little ones, she premotes the spread of education or such abligation has been weakened in the commoral when men have forgotten how to obey for munity, when men have conscience sake, when the jail and the police supconscience supply the chief sanction which is to protect the law, ply me curic society is not far distant. And yet this will undoubtedly be the outcome of the yes suite of gratuitous, secular, and compulsory educasystem of business force of law languishes where it is not supported by religion, and religion will have no hold upon the generations that shall be trained apart from the blessed influences of the Holy Catholic Church."

THE CATHOLIC UNION.—The Earl of Granard, on behalf of the Catholic Union of Ireland, has addressd benefit of the following letter to Dr. Krementz, the Bishop of Ermeland :-

UTO HIS LORDSHIP THE MOST REV. MONSIGNOR KREMENTE, BISHOP OF ERVELAND.

"Most Rev. and Illustrious Lord-We the mem bers of the Catholic Union of Ireland, respectfully address your lordship, to tender you the assurance of our sympathy in the persecutions to which you have been subjected, and the expression of our heartfelt admiration of the zeal, ability, and fortitude with which you have combatted for the complete independence of your responsible and exalted office. We have witnessed with the profoundest concern the incidents in connection with the seminary at Branenberg, which have brought upon your lordship the hostility of the German Government. We have seen, as well, the arbitrary attempts of Prince Chancellor Bismark to strike at the existence of your Episcopal authority in a matter intimately bound up with the discipline of the Church, and vitally affecting the morals of your flock. The Catholic people of Ireland have not been unaccustomed to people attempts on the liberties of their Church in days gone by; and they remember with pride that at every period of her history she was blessed with an Episcopacy which resisted all encroachments, as your lordship resists to-day, and was persecuted for your locasing, as your lordship is being persecuted its constancy, as your lordship is being persecuted now. The same sympathy which our fathers in the faith tendered to the suffering prelates of their own country, we, their descendants, offer to the Bishop of Ermeland in the present, and with our sympathy we respectfully venture to promise you the assistance of our humble but fervent prayers in the truly heroic ! course you are pursuing. We rejoice to know that, in your protests against the despotic exercise of civil authority in matters purely spiritual, you are sustained and encouraged, not alone by the devoted people of your own immediate charge, but by the united and compact approval of the Episcopacy and the Catholic population of the German Empire. The venerated members of the former have spoken that approval in the memorable manifesto which issued from their meeting at Fulda, a spot that is rich in memories of Irish missionary zeal; and the Catholic Union of Cologne and other districts of the Fatherland have echoed the vices of the shepherds of the fold. We recognize in your lordship a prelate who is nobly fighting the good fight,' and we beg of God to strengthen you still further for the conflict We trust it may be long before it shall have to be written of your lordship that you have 'finished your course;' but we feel assured, as we carnestly pray, that whenever that period shall have been attained it will have come only that you may be called to

The London Spectator had a note lately on the condition of the disestablished "Protestant Church of Ireland," which points to a state of financial distress within its once well-fed and prosperous maks, that is all the harder to bear because, as the appended extract shows, it receives but slack sympathy and still less assistance from the property-holders who were once its obedient servants. Says the

receive that 'crown of justice' and reward of patient

endurance for conscience' sake which the 'Just Judge'

will render in His own good day to all that love

His coming. We pray God to bless and strengthen

you for all the duties of your holy office, and humbly

commend our country and ourselves to a remem-

brance in the Masses and the supplications of your-

self and of your flock. Signed on behalf of the

Catholic Union of Ireland GRANARD, President."

"The synods held by the Disestablished Church of Ireland are none of them encouraging, but some of them of them very much the reverse. At Ardagh the bishop of Kilmore has been telling a most dismal tale of the indifference of the land-owners to the welfare of the church. Out of the one hundred and twelve appeals for help he has had answers only to seven. In a parish in the diocese of Elphin, the whole sum that could be collected was £16 a year. To one nobleman who had £2,000 a year he had sent an appeal without receiving any reply. The total sum provided by the diocese was about £9,009, so that the hand of poverty, said the bishop, was literally knocking at the door. The bishop thought it strange that men rolling in wealth, living in the very lap of luxury, with all the comforts of life as well as all its pomp, should look on passively and see clergymen putting forth all their energies among their own tenants, and struggling with adversity and want, and yet not stretch out a hand to help them.' Not at all strange, surely, if it be true that it is so hard for those who 'trust in riches to enter into the Kingdom of God.' It is not a bad lesson for the Irish Church to learn that it is the support of the poor and not of the rich that gives life to a church. In all societies, while culture descends, faith ascends."

Sale of Livings,-" My house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." The reproach is to day apposite as when first uttered. We in Ireland are pretty well rid of the traffic in holy things which for centuries degraded the nation. But matters in the English Establishment are every day looking more and more anomalous. Considerable stir is being made just now concerning the rectory of Falmouth. It is a com-fortable living enough. The clergy list puts it down at £1,182 per annum, but the owner, one Mrs Coope, says it is £1,800. A Liverpool paper tells us this large sum is raised in various ways, partly by a rate of 16d in the pound, levied under an Act of Charles II; partly by a tax of 2s 6d on every foreign vessel and 2s on every coaster that enters the port. The late rector, the Rev. Mr. Coope, who was also the patron, held the living for thirty years: and as, at his death, six months ago, the presentation had not been disposed of, and there was apparently no Coope ready to assume the cure of Falmouth souls, the Rev. J. Wright, of the mature age of 77, was appointed. Under this favourable prospect of early possession, the living is now in the market; and Mrs Coope advertises that it is to be sold on the 26th instant, for ready money only. Here we have a treble rate—on the town, on foreign vessels, and on coasters, sold for the personal advantage of a lady to whom no one in the world can pessibly be indebted for any religious services whatover. Can anything be more revolting to common sense than this? Here there are thousands of such cases !- Dundalk Democrat.

A very curious proceeding has come to an end at Dunmanway. For nine weeks two men named Collins, father and son, were brought up at the Petty Sessions as witnesses upon a prosecution for breaking of the windows of Kilmeen Protestant Church, but, refusing to give evidence, on the alleged ground that they feared to criminate themselves, they were sent to prison from week to week for the contempt. On Monday, however, the spell

that they could have no reasonable fear for themlittle ones, she premoves the spitch done by a penal selves, as they took no part in the outrage, while more efficiently: than can ever be done by a penal selves, as they took no part in the outrage, while the circumstance that the two men incriminated by their testimony had both got off to Amazinated by code bristling with alarm on these growing attempts to their testimony had both got off to America makes but look with alarm on these growing attempts to their testimony had both got off to America makes but look with alarm on these growing attempts to their testimony had both got off to America makes but look with starts of the same of for the sake of sparing those who is sparing the spari missitute physical for the same of for the sake of sparing those who were accused — of such sacred importance: When the sense of They suffered therefore who were accused for what they foolishly considered a point of honor. We are not without pity for a chivalrous sentiment thus unfortunately indulged, but we can hardly imagine a case where the self-sacrifice was less called for. The breaking of the Church windows was a miserable piece of baseness. It is a proceeding which does harm not to Protestantism but to Catholicism. It does not hurt Protestants materially, but it makes Catholics ashamed .- Cork Examiner.

COUNTY OF ARMAGE ELECTION.—There can now be no doubt that there will be a fierce contest for the county of Armagh between the Orangemen and the Tories! against the continuance of whose domination there is an almost incredible Orange revolt all over Ulster. This day Mr. Rea, once a Kilmainham state prisoner of 1848, and now beyond question what he seems fond of calling himself, "The Ulster Orange Attorney-General," lodged in the Belfast Bank—the great monetary institution of the Ulster Tories-the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds. The lodgment was made to the credit of James Anderson of Keady, county of Armagh, millwright, and Wm. John Hall of same place, farmer, both Orange Lodge Masters. This sum is more than sufficient to cover the legitimate expenses of the sheriff; and Mr. Rea, who denounces the Ulster members as a gang of hypocritical "Tory Papists" (his new and not inappropriate name for the Conservative party) says he will fight with John Stnart Mill, James Authony Froude, or himself, just as the Orange lodge masters may decide, and they should prefer an Ulsterman to an Englishman any day. He charges Wingfield Verner with being secretly a supporter of 'Popery" in London, while shouting "no Popery" in Ulster, and insists upon having a genuine no-Popery—or rather no priestcraft of any description -candidates, who will also go in for perpetuity of tenure for every farmer, large and small, Protestant and Papist, who will agree to pay a fair rent, to be fixed by a Government valuator .- Cor. of Dublin Isishman.

The storm have been productive of a wreck on the coast of Wicklow, attended with serious loss of life. It appears that about seven o'clock on Saturday evening a vessel named the John Scott, of Whitehaven, struck on a dangerous reef known as the Indiaman R. ef, situate near Ballygannon Point. The aptain and crew, observing that there were no chance of saving her, took to the sbip's boat, with the intention of making for the nearest point of land. The frail craft was, unfortunately, upset in the boilingsurf near the shore, and her seven occupants were precipitated into the sea. One of them clung to the boat, and finally reached the shore in safity; but we regret to say that the others were washed away and drowned. Some of the bodies have been washed ashore. The John Scott was a brig of about 496 tons burden and was on a voyage from Whitehaven te Cardiff with a cargo of iron ore.

ATTENPTED SUSIDE BY A LADY .- Between eleven aud twelve o'clook on Saturday night a lady named Mrs. Eliza Boyce, of 95 Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the river at City-quay, She was gallantly rescued by a young man named Murphy, of Dowling's-court, Gloucester-street. After being taken out of the water, she was in such an exhausted state that she had to be conveyed to Mercer's Hospital, where she now remains. From what we can learn the unfortunate lady had been in a very excited state for some time past, as it something had been preying on her mind. On Saturday night she left her residence and proceeded to the City-quay, where she deliberately threw herself into the river. Fortunately it was moonlight at the time, as it enabled the young man Murphy, to whom much praise is due, to see her, when he bravely jumped into the water to save her. In her pockets a sum amounting to nearly 6001, in bank notes and securities were found by the police. Though in hospital she is in custody of a policeman and is charged with having attempted to commit suicide.

The district coroner, Mr. John Cullinan, with Dr. P. M. Dillon, held an inquest to-day at Kilnamona, within a few miles of Ennis, on the body of John Linnane, aged 26, whose death occurred on Wednesay evening, under the following circumstances: It appeared in evidence that deceased had been invited to a wedding, held the night before, at the house of a man named Hegarty, and having drank to excess, he went out into the yard, and stretched himself on a car, where he was found next morning by some of the party in an almost lifeless state, and died about four o'clock in the evening. Another young man named Loftus, lately returned from America, having also imbibed too freely, would probably have died from its effects, but for the timely assistance of Dr. Dillon. Unfortunately Linnane had died half-an hour before he arrived. Several others were sickened to an alarming degree by the liquor, so plentifully supplied at this festive gathering. In the opinion of Dr. Dillon the man's death was caused by excessive drinking and exposure, and a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.— Wexford People.

AFFRAY BETWEEN COASTGUARDS AND PEASANTS IN GALWAY .- A timber vessel was recently wrecked near Golden Head, Co. Galway, and the cargo was drifted ashore in great quantities, and a good deal of it was taken by the inhabitants. At last a large portion was collected in one spot, and a body of coastguards set to watch it. On Saturday night a number of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood set out for the place where the timber lay. On their arrival they were surprised by the coastguards on duty, and a desperate affray ensued. The coastguards fired on the intruders—killing two men, and severely injuring two others, one it is feared fatally. The coastguards captured a number of men. An inquiry into the affair is to be held.

FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT .- On Tuesday at the police court, Limerick, Patrick Ryan was charged with fraudulent enlistment in the City Artillery Militia, having been previously enrolled in the Royal County Limerick Regiment of Militia. Within the past few days there had been twelve or thirteen similar cases. The court sentenced the prisoner to a fine of £10, or in default thereof three months imprisonment with hard labour, and intimated that in all such cases coming before them in future they would be prepared to inflict the full penalty of £20, or six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Evening Mail (Orange) says it has good authority for stating that the Catholic Bishops have withdrawn their opposition to the rule of the National Education Board requiring three months' engagement between the National School managers and the teachers. The agreement is to be in the shape of an ordinary contract, the power to decide in cases of dispute being reserved for Law Courts instead of yested in the Commissioners' Court.

Mr. Horsman writes to correct the statement of the Times that he had been Chief Secretary for Ireland for years without having discovered anything amiss with the land tenure of Ireland. He says :-"So far from the land question being unthought of while I was Chief Secretary for Ireland, it was during my term of office that the Government of which I was a member made a stronger and more persevering effort to settle it than was done by any other Government till it was dealt with by the present Cabinet."

The Freeman announces on "high authority" that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of not been more commonly adopted; but necessity is of silence was broken, and they told what they Wales will visit Dublin in April, and will honour a strong power, and we shall now get the benefit of knew. The narrative of the facts made it evident Punchestown Races with their presence. This ru- its painful, but most effective impulse."

mour is confirmed by the fact that extensive alterations and decerations have been ordered to be carried their Royal Highnesses paid their first visit to the Kildare ground.

The Cathelies of Meath County have resolved on the erection of a suitable memorial to the memory of the late Dean Cogan. The Nation observes that no son of Meath deserved such honor better. The big-hearted, noble-souled Dean Cogan was a man whose place cannot, in all respects, be easily filled, even in a diocese amongst whose clergy men of ability, of culture, of viety and true patriotism, are not rare."

The Irish Times says :- "Judging from the number of recruits arriving in Enniskillen noarly every day, for the Clat Regiment, one would suppose that the army is not altogether in such disfavor with the youth of the country as had been represented. They are mostly from Belfast, but work is said to be scarce there just now, and the exceptional character of the season may be the best recruiting sergeant after all."

An Acr of Kindness.-In these times of distress and want of fuel, Mr. Stapleton kindly gave to the poor all the timber that could be conveniently spared on the Kildalkey estate. This will enable them to get over the Winter with comfort. The tenants feel deeply grateful to him.

At Belfast, Mrs. Strickland, in whose house Charlotte Rea was consealed, and Mrs. O'Hagan and her two daughters, in whose house some of the property of the two victims were found, have been committed for trial.

THE WEATHER.-Nothing could be more favorable than the weather continues to be for tillage. The ground is in capital order, and accordingly there is extreme and almost unprecedented activity through the country districts.-Cork Examiner.

DISTRESS IN GOLT.—There is a great amount of destitution in this poor district ewing to want of work, and the hard winter. Several of the clergy, nobility, and gentry are exerting themselves like true Christians and keep positive want from the people, but their resources are small and need external aid.

In the House of Lords of several Irish neers have made complaints of the operation of the Land Act, and especially of the want of any statutable definition of tenant right. Lord Kimberly replied, that it had been found impossible to define the various customs in Ulster, and the Government did not intend to propose any changes in the Act.

The Limerick Reporter says that the taxes paid by the citizens of Limerick yearly amount to £573,372, and that the city property is already mortaged for £4,604,035.

The Corporation of Dublin adopted a resolution condemning the Irish University Bill.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND .- In the House of Lords, Lord Buckhurst drew the attention of the Upper House to a question which has recently attracted considerable notice in Eugland. The subject which formed the theme of Lord Buckhurst's remarks was the treatment of Catholic children in English workhouses, in religious matters. This, though an English question, geographically speaking is in reality an Irish one, for we need scarcely say that the vast majority of poor Catholic children in England are of Irish birth or Irish parentage. Lord Buckhurts pointed out a number of Acts of Parlinment from which it was plain that the intention of the Legislature was that children in workhouses, not of the established church, should be educated in the faith of their parents. In order to enable this to be done in the case of Catholic children, the munificent charity of Catholic England has founded schools in which all workhouse children born of Catholic parents are received and educated in the Cutholic faith. What Lord Buckhurst drew attention to was the practice among certain boards of guardians of the direct violation of the Aot of Parliament in refusing to give up Catholic children to be admented in the schools provided for them, and of detailing these children in schools where then were educated in the faith of the Established church. The Earl of Morley, on the part of the Government, promised that attention should be given to the matter, and we earnestly trust that the promise thus given will be adhered to. At the same time it is the duty of the Irish members to take a prominent part in the protecting from a grievous wrong peor little children of their own race and blood. There is no question either of politics or religion involved in this matter. All must confess that the acts of the Leglislature should be obeyed, and these are violated by detaining Catholic children in workhouse schools.

"THE SPREAD OF CATHOLICISM," SAYS & Writer in the Liverpool Daily Albion, " of late years, is truly astonishing." He is quite right, and we hope and think it will be still more astonishing in a very brief period. But the gentleman whose letter we refer to, and who adopts the somewhat singular nom de plums of "Once a Nonconformist," in his dismay at the prospect of Disestablishment, falls into error on one point of particular interest to our readers. He says : If the Anglo-Catholic party," by which we presume he means Ritualists. " and the Roman Church were united, would Protestantism be able to cope with this combined force?" We trow not, but setting that point aside, we wish to disabuse this quondam Nonconformist's mind of an error with which it seems impregnated. What he is pleased to call the Anglo-Catholic party have nothing whatever in com-mon with us as regards unity of Faith. One or two of our doctrines they may hold in a blurred, indistinct, second-hand sort of fashion, but they are no more Catholics than the Albion's correspondent himself. It seems almost impossible to drive into Protestant brains the fact that there are 'no Sects in Catholicity—that a man must be a Catholic in every atom and scrap of Catholic doctrine and practice, or not be one at all-that the Church is one under one Head, and that until an "Anglo-Catholic" becomes one with her and places himself under that one Head. no amount of mere dogma and ritual will make him a Catholic .- Cath. Opinion A COAL-COTTING MACHINE.-The present difficulty

in England of getting a sufficient "out-put" or supply of coal from the mines, owing to the increased demand and diminished supply, will probably lead to the introduction of machinery for that purpose. Indeed, according to the London Times, such a machine has not only been invented, but is now in use. The journal says :- "This machine can cut, in eight hours' time 359 feet of coal, yielding from 70 to 75 tons in weight-which production, we are told, represents the work of forty men for the same period. Three, or at most four men are required to tend the machine, and the calculation is that its general adoption would render it possible to dis-pense with the labour of 300,000 of the 360,000 men now employed in the coal mines of the country Moreover, whereas the "waste" incidental to handcutting is estimated at fully twelve per cent. of the whole product, that detriment is reduced by machine work to one-third of the amount, representing an economy of no less than 16,000,000 tons of coal every year. As all this is stated of an invention actually in operation, and proved, indeed, by the experience of a twelve month's use, there seems hardly any room for doubting the practical efficiency of the new system. The only wonder is that it has

mit that decorum is in itself a good thing. The midable indictment against British ship-owners, out at the stand house, and a larger portion of the course in front is to be railed. The great national gering from the effects of heavy potations could not gering from the effects of heavy potations could not aforementioned M. P., with sending to sea a great fail to have a degrading and brutalizing effects number of ships in a rotten and unseaworthy consteeple-chases this year promise to be even more fail to have a degrading and brutalizing effects brilliant than those of the spring of 1868, when upon the society to which they belonged. It is morally an advance that men should be ashamed of being seen in this odious and filthy condition. But decorum may be in itself a snare, and it is well that the truth, however coarse, vulgar, and unpleasant it may be, should be faced. It must be remembered that the three-bottle and four-bottle men of other days were after all exceptional men, and a mere handful in the community, and that, although most men then thought little of getting drunk, this was with a great many an indulgence, which they allowed themselves not habitually, but only on special occasions and with intervals between. The main difference between the drinking habits of the last generation and of the present would seem to be, that formerly men, when they sat down to drink, drank more at a time, while now men drink moderately at a sitting, but in sips or "nips" drink a good deal during each day. Whether the modern habit is better than the old habit is a question which pos esses only a speculative interest, The important thing is, that the modern habit should be recognised as vicious and unwholesome, We are aware that this is quite an old story now, and perhaps people may be tired of its repetition. Unfortunately the necessity for speaking of it does not appear to have diminished. About a year ago the doctors published a declaration respecting alcohol, insisting that, as a medicine, it ought to be prescribed with the same care and precision as any other powerful drug, and pointing out that its value as an the bill, 3. The announcement of the vote caused article of diet was immensely overrated. The document also recommended legislation with a view to confine the use of alcohol within proper limits, and to promote habits of temperance. For our own part, we should be disposed to rely much more con-

fidently on the personal influence of the doctors themselves than on any kind of legislation. Something may be done by legislation to enforce order and decorum in the streets and in places of common resort, and to curtail the facilities for public drinking, but after all this is only making clean the outside of the platter. Most reasonable persons will admitthat the Licensing Act goes about as far in this direction as is practicable, if indeed it does not rather overshoot the mark. It is just because we are convinced of the powerlessness of legislation, we distrust all violent coercive measures, and have no faith in any reform which does not spring from voluntary restraints and an improved state of public opinion, that we feel bound once more, at the risk of wearisome iteration, to call attention to the sub-

ject. The Excise returns, the statistics of criminal offences, the warnings of the doctors, the feverishness and excitement of social life, the prevalence of nervous disorders, the crowded drinking bars, and the marked increase of the number of reeling drunkards in the streets, all point to the same conclusion. It is impossible to doubt the growing intemperance of the working classes. Personal observation on such a point may sometimes be misleading, but the same story comes from all parts of the country. As a rule, high wages seem to mean only more drinking; and drinking means wife-beating at home and fighting in the streets. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, who objects to the stringency of the Licensing Act, appears to think it necessary to argue that the country is really very tem-perate and sober. We have as little liking for restrictive legislation as Mr. Marcourt, but we see no use in shutting our eyes to unpleasant facts. It is necessary to distinguish between the bigotry and fanaticism of the tectotalers and the basis of truth which underlies their agitation. The evil which they denounce unhappily eqists, and even their violent and distempered imaginations can hardly exaggerate its magnitude. It may by reasonable to resist the tyranical measures which the total abstainers are anxious to impose upon the country but it is idle to pretend that the country is in this respect in a satisfactory condition. It is scarcely a consolation to be told that the vast increase in the expenditure on intoxicating liquors is a proof of the prosperity of the nation. It is doubtful whether the present high rates of wages will be maintained but if they fall, the passion for stimulants which has already been developed will unfortunately rewomen which may traced to drinking. The present "genial" season has been appropriately celebrated-a woman supping with her husband and friend suddenly flung out of window; a man stabbed by his wife, a wife by her husband, a girl by her sweetheart. "Thank Ged Christmas is over!" we heard a poor woman say the other day as she steadied her staggering husband up the steps of a railway station. We are quite of one mind with the Bishop of Peterborough that, if it is necessary to choose, freedom is better than sobriety; but it is not impossible for people to be free and sober too. The criminal statistics compiled by the police show an increase of more than forty per cent, in the convictions for drunkeuness before the magistrates in England and Wales in 1871 as compared with the average of the previous ten years. The Excise and Customs returns show a vast increase in the consumption of all kinds of drink, and especially of spirits. The country has been thriving, wages have been high, and the surplus earnings have been spent chiefly in liquor. These are not pleasant facts, and they hardly confirm those pretty theories of social progress of which we hear so much. But progress has been said to be like a wave which sometimes seems to retire even in the course of advancing, and this may perhaps be only one of the backward movements of social improvement. As far as we can see, there is nothing to be done in the matter except to direct attention to the facts and leave them to make the impression on the public mind. It is reserved nowa-days for the working-men to get drunk in the old way, " like a lord," but the other classes though they bear themselves more discreetly, suffer for their potations in other ways. Brandy and sodu, bitter ale, odd glasses of sherry, nips, and pegs, and drains, keep up a perpetual irritation and excitement which, added to the cares and worries of business and the fatigues of social life, wear out the nerves, and are apt to end in hysteria or paralysis. The doctors, who are aware of the spreading evil, might do much to check it, and their duty in the matter was certainly not exhausted by the signing of the declaration of a year ago. The lesson needs to be constantly and emphatically enforced. The evil should be probed to its root in neglect of sanitary and dietetic

get less rest, and rest is what they want. - Saturday Review. SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.-A few nights ago the Rev. W. Marsh, late curate of Melton Mowbray, on his return from an excursion in Ireland, aroused his landlord whom he called to help him in taking out his eye. On going to him the landlord found him in the act of gouging out his right eye with a penknife and razor, he having already taken of his right hand. On his dressing table was a prayer book and bible, the latter being open at the passage where it says " If thy right hand offend thee cut it off," and it was evident that, white suffering under a religious mania, he had attempted to carry out the command. Medical aid was called in, and a preper amputation of the arm took place. The rev. gentleman is progressing favourably. gressing favourably.

rules and the forced pace of social and especially of

business life. The attempt to get through ten

hours' work in five or six, explains in a great mea-

sure the craving for stimulants. People, though they have more holidays than they used to have,

SET WHECK BY SYSTEM.—A member of the British in this,—The Naturalist,

Chaonic Alcoholist. - We are quite ready to ad- Parliament - Samuel Plimsoll - has brought a forwho are charged, in a work lately issued by the number of ships in a rotten and unseaworthy condition, and ships that are so overloaded that it is nearly impossible for them to reach their destinstion, if the voyage be at all rough; that, from these two causes alone, rather more than half of the disasters to the British merchant marine arise; and that, as a consequence, hundreds of lives and millions of property are annually sacrificed. This is not all. Mr. Plimsoll charges that many British ships are undermanned and badly stowed, and that ships thus unseaworthy are over-insured through downwright wickedness.

The revised returns of the census for 1871, which have just been published, show that the population of the whole of the United Kingdom in 1861 numbered 29,070,932; and in 1871 as above stated, 31,-628,338, showing an addition of 2,557,406 persons in the ten years. The rate of increase of the United Kingdom, as a whole notwithstanding the large falling off in the case of Ireland, was therefore \$8 per cent.; and hence, to express the fact in the same way as before, we may say that for every 10,-900 inhabitants of the United Kingdom in 1861 there were 10,880 in 1871

DEFEAT OF THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY ON THE IRISH University But - London, March 12 - The House of Commons to-day, after a protracted debate, rejected Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill. Tho result of the division was announced as follows:-For the bill, 284; against it, 287. Majority against great excitement. The House adjourned until Thursday.

Mr. Joseph Arch is making a tour through Warwickshire, advising the farm labourers, if possible, to avoid strikes, and not to attempt to rotaliate in summer the bad usage they have received during the present winter. He advises them further not to make yearly agreements unless they can secure a good bargain.

A Poor Profession.-The will of Dr. Gray, Bishop of Capetown, has been proved under £9000! What soldier, sailor, colonial governor, or consul has recently left such snug little savings? Yet only yesterday there were seventeen colonial bishops all clamouring for more pay. According to the Nautical Magazine, 83 sailors

lost their lives on British and Canadian timber ships laden with deck cargoes during November and December, whereas only one life was lost in the same period on similar ships without deck cargoes.

Rev. A. Wilmhurst of Woodville, England, a ritualistic elergyman, recently said: "As for Protestantism, I do not know what it is. It appears to be a cesspool into which all opinions contrary to the Church faith drain,"

GLASGOW PHARISKES .- An old man named M'Kean, reported to the parochial authorities of Glasgow, early on Sunday morning, as then dying of destitution, was allowed to die unvisited; the super-pions authorities alleging that they had no inspectors on duty on the Sabbath !

UNITED STATES.

Mysremous.-The Government of the United States is requested by that of Great Britain to endexvour to establish the identity of a certain large salling ship, which while navigating the Baltic Sea, somewhere between Copenhagen and Dantzic, on Nov. 10, 1872, at about 4 a.m., came in collision with and sank the steamer Merald (Br), and then proceeded without rendering assistance to persons on board of the sinking vessel, all of whom perished except the fireman, though many might have been rescued by the ship from the bottom of a lifeboat, to which they clung until washed away. The unknown vessel lost her bowsprit and jibboom.

The following from the St. Louis Damocral is inspired by envy or reportorial enterprise, and is probably magnified : "Cincinnati is building a huge sausage for the Vienna Exhibition, that will require the "Great Eastern" to tow it across the ocean. after it has been floated down the Ohio and Missismain. Anybody who reads the police reports sippi to the Gulf. It was made in sections in a railwill see the steady increase of cases of brutal road tunnel, the logs being driven in by the hundred, and then subjected to hydraulic pressure .-Each link will be provided with a captain and crow, and if the action of the salt water during its passage should spoil its flavor, it will be entered under the name of Ohio tape-worm or sea-scrpent, as the exhibitors may decide."-Exchange.

> It is a question whether bear-breeding in Vermont may not become a large and profitable business. The State pays a bounty of \$15 on every bear killed, and there is no exception as to private animals. Here is the experience of a Rutland man on a single bear transaction: He sold the hide for \$20, the meat for \$30, the bounty was \$15, and the grease brought the proceeds up to \$100. And this was a private bear, raised by the enterprising yeoman.

> An Indianapolis paper thus sums up the divorce market: "Brisk competition among the lawyers has brought down the prices of divorces very low in the market. We quote: - Common separation, \$15; small alimony, \$25; large alimony, \$50 to \$100. There are but few of the latter in the market. General business good and increasing.

> Senator Colfax could tell the following little story with great effect: "A gentlemanly person was found going from a neighbor's hen-roost with a plump roester in his hat. 'Golly,' said he, 'that's queer-how d'you s'pose he got there? Must have crawled up my trowser's leg." A Waupaca (Wisconsin) Justice of the Peace

> divorced a couple recently as follows: He stood them in the middle of the floor, backs together, and as they walked away from each other he repeated the marriage ceremony backwards.

> A bill is to be introduced into the New York Legislature making it a criminal offence for anyone to engage in the business of fortune-telling.

A Rhode Islander has married his former mother-

CAPACITY OF THE CHEST .- The capacity of the chest may be diminished by the habit of steeping or by the abominable practice of tight lacing. The grace of the wasp form in women is almost always gained at the expense of the lungs. That tight belt and the armor above it fatally compress the air-cells, and forbid all easy union of the acid of the air with the currents of the blood. The lung need not be enlarged from its natural size, but it cannot well spare one inch of the space which itnaturally fills. Anything which thrusts it awayfrom its proper dwelling, where it has room and freedom, is bad and dangerous.

Consumption is the proper sequel of the corsets. They go with each other as harvest follows sowing. A quick eye can tell the internal state of the breath ing organs from the form of the fashionable woman without any ausculation or percussion, any inspection or palpatation. And no absurdity can be worse than for one who binds the ribs in steel to try inflation and long inspiration as the preventive of disease. A lung that is compressed can not take in as much air as one that is free, and the attempt to fill it over full only strains and pains its delicate cells. The lung is not to be treated likera bale of cotton; and any wound to its elasticity provokes its decay. The war of bygiene upon tight waists must be positive, pitless, and measing, for fashion is in nothing more destructive to human life than