

day sent up to town and thence to England, as I gathered, where she married—not Mark—but a very wealthy middle aged man in the tall vesture, as I learned at college two years subsequently."

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI IN PRISON.

The following account of a visit paid to Archbishop Ledochowski in prison, on February 5th, is from the *New Wiener Freie Presse*: It would be difficult to imagine a gloomier place than the great district prison of Ostrowo. The town is about the ugliest in the province of Posen, and that is not saying much good of it. It seems to me to have been selected on purpose to render the prisoners melancholy and their punishment easier. It was nearly ten o'clock when I reached the prison and applied for permission to see His Grace, the incarcerated Archbishop of Posen. Before being allowed to enter, I had to exhibit my credentials as your correspondent. My application struck the Prussian official unfavorably, for he curtly said, "You can't see him." I then produced my letters of introduction from the Berlin magnates, and he became civil; but, however, without consenting to reconsider his decision. He said, "It is against rules to admit persons into the prisoners' cells, and we cannot make discrimination in favor of any one."

After a good deal of persuasion on my part, he relented and told me to come back at noon. I returned at the appointed hour. The warden was busy, and so I had to try my patience and wait. While doing so I witnessed a horrid scene. Three men were brought in with chains on their arms and feet. They were rough-looking men, with desperate faces. The warden spoke sternly to them, and said, "You have been here before." The prisoners protested in a whining tone, but the warden reminded one of them that he was not mistaken. I very soon discovered what it all meant. The other two men were taken away, but the third was handed over to a keeper, who took him into a hall-way, and then attacked a heavy wheel-barrow to him. To this wheel-barrow the wretch will remain fastened all day, except at meal times, and he will be locked up in his cell at night. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years penal servitude, and his lamentations, while he wheeled his barrow about the yard, were perfectly awful.

The warden now told me the Archbishop would like to see me, and conducted me through the long corridor into a little court-yard, and thence into a two-story house, which he said was his own dwelling, the second floor of which had been fitted up as a place of confinement for the Archbishop. The parlor headed the staircase, and the door was shut with a padlock. The warden undid it and let me in. The room was plainly but cleanly furnished. A small iron bedstead was to the right near the wall. There was a table, and between the windows a mahogany secretaire. At the window sat the Archbishop in an ordinary arm-chair. His Grace received me kindly, and regretted he could not meet me in better quarters. As he spoke he laid down a copy of the *Imitation of Christ*, which he had been reading. I expressed a hope that his imprisonment would not last long. He shook his massive head, and said, "No, no; my adversaries will keep me here as long as they can. The Emperor William would probably pardon me, if I chose to ask him to do so; but I never will, never." Here he paused, and then said, "As a journalist you are doubtless familiar with this affair of mine. It is a struggle of principle against principle. My enemies can make me suffer now, but they know as well as I do myself, that nothing on earth will move me. Unparalleled successes have intoxicated the Prince, and he actually believes as firmly as did Napoleon I. in his star and that it will never set. But, sir, upon what a frail foundation is his grandeur built! I foresee the fall, but it may be years ere it comes. Until then I can wait and can and must suffer."

EMIGRATION.

The season is all but arrived when the Emigration movement attains its annual maximum of force and numbers. Although the exodus has been smaller during the past quarter than for any corresponding period for many years, we must not take this decrease to be an indication that the popular depopulation has spent itself at last and is about to cease. The stypic was casual and temporary. Reports of distress in America warned even those whose faith is almost boundless in the chances and wealth awaiting the stranger in that El Dorado across the waters. But the unfavorable tidings will have the effect of merely deterring for a time the tide which is destined to flow from this country until a national condition, which is not at present within even sanguine purview, offers to the general population of Ireland sufficient inducements to remain at home. We are of opinion that the flood of emigration, which has been interrupted by the trade and industrial paralysis in America, will renew itself in greater volume as soon as the panic has subsided and matters have begun to run in the channel of former prosperity. It is our belief that while work and wages are so partial and so uncertain to large numbers of people in Ireland, emigration to the West will always continue. Indeed, the ties which have been formed between the millions who have knotted a living link between this island and the United States will always draw our people in the wake of their fathers and kindred. Whether the Celt is destined to build up a nation in the New World or is fated to lose himself in its mixture of races are questions of the future. One thing is disagreeably clear. It is that compared with other emigrant nationalities, Ireland does not seem to be securing an advantageous position in America. We have already frequently discussed the lamentable waste of life, energy, wealth, and influence occasioned to the Ireland of the States by the infatuation, or recklessness, or ignorance of her emigrants, and the neglect of the American-Irish element to look to the welfare of their new compatriots.

The fatal persistency with which, in face of advice and example, our people cling to the places they have sailed for, swarming in the overcrowded cities of the East, is the saddest because the most hurtful feature of the exodus. Germans, Swedes, English, French—all these have the points of their migration steadily fixed; they know where they are going; their object is definite, and when they reach their adopted land they set straightway to work to release it. Between their prudent course and the shiftless lot of the great proportion of our countrymen there is a very deplorable contrast. One of the consequences is that foreign peoples have a solid weight, as they have a solid interest, in the United States, while the Irish with all their gifts, are more a mere political element than a substantial and honored influence in the common wealth. This is very deeply to be deplored. And it is more regrettable because there seems to be no progress towards amendment. The miseries suffered by the artisans and labourers of New York and other teeming hives during the past year will not frighten new comers from them. They will suffer themselves to be absorbed in these communities—to share their vicissitudes, their anxieties, and their ceaseless struggle. It would be well with the thousands at this moment preparing for the voyage which is but the beginning of a new and strange career if they carefully pondered what they had best do with themselves on arriving in the States. The latest accounts represent the great centres as still suffering severely from lack of employment. Thousands are out of work, and more than those are afflicted thereby. Many have returned and are still flying back to this country. It is beyond doubt that the places where this distress prevails do not want fresh hands to earn and more mouths to feed. It is almost equally beyond doubt that the places where such distress will be, in all probability, an economic recurrence, a periodic accident of trade, had better be avoided by all who want to better their condition as they advance in life. The surest prospect of doing this last is found in emigration to the West of the States. A voluminous and very interesting correspondence on this subject has recently occupied the columns of several leading American newspapers. Very briefly summing up the conclusions affirmed by the vast majority of the writers engaged, we find it asserted that, in all respects, the labourer throughout the States is better off than he is either in England or in Ireland. We are told that in the vast regions of the West, land, the finest and most productive in the world, invites the straitened European to cultivate and enjoy it, at a merely nominal cost. A clergyman writes declaring that if the Irish who are starving in search of work in the large cities of the East would only come to Nebraska, they would be better off in one year than they possibly could be in New York or Boston in a lifetime. Another gentleman from Minnesota, deploring the fatuity which keeps his poor countrymen wretched dependents upon a hungry fortune in great towns while wiser foreigners reap ease and plenty in a fertile territory which would maintain the people of these Three Kingdoms. A third correspondent contends by arithmetical process that emigration from Ireland cannot be stopped and that Texas is the Eden of the exile. Thus; Ireland with its present population gives 4 acres per head to each inhabitant of five millions. In ten years, or twenty years (emigration being stopped), the proportion of land to people would be greatly diminished. Texas seven times larger than Ireland, gives 160 acres each to its population, and leaves as much as would give 8 acres to each Irish five millions. State land is to be got for 75 cents an acre. The soil is as fine as there is in the world, whether for crops or for pasture. If people find it necessary to emigrate, we advise them to study these statements. Let them be somewhat exaggerated, still the emigrant will be less deceived by them than by his anticipations of success in the cities and towns of the Eastern seaboard.—*Dublin Freeman*.

THE WORKINGMAN'S HEALTH.

There is truth in the old adage, "A sound mind in a sound body." Sickly people seldom are in possession of a clear mind, although many delicate persons are astute thinkers on particular subjects; but as a rule these subjects are of little general benefit or utility, and oftentimes bad health or indigestion causes a thinker to be narrow in his ideas, and a writer to be very harsh and muddy in his sentences. The man who is in pain or suffering appreciates, perhaps too highly, the value of health, and to appreciate too highly a human thing is to fall into the crime of envy, a vice which distorts the judgment and leaves the mind unbalanced. Health is one of the essentials as it is the most fruitful source of the well-being of man. The Rothschild, lying on his bed of pain and surrounded by all the appliances that wealth and science can bring into existence to alleviate suffering, may well envy the poor man who sits by the wayside breaking stones, and eating a crust with all the zest that health lends to appetite. Nothing that human ingenuity can invent can compensate for the loss of health. The man whose life is passed amidst luxury and whose signature opens golden coffers, knows this, and accordingly studies his constitution and his health beyond everything else, whilst the workingman, the son of toil, whose bread is dependent upon uncertain labour, is not only careless, but it might be truthfully said, culpably negligent of that, the privation of which casts him amongst paupers, makes his children beggars, and sinks his wife to the lowest depths of suffering and shame. The death-rate in the large towns of England, at ages long removed from the time of the natural decay of the human frame, is appalling. The number of children whom sickness or disease cuts off is a proof of the little attention paid to health, and be it understood, that amongst the humble classes of society, the death-rate amongst children is but slightly greater than amongst the wealthy. Again, the death-rate amongst that class whose age gives promise of full manhood or ripe womanhood is far in excess of what it ought to be. Amongst the wealthy classes of society it may be that an over care and an undue vigilance in matters of health produces an extreme prudence, and prudence can become a failing, if not a crime. The wealthy classes also are apt to place too much confidence in human science, and too little trust in the Providence of God and in His goodness. The poorer classes, from whom the workingmen are called, are, on the contrary, too hopeful, perhaps superstitiously so, in Providence. This over confidence is engendered by their somewhat precarious modes of existence, and is nurtured too often by the reckless lives which too many of the working-classes lead, and for the effects of which lives there is no desire to take credit to themselves, but rather a willingness to place at the door of Providence everything that an uneasy conscience finds troublesome to carry. For instance, a tradesman or a labourer indulges in a little too much drink, and in consequence loses his situation, thereby depriving himself and his family of a proper supply of food. In most cases illness or sickness, especially in times of infectious diseases such as cholera or fever, is the consequence. The sickness, or, if it should occur, death, is placed at the door of Providence. It is true that an All-wise Being permits it, but it is scarcely just to say that He has ordained it, which, however, is generally assumed to be the case. The family is steeped in poverty and wretchedness, and the unfortunate survivors content themselves by saying, "It is God's will!" It must be remembered that God has given to man a free will, and that He has endowed him with an intellect to guide his will, and if a man blindly lends his will to that which is against the common sense of his intellect, it is most unfair to cast the consequences of the folly upon Providence. We should consider him a fool who would run along the edge of a precipice

after having been told that many had been dashed to pieces for attempting such a thing, and he would be a simpleton who put his hand into a fire with the hope of its not being burned.

Thus men should seriously consider the advantages of health of body, and the consequent health of mind. A man afflicted with an ear-ache or tooth-ache is a most miserable companion, for he can neither talk reasonably or act sensibly. The first consideration of a working-man should be his place of residence. Let him select a place where there is fresh air. In the foetid atmosphere of a filthy street or a pent-up court, there can be little or no fresh air. It is incredible how little importance the working-classes attach to a plentiful supply of fresh air, but perhaps some wise one may be induced to reflect on the following:—1. In densely crowded streets, or in alleys or courts shut in by large buildings, the atmosphere is contaminated by the noxious or hurtful exhalations produced by bad drainage, decaying animal and vegetable matter, and the want of a current of air and other causes, the effects of which are baneful and injurious to health. The gases emitted by manufactories are also most injurious to health. 2. There is nothing more prejudicial to health than living in or sleeping in badly ventilated apartments or bedrooms, where the air is impregnated with the carbonic acid gas, breathed out of the lungs of most sleepers and mixed with the refuse matter given out by the perspiratory glands. 3. The function of the lungs is to receive the oxygen of the atmosphere and bring it in contact with the blood which is thus purified and converted from venous into arterial blood or pure blood. The air given out by the lungs carries with it carbonic acid gas and other impurities of the venous blood. It follows as a matter of course that those who sleep in badly ventilated bedrooms breathe again and again, this vitiated air, which is by this means repeatedly re-introduced into the system. There are those who will say "This may be all very well and true, but how can I live in a place two or three miles from my work." To such the answer is simple. The streets where fresh air may be obtained are certainly far removed from your work place, but half-an-hour's less sleep in the morning and half-an-hour earlier to bed at night will remedy this, and the advantages are the following:—1. The health of your body is better. 2. You avoid being a spectator of bad example. 3. Your children, if you have any, are not tempted to wrong by the scenes that too often are witnessed in crowded alleys and streets. 4. You beget a spirit of house pride in rivaling the better class of people with whom the neighborhood brings you in contact, and you inspire your children with a self-respect that is not to be found in densely packed streets. "Yes, yes, you may be correct" some man will say, "but the rent is higher." Exactly, but it is better to pay for these advantages than to swell the coffers of a doctor, or become a burden to the parish.—Again, it is wise to teach your children to be something better and higher in the social scale than their parents. This can never be done if the workingman lives in a street in which poverty becomes familiar to him, and in which there is a constant tale of misery and degradation. Our acquaintance with poverty is not apt to make us appreciate wealth, but our knowledge of wealth is most apt to make us fear poverty. Therefore it should be the duty of the workingman to study well the desirability of a residence in a neighborhood in which there is a plentiful supply of pure air. Having placed ourselves in a healthy locality our next care should be a liberal supply of sound and wholesome food. Dainties and "bit-bits," as they are called, are undesirable, but home-made bread, potatoes, boiled beef or bacon, and vegetables as often as possible are the purest and most necessary. Clean clothes should be the next consideration. A clean, if ragged garment, is never a disgrace. Lastly, but not least, a plentiful supply of soap and water is most necessary. Keep all sleeping apartments well ventilated, and during the day let a constant current of fresh air pass through them. These are the grand necessary means of health, and those who neglect them are indifferent to their own health, and to the social and moral benefits derived therefrom.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—The following is a correct list of the Catholic members returned to the new Parliament. The number is much larger than in the last, or, as far as we can remember, any former Parliament since 1829. Irish Catholic constituencies choose Catholics and Protestants impartially—an example which the bigotry of England is too obstinate to follow:—

- Bowyer, Sir George, Bart., Wexford County.
Brady, John, M.D., Leitrim.
Browne, George Eakins, Mayo.
Bryan, George Leopold, Kilkenny County.
Callan, Philip, Louth and Dundalk.
Cogan, Right Hon. William Henry Ford, Kildare.
Collins, Eugene, Kinsale.
Dease, Edmund, Queen's County.
Digby, Kenneth Thomas, ditto.
Downing, M'Carthy, Cork County.
Dunbar, John, New Ross.
Eennis, John James, Athlone.
Eennis, Nicholas, Meath.
Errington, George, Longford.
Esmond, Sir George, Bart., Waterford County.
Hay, Charles J., Carlow.
French, Hon. Charles, Roscommon.
Lewis, Henry Owen, Carlow Borough.
MacCarthy, John George, Mallow.
Martin, Patrick, Kilkenny County.
McKenna, Sir Joseph Neale, Youghal.
Meldon, Charles Henry, Kildare.
Montagu, Right Hon. Lord Robert, Westmeath.
Moore, Arthur, Clonmel.
Morris, George, Galway City.
Murphy, Nicholas Daniel, Cork City.
Nolan, Captain John Philip, Galway County.
O'Brien, Sir Patrick, Bart., King's County.
O'Byrne, William Robert, Wicklow.
O'Clery, Keyes, Wexford County.
O'Connor Don, The, Roscommon.
O'Connor, Denis Maurice, Sligo County.
O'Donoghue, The, Tralee.
O'Gorman, Major W. Purcell, Waterford City.
O'Keefe, John, Dungarvan.
O'Leary, William H., M.D., Drogheda.
O'Loghlen, Right Hon. Sir Colman, M., Bart., Clare.
O'Reilly, Miles William, Longford.
O'Shaughnessy, Richard, Limerick City.
O'Sullivan, William Henry, Limerick County.
Power, Richard, Waterford City.
Redmond, William Archer, Wexford Borough.
Tomayne, Joseph Philip, Cork City.
Shell, Edward, Athlone.
Sherlock, David, Queen's Sergeant, King's County.
Smyth, Patrick James, Westmeath.
Sullivan, Alexander Martin, Louth.
Synan, Edmund John, Limerick County.
Tighe, Thomas, Mayo.
It has been decided to erect a palace for His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of All Ireland, on the Cathedral grounds, at a cost of at least £12,000.
Major Trench, late member for Galway County, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The claim of a man named Brady for £300 compensation, for the murder of his brother near Castlebar, last month, has been rejected by the Mayo Grand Jury.
The census return for the county and city of Limerick shows that a decrease of 25,000 has taken place within the last decade in their joint popula-

tion, and of nearly 140,000 in thirty years. The population in 1871 was 191,936.

Miss Frances E. Power has given £500 to the Christian Brothers of Waterford, to aid them in their endeavors to advance education and morality.

The Limerick Assizes were adjourned on Saturday until the 25th instant. In the case in which the Rev. Mr. Power and others were charged with riot at Glenros, the jury disagreed and were discharged without having arrived at a verdict.

The Lords Justices have intimated to Lord Lismore, in reply to a memorial from the magistrates of the North Riding of Tipperary, that at present they do not consider it advisable to reduce the number of extra police in the Riding by more than fifty men.

A memorial was recently presented to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for the release of twenty-one prisoners, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for participation in the Belfast riots of 1872. A reply has been received from His Excellency, declining to accede to the prayer of the memorialists.

The Guardians of the North Dublin Union on Wednesday passed a resolution calling on the Government to apply the surplus of the revenues of the late Established Church to the reduction of the poor rates. The Chairman refused to put an amendment in favor of the application of the money to the establishment of a Royal Residence in Ireland and the development of the Irish Fisheries, and said that he had it on high authority that a member of the Royal Family would be soon resident in Ireland.

A Gort correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* of a recent date draws attention to a statement which has appeared in an Irish paper to the effect that "the mob" in Gort Galway had broken the windows of the Protestant church on the day of the polling for the county election, and says there is no foundation whatever for this statement. The Catholic people of Gort live on the best possible terms with their Protestant brethren.

ARREST FOR CARRYING A RIFLE.—A respectable young person named Crowley, living in the neighborhood of Kilmacree, is in custody, charged with carrying a breach-loading rifle without a license. A patrol of policemen by night came across a man carrying a rifle, and pursued him when he attempted to escape. In order to run the faster he threw the rifle over the ditch, and also threw off his overcoat. Both were found by the police, and on the suspicion raised by some papers found in the coat pocket, they proceeded to the house of Crowley, whom they found in bed, and arrested him on suspicion of being the fugitive.

A series of extraordinary cases came before the magistrates sitting at Bruff Petty Sessions, this week. Several parties were charged with conspiracy to defraud an insurance company by obtaining policies of insurance under false pretences in the company's offices, on the lives of several persons without their being privy to such transactions. Among the persons whose lives were alleged to have been so insured, was Mr. Smith, who, it will be remembered, had a dispute with his tenantry at Cullane. The cases heard were returned to the Assizes, but others were postponed.

An inquest was held at Ballinacilly Military Barracks on the remains of Driver Edw. Glover, of the Royal Artillery. Driver Edw. Glover of the same corps is in custody on suspicion of causing the injuries that resulted in the death of Hanrahan. The evidence showed that the men had quarrelled, and struggled together into one of the stalls. Glover went away, and Hanrahan was found lying insensible near the horse occupying the stall. The unfortunate man died six hours afterwards. One of the witnesses swore that he had seen the horse kicking Hanrahan on the head. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against the prisoner.

Further disclosures have been made regarding the conspiracy to defraud the New York Life Insurance Company by the insuring of lives of persons residing in the County Limerick without their knowledge. Mr. Barry, the local agent, has absconded, and a warrant has been issued. It is also stated that persons who obtained policies on the life of a well-known landowner were afterwards present at and took part in public meetings at which he was held up to public odium. One witness in his examination said he was greatly alarmed when he heard it privately rumored that men were being done away with. It is also stated that some of the persons whose lives were insured were met with at fairs and markets by people who made them drunk and that some of them have since died.

At the Cork Assizes yesterday four men, named Cahill, Connelly, Connell, and Rooney, were tried for conspiring to rob the Militia barracks at Bandon in June last, and stealing eight rifles. They were tried at the last Assizes, but the jury disagreed. It was proved that there was collusion on the part of a sergeant and one of the Militia, and the prisoners went at an appointed hour and took the rifles away. Near the barracks they met a militiaman, whom they compelled, with a revolver presented at his head, to lie down in a ditch while they effected the robbery, and they afterwards took him up in a car and carried him away a mile from Bandon. He was examined, and identified the prisoners. Several other witnesses were produced by the Crown, and the jury, without hesitation, found the four men guilty.

hibit any symptoms of a suicidal tendency. Once or twice he had suffered from fits, and was occasionally a little lame in one foot. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

A correspondent sends the following figures regarding the number and distribution of the Irish militia: There are 46 regiments of militia in the 32 counties, distributed as follows: Ulster (9 counties) 15 regiments, 5 of which are artillery; Leinster (12 counties) 14 regiments, 1 of which is artillery; Munster (6 counties) 11 regiments, 5 of which are artillery; Connaught (5 counties) 6 regiments, Mayo supplying two regiments. There are 34 Colonels, 17 of whom are only honorary; 39 Lieut.-Colonels, 62 Majors, 297 Captains, 297 Lieutenants, 36 Paymasters, 44 Adjutants, 40 Quartermasters, 46 Surgeons, and 40 Assistant Surgeons; total commissioned officers, 935. There is also a regiment of artillery on the "establishment" for Galway but they have never been embodied; nevertheless, they hold a place on the *Army List*, and could be embodied immediately if necessary. At the "Annual Training" they muster 30,000, and are very little inferior to their brethren of the "line" in discipline or physical strength.

FATAL ACCIDENTS NEAR FERMOY.—Two melancholy accidents occurred in the vicinity of Fermoyle. A farmer named O'Brien, residing at Kiltworth, was returning home on foot. A side-car belonging to Mr. St. John Grant overtook him on the road; O'Brien was walking on the footway, and as the car approached he was noticed to stumble, and to fall on the carriage way. Before the horse could be pulled up he passed over the man. When the latter was taken up it was found that he was quite insensible, and that the horse had struck him on the head with one of his hoofs. Medical assistance was procured, but poor O'Brien never rallied. An inquest was held on the deceased by Mr. Coroner Moore. Both Mr. Grant, and the next of kin of the deceased were represented by professional men, and after a protracted inquiry the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. On the same evening a man named Donovan, employed by Mr. Downing, of Ashfield, was returning home on horseback, when he fell from his horse, and sustained such injuries of the head that concussion of the brain set in, and he died.

DEATH, March 13.—The inquiry before the magistrates at Bruff into the alleged frauds upon a New York insurance company was resumed yesterday. On the previous day, Dr. Meehan, Dr. Sheehy, and William Carroll were returned for trial at the Assizes, and bail taken for their appearance, themselves in £20 each and two sureties in £100 each. At the sitting of the Court yesterday, Mary Morony, described as a respectable lady, living near H. Robert's town, Michael M'Aliffie, Dr. Sheehy, and William Barry, local agent to the company, were charged with forging a policy on the life of Mr. Boucher, of Bangor town. Mrs. Morony had Mr. Boucher's name as one of the lessees in her lease. Dr. Sheehy signed the certificate, without communicating with Mr. Boucher. That gentleman was examined, and stated that he knew nothing about his life having been insured until he received an intimation from Dublin that a bonus was due on his policy. Mrs. Morony swore that she desired to have an assurance effected in the ordinary way, and wrote to that effect to the local agent, as she held a lease with Mr. Boucher's name in it. The magistrates dismissed the charges against Mrs. Morony and M'Aliffie, but took infirmations against Dr. Sheehy and Barry. In another case informations were taken against Dr. Meehan, Matthew Dooling, and Patrick Carroll.

IRISH LAWYERS IN PARLIAMENT.—The list of lawyers who have been returned to the new Parliament by various constituencies in Ireland is unusually long; at all events in excess of former Parliaments. It includes not only the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General for that country (Dr. Ball and Mr. Law, Q. C.), but 18 barristers and four solicitors, exclusive of several county gentlemen who are members of the Irish bar, but who do not practice. The former are:—Sir Colman O'Loghlen, County Clare; the Hon. David Plunket, Q. C., Dublin University; Mr. Isaac Butt, Q. C., Limerick; Mr. William Johnston, Belfast; Mr. Keyes O'Leary, County Wexford; Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, Limerick; Mr. Sergeant Sherlock, Q. C., King's County; Mr. Patrick Leopold Martin, Kilkenny county; Mr. Charles Henry Meldon, County Kildare; Sir George Bowyer, County Wexford; Mr. Philip Callan, Dundalk and County Louth; Mr. Edward John Synan, County Limerick; Mr. John Dunbar, New Ross; Sir Patrick O'Brien, King's County; Mr. Denis Maurice O'Connor, County Sligo; Mr. John William Ellis Mcartney, County Tyrone; Sir John E. Smyth, County Waterford; and Mr. Patrick James Smyth, County Westmeath. The solicitors who sit in Parliament for Irish constituencies are:—Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, Londonderry City; Mr. M'Carthy Downing, County Cork; Mr. Charles Joseph Fay, County Cavan; and Mr. John George M'Carthy Mallow.

The cleventh report of the Inspector of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland has been printed. It states that on the 31st December 1872, there were ten reformatory schools in Ireland of which two for males and one for females were Protestant; three for males and four for females for Roman Catholics. The Inspector again draws attention to the remarkable decrease in the number of young offenders owing to the operation of the Irish Reformatory Schools Act. "Habitual offenders" appear now to have almost disappeared from the juvenile population. In 1872, 928 male and 166 female juveniles were committed to prison—166 males and 23 females twice; 4 males and 6 females three; 1 male and 5 females five times and upwards. In 1872 there were upwards of 1,000 children in the various reformatories. In the three years previous 258 boys and 85 girls have been discharged. Of the boys 77 per cent. are reported to be "doing well," 6 per cent. to have "relapsed," 16 per cent. are "doubtful," and the balance have been lost sight of. Of the girls 69 per cent. are "doing well," 14 per cent. "doubtful." Only one has been convicted of crime, and the remainder has been lost sight of. These are, on the whole, encouraging figures; and the total cost of the Irish Reformatory for 1872 was only £25,000, a trifling sum when the great results achieved are remembered. From Reformatories, we find that 47 Industrial Schools exist in Ireland, which give instruction to 1,317 boys and 2,487 girls. Mr. Lantaigne gives very cheering accounts of the condition of these admirable establishments, which we strongly recommend to the charitable support of the public.—*Dublin Freeman*.

Discussing the Home Rule movement in a number the *Catholic World* says: The objections to the Home Rule plan, as far as we can gather them from the English and Tory press—for the politicians have carefully avoided discussion—are principally three: I. The confusion and possible conflict of authority which might arise from having two co-ordinate legislative assemblies under the same government. II. That the people of Ireland are unable to govern themselves, and, as the last parliament was stored one would be open to the same defective influences. III. That as the Catholics, from their numbers would necessarily have a majority in the Council, the rights of property and the guaranteed privileges of their Protestant fellow-subjects would be injured. IV. That the granting of legislative power would be only a step to complete independence. To these objections it is answered, first, that