THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEB.

Temple, the distinguished honour of Knighthood of the Order of St. Gregory. The Chevalier O'Clery of the Onder of St. Gregory in 1987 and O'Clery of the original Zonaves in 1867, and also in sarvon in and which occasion he passed successfully 1870, on which occasion he passed successfully 1870, ou minimise besieging lines around Rome, and took part in the defence with his gallant corps and tous percent adment of the Eternal City and the storming of the Porto Pis .- Freeman.

Eugration -- According to the returns, obtained by the enumerators of the number of emigrants who by the ports of Ireland, during the quarter ended seih September last, amounted to 16,739-9,628 males and 7,111 females-being 340 less than the number who emigrated during, the corresponding quarter of 1871.

THE LAND AST .--- OR January 4th, at a meeting of the Route Tenants' Defence Association, held at the nouse is consider the working of the Land Act it was unanimously agreed to advocate perpethity of tenure, free sale, and fair rents for all Ire-

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT .- A terrible accident occurred land. recently near Waterford. A man named Mahony was engaged during the day quarrying stones at Biberry Rock ; he was suspended over the cliff by a rope. Having succeeded in exception of a large stone about twelve hundred weight, he semehow unforabout instely got disconnected from the rope from which he was suspended and rolled down the rocks-a depth upwards of 150 feet. Some persons who anw the dreadful occurrence immediately ran to the assistance of the poor fellow; on reaching him they found him quite dead and fearfully mutilated. A stretcher was procured, and the body was removed to Michael street, where the deceased resided. Deceased was a murried man, and leaves a large family. Same morning the body of a woman was found in a small stream of water near Mongram. There were several abrasions of the skin of the face, hands, and neck. The body has not been identified.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN YOUGHAL. - An inquest was held recently at Youghal on the bodies of three persons killed by the falling of a house in Marketsquare. The house was a four-storied building, tenanted by a woman named Sullivan in poor circumstances, who carried on business as a marinestore dealer; it was very old, and in a condition of extreme dilapidation ; portions of the roof and chimneys had previously fallen in, and the whole of the back portion collapsed on Monday morning, leaving the front standing, the building being, as it were, cut in two. The three deceased persons-the sister, and son, and daughter of a sentaring man named Lynch, brother to the proprietor, were sleeping in one of the back rooms which fell in, and were suffocated beneath the debris. A younger daughter of Lynch's was in the same room, but was extricated though dreadfully injured. The crash of the falling building, awakened the people sleeping in the front of the house, and the alarm was given. The rescued children were got out in half an hour, but the others were two hours under the debris. Frequent representations of the dangerous state of the building had been made to the landlady, a lady named Howard, possessing considerable house property in the town, and the jury in their verdict expressed the opinion that she had been guilty of waston neglect. It was stated that there were several other houses in an insecure state, but that there was no public officer to look after them. Not long since the whole of the fallen house was let in small tenements, and had the accident occurred some weeks sooner the loss of life might have been very great.

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner mentions as worthy the medal of the Humane Society, the Rev. Mr. Casey, a Catholic clergyman, for an act of bravery which no other out of many hundreds of spectators, ventured to attempt. Six boys, while hunting a few days since, found themselves surrounded by the inundation caused by the overflowing of the Foyle, which, swelled by the mountain torrents, had suddenly submerged a large tract of country. The reverend gentleman dashed into the flood, accompanied by one solitary companion, and after an hour's unceasing efforts and many hairbreadth escapes, succeeded in rescuing, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, the six foolhardy young lads.

A sad case of poisoning by carbonic acid gas was discovered in Derry on December 23. A man named Andrew Miller, and his wife Maria Catherine Miller, had charge of the gate lodge at Mrs. Allen's hich they slop The apartmen Olaremount. was without a fire-place, and having got some coal from a gas man who was working in the neighborhood, they lighted it and placed it in an iron vessel in the room. During the night, as they lay asleep in bed, they inhaled the carbonic acid gas and were killed.

gesting the establishment of an Archaelogical ity of God in His Church over the natural authority an oppertunity. If relapsing Fever is allowed a Society in Galway, to protect and preserve the numents, eoclegiastical and secular, of Ireland, would be placed in public trust for preservation. And further this suggestion was mentioned by leading Conservatives in the House of Commons, in the some adequate and timely measure be not carried. priceless treasures will be lost to the kingdom. As regards the number of ruins in Connaught, it is stated that no less than 140 exist in the Diocese of Tuam alone. I visited again and again every remarkable historic site, religious and secular, in Connaught, and the condition of most of hem is truly deplorasle. The sight of the great ancient Schoel of Mayo, and the Abbeys of Tuam, Cong, Boyle, Sligo, Kilmacduagh, Clara, Galway, Knockmoy, Kilconnell, Magna, Rossark, Loughrea, Ballintubber, Clonfert, S. Nicholas Collegiate Church (Galway), Kilala, Ballyhaunis, Athenry, Fenagh, Roscommon, and Creevals, may suffice to indicate the opulence of Catholic remains in that province. These are exclusive of interesting præ-Christian sites, and of the raths, the round-towers, the burial-places, the shrines, the castles, and the battle-fields that abound over the province. To see these great material evidences of a nation's history being rapidly destroyed through time, rapacity, neglect, and ignorance, is truly discreditable. Mouldering in ruins they are the richest archives of the Irish Celt, defring falsification by transcription or translation; and affording a continu-ous outline history of the country for 2.000 years. We deserve the contempt which Cicero felt for the inhabitants of Syracuse when no one was able to

let. PRICES OF PROVISIONS, AND PAUPKRISM .- The average price of Messrs. Manders and Co.'s 41b loaf, for the quarter ending 30th September last, was 8d, being ld dearer than it was during the corresponding period of 1871, and 2d dearer than in the third quarter of 1864. At the Dublin Corn Exchange the average price of ostmeal for the quarter was 15s 3d per cwt; in the third quarter of last year it was 155 ld; while in the corresponding quarter of 1864 it was only 10s 8d. At the Dublin potato market the average prices of potatoes during the quarter ranged from 5s ld to 7s 6d per cwt, against 2s 10d to 4s 8d in the corresponding period of last year; the average prices for the third quarter of 1863 were only 2s 7d to 3s 10d. The average prices of beef at the Bublin cattle market during the quarter were 58s 6d to 77s 6d per ewt, against 50s to 74s in the corresponding period of last year, for the third quarter of 1864 the prices were 51s to 62s 6d. The average number of persons in Ireland receiving in-door relief on Saturdays daring the third quarter of the present year was 41,420, against 41,333 for the cor-responding period of 1871. The average number of persons receiving out-door relief during the quarter was 26,079, against 23,744 for the third quarter of 1871. Of the persons receiving in-door relief during the third quarter of the present year an average number of 566 in each week were located in asylums for the blind and the deaf and dumb. and in extern hospitals; in the corresponding quarter of 1871 the average number was 531.—Dublin Freeman.

point out to him the tomb of Archimedes, if we

neglect these invaluable treasures .- Cor. London Tab-

Patrick Hickey, a Dublin hack driver, went to one of the city station houses to doliver up a number of valuable articles which he found in his cab. He was thanked for his honesty, but detained by the officers for being drunk. Poor Patrick! The recording angel will drop a tear upon the charge sheet and blot the drink out for ever.

The Dublin police are about to hold a meeting, to consider their position. They are profoundly discontented with their pay, which in the lower grades only amounts to 16s cd. The man appear to be determined to obtain higher wages, and the Irish metropolis may be treated to a second edition of the abortive London strike.

The solicitors of Mr. J. M'Donnell, against whom a charge has been pending since 1871 in the Court of Queen's Bench, of breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act in connection with the shipping of Irishmen to the Continent, to serve in the French ranks during the France-German war, have received a notification from the so itor of the Treasury, to the effect that a nolle proseque has been entered in the case by order of the Attorney-General.

Society in Galway, to protect and preserve the nu-merous ecclesiastical ruins in that county or in Con-the Church of God, then did this Martyr declare naught, and fendering it his warmest support. The that there was a duty to be rendered not only to readers of The Tablet may recollect that in its series [Cresar, but to God. Now in these days they saw of articles on the Irish Church Question, in 1869, it what St. Thomas foresaw-a church that handed was proposed to insist on a provision in the settle- over its authority to its sovereign, that completed ment under which the national and historic monu- in the reign of Henry . VIII. that which was begun under Henry II., torn in its dissensions and at the mercy of that State even in its doctrinal assertion of truth. They had lived to see it the slave of what he could but term a most iniquitous Act of course of the debates on the Irish Church Bill. If Parliament, wherein the State claimed the right of disestablishing that church and disposing of its property. This was but the natural working out of the idea of putting the State above the power of God in His Church. Had the power of the sovereign been absolute, the Church would have become what she was in Russia-the slave of a despot's will. The Christian Church had now been expelled from every European State, or held its place on sufferance. It became therefore a duty for all good Catholics to stand up courageously for the assertion of their principles. The preacher concluded by a comparison of the Catholic Church in England in the times of St. Thomas and in Modern times. In the evening a great number of non-Catholics were present, and the Vespers having been sung by Father Power, the Very Rev. Monsignor pointed out the necessity of faith in the authority of the Church.

"Above all, nothing of zeal !" was the constant injunction of Talleyrand to his subordinates, A parson in partibus-we won't say where-was zealous enough the other day to let the afflicted relatives of a person he was burying infer that he (the parson) considered the deceased was damned-the first Protestant, by the way, we ever heard of who did not go straight to Heaven. In the "reformed" burial service the celebrant has to say that he commits the body to the earth "in sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection." In the case in point Master Parson, unnindful of Talleyrand, purposely omitted the words we have quoted. The inference was obvious, and an "incensed parishoner" complained to the Bishop, who supported his clergyman. So now we have it on record for the benefit of our Protestant friends, that they are to look to their local clergyman for a "sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection," or otherwise, as he may judge. He will sum up their good deeds and their bad deeds, strike a balance, and over the grave inform the waiting friends whether he considers salvation or damnation is the lot of the dead. This is a "reformation" we little expected, and one, we fancy, pregnant with much fature stife amongst Churchmen of the Establishment .- Catholic Times.

DRINKING IN EDINBURGH .- Some little idea, the Pall Mall Gazette says, may be formed of the severe injury which would be afflicted on trade in Great Britain, in the extent of a general movement in favor of temperance by the following account given by Bailie Lewis at a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, of the number of persons seen by the police to enter one of the " hard ale " shops in that city during one day. A "hard ale" shop is explained to be a house where customers may get drunk for twopence-halfpenny. One pennyworth of " hard ale." followed by three-halfpenny worth of spirits, will, it is stated reduce even a seasoned toper to a state of hopeless stupefaction. From 8 to 9 A. M. there entered the establishment in question, on a Saturday in July, 100 men and 33 women; from 9 to 10 o'clock, 120 men and 65 women; from 10 to 11, 90 men and 40 women: from 11 to 12 noon, 110 men and 48 women; from 1 to 2, 100 men and 60 women; from 2 to 3, 115 men and 60 women; from 3 to 4, 112 men and 60 women; from 4 to 5, 77 men and 43 women; from 5 to 6, 108 men and 47 women; from 6 to 7, 123 men and 50 women; from 7 to 8, 75 men and 50 women; from 8 to 9, 120 men and 55 women; from 9 to 10, 100 men and 55 women ; from 10 to 11, 81 men and 43 women; in all, 1511 men and 769 women. If the proprietor of this "hard ale" shop made only a profit of one halfpenny on each individual, he would, as Bailie Lewis observed, have a total profit of \pounds 4 15s. per day, or no less than \pounds 1482 a year. It is remarkable to observe by these figures how steadily the "women" drink throughout the day-there is but little variation in their numbers from hour to hour in comparison with what is to be seen in the case of the "men." The constancy of women peeps forth in every transaction of life, while

man, is fitful even in the cups. ELIXIR OF LIFE .- At the Hull Quarter Sessions on Friday, Henry Jaci son, a herb doctor, before Mr. Samuel Warren, the Recorder, with fraudulently obtaining from John Richardson large sums of money. Mr. C. Lewers and Mr. Coltman pro-secuted; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C., and Mr. John Smith. The prese-cutor, it may be remembered, deposed to visiting the prisoner, who told him he was in a bad state of health, and that he would not live three months. The prisoner got him to blow through a glass, and the liquid he blew turned like milk. From time to time the prisoner sold him what seemed to be medicincs; stating that they and the boxes containing them came from India. One box he was told contained manna, such as the children of Israel ate in the desert. There was also what was termed "Elixer of Life" spikenard, such as that used by Mary in annointing the feet of Christ. There was also "Bread of Life," and the prisoner told the prosecutor that they manna would keep him alive for several days without other food. Altogether he had paid for the boxes and their contents about £175. The prisoner was found Guilty, and was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment at hard labour. An account we publish this evening of the re-appearance of Famine Fever in the Metropolis will come upon the public with some surprise. The year now closing has cortainly been the most prosperous which, as a commercial community, we have ever known. Exports and imports the consumption of excisable articles, the Revenue, have all told the same tale of that " galloping " pace of which Mr. Gladstone lately spoke. It is, however, to be remembered that the disease is not epidemic as yet. Its attacks have been limited to two or three families, and, though the fact that all the members of those families have suffered from it may indicate its tendency to 'spread, there is still room to hope that the mass of the population may be sufficiently well nourished to resist it. The circumstance of its appearance in South London seems to point to its immediate origin. It, had been unknown among us for thirteen years previous to 1868. But in 1869 it was sufficiently threatoning in the Metropolis to require the issue of a special warning by the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, and since then it has been lingering in the country. It is now supposed to have been contracted by some of the hop-pickers who in the late Autumn wander from London to the hop harvest in Kent and Sussex. They are very poor, and live during the harvest in a state of wretched squalor and destitution. They are thus peculiarly liable to epidemic disease. Relapsing Fever is said to have prevailed among them last Autumn. If this explanation be correct, we may hope that the cases now reported are exceptional. But, at the same time, an infectious Fever once introduced into London is only too likely to spread, and Relapsing Fever is in a high degree infectious. It may be that there is nothing in the general condition of our population to generate the Fever, and yet there may be sufficient material to feed its ravages when once it has gained a footing. The Winter hitherto has been very favourable to the health of the classes who are imperfectly nourished; and, should severe cold set in, the high price of food and fuel would no doubt he keenly felt. However slight,

chance, it will seize it, and though it is not so terrible a foe as Cholera or some other Fevers, it is sufficiently injurious to demand great vigilanco: It is not nearly so dangerous to life as, for instance, Typhus, its ally but it leaves the sufferer extremely weak and liable to become a prey to Typhus or to some other deadly malady. In fact, an epidemic of Relapsing Fever would not improbably be followed by an epidemic of Typhus, and it is thus worse in its sequel than in itself .- London Times.

ARISTOCRATIC CHURCH SWEEPERS .- The Court Circular states, that "certain aristocratic ladies of the West End of London, who are devotees of Ritualism have made for themselves a new employment. They cannot brook the idea of their sacred rdifice being cleaned out by the hands of hireling menials, and they have formed themselves into a society called The Pheebes,' the members of which are solemnly pledged to do this work of cleaning themselves. Ladies of the highest rank take their turn of polishing the tiled floors, black-leading the stove, sweeping out the pews and beating the hassocks, and burnishing the brass candlesticks and other paraphernalia of Ritualism. Some of the ladies complain that the work is harder than they, expected ; and it is not thought that their devotion will sustain them long in their self-imposed labours,"

HIGH CUURCH AND LOW CHURCH .-- It was stated in Exeter, recently that the Bishop of Exeter had given permission to certain members of the High Church party to prosecute the rector of St. Leonard's, Excter, for a sermon he recently published in which he controverted the doctrine of the Real Presence. The sermon has already been a subject of much controversy between members of the High and Low Church party in Exctor. It is further stated that the Bishop is of opinion that the prosecution is not likely to succeed.

It is reported that a conference has been held at Chiselhurst and it was decided that the Empress Eugenic and Prince Jerome Napoleon should be the political guardians of the Prince Imperial, and therofore direct the movements of the party. The Prince Imperial will not be called Napoleon IV, but will be known as Count Pierrefonds. He has adopted as his motto "Strength but not impatience."

A clergyman of the Church of England has had to submit to a verdict of £25,000 for breach of promise of marriage. Miss Scheider was a member of the choir of St. Mary's, Edgehill, Liverpool-the defendant was curate there. Hence their acquaintance. They became engaged to each other, and after some delay this action was brought. The loss of a curate is not usually rated at so high a figure.

Mr. Onslow having repeated several times the offense against Sir John Duke Coleridge, for which he was recently fined one hundred pounds, an order for contempt of court has been issued against him. The rumor of a projected marriage between a British Prince and a Russian Grand Duchess, is pronounced to be without foundation.

UNITED STATES.

FATHER BURKE "THE VINDICATOR OF INFLAND."-The grandson of the Liberator, Professor French, of Seton Hall College, sends the Tublet the following striking and pertinent suggestion in respect to Father Burke:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tablet :

Dear Sir:-As Daniel O'Connell received the title of Liberator, for his efforts in the cause of our country, why should not the 'golden tongned' patriot friar, Father Buske, receive from his countrymen, aye, and from America, too, the grand title of Vindicator ? This will endorse the unanimous verdict rendered in the Academy of Music, on the occasion of his fifth lecture-a verdict since accepted not only by the Irish, but, I believe, also by the vast majority of intelligent and liberal minded Americans. Had he not been here to vindicate our national character we might not be able to hold our heads very high. This is a very fitting acknowledgment of what he has done. Let our doughty knight be dubbed by us henceforth and forever "The Vindicator of Ireland."

f Ireland. Yours, truly, N. J. O'CONNELL FRENCH. December 16, 1872.

The small-pox epidemic in Boston and vicinity is beginning to create grave apprehensions among the people of all classes. For months the disease has they could git a better shot at him." on the increase and the feeble efforts of

on the first day of each, month \$19 each, to be divided at the end of the year among those members who remained faithful to their obligation. One by one they fainted shill fill, until at the expiretion of the specified time there was only one who had not yielded to the liquid tamptation. He repaired at the hour of noon on New Year's Day to the ap-pointed place of readervous to receive the \$1,440 which he had so nobly earned. But the other eleven were not there, so full of fiery thirst, he hastened to a neighboring saloon to take his first nip for a twelvemonth. He had partially swallowed it when ten of his colleagues entered, and revealed to him the horrifying fact that his watch was twenty minutes too fast. He, too, had fallen, and the vision of a well-filled pocket-book vanished. The eleven then repaired to the office of the treasurer, only to learn that he had lost all the money playing drawpoker with one of the church trustees. Au effort is now being made to keep the sorrowful story out of the newspapers .- Troy Times.

NOTELTIES IN CRIME .- New Yorkers seem bent on showing the rest of the world that such a thing as novelty is possible even in so conventional a performance as murder has become in the metropolis. Two printers quarreled on Sunday, and struck one another. The next thing in order, of course, was for a pistol to be drawn, but instead of this, one of the combatants remarked that he "would not fight on the Sabbath day"-as sound a rule of action as is often enunciated when two men have come to blows. But, added this rigid Sabbatarian, when holy time was over, he would shoot his opponent like a dog, and the next evening he was true to his word, entering the other man's room and firing two fatal shots,-after which he went down and ate his supper as usual, a policeman who had been 'invited in politely allowing him to finish the meal before being taken to a station house. The whole affair has an element of grotesque and ghastly humor about it such as no recent murder has afforded.

The Danbury Newsman seys :- "If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles toward the door. . A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else; he never knows when he has got through falling over it either; for it will tangle his legs and his arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of bim, and just as he pauses to congentulate himself, it takes a new turn and scoops more skin off of him, and he commences to evolute anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no one is seenre with one unless he has a tight hold of its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments, it is the great curse on true dignity."

The New York Herald remarks that "it is no longer safe to speak of 'our latest murder.' Reporte of a later are in order up to the hour of going to press, and an exclamation of surprise is hardly expected in relation to capital crime, unless it be that day has passed without its bloody record. As assinations are now taking place in our city at a rate far greater than the capacity of District Attorney and Courts to try the cases, it seems fit that a new ourt should be organized, with special prosecuting dicials, to be charged with bringing up the arreas of murder and assisting society to get square with upital crime,"

ERRATIC SCHOOL DISCIPLINE .- The teachers in the Louisville schools are an enterprising and ingenious set; they have just got a patent on peculiarly effective instrument of punishment. It is simply a trap with the end split, so that every blow counts as two, and the tally is kept by a little meter in the handle. They have another punishment, which is to pick a bey up by his car and sling him round. One of them caught hold of an car, the other day, which didn' grow on very strong, and the boy tropped off; since then there has been an accountable prejudice against this method of correction.

A Kirk luminary recently asked his pot scholar why they took Stephen outside the walls of the city to stone him to death. The little fellow was silent for a moment, as though absorbed with the problem when, brightening up suddenly, he replied,-"So,

A curlous land case was decided by Mr. Jellett, Q. C., Chairman of the King's County. A tenant, of Lord Rosse, named Molley, got into difficulties, and, having been arrested for debt, filed his schedule as an insolvent. His farm and other effects were vested in the official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy and a trade assignee. In the schedule he set down his interest in the farm containing 34 acres, which he held as yearly tenant, at a rent of £3418s. 8d., and the trade assignce, regarding it as property which might be made available for the benefit of the creditors, paid the amount of rent due, and put the interest up to auction, and it was sold for £240. The insolvent, however, refused to give up possession to the assignees or the purchaser, and the latter was released from his contract by the Court. In April last Lord Rosse had notices to quit served on the insolvent and the assignees, and a claim for £138 compensation for disturbance and £100 for permanent improvements was then made by Molloy and the assignces. The Chairman, however, disallowed it on the ground that the filing of the schedule was a voluntary assignment of his holding by the tenant without the consent of his landlord, and not warranted by the practice prevalent on the estate and that the landlord was warranted in refusing to accept the assignees as his tenants. He observed that no landlord could be reasonably expected to accept as his tenants three persons, two of whom are necessarily absentees, engaged in important official duties elsewhere which would disable them from discharging the ordinary obligations of tenants. If this were to be allowed, a landlord might in time find the farms on his estate deserted, and the management of them transferred to the agents appointed by the Insolvent Court. Such a state of things would be inconsistent with the proper management of an estate, and no arguments were necessary to show that a landlord should not be compelled to agree to it .- Times Cor.

To suffer for the preservation of the faith can never be a real infliction; and the Irish national teachers are not the men we think them to be if they flinch at the present crisis. The Catholic "managers" refuse to sign an obnexious agreement the Board of Education seek to force on them as a sine qua non, before paying the teachers cortain fees, and the latter have waited on Cardinal Cullen to represent the hardship of their case. With one hand the Government proffers money (a tempting bait to poor toachers in these hard times); with the other an engagement, which the managers cannot conscientiously accept; the consequence being that the teachers do not receive their anticipated increase. As the Cardinal told them, there is no law forbidding the Government to make these payments, and the "agreement" is a mere old "Protestant ascendancy" dodge. Let the teachers be patient and firm, and all will go well with them -- Catholic Times.

A man entered the office of Lord Leitrim's steward. at Derry-park, Galway, and, presenting a revolver, threatened to shoot him if he should attempt to serve notices of ejectment upon any tenants, adding that he was well paid for the job.

A requisition has been sent to Lord Fermoy, Lord-Lieutenant of Cork, to convene a meeting in favor of the purchase of the Irish railways by the State.

A man named Michael Daly, who was injured in one of the late riets in the county of Monaghan, has just died. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of his assailant.

On the 19th December, the Orangemen burnt the espected Catholic Curate of Portadown in offigy and then smashed the windows of the parochial house, the authorities being seemingly helpless.

The mysterious death of a lady, Miss James is announced at Bundonan, County Donegal. She was found drawned upon the sca-shore, but whether by accident or otherwise, cannot be determined.

Further evidence has been produced tending to incriminate the two women now in custody in the double murder at Holywood.

GREAT BRITAIN

THE PRE-CATHEDRAL, KENSINGTON .- The Feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury, patron of the Archdiocesc, was solemnly observed at the Pro-Cathedral. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Amycla sang High Mass, and His Grace the Archbishop assisted and preached, taking for his text, "But that Jerusalem which is above is free, which is our Mother." His Grace said :--- With reference to the saint whose festival it was-that St. Thomas might justly be considered as the greatest of Englishmen on account of the grandeur of his character, the splendour of his martyrdom, and the sacredness of the cause for which he died. He died not only for the Church but for the laws of England, and the cause of the people. He never encroached on the temporal power of the secular ruler; no man knew better

than he, who had been Lord High Chancellor of England, the limits of the Crown's rights. In asserting the Church's claims he stood up for those four essential rights which the Church has always claimed: 1. Possession of all her endowments. 2. Perfect freedom of choice in the power of conferring Orders. 3. Power of excommunicating unworthy members. 4. The right of appeal to the Vicar of Christ. The Church was very crowded, many of the congregation present being Protestants.

MONSIGNOR CAFEL AT CANTERBURY .-- On the annirorsary of the martyrdom of St. Themas of Canterbury, Monsignor Capel preached two sermons. In the morning be explained the principle of the existence of an authority established by Christ through his Church, and its relationship to the temporal authority of the State. St. Thomas of Canterbury whese martyrdom they had that day commemorated, boldly asserted that though both these kinds of authority emanated from God, there was an order of authorities to prevent its spread have amounted to nothing. The new city government has grappled with it with an apparent determination to check its progress, but the disease has obtained such a firm foothold that it will be a long time before it can be wholly eradicated. It is probably no exaggeration to say that 3000 cases now exist in this city, and the percentage of deaths is much larger than by all other causes combined.

Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, receives \$250 per week for his work in Dubnque. Reports from that place indicate great excitement among children oc casioned by Mr. H.'s peculiar style of religious oral tory, the several cases of religious frenzy or insanity are reported. The ungodly among the older inhabitants of that city do not appear to be very much affected by the labors in their behalf .- Beloit Free Press.

The interest in the notorious Tummany Ring frauds has now so far died away that we hear with little interest of the trial of the Arch-robber Tweed now in progress at New York. The evidence of Garvey, the great Ring plasterer, however, contains one or two noteworthy features. He swears that that Tweed told him to add 15 per cent to the bills and give it to him; that for some time he paid the money thus fraudulently obtained to Tweed with his own hands; that Tweed talked to him about " buying up" state senators, and after the theft of the vouchers instructed him, if questioned, to deny having paid the money to any one but Watson -Garvey's cross examination afforded incidentally a good illustration of the way in which ring favorites

accumulated fortunes under Tammany rule, the witness testifying that from a poor man in 1868 he had become a millionaire in 1871,-all by the way his bills were "doctored" before they were presented for payment.-Gazette.

Father Burke's health, we are sorry to have to state, has been so sadly impaired that he had just received an order from his physician to cease preachng, when on Tuesday last he received a letter from the Vicar-General of his Order in Rome, directing bim to conclude the visitation of his province and then to proceed to that city, the death of the Superior-General of the Order, rendering necessary a meeting of all the Superiors .- Western Watchman Jan. 25.

HORACE GREELEY'S LAST WORDS .--- "The country s gone: the Tribune is gone; and I am gone," are said to have been the last rational words of Horace Greeley. One of his last letters was addressed to Mason W. Tappon, of New Hampshire, dated Nov. 3. "I have," he wrote, " been so bitterly assailed that I hardly knew whether I was sunning for the Presidency or for the penitentiary." He thus speaks of the death of his wife :---"In the darkest hour my long suffering wife left; not too soon, as she had suffered so deeply and long. I laid her in the grave with hard dry eyes. Well, I am used up. I have alopt little for weeks, and my eyes are hard to close; while they soon open again."

CHERISHING AR ILLUSION .- The last, tale of man's unfaithfulness to man comes from Selma, Alabama. On the 1st of January, 1871, a syndicate of young

THE "TIMES" ON STOKES' TRIAL .- The Times, commenting on the scenes at the close of Stokes' trial ays: No English Judge would tolerate such inlecent proceedings as the exchange of personalities on that occasion.

A New Jersey waiter has been fined \$30 for putting dish water into oyster stews served up at a ball.

POTASH AS A FERTILIZER.-Potash forms one of the most essential constituents of a fertile soil, and one of the most important of all the fertilizing agents within reach of the agriculturist. In many plants it constitutes more than one-half of their ash. and in most at least one-third. In neutralizing wids in the soil and the liberation of ammonia it acts in the same manner as lime; but when it is desired simply to effect these last mentioned objects, the latter should be used, as being cheaper; and potsish, generally available in the form of ashes, should be applied as a manure, using the word in its strictest sense, to indicate a substance that contributes directly to the building up of the structure of the plants. But considerable care should be exercised in the use of ashes, and they should never, as is the practice with some in manuring corn in the hill, be mixed with guano or the refuse of the hen-roost, inasmuch as the first rain that dissolves them will cause the potash to displace the ammonia in the same manner that lime displaces it from barnyard manure and similar manures, as we have just mentioned - Ex.

PERMANENT MARKING-INK FOR LINEN, &C .--- A good and permanent marking-ink for linen may be made by dissolving platinum in a mixture of three parts hydrochloric acid and one of nitric acid, and letting the solution go on until the acid can dissolve no more. The liquid is then to be diluted with water and some caustic potash added. Some sugar and gum must also be put in to thicken it. All writting done with this ink afterwards requires a hot flatiron to be passed over it, to make the writing indolible.

To CLEAN LANP CIMENEYS .- When you wish to clean a lamp chinney, hold a linen cloth against one end of the chimney and place the other end in your mouth ; breathe in it until it is covered inside with moisture, push the cloth into the chimney with a smooth slender stick, and rub it around until the moisture is absorbed ; repeat the process and breathe over the outer surface also; rub this with a cloth until dry, and you have a clean bright, chimney. Soft newspaper will take the place of a linen cloth. Do not use cotton cloth on any glassware.

PAINT .--- A cheap and substantial paint may be made by mixing water lime with unskimmed milk to proper thickness, when it is ready for use, and may be applied with a brush.

CLEANING TIN WARE An experienced housekeeper says the best thing for cleaning tin ware is common soda. She gives the following directions : "Dampen a cloth and dip it in soda and rub briskly fafter which wipe dry Any, blackened ware can be made to look as well as new." When, as in cases of sickness, a dull lightis wished,

or when matches are mislaid, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of wick. In the Hory, Places or lattan. From remote the matter in your emanated from your state in the second state of when the matter of the matter of when the matter of when the matter of when the matter of the this way a mild and steady light may be kept through A report of the deate of Se Course, K.