THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 28, 1873.

The Evening Mail expresses a hope that the measure may neither be rashly condemned ner rashly acmay many the thinks the prospect of a settlement of cepted. It thinks the prospect of a settlement of cepten grevious question would even justify some acco s ground a start of the transfer of serifice. It objects, however, to "the transfer of sectifice. It objects, noncreat, to the interval of the University to State nominees cannot be defeated ultimately in any object on the management of twenty years." It hopes which they set their hearts whether it the manufacture of twenty years." It hopes even jui an anal to omit from the curriculum " the that me proposed and most important subjects of human two nighters, mit inter and ethics"-will be met, " not with serious argument, but with derisive laughter." with serious arguments, but with derisive mughter." The Belfast News Letter says that "the University The beyon the practically nothing more then an examining will be practically nothing more then an examining body, to be governed by a board nominated by the et Nauoun in the case of Father O'Keefe. Finally, It mas done that the result would be to "degrade Is consucted that the source of the source of the anglates University teaching, by placing Eltramontane re-strictions on the curriculum." The Northern Whig and discover in the scheme nothing savouring of good, and, as an honest and careful attempt to settle the question, ought to be impartially considered." The Londonderry Sentinel admits that the plan is not so severe as it anticipated ; but it does not think it will settle the question. It considers that the tendency of the scheme is towards denominational education. The Cork Constitution, also Protestant. ars there is one remarkable merit in the proposal to the Ultramontanes, except the idiotic exclusion of history and mental and moral science. It does of history and merina and more accept the position and in charging the jury observed upon the satis-not think Cardinal Cullen will accept the Position factory state of the country as appeared from the offered for the Catholic University. The Waterford Daily Mail says it is a measure which will not satisfy any section of the Irish people.

ALC: NO

On the other side, the Freeman's Journal justy observes that "the rights of conscience are to be earefully preserved by the exclusion of religion !" It next epitomises the scheme as follows : " A purely tecular university, endowed with £50,000 a year; two more godless colleges with £10,000 a year each : Magee College dependent on its present resources ; and the college, called the Catholic University for Ireland, dependent for every farthing of its revenues on the roluntary contributions of the people of Ireon the tolution of the Freeman addis, " Mr. Gladstone is opposed to the imposition of civil disabilities on account of religious convictions,' and is the charapion of religious equality ! Our knowledge of metaphysics is not sufficiently profound to enable us to reconcile his scheme with his theory." The Cork Examiner says Mr. Gladstone has achieved an oratorical as well as an statesmanlike triumph. The measure does not give educational equality to the Catholice, but, so far as it goes, it is all distinct gain.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THE GALWAY ELECTION PROossons.-In answer to Mr. Mitchell Henry, the Manuis of Martington said that, "in consequence of the failure of the recent prosecutions with reference to the Galway Election inquiry, the Attorney-Genethe conclusion that there was no reasonable hope of consulting with the English as well as with the Irish law officers of the Crown, had determined to abandon any further proceedings in the matter."-The comments of the Irish Press on the collapse of the Galway prosecutions are as diversified us such valued-as the foundation of all true liberty-can look on these State trials and their attendant circumstances without deep sorrow and vegret." The Freeman's Journal says the verdict arrived at in the It alludes to what it terms "the feelings of just indignation which the Bishop's treatment evoked," and expresses surprise that on the unsupported testimony of Carter, in the teeth of the Bishop's sworn denial, the Crown proceeded with the trial. Of the and it adds that --- " Mr. Palles, the Attorney-General, did his duty with all possible gentleness, and justly received the compliments of the defendant's counsel. The prosecutions have done much to show that some of Mr. Justice Keogh's invectives were undeserved, and that it would have been better for himself and for us all had he been content to unseat Captain Nolan in a judicial spirit, without entering on personal matters of a very painful and invidious character." The Cork Examiner says the institution of the prosecutions was a blunder on the part of the Government, the cause of which, it thinks, is ex-plained by the fact that they "were instituted under political pressure." It adds,—"The Government have to estisfy the demands of the rabid enemics of Catholicism, who form a considerable element of the English Liberal party, and they dare not do common justice to a Catholic Bishop. Mr. Justice Keogh had succeeded in inflaming the passionate hatred of Catholicism which still lives in the breasts of large numbers of the English people, and Mr. Gladstone had to pacify the mob by bringing at least one Bisliop to trial. The issue has not been advantageous to the enemics of the Church. Their blow has missed, and Catholicism as represented by its ministers has come out of the ordeal stronger and more resplendent than before. The prosecution has served merely to educe a triumphant refutation of the charges which have been made against the Galway priests, and to place beyond the reach of calumny the character of the blameless prelates of the Irish Church." Mr. Gladstone, the Examiner adds, has by these prosecutions "aroused a deep sense of resentment in Ireland;" and it advises him to hasten to make amends by definitively abandoning the rest of the prosecutions. The news of Bishop Duggan's acquittal was bailed with great rejoicing at Ballinasloe and Loughres, and the people of Tralee, county Kerry, also gave vent to their feelings by illuminating their houses, burning tar barrels, lighting bonfires, and parading the streets, accompanied by a band, until a late hour on Wednesday night. Mr. Justice Morris is about to visit Galway, his native town, for the first time in his capacity of Judge of Assizes, and has accepted a cordial invitation to a public banquet, which it has been resolved to hold in honor of the occasion .- Times Cor. There is perhaps nothing more remarkable in the doings of the Irish people than the manner in which they seem to discharge one duty for faith and country quite irrespective of any previous effort in the same direction. Our columns contained a remarkable proof of this yesterday. The diocese of Cloyne is engaged building a magnificent Cathedral. The building is one upon a scale such as that we observe in these Continental countries where the State bears the charges of the support of the clorgy, and the princes and nobles of the land vie with each other in enriching the temples of religion. Here, it is unnecessary to say, no such aids exist, but that has not damped the confidence of the Bishop in his people, for the most part composed of the humbler classes; nor has it checked the progress of the noble edifice. But it must be confessed it was a heavy drain upon the resources of the diocese. Yet did it check the generosity of the people when their hearts asive land were spoken to the numerous subscription in that oity. They are supposed to be parties who has for the Cathedral was published the list of recently committed frauds on the Bank of England.

the contributions of the diocese of Cloyne to the Galway Vindication Fund, amounting to a sum no less than £540. This was really a grand gift. A people so thoroughly impressed with devotion to a cause, so ready to make great personal sacrifices, interest of the religion in whose cause they have so much suffered and so proudly triumphed, or in that of the dear land they have loved with such an abiding constancy .- Cork Examiner.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL .- The administration of justice on the basis of religious equality, in 1873, under a Liberal Government and a Cathbody, to be government and a Cath-bill for the members, no doubt, "would be men Ministry." The members, no doubt, "would be men bill Lord Chancellor. Total population in 1571, 217,992. Catholics, 165,003; Protestants (of all de-minations). 52,982 of the highest onaracter. But, as the Board nominations, 105,003; Protestants (of all de-journal in question, "are the members of the Board nominations), 52,988. Magistrates, Lieutenants, journal in guestion," and overy one knows what and Deputy Lieutenants, 145; Magistrates and of National Education, of Father O'Keefe. Finally. Deputy Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, 145; Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants, Protestants, 141. Magis-trates, &c., Catholic, 4. Magistrates, Reverend, Protestants, 5 : Magistrates, Reverend, Catholics, 0; Stipendiary Magistrates, Protestants, 2. Stipendiary Magistrates, Catholics, 0. Magistrates to population concurrent endownest and careful attemot to settle ristrates-1 to every 375 Protestants. Catholic Ma-Liberal government can, at least, make five parish priests magistrates, and give us one stipendiary a Catholic, or send down half a dozen It. I., constables with commission of the peace. As to its being religious equality the above speaks for itself .- Cor. Belfast Examiner and Northern Star.

THE IRISH ASSIZES .- Our Dublin Correspondent writes under date Feb. 26 :- " The Lord Chief Justice opened the Commission at Nenagh yesterday, and in charging the jury observed upon the satiscalendar and the constabulary returns. The cases for trial were few, and the offences generally unimportant. One of them was a charge of harboring a felon who had not been arrested, and in another case both the prosecutor and the traverser had disappeared. His Lordship thought if they never appeared the loss would not be very severe. He commented upon the fact that since the last Assizes there had been no fewer than 966 cases of intoxication, but congratulated the grand jury upon the improvement of the county in other respects, and expressed a hope that if he presided on a future occasion he might find that the vice of drunkenness had been rooted out by the action of the elergy and gentry and the good sense of the people themselves, and that he should find the calendar a blank and claim his perquisite."-Times.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAND ACT, -A bill intituled an Act to Amend the landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, 33 and 34 Vic., chap. 46, was issued on the 18th ult. It is as follows :- "Whereas, by the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, '79, section 3, it is enacted that where the tenant of any holding held by him under a tenancy created after the passing of the said act is not entitled to compensation under sections 1 and 2 of the said act, or either of such sections, or if entitled does not seek compensation under said sections, or either of them, and is disturbed in his holding by the act of the landlord, is the ball been engaged by the Crown, had come to loss which the court shall find to be sustained by him by reason of quitting his holding, to be paid ebtaining convictions in any of the remaining cases. by the landlord as the court may think fit, according Under these circumstances the Government, after to the scale therein mentioned, and subject to the proviso in the said act contained. And it is enacted that any contract made by a tenant, by virtue of which he is deprived of his right to make any claim which he would otherwise be entitled to make under the third section of the said act, shall, so far as recomments usually are in matters involving party lates to such claim, be void both at law and in considerations. The Daily Express says that "no equity; but that this provision shall be subject to one who values freedom of election as it should be the enactment contained in the said Act relating to the partial exemption of certain tenancies, and should remain in force for twenty years from the 1st day of January, 1871, and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine, And wherecase of the Bishop will be approved by the unan- as by section 12 of the said Act it is enacted that a imous voice of the Irish Bar and the Irish public. | tenant of a holding which is not proved to be subject to the Ulster tenant right custom, or such other usage as therein mentioned, whose holdings, in Ireland is valued under the Acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland at an annual value of not less than £50, should not be entitled Lotd Chief Justice's part in the trial it says that to make any claim for compensation under the said "the scales of justice were never more evenly Act in cases where the tenant has contracted in balanced" than in his Lordship's charge to the jury. | writing with his landlord that he will not make any The Northern Whig says the acquittal was most just, such claim. And Whereas it is expedient that owners of land in Ireland who have or should hav any land in their own actual occupation, should be enabled to let the same without being subject to any claim for disturbance at the expiration of such letting. In case the person taking such lands under such letting shall agree in writing to forego such claim, be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :- 1st-Any owner of lands in Ireland, being in the actual occupation of such lands, and willing to let the same, and any person willing to take such lands may mutually enter into and make a contract of tenancy in writing excluding the claim of the tenaut or his represent atives to any compensation for disturbance under the 3rd section of the said recited Act; and every contract in writing so made and entered into shall be valid and effectual, according to the terms thereof, anything in the third section of the said Act to the countrary notwithstanding.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COAL .- The maintenance of prices of Goal such as we have been accustomed to is the condition of our supremacy as a manufacturing nation. Cheap Coal is cheap labour. The latent energy of Coal, stored up for unumbered thousands of years in our subterranean treasure-houses, is the motive force of all our great manufactures. If we lose this, we are indeed forlorn. Why is it that raw cotton comes from the Southern States of America to be spun into the fabrics which are exported to the East Indics, the native home of the cotton plant? Why is it that wool is brought from Australia to England to be woven into broadcloth that is sent back to Australia in the shape of ready-made clothes? Why is it that tin from Banca, that copper from Chili and Australia, that sugar from the Antilles and the Mauritius, are poured into England in their rough and unmanufactured condition to be smelted and refined and adapted for use by those who require them ? It is not because we have an unusual supply of labour. Other countries-Ireland, for example-have ample supplies of labour ; and, indeed, the reserve supplies of labour are everywhere abundant, and are always forthcoming where there are means of employing them to advantage. We have developed supplies of labour for this reason, and for this reason onlythat we have the means of setting it to work. We owe our position simply to this-that we have got at hand the piledup natural force in directing which human labour is most efficiently employed, that the substance in which this force is accumulated is in itself so bulky and cumbrous that it is less toilsome to bring the raw materials to it to be converted into the finished product than to carry it to the place of production of the raw materials to manufacture them there; and it follows that if through the diminution of our store the basis of manufacture can no longer be obtained from our mines with the same facility as from other reserves the homes of production will shift with the shifting cheapness of Coal. The centre of gravity of the industrial world will always be found where the labour of appropriating the motive forces of nature is least. This is, at all events, the principle of migration of industry. Men cannot without some delay transport themselves in nations from one field to another, as the return they obtain for their industry varies; there is a good deal of friction impeding the migration of races; but the course of change always tends to pursue the bounty of Nature, and we can often see the ripple of the movement before the surrent has reached its full force .-- Times CONTINENTAL ARMIES --- The Borsen Zeitung of Berlin

publishes an account of the millitary forces of the great powers of Europe, from which it draws the conclusion that "several of the Powers which have hitherto been ranked as of the first-class will, in consequence of their millitary development not having kept pace with that of other great Powers, be incapable of going to war in future unless they have allies. This is especially the case with Austria and England, and also with Italy." The strongest military Power, says the writer, is Russia. The Russian army, which hitherto consisted of 778 battalions (equal to 77) German ones), is now raised to 223 regiments of infantry with 684 battalions 228 ritle battalions: 250 reserve battalions under the new army organization, 72 reigments of the Guard and of cavalry of the line, 50 reigments of Don Cossacks (for service in Europe) with 660 squadrons, and 398 batteries of eight guns each. Of this force 96 battalions, 20 squadrons, and 16 batteries belong to the Caucasian or Asiatic army, so that their remains a force of \$16 battalions on active service, and 250 reserve battalions for disposal in Europe. Next comes Germany. This Power, reckoning only the troops which are ready for the field, has 148 reigments of the guard and infantary of the line (equal to 444 battalions), 24 rifle battalions, 802 battalions of the Landwehr, 120 cavalry regiments with 556 squadrons, and 382 battaries (including 72 reserves) of six guns each. The French army will, under the new organization, consists of, 148 infantry reigments (including four Turcos reigments) and 30 rifle batfalions, making in all 518 battalions on active service and 388 reserve battalions. To these must be added 64 cavalry reigments with 334 squadrons and 360 batteries of six guns each. Austria has only 80 infantary reigments, (240 battalions), 40 rith battalions, 41 calvary reigments, and 176 battaries of six guns each. Her 160 reserve and 140 Land wehr battalions are as yet raw troops, which it would take some time to train for active service. The talian army is similar in strength to that of Austria

over his head. When the lawyers heard that the "North Fleet" was about to sail they intimated to Captain Oates that he was "wanted" in April, and must not sail, under heavy penalties. "Fine me £200 or £300 if you like," said Captain Oates; "but I must sail in the 'North Fleet' on Saturday next." No," said Mr. Hawkins, the Counsel for the Crown, "we must have your body in Court, and if you attempt to sail you will be arrested." After a hasty consultation with his brother owners (Captain Oates had a share in the ship), it was decided to give the command to Captain Knowles, who had sailed with Captain Oates for five years, and of whom a very high opinion was held.

CHAMPAGES FOR COLLIERS .- To show the shameful and lookless extravagance of the colliers, and we are afraid of many other working-men now earning high wages, we relate the following anecdote for the truth of which we can youch. A gentleman a fow days ago was at a small inn, in fact a "public," in a country district in Staffordshire, when he observed the landlord arranging a quantity of champagne. Astonished at this, he asked the landlord for what it was intended: "Oh," he said, "wait a little and you will see!" The gentleman a short time, when wait ed three colliers, begrimmed with coal-dust and smoking short pipes, came in. "What shally us ave?" said one. "Oh, Fizz: that's the stuff!" said his mate. These three fellows had a bottle of champagne apiece, for which they paid 15s.

The Earl of Carnarvon has called the attention of the House of Lords to the alledged sufferings of cortain Warwickshire labourers who have been induced to go out to Brazil. Recently various agencies have been making streamous efforts to induce English and Irish labourers to emigrate to Beazil What the Government can do in the matter is not as yet very clear. No Brazilian agent or speculator can deceive innocent Warwickshire peasants more than Mormon propagandists, who are continually drafting off ship-loads of ignorant English and Welsh peasants converted to polygamy and the blasphemous doctrines of Brigham Young ; but the Government has never checked tham.

LONDON, March 17 .- The declaration by the Irish cople of this city in favour of Home Rule for Ireand and amnesty to the imprisoned Ferians, for which arrangements have been making for some time, took place in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon, and was participated in by a very large number of people. The authorities made every preparation for the suppression of disorder but there was no disurbance, except in a case where an excited Irishman attacked one of the Grenadier Guards, because the latter had on a red coat. In the scufile which ensued one arm of the soldier was broken.

According to the London journals the increasing high price of coal in England is continuing to affect seriously the iron manufacturing busines of that country. In one district the fires of some three hundred furnaces, or one-seventh of the whole number in England, were recently extinguished in one week, while the price of iron is now twelve shillings a ton higher than in January.

UNITED STATES.

Great outcry has been raised against the city of New York, on account of the swindling of a few millions. It was a dirty "Ring!" We were not in it, either as partner, or as tool. It was very dirty, in its appearance, and we found no points of assimilation to it. Its chief was Mr. Tweed, his formularies were not Puritanical. They were: "You know how it is yourself?' and " What are you going to do about it !" The public, thus defied, has not done anything worth speaking of "about it," and won't; and can't! The swindles of the Tweed, Oakey Hall, & Co, New York "Ring" are but as a first measure in a bucket, to the swindles of the Puritan Congress, at Washington. But the swindles of the New York City " Ring" failed for want of one thing. Its members were rogues, but they had not learned the double-shufile of Puritan hypocrisy -They recognised their stealings. They put no sniftle of nious purposes, as a shain guard for their misdoings .- N. Y. Freeman.

A large body of the Knights of St. Crispin was recently on a strike in Cincinnati, during which it transpired that the Catholic priests had objected to the order as being a secret society. A member of the Moulder's Union addressed a letter to Rt. Rev. John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, upon the question of the propriety of becoming a member of

it. They were honest, faithful men, and preached the saving doctrines of Christianity with much ferver and boldness. To one who had been brought up in New England, under 'the Puritanical precision and sanctity of that age, some of their sermons remarks, and exhortations were extremly ludicrous and shocking, a volume of which I have laid away in my memory, and which have often been as good an antidote for dyspepsia as is Mark Twin's " Innocents Abroad," or his description of a "Mexican Plug." I will cite a few instances of my first experience. One of them, after ast.councieg the text, requested the strictest attention, as "he intended to preach in a manner so plain that over the women and niggers would understand." Another, as an introduction to his discourse, said that his critter had died that week, and that his children had been sick, that his crop was in the grass, and he had not been able to give a moment's thought to the sermon. Consequently, he would be compelled to depend entirely on the teachings of the Spirit, and he expected it would be pretty poor stuff." In the closing prayer he besought the Lord to wake them all up to a sense of duty, and then and there to some down upon them with all His ponderosity." A class meting followed the sermon and other exercises. One old lady was asked if she felt that she loved the Lord Jesus Christ. " Well, brother," said she, "I don't know that I have any-thing again Him." An old man, apparently near

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the and of life's journey, was asked if he was willing to die. He said ; "As he never took to strangers, and was acquainted here, he would rather stay, if he could." A preacher who had recently lost his wife, after commenting upon her great moral worth, concluded with the following pathetic remarks : " My dear brethren and sisters, for six long months before my poor wife's death she suffered from divers diseases and torments. If she tuck medicine for one ailment it was sure to interflict with another, and the last case was worse than the first. But chemmaty pains and a codicil of the brain tuck her off. But, thank God. she had breath to the very last, and went a shouting clear through to glory. My brethren, I'va lost sheep and I'va loft cows, but I tell you the death of my wife was the worst lick I ever got. I still fiel like an orphin, and for one whole month after I put her away I felt like I could fall down and go to sleep anywhere." Another ministerial brother, who married rather sooner after the death of this wife than some of the sisters thought proper and becoming, excused himself as follows : "My dear brethren and sisters, my grief was greather than I could bear. 1 turned every way for peace and comfort but none come. I surched the Scriptures from (Imisee to Riverlations, and found plenty of promises to the widder, but nary one to the widderer. And so I took that the good Lord dida't waste any sympathy on a man when it was in his power to comfort himself: and having a first-rate chance to marry in the Lord, I did so, and would do the same thing again. Besides, my brethren, I considered that pour Patsey was just as dead as she would ever be?"

Gravewards are just as inclancholy places of resort now as they were when the sensitive Gray wrote his Elegy; but in Kansas a cometery pou-t be particularly doleiul p'a e. Bishop Vail of that + diocese tells of walking in one little God's same there, and of being informed by the undertaker that the occupants of twenty-six graves-there were only twentyseven in all-were killed in affrays, or, as the guide neatly put in. "died and were buried with their boots on," Curiously enough, the only tenant of that graveyard who enjoyed a national death was a little child,

One of the Ohio papers tells about a brave little boy out there who found a rail broke on the mitroad track, and perceiving the peril in which the train would be placed if it should come dashing past without warning, sat out on the fince for five long hours in the bitter winter cold, in order that he might carry the first news of the accident to his father, who is local editor of a paper published in the neighboring village.

The late Mr. Seward once wrote; "I am not more confident of any truth than I am of this, that no republican government can stand that has not for its chief support the morality and virtue of the people. I am equally confident that morality and virtue can only be maintained by teaching the Christian religion. Hence it is that as a magistrate I deem it a solemn duty, on all proper occasions, to bear testimony to the sanctions of this religion."

Cases of trichings spiralic are reported in Cleveland,

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas opened the Assizes for the county Meath, and addressed the grand jury in very different terms from those in which he charged them three years ago. He expressed great pleasure in informing them that the business they would have to discharge would be very light. The state of the county was very much improved, and the calendar was light. He thought it right to say, however, that some offences had been committed-such as the sending of threatening letters-as to which the Crown had not obtained sufficient evidence to sustain an indictment. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Grand Jury :-- "We, the Grand Jury of the County of Meath, assembled at Spring Assizes, 1873, beg to protest strongly against the Jurors (Ireland) Act, 34 and 35 Victoria, cap. 65, as an Act most complicated and most expensive to county rates, and calculated to impede the administration of justice."

VALUATION OF IBELAND. - The Treasury Bill brought in by Mr. Baxter for a revised valuation of Ireland, by which the valuation is expected to be raised nearly three millions sterling, and the property tax increased in proportion, will be actively opposed. Such valuation is highly desirable in connection with the Land Act, the Franchise, the Grand Jury, and the Local Government Act, but there is no confidence in the present Valuation Department for such a duty.

·RE-DISTRIBUTION OF SRATS .--- Mr. Fim has caused comprehensive and most important returns to be made regarding the distribution of electoral strength in Ireland with a view of recasting upon a more equitable basis all the Irish constituencies, for which the returns supply ample materials

Mr. Justice Barry opened the Commission at Longford, and in his charge to the Grand Jury romarked that the state of the county was all that ant." Captain Oates is the only man living who could be desired, with the exception of the Ballymahon district, where there was a very decided manifestation of criminality. Threatening letters had been received and notices posted which were calculated to excite alarm.

It consists of 80 infantary reigments, 10 of Bersaglieri, 20 of cavalry and 10 of artillery, 270 batreply :---

talions in all-and 160 batteries of six guns each. The last of the European States as a millitary Power, concludes the Borsen Zeibung, is England which can only muster for service in Europe 107 battalions, 92 squadrons, and 84 batteries of six and cight guns each,-Pall Mall Gazette.

HUNTING PARSONS .- There are hunting farmers and hunting parsons, clergymen who make the chase the business of their life, and who get a day with the hounds as an agreable relief to their professional toils. There is not much to be said in favor of the former order, which has, by the way, nearly become extinct. It survives in Wales and in North Devon vet, and curious are the authentic stories which might be narrated about these enthusiastic heroes of top boots and spur. There is a little village in North Devon where, till within a very fow years, the meet of the staghounds used to be given out from the reading-desk every Sunday after the first lesson. Years sgo, when one who is now a veteran mongst the fox-hunting clerics of that neighbourhood first entered upon his new dutier, he was seized with a desire to reform the ways of the natives and the practices of the priests. Installed in his new living, he determined to forswear bounds and hunting entirely. He even carried his orthodoxy to such a point as to institute daily services which at first, however, were very well attended. Gradually his congregation fell off, much to the grief of

the enthusiastic pastor. One-day, observing his church-wardens lingering in the aisle after the service had been concluded, he went up and asked them whether they could at all inform him of the origin of the declension. "Well, sir," said one of the worthies addressed, " we were a going to speak to you about the same thing. You see, sir, the parson of this parish do always keep hounds. Mr. Froude, he kept foxhounds; Mr. Bellew, he kept harriers, and least ways we always expect the parson of this parish to keep a small cry of summit." Whereupon the rector expressed his entire willingness to contribute a sum to the support "of a small cry" of harriers, provided his congregation found the remainder The experiment was tried and was completely successful, nor after that day had the new rector reason to complain of a deficiency in his congregation .-

From "Hunting in the Midlands," in London Society. THE NORTH FLEST DISASTER. - Remarkable Coincidence .- The following curious circumstance in connection with the loss of the "North Fleet," was recently published in the London papers : Captain Oates, who was the actual commander of the "North-Fleet" up to within a few hours of the ship's sail-

ing, had been fretting and fumlag in the toils which the Tichborne case had cast around him as being an important witness against the "Claimsaw Roger Tichborne safe on board the "Bella" at Rio, bound for New York, and he was subprensed by the counsel for the young heir as soon as the claim of the popularly esteemed Sir Roger was put in. When the "North Fleet" was ready for sea Three shabbily dressed men who, from their ac-cent, are believed to be Americans, were arrested in Cork, while attempting to deposit \$12,000 in a bank:

a 'Irade's Union, to which he received the following

" CINCINNATI, February 21, 1873.

"Having learned from, as it appears, from good authority, that an oath is exacted as a condition of membership of the Moulder's Union, I here say plainly that no Catholic can unite with this or any other association requiring such an oath. " Јони В. Ревсена."

-U. S. Cutholic Register.

A London despatch, alluding to the "immense frauds" on the Bank of England, says " it is thought that the forgeries were perpetrated by a ring of American swindlers." To which the Chicago Times remarks, "Quite likely. Indeed, if the frauds were more 'immense,' it might be suspected that an extra session of the American Congress had been in London. But as it is believed that the frauds will not be found to exceed \$1,000,000, this suspicion is hardly warmited. Congress can do a great deal better than that at home, and save mile-age and seasickness.

The present Freshman class in Yale College is obviously composed of young men who are predestined for the industry of politics, and who may he expected to turn up in Congress one of these days, most of them, probably, from Kansas. The other day there was an election for class deacous, at which the whole class assembled to the number of forty. A ballot was had, and it was found that just seventy votes had been cast ! If we remember rightly it is at Yale that there is a school of politics as well.

If the length of tope wherewith Stokes and Foster may ultimately be suspended should be measured by length of logal, judicial and executive proceedings, their gallows destiny would stretch out to the crack of doom. In view of these delays and the frequency or homicides, one of two things ought to be done forthwith. Either let capital punishment be abolished and some surer penalty adopted, or else let speedy justice wait on clear conviction of murder. Celerity and certainty in the execution of law are half the value of a sentence. Moreover, the community would like to know whether persons are to be protected or must protect themselves .-Boston Transcript.

An Indianapolis woman learning that her husband was endeavoring to obtain a divorce, astonished him by confronting him in the street with a revolver, and remarking "If you want a divorce I'll give you a good one," shooting him in the face. The ball glanced, and so made a painful but not dangerous wound.

UNTUTORED ORATORD, -A contributor to the New York Indpendent r calls some pleasant reminisconces of Southern pulpit cloquence : "When I first went South, forty years since, I used frequently on a Sabbath morning to ride several miles in the country to attend the "Piney Woods churches." The audience was mostly composed of the poor white population, many of whom could neither read nor write. It was pleasing to see them collect for worship In fact, these stated monthly meetings were the only

Ohio, in a German family accustomed to eating sausages made of raw pork. There are those who think that, whether cooked or uncooked, pork is not fit food for a human beings; but why, after all the warnings of tricking, and all the developments of the culinary art, even stupid folks should go on eating meat raw, passes our comprehension.

At a Georgia revival meeting they search all applicants for admission to the "mourner's bench." and the proceeds, in the shape of bowie knives and revolvers, are rafiled off, at the close of the services. for the benefit of the missionary fund.

The seven wonders of the world are among the traditions of childhood, and yet it is a remarkable fact that ninety-nine persons out of one hundred who might be asked the question, could not name them. They are the Pyramids-the mystery of the past-the engma of the present-and the cuduring for the future ages of this world. The temple, the walls and the hanging gardens of Babylon, the most celebrated city in Assyria, and the residence of the kings of that country after the destruction of Nineveh. The Chryselephantine statue of Jupiter Olymnius, the most renowned work of Phideas, the illustrious artist of Greece. The statue was formed of gold, and was sitting on a throne almost touching the summits of the temple, which was seventy feet high, The Temple of Diana at Ephesus which was 220 years in building; and which was 425 feet in length 220 feet in breadth, and supported by 127 marble columns of the Ionic order, sixty feet high. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, crected in the memory of Mansolus, the King of Cairin, by his wife Arte-mesia, B. C. 353. The Phares at Afexandria, a

lighthouse erected by Ptolemy Soter at the entrance of the harbor of Alexandria. It was 550 feet high, and could be seen at the distance of one handred miles, and upon which was inscribed "King Ptolemy, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors." Lastly, the Colussus at Rhodes, a brazen image of Apollo, 105 Greeian feet in height, and which was to be located at the entrance of one of the city of Fhodes.

ELOQUENCE .- No man can be eloquent if he speaks laboriously, because, instead of being carried away with the subject, the hearers are in painful sympathy with the speaker. In the estimation of some, eloquence is more a test of physical strength than anything else; it is voice, and nothing more. It is the earnest, but undemonstrative manner, which carries away the hearer. Who ever heard of a judge pronouncing sentence of death with stamping feet, with menning less gesture, and with thundering vociforation ? It is the soft utterance of irrepressible emotion which brings tears to the eyes of those who seldom weep. A man who feels deeply, can speak an hour, without appreciative effort; while in the same time, the heartless vociferator will be bathed in perspiration. Many a case of incurable "Throat Ail" has resulted from boisterous speaking. Let all those, then, whose "whole stock in trade" is their voice, learn this pratical lesson, Be deeply impressed with the importance of your subject, let your whole heart be in it; imbue yourself with a full opportunities they over had for exchanging words | sense of your high responsibility and ustury and in-