on other affairs, and consequently does what it can to limit the proceedings. Accounts from London speak of a determination to business as a characteristic of the administration. They are described as avoiding unnecessary discussions and pushing on blood -[Dundalk Democrat. measures in a speedy and effective way. But the Irish church opens the mouths of men and there is no lack of oratory. The Catholic members are blamed for harrassing the government at such a time with motions which only serve to inflame existing prejudices, motions such as the proposition to repeal the ecclesiastical titles bill; the money grants to priests in prisons and workhouses, and the denunciation of the tenure of land in their country by English companies.

THE LAY KLEMENT IN ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCILS. -A manifestation of muscular counsel is recorded by the Freeman's Journal as baving taken place the other day at Moy, near Dungannon. The rector, in repairing and renovating the roof of the church, caused a portion of it to be decorated with golden stars over a blue ground, and a text from the sacred Scriptures to be painted on the wooden framework supporting it. It was immediately notified to the incumbent by his dutiful parishioners, who took offence at the 'Popish device' that if it was not obliterated forthwith they would themselves have it done by force. A verse from the Koran would have proved less objectionable to those lay coansellors, whose advice and aid the Anglican Behops in their difficulties seek with such confi ence.

THE POLITICAL ANNE TY. - Regret is felt that her Majesty's elemency is nor to include all the political prisoners. The course taken by the Legislature is an acknowledgment of the existance of grievances, and the length of time these grievances have remained without even an attempt to redress them, is a justification for the discontent, disaffection, almost despair which impilled those mea to their rash and foolish enterprise Their liberation now, if the Government are in earnest about remed'al measures, can do no harm, for the people have given evidence of confidence in their rulers, and will await the event On the the other hand, if disappointment should again be their reward, the detention of the prisoners will but serve to excite the worst feelings of the disaffected. It should not be forgotten, also, that big talk and silly writing formed a great part of their Crimep.

There recently died in the South Union Workhouse, Dublin, a man named Matthew Pheton, at the very advanced age of 108 years. The deceased had been in good health up to within a few days of his death, and had occasionally worked at his trade, as a carpenter, until quite recently. A week before his death be told his daughter, berself an aged woman, with whom he resided in Fisher's-lane that, for the first time in his life, he felt unwell, and, therefore, he would go into the workhouse to die, that she might be spared the expense of burying him from her slender means. Accordingly be went to that institution, where he died in a very few days. The old man retained his intellect and intelligence, which was remarkable, to the last. One of his reminiscences was a recollection of seeing Lord Edward Fitzgerald dragged out of the house, 102 Thomas street, in which he had been arrested, bleeding from the wounds which had been inflicted on him in his struggle with his captors. Pheton, who at that time resided in Hoey's-court, formed one of the crowd which was attracted by the spectacle, and, for uttering some word of sympathy for the gallant prisoner, was struck to the ground by one of the satellites of Sirr, Swan and Ryan, by a blow on the head with the but end of a pistol. To his dying day Pheton bore the ecar inflicted on that memorable

The Earl of Dunraven has read at the Royal Irish Academy a paper descriptive of an ancient vase and brooches dug up recently at Ardagh, county of Limerick. The tradation is that a battle was fought on the spot before the time of Brian Boroibme, and a number of human bones have been from time to time found. Round the outside of the vaso, or cup, are the names of the Apostles in letters half an inch long. For perfection of execution the wase might take its place beside the Tara brooch They had every reason to rejoice,' added Lord Dunraven, 'that so exquisite a specimen of the skill of our countrymen in working in metal nearly 1,000 years ago had been

thus unexpectedly brought to light ' AN ORANGE CALM - THE PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT -Orange Ulster is uncommonly quiet at present The 'brethren' have, as it were, changed their nature, and transformed themselves from rabid wolves into docile lambs. - Neither beat of drum nor partisan note fram fife or whistle offends the Catholic ear, Brown Bess is hung up, like some warrior's arms, whose ruce has been run; Orange banners are stowed away in the lumber room; processions are abandoned; and even Parson O'Flanagan has crased to use the threat of kicking Queen Victoria's crown into the waters of the Boyne. That such a calm has set in amongst the 'brethren' will appear as a mystery to some of the people, who do not know the conning of the Orange boys. But to us there is no mystery whatever in the quiet position they assumed. Our readers are aware that there is a law in the statute book, called the Party Processions Act, Which has enabled the government to place many of the brethren' in the dock. This law has given great offence to the Orangemen. Having got full license for half a century to kill and slay the Catholics, and having escaped punishment for that long period, although they committed crimes of the darkest dye, they guash their teeth, and rave like madmen, on finding themselves restrained in their wicked career. And so they desire to have the law repealed, that they may again commence their disgraceful doings. Mr Johnston of Ballykilbeg has brought a bill into the House of Commons for this purpose, and strange to say, excentric member for Trales, the O'Donoghue, has put his name with that of Johnston on the back of this bill. This will explain why Orangedom is so calm just at present The 'brethren' are to be orderly and quiet, that schoston may point to their conduct, and say, 'Is it right to fling this law in the face of a peaceable and orderly community? It is tyranny of the most oppressive kind, and the law which insults and annoys such a peaceful people should be repealed.' The entire business has been cunningly managed by all classes of the brethren The Chiefs have given the word of command, and the Orange boys are as peaceable as possible. We do not know if all this dexterity will be able to impose on the legislature; but we hope that it will not. We have no ill-will towards the Orangemen; but we do not wish to see them again let loose on the unoffending Catholics, to wreck Catholic churches and chapels, and set fire to the dwellings of Catholics in the most wanton manner. It was to punish perties guilty of this conduct, and for parading in Orange sashes and playing offensive party tunes that the Party Processions Act was passed into law. That act cannot be a grievance to any man that conducts himself properly. It is only for the wicked and the bad that laws are made, for the quiet and good man needs not to be restrained by human laws. The Orangemen have only to change their conduct, and the law of which they complain cannot touch them. But their processions and insulting conduct cannot be endured; and if they follow these practices, and are punished, (hey have no one to blame but themselves. — We hope, therefore, that the bill of Mr Johnston will be defeated. He cannot be blamed for introducing it, as he has pledged himself to do so; but we trust that it will be thrown out as there are strong reasons for continuing the law as it stands. When the Protestant Church is disestablished and disendowed, and Profestants will be

obliged to support their own Church; when ascen-

may be repealed, but certainly not till then peal it now would be productive of evil; the Orangemen would look upon it as a triumph, and they would at once commence a new career of murder and of

nessed the hopeless experiment to force the Protes

tant Reformation on Catholic Ireland. Henry's packed Parliament of the Pale declared him Head of the Church. The Irish Bishops refused to take the Uath of Supremacy. Some Englishmen were found reads to submit, and Adam Loftus, El zebeth's youthful and accomplished favourite was intruded into the Primatial See of St. Patrick He did not venture, however, to approach nearer to Armagh then Drogheds. Falling back on the richer and and better protected See of St. Lawrence, under shelter of the guns of Dublin Castle, to the functions of Archbishop he rapidly united those of Lord Chatcellor, Lord Justice, and the incumbency of numerous valuable livings. It was Loftus that ien the way in the worst persecutions of the period; the barbarous tortures and cruel execution of the learned and venerable O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel leaving an indelible stain on his memory. Gradualiy, the religious fabrics and foundations, the educational ins'i ntions the See and glebs lands, the tithe?. And the whole of the ecclesiastical revenues of the natives, were alienated in favour of the few followers of the new creed. Their mission being wholly barren of religious fruits, the Bishops constantly urged upon the Lord-deputy and the civil Government that it is only through conversion of the natives that the Pale could be exended, and English power planted, throughout the kingdom, and that this could be affected by repressive means alone.— Popery was too firmly rooted to be eradi cated by any other than strong measures .-Banishing the clergy, cutting off the supply of priests, by making education penal, both at home and abroad; closing the Mass houses; fining the Papists for absence from church, and also fining them for attending Mass; denying Catholics access to the professions; excluding them from trades; benishing them from the chief walled towns; forbidding them the right to hold land on lease beyond thirty-one years; pro- no uneasiness as to the consequences of protracted hibiting them from the possession of a horse worth more than £5; excluding them from the magistracy, and from commissions in the army and the pavy; denying them the franchise; incapacitating them from acting as trus ees; seizing their minors, and handing them over to the Protestant Court of Wards; and setting a premium on apostasy, by enabling a conforming son to acquire his Catholic father's or his elder brother's property;— these form only a faint outline of the milder forms of the terrible Code of Penal Laws inspired and enforced by the alien Prelates of an alien Church against the native Irish. Massacre, Insurrection, rebellion, war, with their inevitable results, confiscation, beggary, and exile, followed. Those who stimulated the resistance were the chief parties who monopolized the plunder of the varquished. If we examine the preruge, the list of territorial magnates, and the aristocracy, it will be found that nearly all are imported episcopal families, created out of alienated Church lands, or out of estates of the old septs, confiscated since the Refor mation. And throughout those blocdy and savage the Bishops and clergy of the Established Church. Laftus burning Archbishop O'Hurley because he refused to conform; Primate Uther drawing up the Declaration against Toleration, that defeated the graces promised by Charles; Primate Boulter denouncing the decline of persecution, and founding the charter schools to kidnap Catholic children; Primates Bereaford, who organized opposition to Emancipation; intimidated the civil government; made or marred Cabinets; and, for a full century, treated the Lord Lieutenant more as their own family satrap than as the Viceroy of the Sovereign; - these are but more promitent types of the men who laid the foundation of Irish disaffection, poverty, and discontent Reconciliation or mutual trust between Ireland and England, between Catholics and Protestants was impossible But, besides the action of the Penai Laws against Popery, there was the direct missionary effort of a relatively large staff of clergymen, seconded by a monopoly of munificently endowed schools and colleges. Parochial schools, diocesan schools, and the University of Dublin (Trinity College), had their foundation almost with the Reformation: while several great collegiate or royal schools, endowed from the confiscated estates in Ulster, complete a series of graded institutions munificertly provided and appointed. Trinity College, alone, holds one acre in every hundred of the whole soil of the kingdom; some 200,000 acres of the best land in eighteen of the thirty-two counties, the annual Poor Law valuation of which is £100,000. The supreme seat of learning, the sole source of academic degrees and honours; the mint that impressed the stamp of nearly all the professions; the Divinity school school of the clergy; a college, which from the to the porter, through all its princely fellowships, its lucrative professorships, and its scores of scholarships, was exclusively Protestant, tempting literary embition to anostasy. In fact, Trinity, and its affiliated royal, diocesan, and endowed schools, has been a source of incalculable strength and support to the Established Church, and a powerful promoter of the missionary efforts of her clergy. Like those clergy, however, Trinity College has ever led the van in exclusiveness, intolerance, and persecution. The site of the founda-tion is a dissolved monestery; its landed endowments are the confiscated estates of Catholics; yet such is its constitution and character that, after nearly three centuries, not five per cent. of its alumni are Catholics! With all these vast advantages, the growth of 333 years, and the fact that every office was held by Protestants, let us now briefly indicate, in simple figures, the status of the Established Church, as to endowments and flocks in Ireland. Of the whole population, in 1861, the religious elements stood

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B:			
Persons.		Per C	
4 505 265 Catholics	,	77	7
693.357 Established	Church	11	9
523,291 Presbyteria	ns	9	٠0
16.661 Protestan D			
393 Jews			
-			-
		11	20

5.700.967 Total. Viewed in the aggregate, irrespective of local distribution, Anglican Protestants are less then 12 per cent, or below one-eight of the whole population .-

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 15 .- In the House of Commons last night a Bill was introduced by the Policitor General to repeal certain tests and after certain statues affecting the Constitution of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was debated at length, and after much opposition was read for the second time.

THE BURGOS MURBER .- On this subject we are glad o see an apology made by Church News (Protestant) for its false charge against the clergy of partaking in or conniving at the act. It writes- It now appears that the statement was wholly incorrect, and, we are, therefore, glad to acknowledge and express our regret for the error into which we were led by a lying telegraph.'

An English court had to decide what a velocipede is. A gentleman crossed a toll-bridge mounted upon a bioycle, and was stopped at the toll-house. The collector examined the machine and then pored over his list of rates, but could not find anything relating to such a vehicle. At last he decided it must be a kid gloves, and to the gloves croquet-playing, and to wheelbarrow and compelled the rider to pay two- croquet-playing a little flittation, or a wife and a and practices shall be numbered wheeldarrow and competed the rider to pay twowith the things of the past; when Orange procespence toll. The latter was indignant, and brought
sions shall be abandoned, and Orangemen resolve to a suit against the toll collector. We cannot give the

March 18. - In the House of Ocumons to-night on the second reading of the irish Church Disestablishment Bill, Mr. Disraeli made a long and elequent speech against the measure, and moved the six months Loist

A number of speakers followed, and there was an THE IREH CHURCH QUESTION - Five dynasties, 10 generations, 18 sovereigns, and 333 years have witinteresting debate.

ARMY AND NAVY SAVINGS .- It is generally believed in well informed circles that the saving which Mr. Ohilders will propose to effect during the financial year of 1869 70 will be from £900,000 to a million eterling. It is expected that the saving in the Army Estimates, which are now nearly completed, will be something over one million sterling .- [Army and Nagy Gazette.

The increase of crime and pauperism in the metropolis is exci ing much attention and a Conference has been held to devise means of improvement .-Times.

THE RITU LISTS - A most explicit statement of the Catholic faith in the Real Presence and Sacrifice of the Mass is cust into the form of a petition to Convocation, and is being largely signed by Anglican Clergy and Laity.

PAUPERISM. - The number of paupers returned each wick for the metropolis, shows on each occasion a decrease indeed upon the number in the corresponding week last year, but a considerable increase upon the return made in 1867 and 1866. But this is not the full account of the increase of pauperism. Mr. Pardy has recently published his official return for England and Wales, and from this it appears that in the end of November last the pauperism throughout the country was 26 526 in excess of what it had been at that date in the year before.

The London Standard (Conservative) says :- ' If Englishmen would refrain from making admission of wrong doing on behalf of their country, which studiously ignore these facts. Americans would more readily perceive the unreasonableness and absurdity of the pretensions they are now disposed to advance. Justice :s so clearly on the side of England, when once she has agreed to an arbitration on the 'Alabama' Claime, that she need have negotiation, or the assertion of palpably preposterous claims. If her Government are only true to themselves, and firm in asserting their own rights, the issue of the contest, however delayed, cannot be otherwise than honorable and satisfactory in this country."

CHEAP MEAT. - Austra'ian meat seems at last to be arriving in England in large quantities. It was stated at a dinner given to about 200 gentlemen by the Messrs. M'Call, that the Australian Meat Company had in 1867-68 exported 1,164,970 lb of beef preserved by enclosure in hermetically sealed tine. This beef is sold at 7d, per lt. without bone, equivalent to 51d. per lb., and is said to be perfectly fresh and good, though it comes over nearly cooked. The Company is now trying mutton, and had opened an establishment in the Strand. Every attempt of the kind deserves encouragement; but those who make them should rely a little more on quantity and a little less on price for profit, and remember that a good article in universal demand will always sell in London, without dingers in its praise. The butchers wars, the guiding spirits, on the side of cruelty, were must be beaten by men who sell good meat cheap at a profit, without talking of the necessities of the poor, who can no more pay 7d a b. than 10d.

The London Telegraph (Liberal) says: If the real offence was our acknowledgment of the South as a belligerent, why does not Mr. Seward send in a a claim against France, which recognized the South in the same way at the same date, and against the other naval powers which speedily followed suit? Then the 'reclamations' regarding the banquets to Confederates the House of Commons 'cheers' for Mr. Laird the leading articles in the papers, are really too ridiculous to be seriously rebutted. Must we, to please Brother Jonathan, 'retract' our dinners and apologize for our cheers? Are we to send over in chains every speaker who said a word against the North? And would the Americans oblige us by remitting ' in return' every Yankee orator or editor that has ever penned a word in disparagement of Britain?

ALLEGED FENIAN REVENGE .- On Friday, at Manchester, John Noon was charged with an assault on John Griffiths, who, it may be remembered, was a prominent witness in the trial of the Fenians for attacking the police-van and killing Sergeant Brett. Griffiths was a barber, and had a shop near the railway arch, where the attack was made. The pri soner had attacked Griffiths and assaulted him on Thursday in Shudehill Market, remarking, 'It was a bad job for you when you gave evidence at the Fenian trials.' Griffiths complained that after these trials he was subjected to such annoyance that he was obliged to give up his shop, and was now in a very destitute condition. Mr. Fowler fined the prisoner £5, with two months' imprisonment in default of payment. The fine was paid, and the magistrate ordered half of it to be given to Griffiths.

The Evening Star announces with jubilation that the ever to be lamented conversion of the Marquis of Bute is at length abundantly compensated. The mourning of the Protestant world is turned into joy. If a Marquis has deserted them, probably from some incurable eccentricity of character, a Duke, and the premier among Dukes, is about to cast off the errors of 'Romanism,' and embrace the unadulterated truth which, as everybody knows, was first revealed in the sixteenth and following centuries. The Duke of Norfolk, according to the Evening Star, is on the eve of becoming an Irvingite We know not who gave this information to our credulous contemporary, but we are quite sure it was not the Duke, nor any member of his household. We happen to know that his Grace has not the slightest intention of becoming a disciple of Mr. Irving, nor of any other human teacher Thatsoever. It may be a subject of lamentation, but the Duke of Norf.lk is at present a devout Catnolic, and there are few people in England more likely to remain so. The late Mr. Irving, we have no doubt, was worthy of all esteem, though his religious opinions were paculiar; but if that singular individual, who is commonly supposed to have been insane, has gained some conquests among the Anglicans and other Protestant sects, his admirers must abandon all hope of having a Catholic Duke in their number. The Evening Star most look for Irvingite recruits clsewhere. Why not announce boldly that the Archbishop of Canterbury has seen the error of his ways, and become an Irringite 'spostle'? He is much more likely to do so than the Dake of Norfolk. We recommend this idea to the Evening Star .-Tablet.

CATHOLIC ADVICE TO RITUALISTS .- In common with the rest of the Catholic body in England, we should feel greatly obliged in fact, take it as a personal favour - if Anglican clergyman of the Ritualistic school would abstain from wearing the peculiar neckcloth known as the 'Roman collar.' They cannot plead that to do so is 'Sarum use,' for it is in every possible sense of the word of Rome, Romish. It was introduced into this country by the late Cadinal Wiseman, and was for several years the distinctive mark by which a Catholic priest was known when in plain clothes. But of late the Rituals have aped us in this matter (as in many others), and often bring, by their fantastic folly, not a little discredit upon what used to be called during the Crimean war, when soldiers were compared to gents in uniform,' the ' real thing.' The Roman collar is very well and very proper upon a real priest. But when you add to it fantastic whiskers, and to the whiskers perhaps a fancy beard, and to the beard slate-coloured

The English government feel that the settlement of the Irish church leaves little time for mere debate peace, then the law of which the 'brethren' complain, to consider the momentous question. us; why, then, forever copy and spe us? They have lately committed a most barefaced piracy in printing what they call a Vude Mecum Prayerbook, for which Messrs. Burns and Oates ought to prosecute Mr. Palmer. That, however, is their affair. But in the matter of the Roman collar they ought not to wear what is so purely Roman; and, on our side, we don't want to have every crack brained Ritualist put down by those who see his neckcloth as a priest of the old faith. We don't ape any of their peculiarities; cannot they let us alone? They chatter much about the Sarum rite;' let them find out a Sarum collar and wear it. Why should they, who call us, 'a new communion, founded in 1851, adopt what the very founder of that 'new communion' introduced? And vet they get augry when we tell them that they are to the real thing' what the monkey is to the man -[Weekly Register (Catholic)

ERET ROOT SUGAR .- An English journal says :-Some vigorous efforts are at last being made toin treduce into this country the manufacture of augur from beet root. Some samples have recently been exhibited in the market and sold at current prices, although they possessed the characteristic drawback of sugar expressed from the beet, viz., a seculiar and offensive offour. A company is now in course of formation, to be called the British Beet Root Manufacturing Company, and the object of which is said to be to purchase and erect beet root sugar factories in England, Ireland, and Scotland; manutacture, buy and sell all kinds of beet root sugar; to grant the right to use all inventions belonging to the Company; acquire land, machinery, &c., and generally to do all things necessary for the above objects?— Sugar thus menufactured of course comes under the the excise duty. The law regulating the mode of assessing the duty, under which a similar attempt was made, some years ago, is still in force. This Act, 1 Vic. cap. 57 (1837), indicates two modes of assessment, and leaves to the revenue officer the discretion of choesing the one which he may think will yield the highest amount of duty. These modes are, first, according to the gravity of the syrun, and, secondly, according to the weight of sugar produced. In the first of these cases an average rate of duty is arranged between the Revenue Department and the manufacturer. In the second, the Customs duties (which in the instance of sugar are the same as the which was established in Ireland some twenty years ago produced sugar upon which a duty of ten shillings was imposed. This was thought at the time to be disedvantageous to West Indian sugar of similar quality, which would have been charged 11s 81 before being allowed to pass into consumption. The credit of six weeeks allowed to the manufacturer was also strongly objected to. The augar that was seen upon the market a few days ago was charged with 10s 6d duty, and this rate was not an unfair one, when the difference in the rates of duty now and twenty years ago is considered. We shall regard with great interest the progress of the new com-

Very few weeks-probably six-will now see the completion of the great engineering undertaking of forming a direct line of railway between the south of Scotland and the west coast of Cumberland by means of bridging the broad estuary of the Solway Firth. The earthworks are completed throughout, the mascary may likewise be said to be finished, the visduct has been entire for some time, and the permanent way has been laid for sixteen out of the eighteen miles of the line. The principal work remaining to be done is ballasting, the formation of the junctions, and the stations. The wet and stormy weather of the winter has very much retarded the progress of the contractors, who had hoped to be quite finished with the work by this time. An unreclaimed moss on the Cumberland side, over a mile and three quarters of which the line had to be carried has been a great difficulty in the construction, very heavy and extensive draining operations being required, and infinite labor being consumed in laying the way over it. The distinctive feature of the line is the viaduct across the Solway. At the point where the railway crosses the Firth, the distance from shore to shore is 2,544 yards, or a mile and be-tween three and four furlongs. Of this stretch nearly 600 yards are composed of sea embankment, and the remaining 1,950 yards consist of the iron viaduct.

> A PRAYER FOR LENT. (From the North W. stern Chronicle.)

"And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights. He was afterwards abungered. And when the tempter come to Him he said if thou he the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread."

Prayer and fasting, Oh, my Father, Nearer let me come to Thee; Let the angels whisper ever In my ear, Getheemane.

Ab, my baffled heart has fasted Till it faints with hungry wain ; Yet if Thou will feed me, Saviour, All my loss I count as gain.

Humbly let me kneel before Thee, With affection crucified, With thy spirit, contrite, broken, Healed of all its human pride.

Keep my tongue from evil speaking, Keep my ears from foolish praise, Keep my heart from Satan's whispers. Keep my teet in wisdom's ware.

Thou, who seest all my weakness, Thou who knowest I am dust, Pity me, and keep my treasures All untouched by "mo'h and rust."

When thou wert abungered Saviour, Satan whispered in thy ear; Now unto my human weakness He is standing very near.

And when in the cold, blind darkness, Cries my hungry heart for bread, Close the tempter drawn unto me-Offers wayside stones instead.

Kingdoms of the world be shows me, Fame, and weelth, and human pride, Tempts me to forget the anguish Of the holy crucified.

Ab, the kingdoms spread before me, Royal castles in the air, Gleaming turrets full of grandeur, Hidden chambers of despair.

Lead mr, Father, for I stumble, Satan's band is very near, And a broken reed he offers While he whispers in my ear.

Bids me know Thou art above me. Far beyond my human cry; Taunts me with my desolation : Bids me curse Thee, Lord, and dic.

Close and closer, ob, my Saviour, "In the shadow of Thy wing." Let my wearied spirit nestle With the peace that faith can bring !

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF BISHCP LEFEVRE .- Among the sad events f the past week, we have to record the death of Rt. Rev P. P. Lefevre, administrator of the Diocese of Detroit. He was consecrated Nov. 21st 1841, his Episcopal career thus extending over a space of

at least their numerous private popes - profess to hate ment of the See of Milwaukee in 1844 lexter d ag westward to the Mississippi river. What surprising changes the good prelate was witness of, during the time of his labors in the Northwest! Where at one time he saw but two or three priests scattered over an immense territory, with sparse settlements embedded here and there in the woods and on the prairies, flourishing towns have arisen, stately Cathedrals point their spires heavenward, priests are numbered by the bundreds. Bishop Lefevre was noted for his incessant labor and calm prulence. Providence visibly seconded his efforts, and during his administration the interests of the Diccese of Detroit, spiritnal and temporal, made vigorous and sure advances. His crowning feature, however, was his simple, childlik piety. May he now enjoy the reward, promised to the good and faithful steward who receiving from his mas'er five drachms, so used the gift as to gain five mers .- [Northwestern Catholic.

> Literature is so scarce in Louisville that the very burglars esteem books as a treasure. The other night two of the gentry were overhauled emerging from a house where they had stolen a bible, a prayerbook, a history of the United States, and a life of Washington.

> An American exchange says :- 'The mob of office hunters now in Washington is far greater than it was when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated eight rears ago. They spend their time particularly in borrowing, intriguing, drinking and blowing. -It is a demoralizing business, both for the individual and the country.'

CHILD MURDER IN THE UNITED STATES. - The consus of the State of New York for 1865 discloses some curious facts upon this subject. The method of taking this consus was different from all others in this respect, that it was taken by families. The census reported in 1865 a total of 780 931 families-196 802 families living without children, 142,208 with only one child, 140,572 with two, and 107,342 with three children. Here is almost one-fourth of all the families in the State in which not a single child was found; and in 592,924 families-more than three-fourths-there war, on an average, only a small fraction over one child in each family. In answer to the inquity put to every woman who was or had been married [in all 842,562], how many chil-dren she had had, whether present or absent, living excise) of the time being, are imposed. The factory or dead, there 115,252 women who responded that they never had had, a child, 124,818 only one child, 123,219 two and 108,324 three children. Here we find 115,252 women who were or had been married -almost one-seventh of all-who never bore a single child, and 471,872-more than one-half of allwho will average less than one child and seventenths to each woman. These figures include both the foreign and American classes, but a large proportion applies to the strictly American. If the law settled by mortuary statistics, that two fifths of all children born die before reaching adult life, be applied to the above facts, it will appear that on an average only about one child to each woman ever reaches mature age, that is, one-half the original stock is supplied as far as these women [481,772] are concerned. The whole population of the State of New York is composed, in its descent, of such mixed races that it is impossible to draw the exact line between what may be considered American and what foreign; but the compiler of the census-Dr. Franklin B. Hough - became convinced that there is at the present time no natural increase in the population among the families descended from the early settlers of the State: From an examination of the census report this general fact is evident throughout the State, namely, that the married women of foreign origin have much the largest families .- Harper's

Monthly. KNOW-NOTHINGISM .- We learn from an exchange in New Hampshire, that Know-Nothingism is being revived under another name, and with a more secret organization throughout New England? Just as we are in need of the industry of the Irish, the French, and the Germans more than ever, the fanalice, finding the slavery hobby played out, are endeavoring to get up a new persecution of the Catholics and foreign born citizens. In the days of Ned Buntline, the Democracy stood by our adopted citizens, and were often persecuted as fiercely as the unfriended emigreats themselves. We well remember that we always openly denounced these Know-Nothing persecutions, often at the risk of personal violence. If you should say one word in opposition to Knows Nothingism in any place of public resort, crowds of Kaow-Nothings would rush upon you, bound together by private signals and desperate oaths, and menage you with personal assaults. Who does not recollect when one of the present Christians in New England, Father Bapst, was mobbed for his religious belief, in a country which undertook to have every man worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. In the elections soon to take pince, let those who have felt Know-Nothing persecution stand by each other, and elect true-hearted and whole-souled men, who believe in holding out our country as an asylum for the oppressed - [Maine

A CONTINENTAL 'DAM .'-A correspondent in Atlants, Ga., offers the following plausible explanation of this term. He says :- I do not claim to be ver-sed in slang phrases; but I must confess that my knowledge of them is sufficient to explain the origin of an expression of this nature, of which Mr. Richard Grant White admits he can give no account. In his article entitled 'Words that are no Worde,' which you recently published, he says with regard to the combination of words, 'Not worth a Continental dame, I am at a loss to sign a source, etc.' Those who are familiar with American history will know that during the Revolution of 1776, the Continental currency be came of little value. This currency was conterfeited to such an extent, that it became neces. sary for the Government to take some steps to ascertain which was genuine. To this end, they required that it should all be brought to the common tressury. Here the spurious were distinguished from the genuine notes, and such counterfeit notes had the word dam - an abbreviation of the Latin word damnatus, condemned - stamped upon their face. When the very small value of the genuine Continertal notes, and the utter worthlessness of those marked dam., is considered it will be easy to assign a source to this phrase. The addition of the letter n to the abbreviation requires no explanation.

Don Platt says : - With Boutwell in the Treasury, and the House organized by Mr. Blanie in the interest of the New England monopolies and Pennsylvania pig iron, we, of the agricultural interests of the West, may hang our harps upon the willows, and suffer outrage and wrong for the next four years. The vast power of the general government will be driven with merciless vigour over our prostrate trade, to enrich the already wealthy monopolists of New Ergland and Pennsylvania. Our grain may rot in our barns, and our sheep be killed to save the tallow and pelt, while our party has nearly two-thirds of a mejority in Congress. The rich grow richer and the poor poorer. I can tell my political friends at the West that the day is not far distant, when all the glories of the late war, and all the noble impulses in behalf of coloured humanity will not save us. A sickened and disgusted people will be sorely tempted to hand the government to the hated Copperheads.'

THE CUBANS ASSISTED FROM THE U.S .- NEW YORK, Merch 15. - The World's special says: The Spanish legation represent that the insurrection in Cuba has been kept alive by expeditions from New Orleans, New York, and Boston, and that a serious question: is about to arise between the two Governments. They requet our Government not to take any action a in recognizing the insurgents until they have heard from Senor Roberts. The Spanish envoy from Spain has just arrived.

The word debt is composed of the initials of idun