The Charlottetown Herald.

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THE HERALD.

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Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates

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Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.

Remittances can be made by registered letter.

Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 1st day, 8h. 37.7m., a. m.
New Moon 8th day, 1h. 46.8m., a. m.
First Quarter 15th day, 8h. 35.1m., p. m.
Full Moon 23rd day, 3.0m., a. m.
Last Quarter 31st day, 6h. 14.1m., a. m.

M'nth	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h. m.	h. m.	morn	morn	aft'n
1	Monday	7 49	4 18	0 8	11 29	3 4
2	Tuesday	49	19	1 0	aft. 1	4 41
3	Wed.	49	20	2 2	0 30	5 53
4	Thur.	49	21	3 2	1 1	7 1
5	Friday	49	22	4 3	1 49	8 3
6	Satur.	49	23	5 3	2 28	8 58
7	Sunday	48	24	5.59	3 7	9 42
8	Monday	48	25	6 50	4 17	10 25
9	Tuesday	48	27	7 31	5.22	11 6
10	Wed.	48	28	8 15	6 34	11 47
11	Thur.	47	29	8 49	7 46	morn
12	Friday	47	30	9 21	9 0	0 27
13	Satur	46	31	9 50	10 14	1 6
14	Sunday	46	32	10 19	11 28	1 50
15	Monday	45	34	10 50	morn	2 38
16	Tuesday	44	35	11 24	0 42	3 30
17	Wed.	44	37	aft. 2	1 55	4 35
18	Thur.	43	38	0 46	3 6	6 11
19	Friday	42	39	1 38	4 13	7 38
20	Satur.	41	41	2 35	5 13	8 58
21	Sunday	41	42	3 34	6 5	9 26
22	Monday	40	44	4 37	6 50	10 9
23	Tuesday	39	45	5 41	7 27	10 47
24	Wed	38	47	6 43	7 58	11 22
25	Thur.	37	48	7 46	8 27	11 56
26	Friday	36	49	8 47	8 54	aft. 27
27	Satur.	35	51	9 47	9 14	0 59
28	Sunday	34	52	10 47	9 38	1 33
29	Monday	33	54	11 47	10 3	2 11
30	Tuesday	32	55	morn	10 39	2 55
31	Wed.	7 31	4 57	0 47	11 0	3 49

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO,

No 1 Queen St, Charlottetown P. E. ISLAND.

Nov. 8, 1882

GEO. P. TANTON,

Practical Photographer

(*Established 1849.*)

With an Experience of over 30 years

PICTURES WELL TRIED AND PROVED GENUINE.

Every variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK done in the Late t Styles. Give us a call. Old Stand.—

78 Great George Street, Charlottetown.

Nov. 8, 1882.

DR. CREAMER,

Physician & Surgeon,

KENT STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Patients attended to at all hours. no 15

REMOVED.

THE subscriber having removed from 5 Pownal Street to Richmond Street, nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Fowle & Darrach, he is prepared to attend to his old customers and as many new ones as may patronize him.

Boots and Shoes on hand and made to order.

For stock, style and workmanship he can compete with any other in the trade.

JOHN MONAGHAN, Boot and Shoemaker.

Nov. 22, 1882.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to on moderate terms. nov8

P. H. TRAINOR,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c.,

Kent Street, Opposite Rocklin House,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Constantly on hand, a choice lot of Paper Hangings, Borders, &c.

Also, Mixed Paints, ready for use, of various colors, and in quantities to suit purchasers. nov8 3m

JOHN GAFFNEY,

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Whitewashing, Tinting & Papering.

All work done with neatness and despatch and at moderate rates. nov8 3m

XMAS HOLIDAYS!

AT THE

IMPERIAL

GROCERY STORE,

48 RICHMOND STREET.

During the Xmas Holidays we intend giving to the public,

GRAND BARGAINS

—IN—

No. 1 Groceries, Glassware and Crockery.

WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

No 1. Labrador Herring, Codfish Salt, &c., &c.

Come and see our Goods and prices.

Imperial Oyster Saloon and Restaurant

is now open where Oysters can be served every way at short notice.

Meals and Lunches served at all hours, at bottom prices.

F. McDONALD, | P. N. PATE, PROPRIETORS.

Nov. 15, 1882—2m

WADDELL & SON,

Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c,

HAVE REMOVED TO

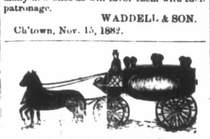
WATER STREET,

Opposite Merchants' Bank,

where they are prepared to furnish everything in their line of business at moderate prices to all their old customers, and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage.

WADDELL & SON.

Ch'town, Nov. 15, 1882.



M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No 35 Great George Street,

P. E. ISLAND.

Furniture made to order at Cheapest Rates. All orders filled promptly.

Undertaking attended to in all its branches on town or country nov8,1y

AT

Harvie's Bookstore,

QUEEN STREET,

You will find the Cheapest

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCHOOL STATIONERY,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Prayer Books, Hymn Books,

PENS, PENCILS,

Rubber, Ink, Book Marks, Cards, Toys, &c., &c.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

48 QUEEN STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Nov. 8, 1882.

NEW

Acadia Coal Depot.

Peake's Wharf, No. 2.

PICTOU ROUND,
PICTOU NUT,
SYDNEY ROUND,
SYDNEY NUT.

A Large Supply of the Above Coal Kept Constantly on hand.

Parties from the country will find it advantageous to call before purchasing elsewhere.

C. LYONS.

Nov. 8, 1882—tf

Charles McQuillen,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

POWNAL STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

The best of material and good workmanship guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. nov15m

EXHIBITION

At the New Drug Store.

For the Next Three Months,

WE WILL HOLD A BAZAAR IN

Christmas Goods!

CONSISTING OF

Choice Perfumes, Lubin's, Atkinson's, Hoyt's German Cologne, Handsome Hair Brushes, Razor Strops and Shaving Mugs, Jewelry Trays, and 1 other handsome Table Ornaments, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, which will be sold a cost during the Holidays, to clear out our immense stock.

Havana Cigars a specialty.

Fresh Spices, Citron, Lemon and Orange, Essence Lemon, Vanilla, and a full line of Patent Medicines, Dyes, Dye Woods, &c.

FRASER & REDDIN,

Newson's Building, Opposite Post Office.

Nov. 8, 1882—3m

DR. CONROY

Has Removed his Office and Residence to

MUTCH'S BUILDING,

Lower Great George Street,

OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

AT MILLNER'S TIN SHOP.

Stove Pipe, Stove Pipe,

ELBOWS,

Pans, Pans, Kettles.

Everything in the line at reasonable prices.

GEO. W. MILLNER.

Nov. 8, 1882—10i

WINTER WEAR.

D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS JUST OPENED

100 FUR CAPS, 200 CLOTH CAPS,

from the finest to the cheapest qualities, and in the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Fur Coats, in Coon and Astracan.

These Goods must be sold, and are offered at the very lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves. nov

Tobacco! Tobacco!

HOME MANUFACTURE,

MADE FROM

PRIME KENTUCKY LEAF,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT

BOTTOM PRICES.

COYLE & McQUAID,

No. 59 Richmond St., Ch'town.

Nov. 8, 1882—3m

STOVE PIPE!

Stove Pipe!!

STOVE PIPE & ELBOWS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER,

—AT THE—

CITY TIN STORE,

Upper Queen Street.

ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

TINWARE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Parties leaving their orders at my Store will have them promptly attended to.

L. W. HARRIS.

Upper Queen Street, Nov. 8, 1882.

Roman Intelligence.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. celebrated, on Dec. 23, the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood.

A circular, requesting contributions, has been addressed, by order of the Pope, to every dignitary of Asia, Africa, America, Oceanica and Europe, attached to Propaganda jurisdiction.

The Emperor of Austria has written to the Pope an autograph letter, in which he begs to inform His Holiness that his Government has remonstrated with the Italian courts in the Martinucci architect lawsuit against the *Motor domo* of the Vatican Palace, to collect a sum of money which was not due to him.

Monsignor Richard Gilmour, Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio, was received in private audience by the Pope on the 5th ult. His Lordship presented the sum of 20,000 francs as Peter Pence, from the clergy and faithful of his diocese, and also presented to His Holiness a magnificent buffalo robe, the gift of a converted Indian.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated in the church of the Gesu, at Rome, with extraordinary splendor and taste. The illumination of the interior was the same as that prepared for the third centenary of the Madonna della Strada. The crowds of devout Catholics who attended the services filled the vast church from end to end.

Cardinal Simeoni, the Cardinal Prefect, has written a letter to the Papal Nuncios throughout the world, warning them against countenancing any collections by pretended emissaries of Eastern patriarchs, in aid of alleged religious and charitable enterprises in the East. He says these men are nearly always impostors, and when duly authorized will be furnished with credentials from the Propaganda.

Pope Leo XIII. has announced his intention to open to the public the great ethnographic and historical scientific museum of Cardinal Stefano Borgia, now in the Propaganda, to which the dead Cardinal bequeathed it in the beginning of this century. Not only the Borgia Museum is going to be opened, but, through the personal orders of Leo XIII., it is going to be enriched and enlarged by contributions from all the world, making it the historical archive of every nation in the world.

The two natives of Trieste, who were arrested in Venice as accomplices in the plot of Oberdank against the Emperor of Austria, have been set at liberty by order of the Italian Government, as the Council of State decided to refuse the demand of Austria for their extradition. The students of several Italian Universities have applauded the act of Oberdank, and the Republican press in Italy has commended him. The protection and encouragement given in Italy to criminals whose wicked attempts are directed against the Austrian Emperor, will not tend to promote concord between Italy and Austria.

A German Catholic paper gives the following extract from the Diplomatic Note of Cardinal Jacobini to the Papal Nuncios abroad on the Martinucci scandal:—"The question," says the writer, "is whether the Sovereign Pope and his Ministers are subject to the civil authorities of Rome," and the Cardinal Secretary of State, of course, does not say "No. He argues at length that the Law of Guarantees conferred the privilege of exterritoriality on the Papal palaces, and adds:—"The judgment of the Court is an infringement of the rights of the Vatican, and an insult, not only for his Ministers, but also for the sacred person of the Pope, as thereby there is expressed the intention to treat the Pope as a subject of the King, and amenable to the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals. This outrage on the immunity of the Apostolic Palace is a moral breach in the walls of the Vatican, and makes the position of the Pope more intolerable than ever. Therefore, the Cardinal Secretary, by command of the Pope, notifies to you this new insult. He protests against this infringement of his immunities and Sovereign rights, and makes the Government responsible for all the consequences.

European Events.

The laws of France are not in themselves so very unfavorable to the Catholic Church; it is the way in which they are carried out that is generally unfair, and often iniquitous. The Concordat of 1801 has for a rider a State-made law known by the name of the Organic Articles, which was never reorganized by the Catholic Church, and which contains the following clause xviii.: "The Bishop is to arrange with the prefect as to the manner in which the faithful are to be called to divine service by the ringing of the bells. For no other purpose are the bells to be tolled except by leave of the local police." It seems preposterous that the church should have to crave leave of the local police to ring the church bells, yet no trouble had hitherto arisen on that point, because the police had been generally sensible enough to leave the Church alone. But last year a local busybody, the Mayor of Samoens, in Savoy, made an order that no bells were to be tolled at all without his permission. The justice of the peace of the district sided with this booby, but within the last few days the Supreme Court of France decided that the Mayor had no right to make such an order. This sensible decision restitutes to the Church the absolute command over the church bells.

There can be no doubt that the French Republican majority was guilty of an act of unheard-of injustice when it excluded the members of the Right from the commission of the Budget. It was evident that the persecutors feared the protests of the Catholic deputies. The adherents of Monarchy in France are now about to show their honest feelings of indignation by abstaining from the vote on the Budget. Whilst deeply sympathizing with the Royalists, one cannot help saying that this is another proof of the incoherent spirit which now seems to animate their policy. If there has been a plague amongst the Legitimists and Catholics of France, it has been that of abstension. The cause of justice and truth would have gained numberless victories if the adherents of the Count de Chambord had combined with other groups against the spurious Liberalism which, in the political order at least, is destroying the social fabric of a great and generous nation. In legislative and municipal elections the Catholics have been guilty of almost criminal abstention. In voting for or against the Budget the members of the Right are only performing a duty, and to sulk or abstain is a wilful abandonment of the field of honor. The aggressive Republicans will not be slow to misinterpret this negative action, and even now some of the moderate papers say that the next step of the Legitimists will be to refuse military service. Moderate Republicans will be persuaded that the Royalists are turbulent citizens seeking to embarrass the working of the Republic at the expense of the peace of the nation, and willing to incur the risk of civil war, so that the existence of the Republic be imperilled. When will the French Legitimists and Bonapartists learn that to seek any other change except that which comes through the existing Constitution is perilous and impatriotic? His Excellency Mgr. de Rende, the Papal Nuncio, has made no secret of his determination to keep out of all combinations which have for their sole object the overthrow of the Republic and the substitution of another form of government. In this the Archbishop of Benevento is, it may be presumed, following the instructions of the Holy See, for it is not likely that the Holy Father, who is in himself apart from his high office, a skilled and mature diplomatist, would leave everything to the discretion of his Ambassador to the French Republic. This alone ought to be enough to teach French Catholics that their first duty lies in the efforts they have to make to keep up the fervor of the religious movement now going on in France, and to help to lay the ghost of Voltaire. For this great work they would find many allies amongst Republicans and even amongst men whose religious sentiments are of the weakest. Recently a remarkable instance of this occurred during the discussion in the Senate on the abolition of religious oaths and religious emblems in French courts of justice. Maitre Albon, a distinguished advocate of the Republican party, and in no way identified with the religious movement, made his first speech as a senator. In this he strongly protested against the omission of the word God from judicial oaths. "That idea of God, he said, "is an additional sanction and an additional guarantee, and in these days we have certainly no reason for lessening the sanctity of an oath. The image of a crucified God, which hangs above our tribunals, is an immemorial tradition, and it is the setting forth of the greatest act of sacrifice the world has ever seen. I will never vote for a law which does violence to the consciences of millions of our fellow citizens, and which, when enacted, would deprive human justice of that which only increases its dignity and solemnity.

Scotch News.

The following is an extract from the letter of a Glasgow correspondent of a Canadian paper:—

"I wonder if you take any interest in our domestic politics. Have you studied the struggle in Skye between the poor Crofters and their lairds? These people have small farms, or crofts, of only a few acres in extent, on which they live. They can hardly grow more than is necessary to their own living, and very little money passes through their hands, hence it is difficult to pay the rent. They have no leases (or tacks as we often call them), and knowing that the laird (once their chieftain) may turn them out at any time, have no heart to improve their dwellings or farms. It is a bad method for landlord and tenant, even for the land itself. But home is home, and these poor people have an intense love for the bare rocks and barren soil, the stormy winds and the rugged mountains of "their own, their native land," so that to eject them even for the sake of improving their own condition seems cruelty. Such men would be more comfortable in lands in the far West that now sustain only a few red Indians and the wild animals they hunt. However, when we consider that these crofts have been held by the same families for many generations, we must admit their claim to be consulted when ejectment is spoken of.

"For some years our farmers have had hard times, owing to our delightfully fickle weather. Our summers have been cold and wet; last winter was warm and moist—not two hours of snow in it—and within the last twenty-four hours we have had rain, snow and hard frost. Under such conditions farming is most uncertain work, and generally yields but a poor return for capital sunk and labor expended. In the city we are not so much affected by weather, and business and pleasure proceed with little stoppage, no matter how the weather fluctuates. At present business seems tolerably good, and some of our large factories work almost day and night. Lace making, which is a new industry here, is very brisk. All departments of the iron industry are kept in full work, and shipbuilders have as much work as they can well manage."

The fifteen forts that now surround the city of Rome have an extent of 52 miles, so that the vanguard of a besieging party would have to occupy no less a circuit than 32 miles, and the main force a circuit of 38 miles. On the most modest computation the besieging army would therefore employ six or seven army corps—that is, from 150,000 to 180,000 men. The forts of Rome, if furnished with heavy artillery, are now capable of a tenacious resistance.

Official Statistics of Ireland's Decay.

Part Two of the Census of Ireland, 1881, with the General Report, illustrative maps, diagrams, tables, and appendix, has just been issued, and from it we learn that the time when "every rood of land maintained its man, in Ireland is of the very distant past. Today, if Ireland were divided into individual portions, there would be more than three acres apiece for every man, woman and child in the country. The number of inhabited houses has fallen, in ten years, from 961,380 to 914,108. In 1851 the number was 1,046,223, so that the number of houses required for habitation by the population has decreased in thirty years by over 132,000, and this, it will be borne in mind, took place while there was no actual decrease in house accommodation, and while there was a general improvement in the dwellings throughout the country. The average number of persons to each house is still the same as in 1871—namely, 5.6; but there has been a general improvement, the Census Report tells us, in the classes of dwellings throughout the country. Cork continues to be the most populous of the counties, and contains one-tenth of the entire population of Ireland. Antrim County is the next in population, the number of inhabitants having increased (altogether, in Belfast) nearly 18,000 since 1871. Dublin County, though with two exceptions, the smallest, is the third in point of population. Down is fourth, Mayo fifth, and Galway sixth, the last-named county having lost fifth place, notwithstanding that the parish of Inishboin, containing 1,166 persons, was transferred to it from Mayo since 1871.

Concerning the very essential question of density of population, the report states that the Metropolitan county of Dublin stands first, with an average of 1.85 persons to the acre. Antrim comes next, with an average of .55; and from this the average ranges down to the county Wicklow, a ratio of .14 persons to the acre. Only four counties show an increase of population—namely, Antrim, Dublin, Kerry and Mayo; and in the two former of these the increase is accounted for by the operation of special causes.

There is an average of fifty police barracks in every county, and in each barrack there is an average of 6 and 7 constables. There are only three cities or towns in Ireland with over 50,000 people. These are Dublin with 246,605, Belfast, with 208,122, and Cork, with 80,124.

There 490,000 agriculture holdings, of which 16,879 do not exceed 1 acre, 78,630 do not exceed 5 acres, 161,029 not exceeding 10 acres, 225,453 not exceeding 15 acres, and 283,466 not exceeding 20 acres. The holdings of one acre are many of them laborers' plots, and in some cases are the small portions of ground surrounding villas in the country. However, more than seventy per cent. of the population of Mayo live on holdings not exceeding 30 acres, the average valuation being only £4 a year. In the agricul ural statistics between 1871 and 1881 the following gloomy decreases are tabulated, viz. in tillage, 598,918 acres; in cereals, 90,675 acres; in potatoes and green crops, 205,141 acres; in flax, 9,525 acres. As to live stock, during the last ten years, there was an increase of 10,259 in horses, in cattle there was a decrease of 19,777, in sheep of 977,250, or 23 per cent, and in pigs of 525,553, or 32 per cent. The figures which we have given above are strongly illustrative of decay everywhere.

There were 680 persons in Ireland over 100 years of age; yet there were 34 fewer than in 1871. When one pries into the conjugal condition of the people the proportions are found to compare unfavorably with the statistics for 1871, in which year the unmarried males formed only 47.85 per cent. of the total, as against 50.81 per cent. in 1881; and the unmarried females only 42.38 per cent. against 44.79. The statistics go to prove the infrequency of early marriages in Ireland. Spinsters aged twenty and upwards, it may be interesting to remark, are most numerous in Dublin county, and scarcest in Kerry. The highest proportion of married persons is in the province of Connaught. The professional classes show the large increase of 44,584 persons in ten years; however, it has to be explained that the police and soldiery are estimated under this head. Barristers and solicitors increased by only 13, physicians and surgeons by 50, civil engineers by about 200. The priests increased by 227, the Protestant Episcopalian clergy fell about 400, and the Presbyterian and Methodist clergy show a slight increase.

With regard to the religious proportions of the police, the Catholic members of "the force" are three times as many as the Protestant Episcopalians, and six times as numerous as the Presbyterians.

The "foreigners" in Ireland, on the night of the Census, were a little over 11,000, of whom more than one-half were natives of America.

There were 55,830 inmates of workhouses in Ireland on the Census night, a great increase on the number recorded ten years ago; and the number of out-door relief during the week ending April 1, 1871, was only 24,180, while at the corresponding period in 1881 it was 64,233.

The Census of the religious professions shows that, out of the total population of 5,174,836, the Catholics number 3,960,891, or over 76 per cent. The Protestant Episcopalians, though receding in number, maintain their relative position; they are 12.36 per cent. of the total population. The same is true of the Presbyterians, who number 479,734, and have a percentage of 910 of the total. The Methodists have somewhat increased, and muster 48,839.

It is a miserable fact to face that the population of Ireland was still steadily diminishing in the third quarter of the year 1882. According to the Registrar General's returns, the number decreased by no less than 7,721, leaving the estimated population of the country at 5,068,071. The figures, of course, are to an extent hypothetical, but their author's accuracy in previous years leaves no room now to doubt them. During the quarter ended 30th September, 1882, the births registered in Ireland are given as numbering 29,379, the deaths 18,354, and according to the constabulary and police returns at the several seaports, 18,746 persons emigrated. The birth-rate was under the average rate for the corresponding quarter of the previous five years to the extent of 1·4 per 1,000 of the population; while the deaths were above those registered in the corresponding quarter of last year to the extent of 396. The Local Government Board returns show that, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there has been a decrease of 1,174 workhouse inmates. This would be a gratifying item to find among the decreases if it were not immediately followed by the number of persons on outdoor relief, which shows an increase of 810. The marriage returns apply to the second quarter of the year. They indicate an increase of 0.3 over the rate for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The tables of the recent census of Ireland regarding emigration have been compiled with special care, and show that the number of Irish who left the country during the ten years ending 31st of March, 1881, with the intention of permanently settling elsewhere, was 618,650—338,663 males and 279,987 females. They add that during the previous decade the number was 768,859—426,899 males and 341,963 females, and during the ten years ending 1861 the number was 1,149,118—585,227 males and 863,891 females—making a total of 2,536,627—1,350,786 males and 1,185,841 females; or 114 of the former to 100 of the latter for the thirty years. It appears, further, from statements showing the ages of Irish emigrants during the ten years, 1871-80, that more than two-thirds were between the ages of 20 and 45, the number at this age period amounting to 67.2 per cent., while 17.6 per cent. were between 10 and 20 years, 10.4 per cent. were children under 10 years of age, 4.7 per cent. persons over 45 years old, the ages of emigrants not being obtained in 695 instances or 0.1 per cent.

The figures showing by counties the average annual rate of emigration, per one thousand of the population during the seventy year ending March 31st 1881, exhibit many instructive and significant facts. Of the six counties constituting the Province of Munster, the rate in four (Cork, Limerick, Clare and Tipperary) exceeded 16 per 1,000. The county of Longford had the highest rate 20.4; the counties of Dublin, Wicklow and Kildare the lowest—namely 6.0, 7.1 and 8.8 respectively. The Commissioners have included in their report passages from the Registrar General's report for 1880, in which information is given showing the destinations of Irish emigrants, and which, supplemented by the most recent ly appointed facts, gains additional interest and importance. It may briefly be indicated that of the 95,517 natives of Ireland who emigrated in the year 1880, 85.8 per cent. went to the Colonies or foreign countries, and 14.2 per cent. to Great Britain. It is mentioned that the United States of America in 1880 absorbed 74,630, or 78.1 per cent. of the entire number of emigrants, compared with an average of 16,246, or 39.6 per cent.

There has been a marked increase in emigration to Canada, the number being 3,052 in 1880 as against an average of 862 in the four preceding years. The following passage of the Registrar-General's report may be usefully extracted:—"Of the 74,636 emigrants to the United States in 1880, Munster contributed 24,436, Ulster, 17,554, Connaught 19,043, and Leinster 13,551, Munster also contributed 996 of the 1,576 who left for Australia, and 932 of the 1,477 for New Zealand. Ulster, as in former years, furnished the largest contingent to Canada—2,239 out of a total of 3,052. The proportion per cent. of emigrants who went to the Colonies and foreign countries in 1880 was 85.8 as compared with 55.3 in 1876, and the proportion who went to Great Britain 142 in 1880, as compared with 347 in 1876."

Convent Life.

The cream of Catholic France is in convents. Most of the sisters enter between eighteen and twenty-five. The women I have seen in these convents are healthy and happy, and that in spite of a most rigorous and exacting life. Among the sisters with whom I am acquainted—having spent three months in a convent—I see women with rosy cheeks and strong muscles. They rise every morning at four o'clock, and remain until six on their knees praying in the chapel. Their days are filled with useful work, in the care and instruction of a school of poor orphans under their charge, and in attending to the demands of boarders. Yet with all their labors they are happy, because they are respected and healthy, and because they are fulfilling the mission of their choice. I know several cases of wealthy young girls going from convent to convent, in France, to find the order that responded to their tastes. These girls had ambition, and they found in this old civilization an institution that would extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and offer them an opportunity for the attainment of honors. By the Catholic world these women are not told that they are out of their spheres, they are not dubbed "sour old maids"; and those who become acquainted with them find they have perfect satisfaction in the lives they have chosen.—*Elizabeth Cady Stanton.*

ENGLAND'S WAR DEBITS AND CREDITS.—During the forty and four years of the reign of the Queen, England has been engaged in as many wars. In every part of the world—in Asia, Africa, America, Australia—we have warred with races weaker than our own. We have bombarded Canton and sacked Pekin; burned Kagosima, and destroyed Beyrout, Acre and Alexandria; invaded and annexed half India, and twice occupied Cabul; decimated the Maoris, harried the Zulus, worried the Boers, and fought the Czar. The most insignificant of these wars cost many millions and many lives.—*London Echo.*