one reported by an election judge was excluded for seven years from taking part in any election. Not only the untried priests and laymen and the priests whose trials proved abortive, not only these, but the prelate whom a jury has acquitted of the offence alleged against him by Judge Keogh, is to be shut out for seven years from the exercise of a public right. The election of a man to Parliament within the period named may be voided by proof that any one "reported" by Judge Keogh had acted as his agent. As to Dr. Duggan, Sir John Coleridge said that " his acquittal has absolutely no effect." He admitted that this was "rather hard." It is certainly quite new, and seems to the sober judgment more like the capricicious freak of a madman or a despot then a provision set by statesmen in the frame of a free Constitution.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON TENLAND .- In a late copy of the Memphis Avalanche (Tenn.) we read an interesting lecture delivered by the Rev. David Walk, to the congregation of the Lindon street Christian Church in that city. The lecture was the result of a tour through Europe, and the Rev. gentleman thus speaks of his feelings when he first beheld the coast of Ireland. "The coast of Ireland! How the words thrilled me. I no longer heard the angry rush of the waters; I no longer noted the rolling and tossing of the ship, I ceased to think of the laboring, groaning engines. I thought only of the blessed solid earth on which my eyes were feasting. Yes, there could be no mistake, those are the towering hills of Ireland. There she stands; like a dear mother, stretching forth her arms over the stormy deep, inviting her children to her breast : rising up from the ocean like a beautiful goddess, she is the first to offer rest to the weather-beaten mariner, and and, but for the respect I must feel for the judgment of those who have given it, I would surely say as undeserved as it was unexpected.

"I can only ask you to convey to the Cardinal Archbishop, and the prelates over whose meeting sons and daughters." Alluding to Catholic and Pro-

been taught—in fact, I had read in the Sunday-school book—that the North of Ireland, which is supposed to be Protestant, is greatly superior to the south of Ireland, which is supposed to be Catholic. Now, I have been through Ireland, from the extreme South to the extreme North, and I aver upon the honor of a gentleman and a Christian, that a greater how I sympathise with you in the cruel and wicked fraud than the assumed superiority of the Protestant over the Catholic population of Ireland was never palmed off upon an innocent and unsuspecting public. It is pitiful when men attempt to coin religious capital out of such material. On the other hand, I saw more squalor, more abject misery, more poverty and wietchedness in Glasgow and Edinburg than in | to the last they might avoid the appearance of doing the whole of Ireland put together. Scotland is Protestant; Ireland is Catholic. I say it is my duty to state facts as I see them, and not to allow religious prejudice to blind my eyes to the truth. The sun of aven shines on no fairer land than the South of Ireland. From Mallow on the Blackwater to Cork on the Lee, it is pure and beautiful as a dream in the heart of a sinless maiden. I saw just two cities in Europe which I should care to live in. One of these is Dundee, in Scotland: the other Cork, Ireland-with a decided preference; for Cork. Everywhere in Ireland I was treated like a gentleman. Never for a single instant was I maltreated by a human

"The Galway prosecutions," says the Northern Whig, " have done much to show that some of Mr Justice Keogh's invectives were undeserved, and that it would have been better for himself and for us all. had he been content to unseat Captain Nolan in a judicial spirit, without entering on personal matters of a very painful and invidious character." This Belfast journal is a Ministerial and Protestant paper No doubt Mr. Justice Keogh is a very awkward champion for us all "of the Liberal party," but the judicial spirit" is not a sufficient number of degrees above proof to suit his taste. Whenever Mr. Gladstone goes out of office he will have to thank Mr Keogh a good deal for his retirement; but he may improve the opportunity by studying him as the nearest possible moderare production of the Homeric character of Thersites.

The Regulations pronounce the censures of the tion decreed in former pastorals against Catholics who were Freemasons, or Ribbonmen, or Fenians, is now extended to Catholics who are members of the Society of Good Templars. This Association, which took its rise in America and has its head-quarters there, declares its object to be the spread of habits bers. It adops the use of signs, passwords, and the ence for including this Society amongst those singled out for ecclesiastical censure is, that "it holds doe trines and encourages practices or posed to the teaching and discipline of the Catholic Church. Catholics are also warned that they subject themselves to censure if they take part in the meetings or balls of Freemasons, or any similar Society. Dublin Weekly News.

A Nonagenarian Parest .- The death is announced d ninety-one years of age of the Very Rev. Dr Croke, P.P., of Charleville, and Vicar-General of Cloyne, who departed this life on the 22nd of Febrnary. R.I.P.

The sum realised for the Holy Pather in the city and two suburban parishes of Cork proves to be arger than the total of any previous year, being

£440. The Assizes have been opened in the city and county of Limerick, in Longford, Leitrim, Meath, and North Tipperary. The going Judges upon these circuits, Chief Justices Whiteside and Monaghan, Justices O'Brien, Fitzgerald, and Barry, and Baron Deasy, have one and all congratulated the Grand Juries on the satisfactory state of the country, the prevailing lightness of the criminal calendar, and the ordinary character of the offences charged .-Their lordships have had no occasion, save in one instance, to say more than a few commonplace sentences. The exception was in Limerick, where Judge Fitzgerald, while admitting that no feature existed to excite uneasiness or alarm or apprehension of any kind, spoke at length upon the prevalence of faction fights in a certain district, and re- And the English press applauds .- London Tablet. ferred to three special cases, one of alleged parricide one in which a warder of a Lunatic Asylum was charged with the manslaughter of an inmate, and one in which a woman named Quirk is accused of having played the part of Balilah towards her husband, by letting her brothers into the house at night to beat him. She had, however, it seems, the provocation of having first been beaten by him. We note that the asylum warder has been acquitted.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND MR. GLADSTONE .- At the close of the interview at which Mr. Gladstone honored the deputation of Irish members last night, the hon, gontleman requested Sir John Gray to furnish him for the use of his colleagues with a brief statement of the main objections urged by the deputation, as the resolution did not enter into details. The following letter has, accordingly, been forwarded to the Premier this evening, being merely a summary of the leading points pressed by the de-

putation :-- "House of Commons, March 7, 1873.

"Dear Mr. Gladstone-In compliance with your request that I should furnish you with a memorandum for the use of the Cabinet of the chief objections urged against the Irish University Education Bill by the deputation which had the honor of waiting upon you last night, on behalf of the Irish Liberal members who met on the previous day in the Conference Room, I beg leave to hand you the following "summary," which I think embodies the principal objections put forward :-

" First-They object that, while all parties admit that there exists a Catholic grievance, the present bill does not grapple with or remove the chief in-

justice of which the Catholics complain. " Secondly-They objected to the bill because by means of it it is sought to impose a secular system of education on the people of Ireland, contrary to their conscientious opinions and repeatedly expressed

"Thirdly—They objected to the financial injustice proposed to be inflicted on Catholics by the bill, which provides or secures large endowments for a secular university and secular colleges and for a college which will continue to be essentially Protestant, while it makes no provision whatever for the maintenance of the Catholic University or the Catholic colleges.

"Other objections were urged, but the foregoing constitute those mainly relied upon.

" I have the honor to be, yours faithfully, "JOHN GRAY." -Dublin Freeman.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FRAUDS ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND .- DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY.—The forgery on the Bank of England was one of the most skilful known of late years. It was discovered by the merest accident. The Bank of Englan I exercises very great caution in allowing discount accommodations to new customers; any person requiring to open a "discount account," must be introduced by one of the Directors, and very careful inquiries are made into his respectability. But the Bank has also a branch in the West end for the convenience of those who find it inconvenient to journey to the city. This branch is

months ago an American named Warren, but who also appears to have gone by the name of Horton, opened a deposit account with the Burlington Garden's Branch, for which he would only want the introduction of a customer. He behaved, for some time just like an ordinary customer of good resources. After a while he deposited some bills. They were good. Still he continued his transactions until he had acquired the reputation of a person thoroughly trustworthy. At length the moment came for the presentation of the forged bills. They were discounted without hesitation, and the authors of the fraud had, to all appearances succeeded in pocketing about a hundred thousand pounds. Some of the money was invested in United States bonds, so that anything unusual. All these arrangements were masterpieces of ingenuity and patience. But the bills themselves must have required the greatest amount of labour. In the first place, many of the large firms upon whom the bills purported to be drawn are in the habit of using paper with certain water-marks and printed matter. All this had to be imitated, and as the bills were drawn on more than one firm, there must have been several imitations. There remained the drawing of the bills and the affixing the signatures, and each bill must have required a series of feats in successful forging. Some were backed by several acceptors, so that there might be as many as half-a dozen signatures on a single bill. Yet the bills were so perfect that not one of them was questioned. The plot had, to all appearances, a success which its consummate skill deserved. The bills were drawn at three months. No further enquiry was likely to be made until they fell due, and the forgers would have ample time for placing themselves for beyond risk. But the men who had exerted skill, foresight, and perseverance sufficient to insure the acceptance of forged bills, could not escape one trivial blunder, which revealed the whole plot. They presented two bills in which the date of acceptance had been omitted. They knew perfectly well that a single slip in the usual formalities would be fatal, and yet they fell into the folly of marring their whole scheme for lack of a date. Inquiry was made of the firm whose acceptance was thus undated; it was discovered that the bill was not genuine, and the whole series were then found to be forgeries. Information was given to the police, and a man named Noyes, also an American, who acted as a clerk to Warren, was arrested. There is some doubt, however, whether he was not simply a tool. Warren himself was seen in the city on the day on which the grand coup was to have been made and the securities handed over, but he was far too sharp to come himself for the plunder, and only Noyes was taken. Warren disappeared, taking United States bonds ( which he had btnined in payment for the forged bills to the amount of \$220,0001 Had the coup been successful the conderates would have cleared upwards of half a million dollars.

The Echo is alarmed. Reliable statistics prove, as that journal informs its readers, that already onefourth of the population of the United States is Catholic. At the beginning of the century they only numbered 25,000, and now they amount to 9,600,000. The Echo considers this a remarkable fact, ane so do we. But there is another fact, not noticed by our contemporary, which seems to us a good deal more striking. These millions of Repubican Catholics are not only on the best possible teams with the infalible Pope-for whom many of their Protestant fellow-citizens entertain also a respectful regard—but are, almost without exception, what the agreeable writer in the Saturday Review calls "red-hot Ultramontanes." When the unfrocked French monk went to hide his shame in America, where he expected to find abundant specimens of that extinct hybrid the "Liberal-Catholic," only a single priest condescended to take the slightest notice of him, and he only did so, as the present writer knows from his own lips, in order to reproach him; And so the poor man returned home in disgust, sadder if not wiser. The history of the Catholic Church in the United States is both consoling and instructive. It has proved so clearly that the true faith can flourish, without State aid, among a young, free, and intelligent people, that our "Liberals" in Europe are in consternation. "Gag it," they exclaim in chorus, "or it will prevail everywhere." And so they propose to fine and imprison Bishops in Germany, and banish them like felons in Switzerland.

"The friendship of princes" has proverbially a bad character; but if the story which is said Mr. Gregory will shortly tell in the House of Commons can he sustained, the common honesty of princes will be in as bad repute as their friendship. The ances-tor of Sir Charles Dick was Sir William Dick, of Braid, who lent Charles I. £52,418. Out of that sum he received back in various ways £5,000, and his son Sir Andrew Dick, on urging his claims on Charles II., obtained a pension of £132, " until such time as His Majesty should take course with the principal." This pension we are told, has been paid to the descendants by each successive sovereign down to 1845, when, without any reason assigned, it was suddenly stopped, leaving Sir Charles Dick, the present representative of the family, in such poverty that he has long supported himself as custodian to the Crighton Museum, and now, in extreme old age, entirely destitute, unable to do more than keep the sticks and umbrellas of visitors at the gallery. Of course, this curious story needs to be verified. We are always hearing of debts due to kings long since dead, and only a week or two ago we are told the nation owed several millions on the credit of Edward III, to the great banking houses of Florence. In every case, however, the fact of a pension avowedly granted by one sovereign as an carnest of future settlement of debt, and continued for eight reigns, affords prima facie evidence that the claims in question are not visionary, and whether Parliament, be, or be not, the proper body to consider them, we trust the nation will heed them all the more because they are made by an aged gentlemen of ancient stock reduced to deplorable destitution, and every way deserving of assistance, and charged with a family of five children .- London Echo, Feb.

The Standard recently had an article on the coal famine which, it said, was becoming universal and terrible. The offence of the colliers, which it fears is connived at by the coalmasters, is a treason against the supreme laws of human society, which our contemporary defines as the paramount duty of all to live by benefiting the community and not by injuring it.

A CLERICAL ERROR PUBLICLY CORRECTED. - The vicar of a parish not many miles from Bath was recently preaching a charity sermon, and in the course of his remarks he rebuked some of his parishioners who, he thought, stimulated distress for the sake of obtaining assistance they did not really require. As an illustration of this weakness, he mentioned that during one of his pastoral visits he entered a cottage of one of the supposed delinquents, where he found everything neat and clean, and, what was more, a large plateful of buttered toast before the he repeated, emphatically, "buttered toast: and did that (he asked) look like want?" In the brief pause which ensued this outburst of energy, a voice indignantly responded—"No; 'twernt' butter neither; 'twere only drippen!" The effect of this correction upon pastor and flock can be more ensily imagined than described.—London Standard.

The London Daily Telegraph notes that among the indirect results of the late, coal crisis in England is the stoppage, partial or entire, of industries that

plies cannot be obtained at any price. Some of the cotton-spinners have closed their mills wholly, and others partially; a few work only during the hours of the daylight, to save gas; and so on. When it comes to be a question of the poor perishing by hundreds, of national industries destroyed, of individual effort paralyzed by land and sea, merely that a few thousand men may have facilities for revelling in coarse animal pleasures, alternating with idleness, for four days out of the seven, there can be little doubt as to the answer. If the English colliers will not work even at extravagant wages, others must be got who will. The world is at England's service, and a reserve of unemployed men exists in more than one country which, under the pressure of stern necessity, might be promptly

REPUBLICAN PURITY.—The revelations of fraud and corruption in both branches of the American Congress will surprise no one who has any acquaintance with the class of "politicians" in the United States. There are in that country men of as unsullied charcter as could be found in any kingdom of Europe, but their very virtues banish them inexorably from public life. To know how to bribe, and how to leserve a bribe, is an almost essential qualification for the popular vete, especially since the gentlemen of the South were suppressed by the civil war, and their legitimate influence transferred by Radical legislation to ignorant negroes and debased carpetbaggers. The complicity of the Vice-President of the United States in the shameful transactions recently disclosed is as characteristic of democratic society, as his sermons to the Young Men's Christian Association after his exposure are of Protestant piety. He was received, we are told, by the devout members of the association with more than customary applause, though even a strictly party vote could only save him from impeachment in the Senate by a narrow majority of three. The fact occasions us no surprise. Have we not lately been informed that the Government of the United States, with the entire approval of its legislative body, proposes to pay into the national Treasury from one third to one half of the sum awarded by the Geneva tribunal, though, after the Indirect claims were dropped, it was claimed by the same Government solely as a compensation for private interests, and was therefore either dishonestly claimed, or is now dishonestly applied? When the executive of a great nation can deiberately lend itself to acts which in the "effete monarchies" of the Old World would be considered disreputable, it is hardly possible that Mr. Colfax, Mr. Ames, Mr. Brooks, or any other American notability, will forfeit the esteem of his fellow citizens, or lose such social eminence as he is capable of attaining, by reason of turpitudes which are far more likely to incite an envious admiration. If in the United States the best and purest men, who blush for acts which they cannot prevent, since they have no more share than foreigners in the government of their country, are found only in private life, the recent disclosures sufficiently explain their ostracism. When next our own rulers have to negociate a treaty with the politicians of Washington, we hope they will take warning by the past, and be quite sure that to deal with these gentlemen as if they were European statesmen, is to court a repetition of the same treatment which we have already experienced, and which is as little profitable to our dignity as to our finances.-London Tablet.

## UNITED STATES.

The New York Tribune mentions in the following article some very interesting facts regarding the immigrants to the United States. It will be observed that the Irish in their choice of homes in the New World, do not generally act with the wisdom of the Germans :---Out of our thirty-eight and a half millions, five

and one-half are toreign born, while almost twice that number are the children of foreign parents. The rapid increase of the population from alien sources and the diminished rate of production among the original stock, are facts well worthy of the attention of philosophical and reflecting persons. Of the two most considerable elements in this mass of new blood are the Irish, who numbered in June, 1870, 1,855,827, and the Germans, who were counted at 1,690,410. They are shown thus to be rather more equal in numerical strength than would generally have been supposed, and the last two years, as we shall presently see, have brought them still nearer together. But there is a great difference between them in their choice of homes and ways of living. The vast preponderance of Irish is in the East, chiefly in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York city and its vicinity. With few exceptions they seek the neighbourhood of large cities. The Germans, on the contrary, are much more generally disributed. They are, of course very numerous in New York and Philadelphia, but not in New England, and are scattered throughout the entire West. They are found in great masses in the western part of this State, on the shores of the Ohio and Mississippi, and on the coast of Lake Michigan. There are also considerable settlements of them in Texes, which form exceptions to the distaste for the South. The Scau-dinavians in bulk go to the north-west. It is the best commentary on the disturbed condition of the South, that even yet the tide of no part of this valuable immigration has set in toward the South,-Every requisite to the comfort and welfare of the new settler except one is found in abundance in the South; a good climate, a fertile soil, a sparse population, unlimited opportunities open to industry and enterprise; but until tranquility and good government are assured in that region its great natural advantages will go for nothing. The forthcoming report of our own Commissioners of Emigration will show a remarkable increase of the number of immigrants within the present year. While during the year 1871 there landed at New York 229,639 immigrants, the number for this year reaches 291,217. The great increase is from Germany. One might naturally think that after a great war, in which one nation was largely aggrandised and another totally crushed, emigration would be rather the resort of the vanquished than the victors. But we see precisely the contrary. Over 111,000 of this vast mass of new citizens have come from Germany, and only 2,700 from France. The usual distribution appears to have taken place. Most of the Germans have gone West. Most of the Irish have remained in the East. Outside of New York, Illinois appears to have gained the largest detachment of the immigrating army, no less than 34,000 having gone to that State. Pennsylvania has, as usual, secured a large contingent. We do not agree with some of our contemporaries in deploring this peaceful invasion. We hope and trust we shall be the better for gaining them, and that their own countries may find some relief in losing them.

A noted desperado known as "Wild Bill," who had killed some dozens of men in frontier brawls and was an adept in the use of the pistol and the bowie knife, met his death a few days since in Kansas, at the hands of a Texan, who had ridden 900 miles to find him. William had shot the Texan's brother some time ago, and so the latter, as he afterward smilingly related, "out with his Derringer and 'pinked'him." Having settled Wild Bill in this neat and expeditous manner, the Texan signified his willingness to also pay his respects to any one who objected, and asked several if they desired to "take a hand in the game," but the spectors declining with thinks, the ranger bowed and politely retired, leaving: William to be buried by the town authori-