THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

on the rush of emigration from Liverpool, which Drogheda. has scarcely ever been greater than at present-Besides the mail boats, six large steamers have called at Queenstown during the past week, and have taken on board upwards of 1,400 passengers, nearly 500 more being left behind for lack of accommodation. These were taken by the Cunard steamer Aleppo, the Inman steamer City of New York, the National steamer Italy, the Guion steamer Minnesota, and the Inman steamer City of Brussels. During the current week there will be run three extra steamers belonging to the Cunard, National, and Inman lines, so that altogether eight Transatlantic steamers will have left the port during the week, each carrying an average of about 280 passengers, or an aggregate of about 2,000, yet it is fully expected that this mighty drain on the population will rather increase than diminish within the next few months .- Cork Herald.

THE SEAFORDE MURDEL-STRANGE PROCEEDINGS. Some eight days ago I announced to you that John Gregory, who was sentenced to death at the last Downpatrick assizes for the murder of John Gallaher, had made a confession of his guilt to the Episcopalian chaplain of the prison, the Rev. M. Ritchie. Similar statements were made in the Belfast papers, and it was regarded as an indisputed fact in this town that the confession had been made. I may state that it was from Mr. Ritchie himself (to whom the convict confessed) that I ascertained the fact, For a few days after the confession was made publie there was no more of the matter, although it was a matter of little surprise here to those who knew the character of Gregory that he had made his confession so shortly-only two days-after his con- tained. demnation. About a week ago, however, it was reported that Gregory denied in the most express terms to his friends that he had ever made any confession whatever. You may imagine this announcement caused no little surprise. But quite a sensation was caused here when in the papers of Friday there appeared a letter from Gregory's nephew, denying on the authority of the condemned man himself that the latter had ever made any confession, and stating that he expressed astonishment when he heard that the alleged confession had been made public through the newspapers. A niece of the convict met Mr. Ritchie in the street, and devoutly invoked God's curse on him, and all belonging to him for, as she alleged, deliberately giving publicity to a falschood. The affair was talked over here very much, and I might use a stereotyped expression, and say that " the greatest excitement prevailed." But the most extraordinary proceeding of all took place to-day. The Board of Superintendence of Down Jail, which on a previous occasion figured in the public press, met to-day to make some investigation, as was understood, in reference to the alleged confession made by Gregory to his chaplain. It is not known at what conclusion the board arrived, further than that they decided on forwarding the chaplain's explanation and the convict's denial to the Lord Lieutenant. The question, therefore, is one of the credibility of Gregory and of Mr. Ritchie, the chaplain. The matter has excited such extraordinary interest in this town that there is little doubt an investigation by the Government officials will be necessary.—Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WESTMEATH.-The West-Ennis, a firm supporter of the present Government, It is also rumouved that the National and Home Rule party intend to put forward a candidate in the | gious equality.—Sligo Champion. person of Mr. O'Neill Daunt. It is not unlikely that Mr. Brinsley H. Marley will contest the county in the Conservative interest, and between him and the worthy baronet, who for some years represented this borough, it is most probable the contest will lie. Both have claims on the county, each being the owner of property, excellent landlords, and extensive employers.

CAUSES OF RIBBONISM.—Mr. W. H. Gregory, mem-

Dublin, requesting him to watch closely Mr. Gladstpne's policy, and endeavor to find out what his religious convictions really are, he having refused to ply.—! Merrion-square West, Dublin, March 24, 1871. Gentlemen.—I am in receipt of your letter asking me "to endeavour to find out what Mr. Gladstone" religious convictions really are." I beg, in reply, to say that I never enquire into my neighbour's private affairs.—I am, gentlemen, truly yours,
D. T. Corrigan.

DEATH OF A BROTHER OF THE CARDINAL. - The death is announced of Edward Cullen, Esq., which took place at his residence, Tara, Co. Meath, on the 22nd of March. The deceased gentleman was brother to his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop .-

THE CATROLIC UNIVERSITY. - The Corporation of Limerick have passed a unanimous vote in favor of a charter and endowment for the Catholic Univer-

We understand that Artane Castle, a spacious mansion in the neighbourhood of Dublin, has been purchased by the Christian Brothers, with the view to its being converted into a novitiate, or central training establishment for the order in Ireland. The Order has completely outgrown its present house in Dublin, and that establishment is no longer able to afford the supply of teachers required to meet the constant and ever increasing demands for the extension of the system.

Emgration .- It is extraordinary, notwithstanding the comparatively improved condition of the country, that emigration from this port seems to likely exceed the exodus from this port last Spring. On Monday a large number of families left by the Liverpool steamer, en route to Canada and the United States, and last night again a number of others, evidently of a respectable class, took their departure for the same destination.—Belfust Examiner.

ABSENCE OF CRIME IN WATERFORD .- At the opening of the Waterford City Sessions Court this week by B. C. Lloyd, Esq., Q.C., on addressing the grand jury, his Worship remarked that there was but one case to go before them, and that for common assault. The case required no observations from

The O'Donoghue has given a formal denial to the report that he is about to retire from the representa-

tion of Tralce. On the showing of a Parliamentary return, issued lately, it appears that nearly 70,000 persons cmigrated from Ireland last year.

Two men, whose names are unknown, have been aten in a dreadful manner, near Ballyhofey, county Donegal; and a third person, when going for a priest and a doctor, was also violently assaulted. The cause is unknown.

A return of the wrecks off Gally Head, county Cork, within the last six years has been issued. Eight vessels have been disabled or lost in that

regular boats. This is is a great degree consequent learned, small-pox has entirely disappeared from and he had found that in Birmingham, Newcastle,

The following extract is from the Pall Mall Gazette, April 3:—"To afford pecuniary aid to a body not our own is the same thing as relieving a begyar. Even when the beggar is in want we know unhappily with how much of evil the act of charity is attended; but when the beggar is not in want—and to iken the Irish Church, which has, unfortunately, taken to begging, to one actually in want would be too ludicrous-we are well aware from constant experience—that the demand for this kind of reckless charity is endless. The Church, which has begun its career in mendicancy, will continue it in the same undignified line. The mendicant habit once created is sure to survive. The begging-box will be sent round again and again to obtain wherewithal to satisfy needs which the use of the begging-box itself created."

EMIGRATION FROM IRBLAND .- The Irish Registrar-General gives the following account of the 75,000 emigrants who left the Irish ports in 1870 :- 4-1 per cent. were under five years old; 75 per cent. were five, but under 15; 76 per cent, were 15 but under 35; 77 per cent. were 35, but under 45; 2.6 per cent. were 45, but under 55; 1.1 per cent. were 55 and upwards; the ages of 1 per cent, are not specified. The collection of these returns at the several Irish ports was commenced on May 1, 1851, and between that time and the end of 1870 2,057,324 emigrants left Ireland; or 2,013,254 after deducting persons belonging to other countries than Ireland. Of this number 383,125 were from Leinster, 736,472 from Munster, 538,249 from Ulster, 250,179 from Connaught; the province of 105,238 was not ascer-

IMPUTATION ON IRISH FARMERS.—According to the London correspondent of the Irish Times the report of the Westmeath Committee states that crime of a serious character has existed in Westmeath, King's County, and Meath for the last three years, and is on the increase, more especially in reference to combinations and conspiracies having for their object assassinations and other agrarian crimes. Some of the tenant farmers are reported to be seriously involved in the lawless proceedings. The existing law is stated to be insufficient for the purpose of effectually coping with the mass of crime said to pervade the district, but it is left to Parliament to levise what remedy it can, or to sanction whatever measures the Government may introduce, the Committee making no suggestion. Mr. M'Carthy Downing, Mr. Maguire, and Serjeant Sherlock are stated to have sought to strike out of the report the imputation on the tenant farmer.

STATE OF SLIGO .- If evidence were wanting of the eaceable disposition of the industrious inhabitants I this county, it is amply supplied in the address of the Chairman of Quarter Sessions to the Grand Jury at Ballymete, on Wednesday last. "There is really no crime of the least importance on the calendar," is the result of the learned chairman's scrutiny of the official record-and his general experience of the moral condition of this country is By its force marriage within certain degrees of terms:-- Since I had the good fortune to be appointed in this county, I have observed some improvement, so much so that I am almost afraid that by and by there will be no room for further improvement. Whilst proud of the position which Sligo holds in meath Independent says-Several candidates have this respect, it is not less pleasing to point to other been already mentioned, amongst others-Sir John | counties of Ireland, as evidencing the blessing so rapidly following on legislation which has secured better land laws and a greater development of reli-

Monastic Institutions .- If any body of men or women voluntarily agree to live in religious seclusion, by what right can Mr. Newdedate lay claim to their respective orders, what pretext can Mr. Newdeber for Galway, in a letter published by the Irish | Newdegate been requested by the members of the wretched hovels into which the people are driven. right to inquire into the domestic concerns or into He also approves of the idea that the dwellings the private affairs of any family in England, as he Birmingham has had the effrontery to address a cir- there would have been some reason for him raising cular to Sir Dominick Corrigan, the member for his voice in their regard. He feels this himself and, knowing well that no abuses exist, he searches elsewhere for reasons to explain his conduct. To the Government of Italy he applies for some infavor this Association with a satisfactory reply to formation on the subject, and from that poisoned their enquiry." Sir Dominick sent the following resource he brings forward arguments for the suppression of monasteries and convents in England. We will not allow ourselves to fall into a digression as to the special qualities of the Italian Government as it deserves; but we may be permitted to say that the very fact of Mr. Newdegate bringing forward the Italian Government as an authority on the subject, proves that he has a bad case. It has been falsely alleged that parties are detained in convents against their will, and no proof has been brought forward to ground the shadow of suspicion on that head.-But on that false allegation it is eagerly sought that these institutions should be carefully examined by a Protestant Government. Why, even if such were the case, there is a remedy as well known as it is ancient in our law for such a state of things. Mr. Newdegate and his adherents should know that a writ of habeas corpus can be issued for the purpose of preventing any one being detained against his will. By the exercise of that writ the liberty of the subject is guaranteed, and the illegal detention of any individual is rendered an impossibility. Yet our monastic legislator is not satisfied with this salutary safeguard of the people's rights, but he must needs insist on exercising a power which would not only strike at the liberty of the subject, but also invade the private relations of life.

For the sake of Mr. Newdegate himself, we trust that he will not prove himself so insane as to make ever again another attempt at procuring a commit-tee. Though he is an old man, we hope he is still young enough to learn that he cannot succeed in his irreligious undertaking. We remember with pain Spocher's annual motion about the Maynooth grant, or rather, as it might be called, pittance; and still later we recall with disgust, the ridiculous exhibitions of Mr. Whalley on the same subject when he was always called on for a song. No good could be effected by either. So with Mr. Newdegate. We warn him, if he wishes to have any claim to the position of a legislator, to change his topic and bid farewell to it for ever; for we believe that, if he seeks again for a committee, the House, before it considers the question, will ask him first—to sing.—Belfast Daily Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND. - Republicanism is making a more rapid growth in England than the upper classes are willing to admit. Paris is teachng London; and it is said by Paris journals that there are at this moment in Paris 4,000 thieves from London, who have travelled thither in search of experience" and profit. They will return to London formed Republicans of the true red. Meanwhile a journal called The Republican is published regularly in London; and last week a large meeting consisting of upwards of 1500 persons, chiefly working men, was held in the Hall of Science, St. Luke's, with Mr. Holyoake in the chair, and Mr. Bradlaugh

Nottingham, and other large towns, Republican clubs had been formed, comprising thousands of members. It was proposed to found a similar club in London-a proposition which was carried by the whole meeting with only three dissentients,-Strong Republican speeches were made, and the meeting ended with three cheers for the "Universal Republic." The National Reformer—Mr. Bradlaugh's paper—has been sold out this week. There can be little doubt but that we have rough weather ahead, and that England, which has for so long kindled rebellion elsewhere, may herself be one day on fire.-Our system of self-government and personal self-reliance, and the pluck and courage of our upper classes, will create a resistance to the Reds when they shall try to get the upper hand by force; and the conflict may be marked by horrors such as few other countries have witnessed .- Tablet.

THE REAL TYRANTS OF ENGLAND .- Two things, it has been said, are necessary to a modern martyrsome to pity and some to persecute, some to regret and some to roast him. The English Republicans suffer dreadfully at the present moment, owing to the decline of martyrdom. They can find nobody to complain of except the "working man" who, now that he has got the power in his own hands, absolutely refuses to elect one of his own body to represent his opinions in Parliament. We have now no great griping landlords, crushing the life out of their miserable tenants, who would serve as fit targets for Republican wrath; but we have a large number of small griping landlords who charge exorbitant rents for dilapidated old dwellings, who show no thought for the condition of the herds of their fellow-creatures stowed away in these houses from the cellars to the attics, who, having robbed their customers for many years by extortion and adulteration, retire from business on their ill-gotten wealth, invest their savings in old house property, get elected members of vestries, and, with the help of the parish surveyors and medical officers, easily manage to clude the provisions of the sanitary laws and let their tenants die of disease in the dirty old dens, the rents of which they take care to collect weekly. These are the real tyrants in England. who do more than any other class to keep the poor of this country in a state of degradation. The Republicans sailly require a fit object for their indignation, and they will find none more worthy than the small retired tradesman of Great Britain, unless perhaps it is the small tradesman who has not retired, but carries on a brisk business by means of false weights and measures and adulterated articles of food.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.-It was no more unnatural that Lord Camovs and Lord Acton should have voted for the Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister than that Lord Petre and Lord O'Hagan should have voted against it. What is the point for which the liberalistic party are centending? To abolish the Catholic law, which is in vigour in England to this day. lescribed in the following truthful and gratifying affinity is prohibited. As the law of England at present stands it is Catholic, and the Catholic safeguards of family life are in possession, Lord Camoys and Lord Acton voted for its abolition, we presume, on the ground that the Church has a power, which she occasionally uses to dispense with such restriction, when sufficient reasons are brought before her to do so. What the Church does wisely by exception only and by dispensation, it is now proclaimed that the State shall do-always and by

Eugenie at Chiselhurst. - During the last six months a plainly-dressed, graceful lady, accompanied by three or four attendants, might have been met the power to examine as to who they are, or what they are, or what they are, or what are their practices? And if they hurst. Few of those meeting her and failing to reare satisfied to live according to the discipline of cognise a familiar face would have suspected that one short twelve months since she was an Empress, gate have for interfering in their concerns? One and wife of the ruler over a great and powerful na-would, at first glance, be inclined to ask, has Mr. With the resignation of royalty, she has tion. With the resignation of royalty, she has abandoned every appearance of State. Every Sun-Timer, states his opinion that the discontent out of religious orders, to charge himself with the duty of day she walks to the little Catholic chapel, whatwhich Ribbonism arises is caused in a great mea-sure by the tenants being reduced to laborers to take such a special interest in them. But such in the world to see her riding in a carriage. Her through the clearing for pasture lands, and the is not the fact; and the same gentleman has as much aftire is of the simplest, and she may sometimes be seen walking in a plain cotton dress. She neither visits nor receives visitors in any number, and informer years, she declined. For years the Empress has been the leader of fashion, and the least peculiarity of manner, whether intentional or not, has been faithfully copied by every lady who pretends to belong in the slightest degree to the world of Even now her manner of walking, with the body slightly bent forward, and the small stick which she frequently carries, is imitated by the ladies of Chiselhurst, and a reflex of it may be traced far beyond that seeluded district. The feelings of the inhabitants towards the Empressand the young Prince have, after the first curiosity, subsided into respect for her wish to keep herself quite private, and she now attracts no more attention than any ordinary lady. The only effect has been to bring down a few people from London on Sunday morning who visit the chapel for the purpose of gazing on royalty.

CURIOSITIES OF MARRIAGE LAWS.-The Irish and the Scotch present many striking contrasts, but in nothing do they differ so much as in their laws relating to marriage. The difference may be concisely expressed by saying that the Irishman's difficulty has been to know how to get married, and the Scot's to know whether he is married or not, In Scotland marriages may truly be said to be "made in Heaven," seeing that they are contracted with the least possible intervention of human agency. They are characterised by a simplicity which has disappeared from all other parts of the world, except, we believe, Africa, since the Council of Trent. In Ireland, or the other hand, the Commissioners found seven different ways of contracting marriage provided for the romantic inhabitants. To state this single fact is to explain the "Irish difficulty." In England, as our readers are probably aware, there are several ways of being married. You may be married by a special license if you are rich and impatient; by a common license if you are content to wait; by banns if you are poor or old-tashioned; or upon a registrar's cer tificate if you incline to modern innovations. If you are so spiritually nice that among all the creeds in this country you cannot find one to suit you, you may dispense entirely with any religious ceremony. If you are a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, or Dissenter-not a Quaker-you may be married in the presence of a registrar by the clergyman of your own place of worship, and if you choose to become a Jew or a Quaker you may make yourself happy or miserable for life with extreme comfort and privacy .-

THE SPECTROSCOPE FOR TESTING THE PURITY OF WATER.—Professor Church, of Circucester has lately applied the spectroscope to excellent advantage in determining the question of infiltration of sewage into water. In one instance, where several cases of typhoid fever had been developed in a particular neighbourhood, which it was suspected had been caused by the use of water contaminated by drainage from a urinal, a few grains of a lithium salt were introduced into the urinal. Two hours after a spectroscopic examination of the well-water referred to showed unmistakably the presence of lithium, while previously no traces of its existence had been found under the same treatment.

Some people appear to have singular notions of the powers and duties of the police. In a notice of can taxation, for the consideration of its patriotic the earthquake in Wales we read that "a lady, in readers:—

noise, went in great excitement for a police officer." We are not told what the constable was expected to do. Probably to take the earthquake up; or, at the very least, to report it to the inspector on duty for making a disturbance

EMIGRATION FROM THE MHRSEY. - The Liverpool Emigration returns just made up show that during the past quarter there sailed from the Mersey 18,279 passengers, against 21,571 in the corresponding period of last year. In the three months there sailed under the Act, to the United States, 77 ships, with 16,243 passengers, of whom 15,243 were steerage; of the latter 10,007 were English, 292 Scotch, 1,720 Irish, and 3,224 foreigners. The number of ships not under the Act which sailed during the quarter was-to the United States, 28 ships, with 1,292 passengers; to Canada, one ship, with 52 passengers; to Nova Scotia, one, with six passengers; to Victoria, seven ships, with 150 passengers; to the West Indies, two, with 16; to the East Indies, eight, with 105; to the West Coast of Africa, six, with 62; and to South and Central America, 22, with 356 passengers.

THE PURCHAS JUDGMENT .- Another petition to Her Majesty by the Rev. Mr. Purchas has been prepared, and will be forwarded through the Home Secretary and the matter, on being referred by the Queen to Judicial Committee, will come on for hearing. The object of the application is to obtain a re-hearing of the case, and the appeal is to the prerogative of the Crown with the view of obtaining a full discussion on the question of vestments and the position of the officiating minister during the prayer of consecration. Mr. Purchas has been enabled to employ counsel to bring the matter before the public by an appeal to

A War Office return shows that the number of members enrolled in volunteer corps of Great Britain was 193,893 in 1870, namely, 841 light horse, 37,434 artillery, 7097 engineers, 196 mounted rifles, 196,336 rifles, 1489 staff of administrative regiments not above included. 170,671 men were "efficients" namely, 659 light horse, 33,867 artillery, 6278 engineers, 147 mounted riffes, 128,231 riffes, 1489 staff of administrative regiments. 113,061 efficients had obtained the extra certificates, namely, 404 light horse, 5763 engineers, 129 mounted riffes, 106,608 riffes, 866 staff of administrative regiments. The number of volunteers present at the annual inspection in the year ending the 50th of November, 1870, was 138,451, namely, 582 light horse, 27,029 artillery, 5038 engineers, 149 mounted rifles, 105,653 rides. The maximum establishment of the volunteers in Great Britain is stated at 244,966.

Taking the Census.—Monday night.—A great deal had been done to make people understand the Census papers. My district includes a downright poor neighborhood, with many Irish, and several cheap lodging-hoeses. I wish it had nothing else within its limits. For the Irish being mostly Roman Catholics filled up their census papers as a matter of religious duty, and to oblige their priests. Archbishop Manning has taken a great interest in the Census. He understands all about it, and what it is or, so he wrote a circular, which he had printed, with instructions to all his elergy to read it out betore mass on Palm Sunday. It is the ladies—God bless them! of course—and the would-be gentillities who have bothered me most, and who have seemed most obstructive. Take cooks, for example, I don't know whether there is anything in the practice of roasting and boiling which inclines people to mendacity; but in the course of my rounds the cooks have been more perverse than any of their fellows. They all made themselves so absurdly young, and in the very few instances in which I ventured a doubt as to whether a palpable forty-year-older was justified in describing herself as twenty-seven, the barcappearance, were put forward, was absolutely staggering. It was no business of mine to impress upon these audacious women that everyone giving incorrect information, or making a wilful misthere are certain of my constituents whose baptis- class of citizens under the name of taxation is mal certificates I mean to look for, and that I shall nothing but sheer robbery, because it is taken for of the sad cases of destitution she had known of and which had arisen from the head of a family signing his name incautiously at the request of the assistance of Tweed, Hoffman, Bernard, and the the assistance of Tweed, Hoffman, Bernard, and some one else. I had the greatest difficulty in persuading her that a census paper is not a bill of exacceptance, and that she would not be liable to pecuniary loss. There was the pragmatical little man, too, who lodged over the butcher's shop, and who insisted on describing himself as "gentleman" in spite of that vague phrase having been expressly forbidden in printed directions. He was a retired haberdasher, and he did not like to say so; while the shopmen who would call themselves "assistants"; the people who boggled over trifles, and who could not be made to understand either the responsibility of a written statement or the value of my time-all these belonged to the half-educated The two extremes of society performed their part towards the Census office cheerfully and satisfactorily, and the shortcomings (which have after all been very inconsiderable) all mose among those who were uncertain as to their social position. and feared writing themselves down in the world. As a means of seeing household interiors, and of becoming personally acquainted with a thousand and one particulars of the inner life of the members of the community in which you live, there is, believe me, nothing to approach the act of going the Census rounds.—Abridged from London Daily News.

UNITED STATES.

THE JESUITS IN JERSEY CITY.—The Jesuits Fathers, who were assigned by Bishop Bayley to St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, took formal possession of the rectory of that church on the 13th ult. The parish is the most wealthy and populous in Hudson County. By this transfer the new priests come into property worth over \$300,000, but which yields no income except such as is derived from pew rents and collections. The previous pastor, Father Corrigan, paid off a debt of \$200,000 on the church in a remarkably short time. In less than a month the work of building a Jesuit College, on a large plot of ground adjoining the sucred edifice, is to be began, a fund of \$50,000 having been raised for the purpose. Fathers Corrigan and Connolly are to officiate in future in St. Bridget's, in Mercer street.

-Statistics show that at the present time the di vorces in Rhode Island are in the proportion of one to every fourteen marriages. When it is remembered that there is a large class of Catholic laborers in the State, among whom divorce is prohibited by their church regulations, it is evident that the proportion of divorces among the American population is larger than it should be.

The Chicago Tribune, the leading free trade organ of the West, occasionally makes some telling hits at the prejudices and misapprehensions of the great American nation. In its issue a day or two since, it gave a list of all the members of the Royal Family of England, and expressed the common American sentiment of thankfulness that the maintenance of such a burden was not upon American shoulders. It adds, with a smile, the following items of Ameri-

Received by the Government..... 1,323,000 Paid to salt companies...... \$ 3,927,000 Tax collected on pig iron......\$20,000,000 Received by the Government...... 1,600,000

Paid to pig iron companies......\$18,400,000 The expense of the maintenance of the Royal family in all its branches amounts annually to not more than \$1,750,000, while the sum paid to the salt companies is twice that amount, and to the pig iron corporations as much as is paid to support the Royal families of Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Bayaria, Russia, and Greece.

SENSATIONAL PREACHING IN NEW YORK. - The following sharp sentences are from the "Hermit in New York," in his last letter to the Troy Times :- It is absurd for a minister to think of remaining in a pulpit unless he can attract a remunerative audience. The expenses of the church can only be met by its income, and the preacher must do his part in the matter of pecuniary profit, or take the consequences. The result is that if a city paster be not possessed of first-class talent, he will be driven to supply its lack by those peculiar vagaries which are called "sensations." The old fashioned gospel truths are so unpopular that to make them acceptable requires genius, culture, and cloquence. These features render Hall, Tyng, Ormiston and a few of this favored class very attractive, while the secondrate men rack their brains in vain to get up a stylo which shall be equally successful. This is the secret reason why our elergymen exhibit so much distress. The question urged by trustees is not "how many souls have been converted?" (they can get along without anything in that line), but "do the pews sell?" "Is the house filled?" "Can we meet our outgoes?"-If these be not answered favourably, a very St. Paul would have to find a new field. The up-town prstors are now compelled, in many instances, to see their congregations dwindling. To meet this unpleasant and threatening manifestation, they put forth fresh efforts of vivacity, pungency, and wit; they trim their sentences; they borrow from Robertson, Mclville, and other fashionable divines; they clip bright apothegms from Shakespeare or Mrs. Browning, and spend the week in getting up a performance which shall on Sabbath make people stare, or titter, or weep, or anything else, so long as they come to church. If they fail in this the reaction is terrible. They sink into fearful depths of depression, and become eigerts of pity at once. It is highly probable that an increase of carnestness and fervour would do much to compensate for the lack of genius, but preachers are slow to learn this. They are chained to the copy book before them, and cannot break from its dull proprieties into bold speech. I think that a pieus runter would do well in some of our fashionable churches. It would be so exciting to see a man who was really in earnest, that people would overlook many detects. In the burlesque republic of the Paris Communists

the mob of the capital rule not the capital alone,

but the provinces, too, and maintains itself by un-

ceremonious seizure of private funds wherever it can

find them. Banks and churches are sacked; the assets of corporations are confiscated; tenants are

to pay no rent; property is declared to be theft;

and there is no such thing as government by a free

expression of the pepular will. The hideous pic-

ture in Paris moves us to sorrow and indignation;

but are we sure that New York is not in danger of the same evils? The mob that has controlled this city for so many years and has all but secured control of the State, is recruited, like the mob of Paris, from the seums, and gutters, and drinking shops,— It has nothing to lose by taxation, for it has no property to be taxed. It has no desire for an honest government, because government is its natural enemy. It has already nullified the ballot, and taken possession of a Legislature in which its restatement of their age, is liable to a penalty of lit has practiced confiscation, under one form five pounds, besides the inconvenience and or another, until the burden of its exactions annoyance of being brought up before two has become well night unbearable. Two-thirds of the money which it takes from the better presentatives are really but a small minority.be disposed to act as the law directs if there has the personal emolument of the mob. Except in the should be inspected, and no rent exacted for habitations unfit for human beings.

The Protestant Association of Protestant Pr change, that I was not trying to coax her out of her thing that the Commune has done at Notre Dame and tried to do at the bank; and when the Commune resolves that France shall not vote freely on the question of her own destinies, it only improves a little upon the lesson which the New York Democracy has taught in its bills for the encouragement of fraudulent elections. What with scandalous street commissions, unjust assessments, a tax levy absolutely monstrous with iniquities, railway frauds unparalleled for magnitude and boldness, the courts corrupted, and the last hope of a free peoplo -the suffrage-seriously menaced, we are fast approaching the point where no species of property is safe, and our money and our liberties are held at the mercy of the worst portion of the community. Unless we succeed in the political reform of which there seems to be now some prospect, we shall not

> government is a failure.—N. Y. Tribunc. A FARKER'S TRICK-Some years ago there lived in Western Pennsylvania two farmers named Wood and Osborne, respectively. They were near neighbours but inveterate enemies; and it is said that they lived almost within sight of one another for fourteen years without speaking to each other. Wood one day went out with a mattock to dig up half-a-dozen stumps that had never yet been removed from his meadow, but finding it pretty hard work, and more-over, not being very fond of work, he gave it up, and returned to the house. On the way it occurred toshim that by cunning device he might induce his unfriendly neighbour to uproot the little annoyances. Acting on a bright idea that occurred to him, he entered his house, got his writing materials, and in a disguised hand wrote :-

need to look abroad to inquire whether republican

"Mr. Woop,-I am an old man, fast approaching my end, and cannot go to my grave without revealng to you a secret. When I was a young man I helped to rob your grandfather of a large amount of money. I and my partner in crime buried fivo thousand dollars of it under the roots of a tree in the meadow that now belongs to you. No doubt those trees have been cut down by this time, but the stumps may still remain. He was soon after hanged for a murder he committed, and I was sent to prison for highway robbery. I was but lately released, and I wish to do all I can to atone for misdeeds. I send this letter by a person who says he knows where you live, and he will throw it into your house."

Mr. Wood scaled this bit of fiction, addressed it to himself, and when night came crept stealthily to Osborne's doors, opened it a little way, tossed it in, and ran away as though Satan was after him. On reaching home he reposed sweetly till morning. When he arose he cast a glance towards his meadow, and to his satisfaction discovered that every stump in his meadow had been dug up during the night, and pulled out by the roots. After breakfast he went coolly to work and rolled them together in a pile in order to burn them. And imagine Osborne's bitterness of heart as he passed by on his way to the village that morning saw Wood thus engaged and knew how he had been