But in the event of their omitting to make any terms at all, the law is forced to step in with an interpretation of their eilence; and whether it declares that a tenancy about which no stipulations have been entered into shall be determined at a moment's notice, or that it shall run on for a specified number of years the principle is essentially the same. The community leaves to its members the right of settling their own affairs at their own pleasure. It is no hardship that when its members choose to throw upon the community the responsibility of settling their affairs for them, it should do so in whatever manner it thinks most conducive to the public welfore - The Chronicle.

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THE HOME FOR INFORMERS .- Last week we discussed the 'Fruits of Fenianism;' but there is one fruit of that tree so peculiar and of such a distinct and special character as to claim a separate treatment. The misery that the late outbreak has brought upon ireland no one can yet know, for seeds of misery and unhappiness have been sown that have not yet borne fruit; but we know pretty well how much of shame and dishonor it has brought upon our country. The madness and hopelessness of this enterprise involved no dishonor upon those who entered into it; many of them half saw its hopelessness and yet, devoted to their country, rushed forward to the fight, willing and ready to die for the slightest shadow of hope for new liberation. Nay more than this, many entered into the movement with almost the certainty of a fate far different from death on the field of battle before their eyes. They say but little chance of success, but for that one chance, for that one hope of liberty for Ireland, they were will ng to sacrifice their own liberty and to brave the felon's fate. There were among them high-minded, noble souls mistaken and misguided though they were; but there were amongst them, too, villains of the deepest dye, who have brought shame and dishonor upon the land of their birth. There is in the City of Dublin an establishment designated as the Denot for Crown Witnesses;' and in this 'home' are sheltered the informers who are to swear away the lives and liberties of their fellow-countrymen. ' fruit' of Fenianism is the bitterest fruit of all, and no Irishman can think of it or bear of it without feeling that such men bring dishonor and shame upon the country. Many of them were leaders in the conspir cy, and had induced those against whom they have now turned to join in it. By their false and specious promises, by their assurances of help from America, they deceived and led on their unfortunate victims, and now, in the day of danger, they have turned upon their dupes, and betrayed others to secure their own safety. The Commissioners will have enough to do in receiving so many false and true oaths, and the police will have to perform the glorious and noble duty of defending the informers as they pass from their 'home' to the Court of what is termed 'justice' They will form a 'guard of honor' around the illustrious general, and lieutenants, and drapers, who came to Ireland pretending to fight, and are now ready to give up others unto death, in order to get away from the country safe back to their homes in America. We took the measure of these men from the very beginning; and we have all along maintained that their object was not the liberation of Ireland, but their own personal aggrandizement. The hero of Richmond Bridewell did not even appear during the recent struggle, and there are various reports as to his habitation and occupation during that time. Some maintain that he was living a life of pleasure, with companions of very doubtful character, at New York, whilst other reports stated that he was luxuriating in Paris. Wherever he may have been we care not so long as he was not in ·Ireland; for if we may judge of him by his late conduct, we should come to the conclusion that he, too would have joined the army of informers. For he has shown that he cares only for himself, and an informer is the incarnation of selfishness. He cares not for his country or his friends ;- he cares only for himself, and to screen himself he is ready to sacrifice to save or free Catholic children from the clutches home and country, religion and friends. His honor he cannot sacrifice, for he has none to offer up. Such are the men who have first striven to ruin Ireland, and who now dishonor it. They are the last and worst fruit of Fenianism .-- London Universe.

Mcllvaine and other Fenians have been sentenced to be hanged.

A Fenian riot occurred in Killarney. Thirteen policemen were mobbed, and several seriously hurt by stones The police reinforcements and the military subsided the demonstration.

FRHIANISM IN IRREAND. - The Doi of the London Times says that the prisoners still remaining to be tried before the special Commission there, consist only of the miserable dapes who went out in obedience to their foolish vows, and were picked up frost bi ten on the mountains. They will be tried under the White Boy Act; any prosecution for treason against such miserable wretches being

London, 27th May -The question whether the death sentences of the Fenian convicts shall be carried out or not engrosses public attention. The press of England and Ireland generally urge that the seateness be commuted to imprisonment for life.

A despatch from Dublin states that the jury have brought in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner O Brien, but coupled with a recommendation to mercy.

It is said that the American minister, Mr. Adams. will enterpose his good offices to save the prisoner McClure from the scaffold.

Dublin has been visited with a new disease. The first case occurred in March last year three others followed in the course of the next month, and during the present year twenty more have been recorded .-In each case the attack was fatal. The symptoms include sudden prostration, and discoloration of the skin almost to black or purple. The duration of the disease, from seizure to death, has varied from seven to ninety hours. It is thought the disease may be related to carebro-spinal meningitis, which was epidemic in Ireland in 1846. A young nobleman, two medical students, and three soldiers, are numbered among its victims. They were all living under healthy conditions. No second case occurred on the site of the first.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In a letter to a friend from Father Belaney, he eays: - Hostility to the Faith, to the Pope, to the Church, and to 'Popery,' are one and all the same thing 'Hostility to Rome,' usually includes them thing 'Hostility to Rome,' usually included all. Protestantism - all Protestantism which is hostile genuine, makes it a duty and a virtue to be hostile to Rome. A Protestant bishop of my acquaintance once said to me 'I consider any man who ceases to hate Rome to be in a dangerous state. It is the only security against Rome to keep the mind pre occupied with hatred towards her. When once that hatred is gone, there is no longer a moral certainty that the individual will not become a Catholic.'-There is, experience of late has shown, much truth in this. Nothing so effectually stops the way into the Catholic Church in England as the accounts which are constantly put forth through the Press, of the wickedness, ignorance or in clerance of Rome, which are the real fuel of batred. It might be thought that, in these times when so many strangers visit Rome, the demand for such food would diminish, and lead to a diminution in the supply. But this does not appear to be the case. No doubt many of those who come to Rome now cease to be exporters, as fermerly all were wont to be, of the slanuers and calumnies manufactured in Rome by bad people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant mind * * * This does not look like exhaustion. A very large of the Conspirator of the Protestant bishop what took place at the trials of the Fedian prisoners, little woman, as might be expected, is grave and sad doll extent market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications of the flow of the flow of the fed of the rope of the Protestant mind * * * This does not look like exhaustion. A very large of the Protestant bishop what took place at the trials of the Fedian prisoners, little woman, as might be expected, is grave and sad their fields in the regarding the protestant market. Still, regarding the regarding the regarding the regarding the regarding the regarding the ders and calumnies manufactured in Rome by bad

Pope had damaged their own faith, or impared that salutary hatred of Rome which is essential to the life of Protestantism. But so much has been said on this subject by Dr. Newman, in his lectures on 'The Protestant Tradition against Cathelicism,' and said in a way so eminently conclusive, that anything an individual like me can say has, to all who have read or heard those incomparable treatises, been wholly anticipated. Euclids elements are not more the foundation of mathematical science, or Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations' the basis of modern political economy, than Dr. Newman's lectures on 'The Protestant Tradition against Catholicism' are the foundation of all that can ever be said theoretically on that subject. Others may add facts and illustrations, and fill up the outline; but while that course of lec-tures remain in print, the causes and reasons of Englishmen's hostility to the Catholic Church, in itself so extraordinary, are, as a great moral phenomenon, completely accounted for. The great problem, or rather the series of problems which they constituted, has received its colution at the hands of a master. who has many imitators and followers, but no equals in the Catholic communion he has joined, as he had none in the communion he left, in the country which produced him.

THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON CRIME AND EDUCA-TION .-- The Right Reverend Dr. Goss Bishop of the diocese, attended, in the course of his visitation, last Sunday at St. James' Church, March lane. At the request of his lordship Low Mass only was colebrated, in order that the congregation might not be detained beyond the usual hour. His lordship spoke at considerable length upon matters relative to the parish his discourse being also appropriate as an instruction upon the gospel of the day. During his sermon the bishop touched incidentally upon the question of crime and education, repudiating the prevalent fallacy that there was any necessary connection between crime and ignorance. Alluding to the recent remarks at the Kirkdale Sessions, of the deputy chairman, Mr. Richard Assheton Cross, wherein he stigmatised ignorance as the father of vice, his lordship expressed a hope that the day would soon come when men would cease to be guided by such mere platitudes. Scholarship bad nothing to do with our knowledge of God. Lord Macaulay had shown something like a proper estimate of the subject, when he declared that a Blackfoot Indian knew as much about the Almighty as the profoundest philosopher that ever lived. Our knowledge of the Supreme Being was measured, not by the limits of our own miserable attainments, but was bounded by what God had thought proper to reveal concerning Himself. Upon the founding of Christianity the divine precept was that the Apostles were to teach-not the disciples to read-and so had men derived their instruction, not by the force of their own study, but orally from the Church. Many of the men of olden time, who led laborious lives in the obscurity of the cloister, were poor in worldly knowledge, but were still useful to their kind and acceptable to God: while those who throughout all time had scourged their species by their crimes, and darkened the pages of history with the chronicle of their iniquities, were doubtless skilled in human ecience, but ignorant of their duties to their Greator. His lordship also enlarged upon the vital importance of sending children to purely Catholic schools and avoiding State instruction; not that he impugned the capacity (when in a proper sphere) of Protestant teachers from whom much of his own instruction had been derived, but latterly State teaching had been tinctured with Protestantism, or at best leavened with indifferentism. Catholics should choose schools where their children would be taught their duties to God and their neighbor, and become useful to society and loyal to the State. - Northern Press.

DRUNKSNNESS .- That excellent pastor, his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, has two works in hand for the good of souls, towards which his entire being seems to be devoted. He is laboring either of proselytisers, and to ward off from our religion the dishonor that falls upon it through the drunkenness of multitudes of its flowers. We can hardly conceive the existence of a human being whose sympathies would not be won for such poble endeavors. Even those who are not Catholics must wish them every success and as for the children of the Church, truly astounding conclusion that the Articles are it matters not of what nation they may be, they after all, essentially Catholic, though rather clumsily cannot but regard the issue as so intimately a family expressed. The Catholic Church and the bulk of concern, that they will forward it with all their the Anglican communion say that the Thirty-nine powers of heart and soul. To us in Bombay the Articles and the Decrees of Trent are at variance. our exertions have been aimed? It was to save poor children from proselytism, to put an end to that more gallactry than discretion, for a position as wholesale system of perversion that had been too long the free trade of certain people, who deem fer. themselves the more deserving of God's favours the more active agents they are in stripping Catholic children of their faith. There is indeed a similarity between the labors of Catholics in London and in Bombay. In both places we find the Society of St. Vincent of Paul a most useful co-operator in the crusade against perversion. During the past year, an increase of 800 children bas taken place in the schools maintained by the Brothers of the society in London, and this success has induced his Grace to draw up a systematic work for enabling the Brothers to increase the harvest manifold. Let us do as much here in Bombay; we have our schools ready to receive the children, and nothing remains but to let those on whom the children are dependent know what their religion requires of them to do that they may be dealing justly both by themselves and by those committed to their charge.

Also for eradicating from his flock the vice of drunkenness, Archbishop Manning is using the aid of the Brothers of St. Vincent, and has told them that, after the clergy they have the best means at hand for carrying on this apostolic work. Great facts too he has just put before them to stimulate them under their labors. From evidence given before the House of Commons he has learnt that the children in reformatories are generally the offspring of drunken parents. Out of twenty-seven persons convicted of murder, only one admitted to have had a good mother and in almost all cases the parents drank. Let the following fact be duly remembered; It comes from statistics given by the Times. Last year England consumed (in round numbers) eleven million gallons of spirits, Scotland five millions, and Ireland five millions. But as the population of Scotland is only three millions, while that of Ireland is at least five millions, it is pratty clear that the Scotch drink nearly twice as much as the Irish; and in comparing the drunken habits of the three nations both England and Scotland bear a worse character than Ireland. The two former exhibit the vice under the deformity of a cold-blooded earnestness, whilst the Irishman sins rather through a love of geniality and generosity. But without comparing the Irishman and his vices with his neighbors, there is no denying that the vice of drunkenness is his greatest enemy, and that he is a true benefactor of the Irish nation who tries to drive it away from them,-Bombay Catholic Examiner.

THE FENIANS. - Lord Derby refuses to lay before Parliament documents showing the support received by Fenians in Foreig Countries :-

In the House of Lords on the day of the 10th inst. the Marquis of Clanricarde rose to ask, pursuant to ner. She told me she was four years old. Her monotice, whether the government had taken any steps to obtain correct reports of the evidence given upon the trials for treason and participation in the Penian makes several hundred, boxes every day of her ife, the education of youth, in the care of the sick, in aboutd, nevertheless, to suppose Andrews Johnson. conspiracy, in order that they might be at the proper time communicated to Parliament, together with such information as the government might possess,

Fenian conspiracy, and what steps had been taken or left untaken by the government until the con-spiracy broke out into rebellion. In the next place, it was proper that Parliament should be informed how far the conspired had been disseminated among her Majesty's subjects, or encouraged by any society either in this country or in Ireland; and what encouragement it had received from subjects of this country being in the United States of America. A third point, not less essential to be known, though it involved a matter of great delicacy, was what encouragement or assistance these conspirators received either from foreign powers or foreign individuals. It was said that the conspirators had been in commanication with persons on the continent of Europe, but though some of the prominent rebels had been on the continent, he believed that in Europe very little encouragement had been given to them.

Earl Derby replied :- In reply to the first question whether Government have taken steps to obtain correct reports of the evidence given upon the trials for treason and participation in the Fenian conspiracy, I have to state that the Attorney General for Ireland, has taken steps to secure a report of the evidence at all those trials from competent short-hand writers. I venture to doubt, however, whether it would be in accordance with the ordinary practice of Parliament that we should be called upon to lay upon the table of the House all the evidence which may happen to be adduced in cases which come for trial before the legal tribunals of the country. It is quite clear that Parliament cannot act as a court of appeal from those tribunals, and it is not only unusual, but I think it would be unexpedient, to produce evidence given before them, unless some special ground should arise for calling in question any portion of their proceedings. (Hear, hear.) The noble marquis further wishes to know whether we have any objection to lay upon the table such information as the government may possess regarding the objects, ramifications, and full extent of the conspiracy .-Now, I cannot conceive that it would be of any advantage to Ireland at the present moment-nor do I look forward to any period when it would be likely to be-that the government should lay before Parliament any information they may have obtained with regard to the formation and objects of this Fenian conspiracy, and still less that they should make public documents showing the countenance and support which such conspiracies may have received from fo eign States. (Hear.) Any course more likely to embroil this country with foreign powers, and to raise embarrassing discussions, I cannot imagine than that of laying before Parliament all the information which we have collected or may collect on those important topics. (Hear.)

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ARTICLES. - There is a well-

known story of the commander of a fort who was to account for not having fired a salute on some occasion. For this apparent neglect he was prepared to give ten good reasons; the first being that he had no cannon. It was suggested that, if true, this sione was sufficent, and the others superfluous .-Not altogether dissimilar is the conduct of the socalled 'Oatholic party' of the Church of England with regard to the Articles The question is often asked in what sense they understand and subscribe them. 'In the first place,' says Bateman, in 'Loss and Gain,' it is doubtful whether the Articles are to be taken in any sense at all.' This might be thought an unfair exaggeration but I remember a few years ago a zealous clergyman of the Ritualist school saying to me, 'I really think after one has been some years in orders, one may very well put the Articles in one's pocket, and not take them out again.' And a Ritualist organ, a few months back, gave its opinion that the Articles were actually intended as 'a solemn hoar,' having no meaning whatever. This might be all very well, if true, or if any honest man could really believe it. But since it is a somewhat incredible solution of the diffidulty, Anglo-Catholics, like the commander in the story. back up their first plea with a number of others -Though it is patent that they dislike the Articles, and would fain ignore them if they could, yet in their present position they cannot. Therefore, after various proposed views, they have come at last to the themselves to imagine that they are contending, with chimerical as can well be conceived .- Weekly Regis-

THE REFOMERS OF FINSBURY -On Sunday morning. a camp meeting of the Reformers of Finsbury was held on Cierkenweli-green. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Reformers assembled on the Green, and about an hour afterwards formed in processional order, headed by the officers of the Bulborn branch of the Reform League, and, accompanied by a military band and bearing banners proceeded to the church of St. Alban the Martyr, where a special service 'for the people,' as announced in the programme, was held. The procession was augmented on its way by the Holborn Branch No. 2, and the Mailborough branch, which mustered at half past 3 o'clock in Lincoln's inn-fields. At the service toe church was densely crowded, and a remarkable feature in the appearance of the congregation was the wearing of Reform tricolor scarves by those who marched from Clerkenwell. The Reform banners were borne into the church, and the entire scene-the service being conducted in strictly ritualistic fashion - was novel and impressive. The service was throughout intoned, and conducted by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. The rev. gen:leman took for his text the 1st chapter of St John, part of the fourh verse - The Word was made flesh.' The preacher proceeded to show that as Christ was a man his sympathies were with men, and he exhorted those Reformers who had passed resolutions that day in support of the principles to which to which they adhered to add yet another and a greater resolution that of fealty to the doctrine preached by the Saviour of the world. He concluded by intreating them to remember him in their prayers, and by expressing a hope that any word he had delivered to them God would not allow to be profitless. At the conclusion of the service the Reformers returned to Clerken wellgreen, where another meeting was held. While proceeding to and returning from the church, the Reform League hymn, 'We'll rally round the League, was sung, and the band played the Marsetilaise bymn.—Pall Mail Gazette.

TOUCHING PICTURE. - In a pamphlet printed by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, incumbent of St. Matthias, Bethual-green, with a view of showing the extent of the destitution which prevails in his district he alludes to the 'children's trades,' which, he says, un happily flourish in Bethnal-green, and says, 'Among these trades the foremost perhaps is the manufacture of lucifer boxes. For this work the payment is twopence farthing per gross, or thirty-two boxes for one half-penny, out of which sum the little laborers have to find their own paste. The other day I took upon my knees a little girl who is employed in this manther said the child had earned her own living ever since she was three years of age. This infant now and her carnings suffice to pay the rent of the miserable room which the family inhabits. The poor little woman, as might be expected, is grave and sad

Felween themselves, whatever terms they think fit, that the sight of Rome or their audience with the which he thought information was needed. It was which she was born. She has never so much as in those pleasant and serene abodes, under that still, extremely desirable, in the first place, to know what seen a tree or a daisy, or a blade of grass. A poor had been the origin and what the progress of this sickly little thing, and ye: a sweet obedient child, the deadly pallor of her face proclaiming unmistakeably that she will soon be mercifully taken away to a better world, where, at last, the little weary fingers shall be at rest. And this is only one case but of acores and hundreds.

The Medical Times says there is no doubt that the cattle plague has reappeared in London.

Sir J. Gray's motion, asking the House of Commons to consider the temporalities of the Irish Established Church, was only lost by a majority of 12 on Tuesday night, notwithstanding the fact that many members who ought to have voted with Sir John did exactly the contrary. But a defeat by so small a number will, e'e very long, bacome a vic tory. The Established Church in Ireland can no more remain as it is than flogging in the army, the sale of commissions, or any other iniquitous relic of the bad old days can be retained. When Lord Nuss took up his parable the other night, and talked of the proposed 'confiscation,' spoliation,' and 'raina-tion' of the Irish Church, he must have forgotten what Church it was that Irish Protestantism plundered some three hundred years. If a policeman takes stolen goods from a thief can it be said that the latter has his property ' confiscated,' or that the forced restitution of the things taken is a 'spoliation.' The Irish Establishment is like a thief who has long escaped justice, but who is now 'wanted' at the police-office. Sooner or later she will be obliged to disgorge the plunder she now has possession of .- Weekly Register. RITUALISM. - We have heard of a clergyman not a

hundred miles from London, who, when he officiates at the communion service in one church of which he is curate, uses the simple surplice with the oldfashioned black scarf, and whenever he helps a brother minister in a neighboring parish puts on the regular vests as used at Holy Mass in the Catholic Church But we fear that there are no bishops on the bench 'Catholic' minded enough even for this compromise. From Dr. Longley down to the junior prelate amongst them, there is yet 'a savor of death unto death ' in every thing that boars the slightest tendency to 'Romish' practices, and it will be a very long time ere we shall be able to hear an Anglican Mass' sung in Westminster Abbey by a Protestant minister clad in Catholic garments. But apart from all other considerations, there is really comething inexpressibly sad in sensible men taking up sound doc trines in so unsound a manner. Does the Ritualistic party-or do even those who, although not so very high, have not gone to such extreme lengths as some of the leading men amongst them - really hope to leaven the Church of England as by law established with the doctrines of the Oatholic Oburch?-As a correspondent in our last week's issue asked, have the High Church party forgot the origin of their own Church? Is the English Establishment the Catholic Church-sgainst these very doctrines the teaching of the people? That they do goodday, great good-in pieneering the way for the Catholic Church in England we are ready to admit, and evidence of this could be forthcoming at any one of the Catholic churches in London, where hardly a week passes but what converte from the High Ch rch party are received by conditional baptiem and recentation of Protestant errors into the one only true fold of Christ .-- 1b.

A story, which forms a commentary upon Protestant Ritualism from a point not generally thought of, has been told us during the last week. We give it without veaching for its truth, but simply for what it is worth. An Irish laborer, who had only re-cently found his way to London, wanted to go to his Easter duties, and happened to stumble upon a gentleman stepped forward, and announced himself as one of that profession. Are you a Catholic priest? asked the Irishman. 'I am,' was the reply Then I want to go to confession, said the man — By all means, said the clergyman, and Patrick was shown into the vestry, where he made his confession, and obtained absolution. Uoming away from the had been to confession had no confessional, but heard work is of peculiar interest. For these past eight But the Ritualists know better. Everybody else his penitent in the vestry, and moreover gave him years or so, what has been the object at which all stands aghast at their temerity, yet it never occurs to absolution in English. The other Irishman was not a little surprised at all this, and made the new arrival show him the church to which he had been .-This was done, and Pat, to his horror, discovered that he had been to confession to a Protestant. His rage was unbounded; but having a holy fear of the potice before his eyes, he did not proceed as he at first intended, to assault the soi disant ' priest,' but went to consult an astorney whether he could not 'have the law' of the parson for obtaining his contession under false pretences.' What the legal opin on on this important subject may be we have not vet heard. -- Ib.

Among the leaders of the Hyde Park demonstration, the O'Donoghue figured We do not question or mean to question his conduct in taking a promi nent part in promoting radical Parliamentary Reform in England: but we cannot comprehend how an trish Catholic and the near relative of O Connell, can reconcile it with a sense of propriety to be associated with a body who have formally invited the miscreant Garibaldi to do them the honor of patronising them. That vile buccancer is the declared enemy of the Pope, the declared enemy of the Holy See, the declared enemy of the Catholic Church, whose whole hierarchy, Pontiffs, bishops, and priests, he has reneatedly denounced as emissaries of the devil, and he is the idel and chosen patron of Mr. Edmond Baules and the Reform League Sarely The O'Donoghue has not reflected upon the monstrou, incongruity of his being the associate of such mec. No man, no matter what his name or his family associations, can be a fit representative of Catholic Ireland who fraternises with Garibaldi, or with those who sympathise in any way with that impious filtibuster - Ib.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIGITY IN ST. LOUIS -An able writer in the June number of the Atlantic Monthly, (who appears to be a strong rationalist of the Westminster Review School') in an article on the 'City of St. Louis, the speaks of his visits to the Visitation Convent and to the pastor of the Annunciation Church in this city :-

If there is any one who regards the Roman Catholic Church as an institution that has nearly played its part in this world, a short residence at St. Louis will dispel the delucion. The Catholics. French, German, Irish, are nearly one half the population, and the property of the Church, in buildings and lands, is estimated at lifteen millions of dollars. From the single tent in which tie Mass was first celebrated on the site of the city one hundred years ago, succeeded soon by a small church of logs, the number of places of worship has increased, until now there are twenty-nine Catholic churches and chapels, while no other sect has more than nine -Nor have the Catholics there wasted their resources in the erection of churches prematurely splendid.— The force of the church in St. Louis is expended in rectalming the fallen, in providing refuge for the an | had any thing to do with it but what is, that, fatal. fortunate. The following catalogue of the Roman Catholic institutions of the city tells a story that has given Stanton and Holt as complete a power may excite reflection in the Protestant mind * * * over Audrew Johnson as if they had a slin-not round.

but effective discipline, and in the total absence of the repellant Sabbatarian spirit, which often ends in their 'conversion.' We shall not soon forget a delightful hour spent in one of the great convent schools of St. Louis. How clean, how bright, how tranquil the place! We, Protestants, who only see nuns passing along the streets with their ugly bonnets, their black dresses, and their downcast eyes, are apt to conclude that a nun must be a forlorn and melancholy being. They do not appear such in their convent homes. We found the Sisters of the Visitation' witty, high-bred, well-informed ladies, full of pleasant bandinage and innocent fun. How could they, indeed, be other than very happy women, with their future secure, with an arduous, noble employ-ment, and with that tide of young and joyous life streaming in every morning at the doors of their abode? The Catholic priests, too-they really do not appear to be the terrible creatures that some of us think them to be. But come, reader, let us visit them: together. It will do us good who never before spoke with a Catholic priest, or entered a Catholic parsonage. The house is not as large nor as elegantly fur-as the residences of the Protestant preachers; but it is sufficiently comfortable. A robust and middle-aged house-keeper shows us into a library arranged for work rather than enjoyment. We notice all the familiar books, and there is nothing in the room pe culiar, except a crucifix before the writing desk, and a few engravings of a Catholic cast. And what is this yellow-covered pamphlet on the table? Can it be? It is the last number of the Westminster Review! Enter, a stout, handsome, healthy-looking gentleman, in the house attire of a priest, evidently a gentleman and man of the world. The yellow-covered Review is a convenient subject of conversation, and we soon discover that the 'Church' reciprocates the friendly feeling of the 'Rationalists,' and is duly sensible of the fairness and candor of the Westminster when it treats of the Catholic Church. Extremes meet. The intelligent and thinking portion of the Catholic clergy appear to be of opinion that there are but two consistent persons in the world: namely, the Roman Catholic who surrunders his reason, and the Rationalist who uses it. · This excellent priest remarked upon the demoralizing influence of ascetic Protestantism and of the 'moral straight-jacket' of the Evangelical school, just as Theodore Parker did in Boston,

and as Robert Collyer does at Chicago. 'Does the Cutholic Church expect again to rule Christendom, and absorb at length all the sects, and the Westminster Review as well?'

The Catholic Church will never cease to claim that she is the sole divinely appointed and infallible teacher of God's will to men.

But these Western men will never surrender their understandings.'

'Nor will I mine. The Church says, use your reason so far as to examine her credentials. Nor then does she require blind submission. The Church not a standing protest against the so called errors of gives a reason for all that she demands, and leaves nothing unexplained, except the unexplainable. In which this party are now striving to introduce into the teachings of the Catholic Church I find nothing contrary to my reason, though I find much that is above and beyond my reason; nor can I see any halt. ing place between the Oatholic faith and utter unbelief.

> A long and most instructive conversation with this gifted and genial clergyman confirmed us in the impression that certain Protestant practices and beliefs are giving the Catholics considerable advantage in the Western country. -St. Louis Guardian.

Mark Twain is opposed to giving the franchise to the women. He closes his arguments thus:

'In that day a man shall say to his servant,' what is the matter with the baby?' and the servant shall reply, 'It has been sick for hours' 'And where is its mother?' 'She is out electioneering for Sallie Robbins,' And such conversations as these shall church of the Ritualistic persuasion He entered transpire between ladies, and servants applying for it, and asked to see a priest A benevolent looking situations: 'Can you cook?' 'Yes.' 'Do general housework?' Yes.' All right! Who is your choice for state milliner?' 'Judy McGinnes.' 'Well you can tramp; and women shall talk politics instead of the fashions; and they shall neglect the duties of the household to go out and take a drink with candi dates; and men shall nurse the baby while their wives travel to the polls to vote. - And also in that church he met a fellow countryman, and entered day the man who hath beautiful whiskers shall beat into conversation with him, stating his wonder that the homely man of wisdom for Governor, and the the pricets in England were not the same as those in youth who waitzes with exquisite grace shall be the county of Clare, and that the one to whom he chief of police, in preference to the man of pratical sagacity and determined energy

Every man, I take it, has a selfish end in view absolution in English The other Irishman was not when he pours out elequence in behalf of the public good in newspapers, and such is the case with me. I do not want the privileges of women extended, because my wite already holds office in nineteen different female associations and I have to do her clerk. ing. If you give the women full sweep with the men in political affairs she will proceed to run for every confounded office under the new dispensation. That will finish me. It is bound to finish me. She would not have much time to do any thing at all then, and the ohe solttary thing I have shirked up to the present time would fall upon me and my family would go to destruction; for I am not qualified for a wet nurse. MARK TWAIN.

> 'BOOTH's DIARY'-So CALLED. - We give, in ano. ther column, what professes to be a 'certified copy of Boot 's Diary,' as found on his person. Some, who profess to have seen parts of the original, have published that the 'copy' is a made up thing, and mutilated at that. One man declares that a letter to a physician, which is given as part of the Diary, was a detached memorandum, and that it was addressed to a Dr. St. wart, and signed 'a stranger,' and contained a passage purporting, in 'the certified copy' to have been torn out.' In the certified copy ' the letter is made to read as if addressed to Dr. Mudd. But certified copies won't do, while the original is within reach. Nor can any faith be put in the acts of the willing confederates of the convicted perjuror Conover. Stanton and Holt may swear till taes are as black in the face as they are at heart - We can not trust any thing they say.

> The more probable opinion is that Wilkes Bootn was the man that shot Lincoln in the low theatre on Good Friday night, and that he was himself shot and killed, afterwards, as alleged. But the fact re. mains that there is no judical proof of this, nor is the evidence conclusive. A play-actress of unenviable note-Laura Keene-was the only one, on the night Lincoln was shot, that professed to recognize Booth. She was known as his vindictive enemy. An accusation, at such a moment, was almost a death-warrant against the man she hated. Some weeks later a dead body was carried into Washington. An immense reward had been offered for the capture, dead or alive, of the assassin. The forms of law were nowhere observed. No coroner's jury was called. The body was not exposed for identification. It was disposed of, the public did not know how. We declare, were we on oath as a juryman in any case where a grave issue of law, affecting property or person, depended on ascertaining either that Booth killed Lincoln, or that Booth is not living, from all that has been given to the public we would be a perjured juror were we to find either of those two facts as proved.

And, in regard to all those prosecutions, for Lincoln's murder, there is a horrible mystery banging over the matter. We believe it absurd to implicate. President Johnson in the murder. But not so absurd as it was to charge Mr. Jefferson Davis with any knowledge or approval of it. We believe it altogether. myetery connected with that series of tragedies that.