

THE SPRIG OF GREEN.

BY MAJOR BRADFORD.

At Fredericksburg, on that dread day, Ere yet the strife begun, Along the battle line of blue The general's order ran. "Win we or lose, our country's curse Upon the wretch who shirks, But honor to the man that dies The nearest to the works!"

his father in 1847, and in 1857 married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Westmeath. He leaves a widow and a large family to lament his loss, and is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Sir John, a minor. Sir Thomas represented Galway in the Liberal interest from 1847 to 1865. He was a good landlord, and much beloved by his friends, tenants and dependents.

The Irish Times, of the 15th ult., says:—"At the present time the disease of scarlatina is exceedingly prevalent about Lurgan, but more especially in the country for some distance round. Large numbers of deaths are taking place daily, and, in fact, within the memory of man the disease has not been so prevalent as at the present time. In many cases all the members of large families are lying ill from the disease. On Saturday last within a radius of about a mile and a half in the neighborhood of the town, there was some seven or eight deaths."

The closing of Sir Peter Tait's factory in Limerick has not been barren of results. To ameliorate the condition of the workers put out of employment, the Rev. Mr. Nolan, C.C., of St. Mary's parish, has taken suitable premises in which to start lace and crochet work, for which Limerick was once famous, but which branch of industry declined after the introduction of the army clothing business. The Sisters of Mercy are to take charge of the establishment and superintend it, and several local gentlemen have proffered assistance to promote the project. A business firm has arranged to take all the work at the remunerative prices, and the factory will soon be in operation, so that its success may already be regarded as ensured.

THE HOME RULES PROGRAMME.—On Wednesday, 5th inst., at Dublin, there was a conference of members of the House of Commons who belong to the Home Rule party, in order to agree upon a course to be pursued during the coming session of Parliament. They decided to support the Land Bill which is to be introduced by Isaac Butt, the member for Limerick city. The basis of this Bill will be fixity of tenure and fair rent. Mr. Butt will also ask leave of the House to introduce a Bill making better provision for university education in Ireland. The question of Home Rule will be raised in the Commons at the close of the recess invariably taken at Easter, when the attention of the House will be called to the severity of the Coercion Act, the question of taxation of the cattle trade, and the Amnesty Bill.

On the 13th ult., an important meeting of tenant farmers was held in Ballymena, county Antrim, in reference to a proposed increase of rents on the estates of Major Gray, D. L., which are situated adjacent to the town of Ballymena. About two hundred of Major Gray's tenants were present. The Rev. Mr. Lyle, of Connor, Presbyterian minister, occupied the chair. From the proceedings it appeared that all the leases on the estate lately terminated, and Major Gray demanded an increase in some cases amounting to over a hundred per cent. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted by the tenants refusing to pay the increase upon the ground that their tenant-right would thus be confiscated. The matter has caused a great deal of excitement in this portion of the county Antrim, and is likely to be more important to the tenant farmers of the North of Ireland than anything that has occurred since the passing of the Land Act. The tenants seem determined to make a bold stand in the matter.

MISS GOULD ON HENRY GRATTAN.—Miss Gould, true to the patriotic traditions of her family, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Daunt:—"Paris, France, Dec., 1875.

"MY DEAR MR. DAUNT.—I send one pound towards the Grattan Statue, which, I rejoice to see is soon to be erected in Dublin. The proceedings on the inauguration day will, doubtless, be worthy of the occasion, for the name of our illustrious—our immortal—Grattan is one that naturally excites Irish enthusiasm. The very mention of it inspires a thrill of admiration and pride, recalling to our minds the splendid genius, ardent patriotism, generous philanthropy, and exalted virtue of one of Ireland's best and noblest sons. The pure glory of that great name is one of our imperishable treasures; it is that true glory which belongs to those who unite goodness and greatness, and who have striven for human elevation, freedom, and welfare.—With kind regards, I am, dear Mr. Daunt, yours very sincerely,

"AUGUSTA J. GOULD"

DEATH OF MR. M'MAHON.—The Freeman says we have with regret to announce the death of Mr. Patrick M'Mahon, late M.P. for New Ross, and one of the Norwich Commissioners. His death took place at one o'clock on Monday morning in London. The deceased gentleman was in his sixtieth year, having been born in 1815. He graduated in Trinity College, and having studied for law was called to the English bar in 1842. In 1852 he was successful candidate for the Parliamentary representation of New Ross, and continued to represent that borough until 1875. During his Parliamentary career Mr. M'Mahon made a prominent figure in politics as a member of the Irish Independent party. He was held personally in high esteem among a wide circle of acquaintances who will learn with regret of his demise. (The Freeman is slightly in error. At the election of 1852 Mr. M'Mahon was returned for Wexford County, which he represented with about two years' intermission, down to the election of 1868, when he was returned for New Ross. In 1873 he returned from the representation of that patriotic borough, because he refused to be pledged to support the demand for Home Rule. Ed. U. I.)—United Irishman.

A COMPLICATED MARRIAGE.—We find the following imposing announcement in our daily contemporaries:—"Lavallin-Fuxley and Hutchinson—Dec'y at St. James', Piccadilly, by the Rev. Edward Lavallin-Fuxley, brother of the bridegroom, Harry Lavallin-Fuxley, of Dunboy Castle, county Cork, and Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, London, to Adelaide, widow of Colonel Wm. Ferguson Hutchinson, Assistant Commissary-General Madras Army, youngest daughter of Colonel Charles Wedekin Nepean, Madras Army, granddaughter of General Nicholas Nepean, Duke of York's Own, Governor of Cape Breton, and grand-niece of the late Sir Evan Nepean, Governor of Bombay, and Under Secretary of State for Ireland." Reflect upon the complex nature of this matrimonial act—which reads like a chapter of Hebrew pedigree. The happy bridegroom espouses a widow, a youngest daughter, a grand-daughter, and a grand-niece, may he marry a commissary's widow, a colonel's daughter, a general's grand-daughter, and a governor's grand-niece. And he is only one man! Query, how many mother-in-laws has he?—Dublin Irishman.

In the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on the 3rd ult., Judge Ormsby decided an important question in reference to the carrying out of the provisions of the Land Act in Ireland. The estate of a Mr. Roper, of Longford, was being sold under the court. Two of the tenants, taking advantage of the clauses in the Act, proposed for the purchase of their holdings, for which they offered the sum of £950, or £1,350 with another holding, which would comprise the entire townland of Crieve. The owner, it appeared, had previously entered into a private arrangement for the sale of the townland to an outsider for £1,080. Judge Flanagan, before whom the case first came, refused to sanction any private sale effected behind the backs of the tenants as being entirely opposed to the spirit of the Land Act, and Judge Ormsby, before whom the case was brought on appeal, affirmed the judgment of his colleague.

The following sales were recently made in the

Landed Estates Court, Dublin:—Estates of Jules Lobes and others, owners and petitioners.—The lands of Boytonrath, in the barony of Middlethird and county of Tipperary, containing 628a. 1r. 39p. statute measure, held in fee, and producing a net annual rental of £575 14s. 10d. Sold by private contract, to Mr. James Myers, at £11,500. Estate of Morgan McSwiny, administrator, with the will annexed of Morgan McSwiny, deceased, owner; ex parte Anthony O'Geran and Walter Abern, petitioners.—The lands of Magollin, held under lease dated 15th June, 1770, for a term of 700 years from the 25th March, at the yearly rent of £189 9s. 3d; profit rent, £32 11s.; Ordinance valuation, £232 10s. Sold at £510 to Mr. J. Honett, in trust for Mr. Thomas Abern. Estate of Trevor Tenison Lanigan, a minor, owner; Henry Maxwell, petitioner.—One undivided fifth part moiety of another undivided fifth part of the rent charge in lieu of tithes arising out of the parish of Dunkitt, held in fee and producing a net profit of £90 5s. 1d. Sold at £1,000 to Mr. Price Kelly.

THE ORANGEMEN AGAIN.—At last the Catholics of Ireland are to be exterminated. What Cromwell could not effect, with all his cruelty; what William III. could not perpetrate, with all his Calvinistic coldness; what tipsy Queen Anne and the four Georges (three vicious and one a madman) could not accomplish, has been left to the reign of Queen Victoria. It is a sad picture, but it is too true. The Orangemen of Ireland have declared that the Irish Catholics are to be swept away at last. Let Nedegate rejoice, let Whalley sing hymns of exaltation—the Pope is down, and Orangism is triumphant! But let us explain a little. A public meeting of the loyal (!) Orangemen was held lately, in Dublin, in a building generally devoted to Methodist preaching. The "loyal" Orangemen seem to have forgotten that when Queen Victoria was about to ascend the throne, the Orangemen in the army, under the bitter and bigoted Duke of Cumberland, plotted to deprive her of her right to succession. These "loyal" Orangemen began their meeting by the terrible process of praying for the Catholics. This is serious; it is painful; it is truly awful. It is, however, too true. The Rev. George de Butts offered up a prayer to the effect that "the members of the Church of Rome should be duly delivered from their errors and fallacious doctrines, and that the Orangemen should be blessed with brotherly love and all other Christian virtues." As to our doctrines being "fallacious and erroneous," we have a notion that they are neither one nor the other. We hope that the Orangemen will not have their prayer granted respecting Catholics leaving their creed. But we do hope most sincerely that Orangemen will be blessed with those Christian virtues in which they are so sadly deficient. The first resolution was one expressive of confidence in the present administration. This is no honour to Mr. Disraeli. The speaker said that all Protestants should be Orangemen. Happily, it is not so. The next speaker declared that Orangemen are against Home Rule. We know this well, but we cannot believe that "loyal" people are justified in threatening (as another speaker did) that many thousands of Irishmen would be led against their fellow-countrymen. We always thought that "brotherly love" did not consist of hating one's fellow-creatures, but of entertaining towards them the most brotherly feelings. The whole proceeding was so exceedingly grotesque that we must spare our readers any further remarks on a meeting which proclaimed that "Papacy, the greater Babylon, would soon sink to rise no more." And these are Mr. Disraeli's chief proposals.—London Universe.

MR. FOLEY'S BEQUEST TO DUBLIN.—The London correspondent of the Freeman, in giving an account of the provisions of the will of the great Irish sculptor, thus refers to the bequest to Dublin:—"The next bequest is a remarkable one. In the year 1831 Mr. Foley, at the age of thirteen, became a student of the Royal Dublin Society; and there he obtained the first prizes for the study of the human form, animals, architecture, and modelling. In 1834 he came to the Royal Academy in London, but throughout his successes in later years he remembered with affection and gratitude the scene of his first triumphs. It was his strong desire to leave to his native city a lasting and worthy memorial of himself. He directs that all the original models of his works shall be given to the Royal Dublin Society; and a moment's reflection on the character of the works produced from these models, will show the value of this bequest to the society and to the students who may be seeking to follow the profession of which he was so bright a luminary. This bequest is followed by a provision that should the society not accept the models, they shall be disposed of by gift as the executors think fit." The same writer, in another letter, enumerates the models. He says:—"This collection comprises the statues and monuments of the late Prince Consort for the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, Cambridge, Dublin, and Birmingham; the four splendid figures in the Asia group of Albert Memorial; the statues of Burke, Grattan, Goldsmith, Sir D. Corrigan, Sir James Ostram, Lord Herbert, Sir Henry Marsh, Mr. Rathbone (of Liverpool), Professor Stokes, Faraday, Lord Carlisle, Lord Elphinstone, Selden, and Hamden (in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster); Sir Charles Barry, Lord Clive, Lord Conning, General Stonewall Jackson, Sir Benjamin Guinness, and Mr. Fildes; the classical studies, 'Ino and Bacchus' and 'Aegleria'; 'The Mother,' 'The Parsee,' numerous bas-reliefs for mural monuments, such as the Rathbone Memorial in Liverpool, and lastly the O'Connell Monument. Almost, if not absolutely, the whole of these are of the same size as the final works produced from them, and are almost minutely finished in detail. The people of Dublin have thus an opportunity of seeing in one gallery over thirty of Mr. Foley's finest productions, and so large a collection of any eminent sculptor's works has not I believe, before been possessed."

IRISH RAIN AND ENGLISH MONOPOLY.—The Irish farmers are crying out against the restrictions put on the cattle trade by the English orders in Council, while the English farmers are still more strongly standing up for monopoly and dear meat. The truth is, that the Irish landlords were encouraged to promote extermination, and produce cattle just so long as their growth did not seriously interfere with the interests of English graziers and cattle-feeders—but, no sooner is this point touched, than the cry is raised against importation, and the Irish grazier is to be ruined that English farmers may realize large profits, and English landlords retain fat rent-rolls. It is the old story. The very principle of the penal laws against trade is as patent in this cry for English monopoly to-day, as it was in the days when Irish manufacturers were destroyed and an embargo placed on Irish produce to exclude it, not alone from English but Continental markets, that English producers and traffickers might be enriched. We have little sympathy with those who converted the homes of the Irish peasantry into grass farms, and refer to this matter merely to show that Ireland is regarded only as a thing to be used for English interests, and flung away contemptuously when English interests are served, and the victim of her selfish necessities no longer needed. The cattle trade restrictions furnish the latest "modern instance" of this special care of Irish interests. But the selfish act of the English farmers is likely to fail by overleaping itself. The people are crying out for cheaper meat, declaring that the farmers and the restrictions are the cause of dearness, and that there must be a change. This may be consoling to the Irish farmers, but it is but an evidence of one British selfishness counteracting the evils of another without the slightest regard to Ireland or her interests.

On the 13th ultimo, the Hon. Mr. McDevitt (late

Attorney-General for Queensland, delivered a lecture descriptive of that colony, in the Assembly Rooms, Black's Hotel, Galway. The chair was occupied by Mr. L. L. Ferdinand, T. C.; and the audience, which was composed chiefly of the working classes, thronged the spacious room in every available part. Mr. McDevitt reviewed the progress of the Colony of Queensland within the past few years, and concluded by strongly urging on his auditory the advantages which Queensland can offer to intending emigrants. The lecturer, who, throughout, was heard with attention, was warmly applauded on resuming his seat. Mr. James C. Donnellan proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer; but before the resolution had been seconded, Mr. M. J. Tierney came forward, and amidst vociferous cheering was understood to dissent from what had been stated by the lecturer. A scene of confusion followed, the audience jumping on to the platform, shouting and gesticulating violently. Mr. Tierney, who was supported by several of his friends, stated that Queensland was a "hell on earth," and that he was prepared to prove it. This statement was warmly repudiated by Mr. Donnellan, who evidently carried with him the sympathies of a large portion of the assemblage. This state of things continued for some time, and ultimately, as there appeared not the slightest probability of order being restored, the chairman, lecturer, Mr. Donnellan, and several other gentlemen left the room, leaving Mr. Tierney and his party in undisputed possession. Mr. Tierney then addressed the audience at some length, contending that Irishmen, by remaining at home, would be more prosperous, contented, and happy, than in building up a nation, alien in habits, associations, and character, from the Irish race. During his address the commotion remained unabated. The proceedings, however, terminated quietly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Eight citizens of Liverpool recently died whose aggregate legacies to charitable institutions exceeded four million pounds sterling.

Mr. James Grant, a noted English writer, author of "The Romance of War" and many other widely known books, has become a Catholic.

The Hour complains that the English police are well aware that Alexander Collis is at Barcelona, and that they are making no effort to bring him to justice.

OUR LADY AND ST. MARGARET'S, GLASGOW.—This new mission has just been provided with a new organ, which it owes to the generosity of the Rev. F. Chisholm, parish priest of St. John's, of which Our Lady and St. Margaret's is an offshoot. The organ was inaugurated on Sunday last. High Mass (coram archiepiscopo) was celebrated by the Very Rev. McLachlan, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Seminary, Partickhill, His Grace Archbishop Eyre preached after the first Gospel on the Immaculate Conception of Our Blessed Lady.—Catholic Times, 18th ult.

The Catholic noblemen and gentlemen of Great Britain have organized a "Catholic Club," consisting of 350 leading Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, taking the house recently occupied by the Stafford Club in London, and opened it as a "non-political club for Catholic gentlemen." The leaders in the movement are the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, K.G. the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Petre and The O'Connor Don, M.P., the Duke of Norfolk being President of the club.

THE MATRIDE IN SCOTLAND.—John Macklin, who shot his mother near Airdrie, on the 16th ult., and then made his escape, was discovered by the police in a wild bleak spot on the Shotts hills, about five miles from Clarkston, the scene of the tragedy. Macklin was discovered lying in a pool of blood, which had flown from wounds which the culprit had inflicted on himself. It is rumored that Macklin is insane, and that for some time past he has been going about threatening to do for some one.

Intelligence has just reached us of the death of the Rev. Peter A. Grant, at Dumfries on the 14th ult. Father Grant had been for some time back suffering from consumption. His loss will be deeply regretted by the Catholics of Luchoe, near Dundee, where he was stationed for some years, and where his z-eal and warm-hearted piety earned the esteem and affection of his flock.

The school accommodation in Dumbarrow has been found to be so inadequate that the Committee of Council on Education threatened to withdraw the grant unless it was very materially increased. The Rev. Father Carmichael with the hearty cooperation of his flock has put in hand a very large addition to the existing school, by which more than double the present accommodation will be provided. The cost of the extension will be about £900.

The Times considers that the imputation of cowardice under which the seamen of Harwich now lie on account of the Deutschesland incident should not be left to rest. Unless the evidence hitherto been rebutted, it says their conduct will be visited with such reprobation as will not easily be forgotten. Lord Stafford, in a letter to the Times, offers a lifeboat to Harwich, provided the local authorities engage to have her ready for any emergency, with an experienced crew in charge.

A rather remarkable action for libel has been on trial in one of the divisions of the English High Court of Justice. The plaintiff was Mr. Stackpole, son of the late Rev. Mr. Stackpole, of Kingstown, and the defendant was Colonel McKenzie, of the 78th Highland Regiment. The plaintiff was gazetted in 1866 to this regiment, and his presence as an Irishman in a Scotch corps was, it is alleged, resented by the defendant as an intrusion, and the plaintiff, according to his own statement, was on this account made the victim of a series of petty insults, which finally obliged him to retire from the regiment. The defendant was now sued for false arrest, libel, and slander. He denied the alleged acts of tyranny and insult. The jury found for the defendant.

THE CLERGY AND TURNPIKE TOLLS.—A case bearing upon the vexed question of toll-duty payable by clergymen was tried at the Kilmarnock Small Debt Court last week. The Rev. P. Forbes, Kilmarnock, was sued for payment of 3d., being toll-duty payable in consequence of his having passed through the toll-bar at Stewarton, about five miles from Kilmarnock. Father Forbes claimed exemption under the terms of the statute, which exempt "any sick parishioner or any other parochial duty within his parish," contending that his ecclesiastical district, or parish, embraces Stewarton as well as Kilmarnock. The Sheriff decided against him, on the ground that he was not a parish minister of Stewarton, although one or two members of his flock may be resident in that parish.—English Paper, 18th ult.

According to the London Law Journal, however much Dickens may have exaggerated in other matters, he did not exaggerate in respect to "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce." A parallel for that celebrated suit of fiction is furnished by the real case of Ashley against Ashley. This case was commenced in 1740 when Lord Hardwicke was Lord Chancellor. It was reported on in 1792, and seems to have slept from that time till the year of grace 1875, when, on November 18th, it came up, before Vice-Chancellor Malins, who ordered it to the Court of Appeals for final adjudication. There is one fact in its career which must fill the profession with unalloyed

pleasure. The costs have been paid from time to time out of the fund, and it is quite delightful to observe that the vice-chancellor wound up his judgment on the point before him with these refreshing words: "Tax and pay the costs of all parties out of the funds in court."

THE LATE LADY STUART.—The obituary column of the Times, of Dec. 10, contained the name of probably the oldest member of the titled classes in the three kingdoms—Lady Louisa Stuart, who would have been a centenarian beyond all dispute had her life been extended only four months longer. She was born, according to "Lodge's Peerage," which gives the ages of ladies as well as of the other sex, on the 20th March, 1776, and she died on Monday, 6th ult., at Traquair-house, near Innerleithen, Peeblesshire, aged 99 years and eight months. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of Charles, seventh Earl of Traquair, in the Scottish Peerage, by his marriage in 1773 with Miss Mary Ravenscroft, daughter and co-heiress of Mr. George Ravenscroft, of Wickham, in Lincolnshire; she was the sister of Charles, eighth and last Earl, who died unmarried in August, 1861, when the title is presumed to have become extinct. Lady Louisa Stuart, like the rest of her family, was a devoted Catholic, and she remembered as a child many persons who, to use the expression of the time, had "been out in 1745." The Earldom of Traquair was bestowed in 1633 by Charles I. on Sir John Stuart, of Traquair, Lord Treasurer Deputy of Scotland, who raised for the service of the King, when confined in Carisbrooke Castle, a troop of horse, at the head of which he marched to Preston, where he and his son, Lord Linton, fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, and were imprisoned in Warwick Castle for several years. The Earl did not live to see the restoration of Monarchy, but died in poverty in 1659. The lady just deceased was the great-great-granddaughter of this nobleman. It is said that the estate of Traquair is to pass to a member of the family of Lord Herries, one of whose ancestors, Lady Mary Maxwell, daughter of Robert, fourth Earl of Nithsdale, married her Ladyship's great grandfather, Charles, fourth Earl of Traquair.—B. I. P.

THE WAINWRIGHTS.—A Scotch daily paper has received from its London correspondent the following strange communication:—"I am able to send you some information about the Wainwrights, which I have received from high authority. Since their conviction each of the brothers had made a written statement, which for purposes of evidence have the advantage of being made without the prisoners having seen each other, the promised interview being deferred as long as possible by the authorities. Henry Wainwright has produced a narrative in which he attempts to make out that Harriet Lane—for he fully admits that the remains were here—was murdered by a man whose name he does not give, but who, he says, subsequently absconded. He dwells with much detail upon the circumstances attendant upon Harriet Lane's connection with this man, but when he comes to describe who he was, and how he got away, his story becomes exceedingly cloudy. He goes on to explain in an ingenious manner how the body was left in his hands, and how driven to his wits' ends with the horrid perplexity of the situation; he hit upon the plan of hiding the remains at the Hen and Chickens. Apparently not satisfied with this statement Henry has commenced another, at which he is now hard at work, and which promises to be very lengthy. Thomas Wainwright's statement is shorter than the completed one of his brother. It is told in simple straightforward language, and bears upon the face the imprint of truth. He says that shortly after the date on which the murder is alleged to have been committed his brother Henry went to him and told him that he had killed Harriet Lane. He added that he did not know what to do with the body and begged his brother to help him to dispose of it. Henry had elaborated a plan by which suspicion of the murder was thrown on some man known to the Wainwrights, who, for some reason had disappeared from his home, and who was thought to have left the country, and he wanted his brother to aid him in the plot. Thomas describes the horror with which he heard this statement; says that it was not for him to denounce his brother to the police; and, finally, seeing it was done, and could not be undone he agreed to give what assistance was in his power to keep the deed secret by disposing of the remains. This statement, as well as Henry Wainwright's, is now in the hands of the prison authorities, and will be published in extenso on the day of the execution. Henry does not know that his brother has thus made a full confession; and it would seem that the condemned man's solicitors are equally ignorant, for an effort is now being made to obtain a commutation of the sentence."

UNITED STATES.

An Oswego journal advocates the establishment of Industrial Schools in that city.

At the annual examination of women at Harvard University five young women received certificates.

There were 19,694 scholars taught in the San Francisco public schools during the last year, at a cost of \$678,647.

The amount expended for the education of each child between the ages of five and fifteen in the cities of Massachusetts varies from \$9 86 in Fall River to \$24 64 in Springfield.

A California teacher by way of punishment compelled a pupil to go up and down stairs until he showed signs of being permanently injured by the process, the boy's father has appealed to the Court for an injunction forbidding the further use of such punishment.

The Buffalo Catholic Union says:—"From preparations already on foot, we judge that next St. Patrick's day there will be such a turn-out of Irish societies as Buffalo never witnessed. There is some talk of postponing the turn-out till the Fourth of July, or of making a demonstration on both occasions."

IRISH MILITARY UNION.—The St. Louis (Mo.) Watchman says:—"There is a movement among the Irish military companies of the land to form a national union, wearing 'one uniform, and being under one grand head.' Should they accomplish this scheme, members of companies travelling in search of employment or sought else, will meet with a brother's reception wherever a man in green is to be found."

The annual statement of the production of precious metals on the American Continent west of Missouri River, prepared under the supervision of competent authority, reports the product of the year 1875 at \$80,899,037, which is an excess of nearly \$6,500,000 over the product of the preceding year.

People who wish to retire from business and live a life of elegant leisure on \$200 a year are invited to Fynal, on one of the Azore Islands. "Here," says a letter, "you can get a bottle of wine for six cents; board by the day twenty-five cents, while fifty cents will buy as much as \$5 will in the States."

In Maine last year, there were built 29 ships, 19 barques, 8 barguines, 9 brigs, 59 schooners, 77 sloops, 10 steamers, 1 barco—in all 159 vessels. The number built in 1874, was, as follows:—31 ships, 36 barguines, 11 barguines, 19 brigs, 130 schooners, 14 sloops, 7 steamers, 1 barco—in all 253

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Bank of England has agreed to lend the Belfast Corporation £250,000 at a low rate of interest.

The Belfast Corporation have resolved that the scheme for a line of railway from Grasslough to Enniskillen would be favorable to the interests of the trade and commerce of Belfast.

Mr. B. Whitworth, M.P., has offered to give £20,000 for the erection of a factory in Kilkenny, provided a suitable site could be found.

The Lord Mayor, at the meeting of the Corporation lately, announced his intention of going to Rome immediately to thank the Pope for conferring on him the Order of Gregory the Great.

The Catholic Union of Ireland has sent a vote of thanks to Mr. Gray, of the Dublin Freeman, for publishing their documents during the past year, and he has promised to do the same for the coming year.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—The Council of the Catholic Union met Dec. 10. It was voted that the regular meetings be held once in three months instead of every month, and that the annual meeting take place before the assembling of Parliament.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—The official world of Dublin has for some weeks back been full of rumors of change. It is said, in the first place, that Mr. Thomas Burke is about to resign the office of Under Secretary for Ireland, the most important permanent post in the country.

Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., has presented to the Sodality of the Children of Mary Convent of Mercy, Tuam, a valuable harmonium won by him at the bazaar held by the Sisters of that Convent in October.

A correspondent named John Forkan, writing to the Castlebar Telegraph, from Treenkeel, states that one hundred persons are threatened with eviction in that place. The lands of Treenkeel up to last year belonged to Mr. Baxter, and formed part of Mr. Knox's property.

On Sunday, the 12th ult., the annual collection was made in all the Catholic churches in Drogheda in support of the schools, where 1,000 children of the town are taught by the nuns of the Presentation Convent.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace:—County of Cavan—Edward Smith, of Bellamont Forest, Cotehill, Esq. County of Limerick—Thomas John Franks, of Knocklong, Esq. County of Dublin—Alfred Hamilton Ormsby, of Skerries, Esq.

Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, county Galway, died on the 10th ult., at Marble Hill. He was the eldest son of Colonel John Burke, second Baronet, and Lady Elizabeth Burke, daughter of Mr. Calcraft, M.P., and was born in 1813 succeeding