upon pride and passion, whilst we press to our hearts the fair flower of a love of country which pearus from deep principles, enforced by the ex-springs from deep principles, enforced by the ex-ample of the noblest of mankind. Indeed, you, ample or already alluded to the doctrine yourselved, enforcing in this thoughtful address which you have placed in my hand. You refer to which you have a many hand. I out refer to the "indissoluble union" of patriotism with religion, the "indissoluble union" of patriotism with religion, or as I should rather express it, to the assumption or as I should rather express it, to the assumption of the patriotic than higher than the patriotic country into the higher than the patriotic country in th or, as to love of country into the higher love of God, of the your society aims at cherishing so warmly. which your society aims as therishing so warmly. Continue, then, I say to foster that union in the sense in which I have developed it, and let it be productive of its genuine results. Let your love of productive of Sainte " of the " State of the " State of Sainte " of the " State of the " of the state of the productive of the "Star of the West," of the "Star of the West," of that green spot which you turn to with such unalterable affection, be worthy of your suffering and terasic antonion, to worthy of your sunering and heroic fathers, and of your great historic name; let it be in keeping with the enlightened genius of your race, let it be, in one word, the chivalrous your race, of that undying faith which is the centre gem of Ireland's diadem of many glories.

IRISA COMPORT INCREASING.—A letter in the Dublin Freeman says: "Some thirty years back I raised from my bit of land my daily food, one pound of beef from my pursuitant my daily 1000, one pound of beef and one pound of bread, each costing me for production, say the same price, four pence. Instead of the pound of bread, I now raise a second pound of beef, and sell it to my friend John Bull, for 7d. I buy for my use one pound of Californian bread for ad.—balance to credit of my pocket 5d. This balance, more or less, enables me not only to live, as before, on beef and bread, to enjoy many things deemed luxuries, pay my landlord more rent, more Imperial taxation'—a real satisfaction as involving the existence of a higher standard of civilization the existence to heard up a little for the rainy day, in bank deposit notes, Berehaven Mining shares, Allipane Gas shares, or other fructifying securities. Seriously, sir, we Irishmen of the present day are undoubtedly living more comfortably than our fathers lived, from the two simple causes—enhanced price given us for an article we can readily produce, and a lesser idle population to feed. Let us by all means endeavor to widen the area of productive employment, which by the exercise of a true public spirit we can, and we may in time perhaps, rejoice in having a less unkept aggregate eight millions of good Christians living on our dear little B. M'CARTHY, 2 Prussia st."

FARMING IN IRELAND.—The Nation says:—We have had repeatedly to comment upon the decrease of tillage, which indeed means the decline of good husbandry, in Ireland. Year after year the proportion of our tillage land decreuses, old homesteads are demolished, farms are "consolidated," which means turning several small or medium-sized tillage farms, which for generations had produced corn and food for man in every shape, and supported thriving families besides, into one large grass farm. Where busy hands had once labored in fields which often echoed with song and laughter, as cheerful and willing workers cut down and bound up the sheaves of golden grain, solitude now reigns su-preme. Herds of bullocks and flocks of sheep roam at large through wide-extending pastures, a solitary herdsman and his dog will now suffice for the care of a tract of land which formerly afforded employment and subsistence to a hundred people; tillage has given way to grass, and the merry whistle of the ploughboy is succeeded only by the scream of the curiew. Those of our readers who are familiar with the history of the country for the past half century, who know the meanings of the the terms "absentee," "middleman," "agent," bailiff," and "rent-office," need no explanation of the causes which have led to these results. But strangers, and Englishmen particularly, require information on these matters.

The report of the Inspector of Government Prisons which has just been presented to Sir Michael Hicks Beach confirms the evidence contained in other official docements as to the diminution of crime in Ireland. It appears from a comparison with former years that on the 1st of January, 1854, there were no fewer than 3,933 persons imprisoned in the Government gaols, besides 345 cenvicts in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibralter, who were afterwards discharged in Ireland. He thinks it unnecessary that a Director of Prisons should be appointed in the place of the late Mr. Murray, and suggests alterations in the arrangements, by which a considerable saving may be made. He remarks, however, that the sentences inflicted upon returned convicts who relapse into crime are lighter than they would be if the former convictions were recorded in the indictments. He recommends that this defect should be supplied, and that there should be a strict supervision maintained by the police .- Times Corr.

The Queen will probably visit Ireland with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh next autumn.

OSTRACISING IRISHMEN.—The London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says: "A new Liberal Club is about to be established here to combine and rally the strength of the party. From this sacred circle of Liberalism, Irishmen, who are known to be Home Rulers, are to be excluded. This is more than talked of, and one prominent Irish resident in London has been named as the first victim of disappointed party spleen. This is no mere gossip; my authority for it is no other than the gentleman to be excluded."

DENIAL OF HOME RULE DISSENSIONS .- We find in the leading colums of the Nation an emphatic denial given to the stories circulated by some "London correspondents" that dissensions have broken out amongst the Home Rule members. We are assured that never probably did so many men more earnestly discuss important and difficult questions, considerations, and contingencies, with greater unity of aim and more thorough and hearty readiness to accept the general decision. While there was great variety of views, honestly and earnestly expressed, and honestly and earnestly examined, not one expressed an opinion otherwise than subject to a frank loyal desire to support the decision of the party; and at none of the meetings was any but an unanimous

decision arrived at. An Enoch Arden in Drogheda.—Twenty years ago a young man named Smith, belonging to Drogheda, got married, after spending two years in the neighbourhood went to seek his fortune in America, leaving behind him his young wife and infant daughter. For the first few years after his landing in America letters were received from him enclosing small sums of money. One of his letters stated his determination to proceed to California. At length the letters ceased. Fourteen years elapsed without any tidings from him. His wife believed him dead. By perseverance and industry she endeavoured to support herself and her daughter. The widow_for such she believed herself to be-was appointed infirmary nurse in one of the town hospitals. Three years ago a man named McKenna, who was employed as a fireman on board one of the Drogheda. steamers, received an injury to his leg, and was removed to hospital. He was placed under the care of nurse Smith, whom he ultimately married. The couple settled down in Liverpool. On Sunday morning last, there arrived by the steamer from the gold diggings; had also served as a soldier during the great war; had been wounded and taken prisoner; had gone back to California after the war of £2,000 in British, money in his possession to search for his wife. He was then told that she, believing him dead, had, married again. Bittorly he blamed himself as the sole cause of his misfortune. He left Drogheda on Monday evening for Liverpool expenditure. The force marched upon Magdala

saying that if his wife would leave the second husband and go with him, he would settle the £2,000 on her; if not, that he would leave her £40, and bid her farewell. His daughter he intends to take back with him to America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING HARVEST IN ENGLAND. Mr. J. J. Mechi, the well known English agricultural authority, writes to the Times saying :- Two very calamitous years of bad harvests, which have caused heavy losses to the farmers and to the country at large, are succeeded by one promising so far a bright and more profitable result. Instead of two costly and difficult winters, we have been favoured with a dry and mild winter, rendering farming operations easy and compartively uncostly. Wheats, have planted well, without being too luxuriant, and the spring sowing, so far, has been that could be desired. Of course, much still depend upon the future. Let us hope, and reasonably expect that we may escape the fatal frosts which, on the 20th of May, and even later, in each of the last two years. proved so disastrous. Live stock has been generally healthy, and is rapidly increasing in numbers. Fat sheep are fully 20s. per head cheaper than at the same period of last year. There is much less variation in the price of beef. The labour question is at present a very difficult and unpleasant one for the farmer, but must ultimately be governed by the inexorable law of supply and demand. No doubt the present difficulty and advanced rate will give an immense impetus to the use of labour-saving machines, for which there is abundant scope in

The Saturday Review in an able article on the "Progress of the Ultramontane struggle" observes that "the doughty Archbishop of Posen would probably admit the ordinary duty of obedience to the law but he would plead plausibly enough, there must be some limit to this obligation or there would be no security auainst any excess of arbitrary oppression. To confine ourselves to the religious aspect of the question, it is obvious that, if the duty of civil obedience is absolute and universal, the early Christian martyrs were morally as well as legally criminal in prefering their faith to the commands of the divine Emperor. As to where the line is to be drawn, there is room of course for infinite diversity of discussion. Some people profess conscienticus scruples about vaccnation and others about giving medicine to the sick, which the Legislature very properly disregards. But few, unprejudiced observers are likely to deny that the Prussian Government has overstepped the utmost limits of civil interference in matters of conscience. Nor is it any answer to say even supposing it to be strictly true, that Roman Catholic notions of religious duty are fanciful and erroneous. That is not a point for the decision of the State-especially of a Protestant State—so long as the moral and social interests of the community are not injuriously affected."

THE CLAIMANT'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.—The Claimant's wife and four children appeared at the public meeting which took place at Southampton on Monday evening to advocate his liberation from prison. The meeting was held at the Circus, a wooden structure on an open space in Bridge street, to which charges ranging from 3d. to 2s. were made for admission. Considerable interest was attached to the proceedings in consequence of the announcement of the intended appearance of the Claimant's wife, and the building was fairly filled, though by no means crowded-except in the gallery, or threepenny seats. The under bailiff of the town (Mr. Purkiss) presided at a small round table, before which the Claimant's wife was seated with her eldest children by her side, while behind her was a person in charge of the younger ones. During the time she remained she was apparently interested in the speeches which were made on behalf of herself and her husband. These speeches were numerous, lengthy, and violent. The Queen, the press, the bench, the bar (with the exception of Dr. Kenealy, who was proclaimed a hero), were all condemned in language more or less emphatic, and the audience were earnestly asked to contribute their farthings, their pence, their shillings, and their pounds towards the support of the "widowed lady cease arritat injured and persecuted man" was free.

Charles Mackay, LL. D., is about to publish an Etymology of the Gaelic language, and of the English and Lowland Scotch. The following is a specimen of his style:-Hook it (Slang)-Begone!go away !-run !-be off! Gaelic-Thugad (t silent; pronounced hugod), begone !-allez-vous en! Two —Slang. To comprehend or understand. "Don't you twig?"—Theodors Hook:—Gilbert Gurney—"I twig" said Mick-B. DISRAELI:-Sybil. Gaelic-Twig to understand; tuigsin, comprehensive; tuigseach intelligent. The same in Irish. From which specimens it would seem that we are indebted to the Gaelic for our slang as well as for the bag-pipes.

Whether Sir Garnet Wolseley is to have a baronstey and £1,500 a year for two lives as one story goes, or a baronetcy and £1,000 for three lives, as anether runs, neither we nor anybody else in England will grudge him his reward. He has discharged himself thoroughly well of the heavy burden placed upon him, and he receives his recompense according to the fashion of the day. But, for ourselves, we are certainly alarmed—and we take it that our misgivings are shared by numbers of our countrymen—at the excessive importance getting to be attached to petty wars with barbarians, at the extravagant language employed about them, at the heavy expenditure which they entail, and at the magnificence with which their successful conduct is rewarded. It will be more graceful to illustrate our observations by the case of the Abyssinian war, which is over and paid for while all the actors in it have undergone their apothesis, than by that of the expedition to Coomassie, of which the heroes have still to receive part of their recompense and of which the bill has still to be settled. Sir Robert Napier, who again did thoroughly well every iota of the task set to him, received for his march on Magdala a peerage and two thousand a year two lives. Wellesley received precisely the same reward for the battle of Talavera, and Nelson precisely the same for the battle of the Nile. Now the battle of Talavera, according to Jomini, "restored the repu-tation of the British army which had been decaying for a whole century," and for the first time convinced the French Marshals, if not their master, that they would have to reckon with the best infantry force in the world. If its immediate results were not as great as might have been expected, it undoubtedly was the necessary preliminary of the operations which ended on the French side of the Pyrences.— The battle of the Nile was one of the most important battles ever fought in all the course of history. Nothing but the extraordinary chance which a little later enabled Napoleon Bonaparte to get safe back from Egypt to France prevented Nelson's victory from changing the whole current of events as much Liverpool, a tall bronzed Yankee, who turned out as the battle of Actium. As it was, it finally deterto be the young man Smith who went to America mined the naval supremacy of Great Britain, and so many years ago. He had been in California at rendered it certain that our country would never be included in the circle of French conquests. The survival of political liberty and national independence was chiefly owing to the batble of the Nile. and had now come home with gold to the amount But the Abyssinian success was mainly an affair of

"underwritten" up to the last farthing of its value.
The general—who, we say again, did all that was
expected from him, and did it absolutely well—was rewarded on a scale perfectly intelligible on com-mercial principles, but less consistent with the hitherto acknowleged standards of military failure and success .- Pall Mall Gazette.

The London Economist says: "There is one extremely vulgar, or at all events unromantic, argument against Casarism or personal government of any kind of which we are convinced the world does not take enough account, and that is the liability of the person to full sick with disease which does not always betray itself. This has been observed in eases of insanity, and is in many despotisms provided against, an insane despot usually dying from some cause which is thenceforward a subject of more or less whispering talk. It is none the less real. however, in cases where it attracts less notice or is recognized only after life has past.—William the came so generally prevalent that some persons, Third's manner, which nearly cost him his throne, his chronic peevishness with everybody, was probably the result of lifelong indigestion, from which he recovered only when unusal physical exertion was required. The eccentricities of Czar Paul, which altered the whole course of history, were undoubtedly due to madness, just as the excessivive severity of Czar Nicholas was due to the hereditary hypochondriasis which ultimately made his defeat seem to himself so severe that he died of a 'broken heart.' The feebleness of will shown by the first Napoleon in the latter stages of his career, and his irrational and, as it were, cruel irritability at St. Helena, were due in part at all events to incipient caucer of the stomach—the disease of which he ultimately died-and the pain of which probably explains his use before Waterloo of the strong sti-mulants found in his carriage. Stone undoubtedly paralyzed the energies of the Third Napoleon during are now in Washington urging upon the Committee his last campaign, and rendered him incapable of of Ways and Means the necessity of a reduction of contending against the mad orders which came the duties on steel. These gentlemen are nearly from Paris-orders against which he protested, and which he undoubtedly, if in full health, would have annulled. And we should not wonder, in the least-if many of the signs which have marked Prince Bismarck lately—his irritability, his unprovoked but dangerous bitterness of speech, his restlessness about difficulties, and particularly about the Papacy -were due in large measures to an undeveloped fit of gont. That he had a strong or even a dangerous attack of gout upon him lately is quite certain, and all his mental symptoms would in the case of any private person have been set down to "gout in the system," and would not have affected the world at all. As it is, they have added a new bitterness to German relations with France, have made trouble with Russia, and have placed Parliamentary Government in Germany in the greatest jeopardy. Prince Bismarck is so completely the centre of his own system that it appears unable to go on without him that Parliament will not pass his bills without modifications which destroy their meaning—the ecclesiastical bill excepted-and that the Emperor is constrained to threaten that if his military reform is opposed he is ready to repeat his old practice, form his army without the Deputies' consent, and rely in the end on a success under which a law of indemnity would be certain. An attack of gout, in fact, may cost Germany the agreement hitherto intact between her Parliament and her Emperor.

UNITED STATES.

JEREMIAH AMONG THE BEECHERS .- Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira, brother of the irrepressible Henry Ward, thus mourns over the sad havoc, which three hundred years of Protestantism have made. The question naturally suggests itself: How can a man, harboring such sentiments, remain attached to an institution, whose workings practically lead to all this lamentable disorganization. "Three hundred years of Protestantism," says Mr. Beecher, " and almost one hundred of Americanism have done their work. The king as supreme long since disappeared. The Church, dispensing rewards and punishments by her blessing or her curse is gone. A responsible aristocracy as a governing class does not exist. A standing army or police, regulating conduct, is almost unknown. Teachers in our schools are not authoritative as they once were. Few boys and girls, also, when past fourteen, illustrate the beauty and her four orphans," and to spread far and wide and health and happiness, which belong to them through their friends the unswerving intention of only, who honor father and mother. Thus, one by the Liberation Committee to hold meetings all over one, the bones of organized society have been cut Every year we grow a crop in the they had to knock at the palace doors, until "the sunshine of freedom, honorable or infamous, as it may chance, according to the seed that may happen to sprout in each man's heart." Whereupon the Catholic Review remarks: - This is a sufficiently sad confession and if its author really believes it to be true, we do not see on what principle he should not hasten to leave a world in which all things have gone so wretchedly awry. Fortunately it is only partially true. It could not be wholly so, for if it were, the words of Christ which promised that the gates of hell should never prevail against the Church He founded on the rock of Peter, would have proved untrue. The Church is not gone, and against her, the "king as supreme" is striving, to-day in Germany and elsewhere, as he has striven for eighteen centuries. But society is doubtless disorganized. One after another the powers that have ifted themselves against the Vicars of Christ have fallen victims to that insubordination which they themselves had first taught their people. The "king as supreme" was always a myth He ruled obedient and loyal subjects only when he had not himself broken loose from his just obedience to the laws of God. To-day the German government is trying before an incredulous world the old experiment of the Roman Casars, and having proclaimed itself the sole source of religious rights, has laid its hand also on the civil rights of its subjects, and the freedom of the press. But he who makes men believe that there is no supreme authority to which even kings must bow, has sown the wind from which the whirl wind comes. Here in America public virtue suffers from such a stupid assumption. A bribable legislature and a corrupt judiciary do not encourage respect for law. The family tie is broken, and children who, though born in wedlock may never know who were their parents, because, of the easy freedom of divorce, are not readily taught obedience. We should like to hear Mr. Beecher's plan for "impressing upon ever citizen his personal accountability to God;" which is his recipe for saving a society which he confesses to be well-nigh dissolved. The logical instinct of a dog would teach him to disbelive in an authority which was never enforced. A God to whom everything relating to His creatures could be so indifferent that He would erect no infalliable standard of right and wrong, and enforce in this world no penalties for disobedience, would be a God in whose existence rational beings would speedily learn to doubt. Sixteen centuries of Catholic belief in Jesus Christ and His teachings Church, left a sort of instinctive traditionary faith in the hearts even of those who broke away from her authority. But instinct is not faith, and the shadowy belief which made Puritanism possible has faded away. Except within the Catholic Church, there is no recognized authority left in the world. People yield to musketry until the day when they learn that they can turn its muzzles. But nowhere, outside of the Church; whose children yield an obedience even unto death to their imprisoned head, because they know that through, him speaks the audible voice of Jesus Christ, is true subordination to be found. Elsewhere force rules

> THE ANGIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS CONDEMNED FOR Secreoy.—At High Mass on Sunday, the 12th ult. the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hendricken, Bishop of Providence stated that inquiries having been made to him as to whether a Catholic could belong to the Ancient Or- the Pope against the United Greek population This is the way to make an intelligent and virtuous der of Hibernians, he wished to publicly announce which did not respect his Bulls, he answers thus: people.

or corruption haunts in open day.

that Catholics cannot without violating the rules of the Church, belong to the Order, such as exists in Ireland, branches of which are established in this country, on account of its secret character. The Church has condemned all secret associations, and cannot consistently countenance or tolerate this society, known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The Providence Joannal says: "This announcement of the Bishop has caused a great sensation in the Catholic community, the order thus virtually condemned being here very widespread and powerful. It has been privately hinted, and even by some openly asserted, for some time past, that the Bishop was opposed to the existence of this Order, with its secret regulations, but it was confidently stated by many members that while he could not conscientiously recognize the Order, yet he would not go so far as to publicly speak against it, because of its disposed to join the Order, resolved to get the Bishop's, opinion of it before taking this step, and the statement made at the Cathedral is regarded as an authoritative and final answer to these inquiries, and settles the standing of the Order in relation to the Church. There are no less than fourteen Divisions of the Order in Rhode Island, several of these being located in Providence, and the decision of the Bishop, it is believed, will have the ultimate effect of disbanding them or causing the removal of the injunction of secrecy imposed upon the members. The Order is national and benevolent in its character, and extends throughout the country."-Boston Pilot.

New York World remarks :- The beauties of protection are getting themselves practically illustrated for the instruction of protectionists in Congress by the exhibit of the Eastern consumers of steel who of Ways and Means the necessity of a reduction of all protectionists in principle, and their demand for a lower duty on steel is a stronger argument in favour of Free trade than could be made in many columns of sound Free-trade logic. The gist of their complaint is, that notwithstanding the protection extendeded to American steel it is of such poor quality that it cannot be used in the manufacture of edge tools and other industries which require o good article of steel. They are compelled to use large quantitities of English Steel, and after paying the heavy duty on their raw material they are undersold in the American market by English manufacturers of the finished products, who pay no duty on the raw material. As the World has repeatedly shown, very many other American manufacturers are placed under the same disadvantage in regard to foreign competition as are the manufacturers of steel products by the tariff; and it may confidently be expected that other manufacturers who are protectionists in principle will be converted from time to time, as the consumers of steel have been conve ed, into free-traders in practice.

COMING IT RATHER STRONG.—A New York Assemolyman broke out as follows about the death of Sumner: "Rivers shall yet flow, lakes shall sparkle, and broad oceans roll where rock-ribbed mountains now rear their frowning height to heaven; over sites where populous cities now stand, trackless forests shall again be spread; those myterious pyramids of Egypt, against which the billows of time have dashed for so many centuries, shall yet bow their proud antiquity and find burial in the black ocean of oblivion; constellations that now blaze on high will fade from the azure fields they beautify, and newborn glories shall, in the firmament, declare the star-writ counsels of the living God; but he to whose memory we are met to-night to render the humble tribute of our love, has left a name that shall mark the destroying influence of agesrecord that, rising like a bow of glory o'er his grave, shall track its imperial arch through time and, bend ing beyond the skies, shall reach into eternity."

A well-dressed, matrox-looking lady walked into a saloon in Oswego the other day, laid her muff on the counter, and took out a pair of spectacles, when the bartender promptly informed her that no Biblereading would be in order there. Reaching down into her dress pocket, the woman produced a pint bottle and coolly called for a pint of whiskey. She doesn't know yet what that bartender was alarmed

The Chicago Tribune states that first-class journeymen carpenters in that city, who were employed a year ago at \$3 per day, are now glad to get \$1.50; and adds that this decline in the wages of labor runs through the whole scale of employments.

A stranger who thew a \$10 bill into the contribution box of a Savannah church got trusted for \$500 worth of goods next day on the strength of it.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE UNITED GREEKS .- The massacre of the United Greeks in the Diocese of Chelm. in Podlachia, because they refused to alter their rite at the dictation of the Russian military authorities, has been followed by an attempt to arrive at the same end by conciliation. The new governor of Warsaw, General Kotzebue, has summoned the peasants of that province to send a deputation to confer with him. Fifty peasants arrived, and the conference lasted three hours. The General en-deavored to persuade them that all the Government wished to do was to purify the United Greek rite from additions borrowed from the Latins, and to restore it to its primitive state without severing the connection between their Church and Rome. It will be remembered that among the innovations of which the authorities complained was the use of the rosary and the scapular. The peasants replied with great courage that the ceremonies now violently suppressed had existed among them from time immemorial, and formed an integral part of their worship, and that rather than consent to their suppression they were ready for the greatest sacrifices; they would have nothing to do with a desecrated Church, and they demanded the removal of the Administrator Popiel, and the return of Kuziemski, their only lawful Bishop, he having been invested with that dignity by the Holy Father. The General replied that he would get the Emperor to send them another Bishop in place of Popiel, but that Kuziemski could not come "by reason of his bad health," To this the peasants answered: "We want a Bishop sent by by the Holy See, and not by the Emperor. Let us go to the Emperor and afterwards to the Pope; we will tell them the truth; they will listen to us with kindness and hearken to our request, We shall learn at Rome whether the Pope really consents to the changes introduced into our Church, and we will act in accordance with his answer. The Governor told them that he could not let them go to St. Petersburg without the Emperor's special permission, or to Rome at all. But he promised to repeat textually to the Emporer all that they might say and allowed one of them to speak with perfect openess. This peasant spoke as follows: "We passed through severe trials during the insurrection of 1864, in which we took part. Since then the Emperor has loaded us with benefits, and we have been grateful to him. But now that you violate the law and shed the blood of unarmed men who are defending their faith, I am forced to declare to you that you are yourselves changing this gratitude into hatred. But you have still the power of altering this state of things. Do not break your faith, permit us to frequent our churches without introducing changes into them, and gratitude will revive in our hearts." Even the anti-Polish and anti-Catholic M. Katkov declares that in this case the Government is wrong and the peasants are right. To the argument of the official

"It is not by forcing our religion on the people that we can Russify Poland; we do not recognize the United Greek religion or the Pope as the Head of the Church; we profess a different religion, and the ceremonies of a Church to which we do not belong are nothing to us. In religious matters the members of that Church are strangers to us, and we have no call to interfere with its affairs or to watch over the purity of its worship. That is the Pope's business without the assistance of our military commanders." The advice is good, but we whether Russian statesmen have yet learnt wisdom enough thoroughly to act on it.

THE BISHOP OF OLINDA -The following is a short notice of his life and origin :- Antonio Consalves d'Oliveira, junior, was born on the 27th of November 1844, at Itambe in the province of Pernambuco, Brazil. His parents were Autonio Gonsalves d'Oliveira and Antonia Albina d'Albuquerque. He mude his preparatory studies partly at the College of Bemfica in Recife, and partly at the Seminary of Olinda. In the latter he also studied his first year of Theology after which, in October 1862, he went to Europe to complete his studies. After passing a year in the seminary of Issy, near Paris, and affiliated to the College of Saint Sulpice, he entered into the Order of the Capuchins at Versailles, July 16, 1863, and took the habit of St. Francis on August 16, following, and made his profession, August 16, 1864. He was ordained priest, August 2,1868, and the same year, in October, was sent to teach Theology at the Seminary of Sao Paulo, Brazil, capital of the province of the same name. He was presented to the Bishopric of Olinda by a decree of May 21, 1871, and confirmed in. the Consistory of December 22 following. He was consecrated Bishop in the City of San Paulo abovenamed, March 17, 1872 arrived at Pernambuco, May 22, and took solemn possession of his Cathedral of Olimla, May 24, 1872.

November 21, 1872, he published a circular to his clergy upon the abuses of the press. December 28, following, he passed sentence of interdict upon certain Guilds for contumaciously refusing to exclude Freemasons from their society. February 2, 1873 appeared the Bishop's Pastoral against Freemasonry. After the sacking of the Jesuits' chapel and college, he published, May 19, a Pastoral condemning these ontrages. June 22 he receive simultaneously the Government decree of June 12, condemning his proceedings against the Guilds, and ordering him to withdraw the interdict within a month, and the Papal Brief of May 29 approving all that he had done. July 2, he issued a Pastoral including the Papal Brief. July 6, he refused respectfully but firmly to obey the Imperial Decree of the 12th of June. July 13, he presided at the great meeting of the Catholio Union of Pernambuco. July 15, the crown attorney Francis Domingues, having refused to prosecute the Bishop for publishing the Papal Trief is dismissed, and another was appointed who executed the order of the President. July 20, the indictment was sent by order of the President to the Bishop, who replied that he had nothing to allege in defence of the conscientious discharge of his duty. July 23, the interval within which the Bishop was to have withdrawn the interdict on the Guilds, by order of the Covernment, having expired, the latter ordered its official to intimate to them that they were henceforth free from that impediment. The rebellious Guilds expressed their entire satisfaction at this announcement by throwing open their churches, and by the ringing of bells, music, and fireworks. July 24, the parish priests of Pernambuco having disregarded the threatening terms in which they were ordered to conform to the decree of the Government regarding the interdict the Bishop wrote to the President in their defence, assuming to himself all the responsibility. July 26.—The President, in his reply, remained obstinate. September 27.—The Bishop was cited to appear before the Supreme Court of Justice, a lay tribunal. November 21, he refused. January 2; 1874, the Bishop was taken prisoner in his palace in Pernambuco, conveyed to Rio de Janeiro, and there condemned to four year's confinement. THE VITALITY OF THE IRISH RACE -It is a trite

saying that the person who has no enemies has no

force of character. He is a mere negation. In a

more general sepse the words may be equally applied

to nations. If there is any nation in the world

which has reason to complain of her enemies, it is Ireland. The Irish people have been for centuries, kept on the rack. Not only did England use all her brutal forces to "stamp" them out, but she employed her intelect to make them appear a by-word and a mockery among the nations. From the time, that Gerald Barry falsified history, in order to defame the character of the Irish race, to our day, each generation has furnished its Froudes, whose greatest delight have been to spew forth their poisoned venom upon the name and fame of the Irish people. Not content with robbing them of their lands, and destroying all their manufacturing and mineral industries: not content with depriving them of all civil, political and religious liberty, the historians and literary men of England have carried: their fell hatred still farther by endeavoring to convince the world that the Irish race are the embodiment of all that is vile and degraded in human nature. This traditional hatred of the Irish, as underlying the current of thought in English history and literature on all matters pertaining to Ireland has found its way into this country. The early Puritans of New England hated the Irish with a fierce vindictiveness of Cromwellian hatred. And, although time, circumstance and the general progress of the age, have softened and greatly modified this insane spirit of enmity against the Irish peo-ple, on certain occasions it breaks out anew with all its pristine virulence. It is no uncommon occurence to see in the press of this country unwarrantable attacks upon the Irish race as regards their history, their character and manhood. The canting sneers of the praise God barebones—fanatics of bloody memories are re-affirmed in the press of today by the impertinent and intermeddlesome descendants of the puritans. On a rare occasion in this country the spawn of the weak-minded and illiterate Irishman, will join in the howl against the Irish people. But the strength and vigor of the Irish race have withstood the exterminating agencies employed by England to crush them. The Irish race have remained true to their country and God, and all the powers brought to bear to Anglicize and Protestantize them have failed. The Irish people have their faults, and should calmly listen to candid and fair criticism. But they ask no council, nor seek advice from vilifiers who mention their faults merely as a cloak to hurl their poisoned darts at them.— Western Catholic.

WHY LABLES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS,-It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted only to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her an education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urgo her to read newspapers and be familiar with the present character and movements of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead; and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and concerns should be of the present world, to know what it is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental moral, political and religious improvement of our times. Let the guilded annuals and poems on the centre table be kept a part of the time covered with the weekly and daily journal: Let the whole family men, women and children—read the newspaper.

And if any body has a thought or fact worth communicating, let him not try to make a big sleepy journal that the soldiers were defending the rights of book but speak to the world through the newpapers.