

upon our religion; that we are Catholics. We come of a race of Catholic martyrs; we are the descendants of Catholic heroes; we are the descendants of men who fought, and who knew how to fight, for their country and for their religion. Although we have cast our lot in a far-distant land, we are still Irishmen. And when you and your descendants have been in America five hundred years,—in Australia, or any other country, even to the end of time,—the best drop of blood in your veins will be the drop of your Irish blood.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic Union, and of which Lord Granard is President, has warmly taken up the Education Question, and issued the following declaration, a copy of which has been sent to the Premier:— "It is generally looked on as certain that Parliament will, in the coming Session, be called on to consider the necessity of making important changes in the conditions of University education in Ireland. This subject being one of vital import to the spiritual and temporal interests of the Catholic Union of Ireland to declare once again the principles on which the coming legislation should be based, if it be intended to meet the just and reasonable requirements of Catholics. Those principles have been affirmed again and again in authoritative declarations of the Catholic hierarchy, and in the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland held at Maynooth in August, 1869. Only two years ago they were endorsed by the signatures of the largest body of educated Catholic laymen which have ever been attached to any public document in Ireland. The two documents referred to are appended. The principles embodied in them are unchanged and unchangeable.

intends in the coming session to oppose the Government, and to make the question of Irish University Education the ground of opposition. The Daily Telegraph, when alluding to the rumor, makes the following comment upon it: "If report speaks true, Mr. Disraeli is going to marshal all his followers in their full strength against the Irish University Bill of the Ministry, and, no doubt, he has some hope of snatching a victory by stratagem, if not by force. There is no doubt the demand of the Irish Catholics for educational equality must be either granted or refused. If Mr. Gladstone be turned out, the difficulty will still remain to be settled by his successor, so that the question the Radical Left have to decide is, whether or not they wish that a new Conservative Ministry should be the framer of the measure of educational reform which Irish Catholics imperatively demand." The Daily News, as representative of the "Radical Left," takes up the subject, and hopes Mr. Gladstone will not adopt a course "which would go far to alienate so large an amount of support that, even if he were not placed at the mercy of his antagonist, he would, on a division, lose enough votes to deprive his measure of that moral authority which is indispensable for its successful working." All parties are expecting eagerly the first hint of the "educational equality" which the Government is prepared to offer to the Catholics of Ireland.—Catholic Opinion.

THE PROTESTANT PRESS ON THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.—The feasibility of settling the question of University education in Ireland by the creation of a National University was discussed last week in the Daily News, and the writer sought to prove that any solution of the kind would be impacticable, inasmuch as the several religious communities could never be got to agree as to the text books out of which the examinations should be conducted. In the Spectator of last Saturday we find an elaborate reply to this objection in which it is shown that the difficulty deemed by the Daily News to be insurmountable has been overcome already by the London University. The examining board of the latter do not prescribe any particular text books; they simply indicate the subjects in which the examinations will be conducted and leave the student free to acquire the requisite knowledge of facts and principles from whatever sources he thinks fit. The Spectator is of opinion that a similar system would not be rejected by the Catholic hierarchy. "So long as the teaching of Catholics is left in Catholic hands, and no formal sanction is lent to writers of suspected tendencies, there would be no more difficulty in acquiring evidence of knowledge traceable chiefly to Protestant and even to what Catholics would regard as prejudiced Protestant sources, than the University of London finds now. The Catholics are not, as far as we know anything of them, so childish as to expect that their young men can get the distinction of men of culture without knowing the leading principles—whether false or true—of the intellectual world in which they live."

THE INVASION OF IRELAND.—It is not improbable that we shall behold during the ensuing autumn a warlike drama rehearsed upon our shores, in the shape of an invasion and defence of Ireland. Foreign strategists, discussing the feasibility of a direct assault upon the British Empire, have strenuously advocated a descent upon the Irish coast, as the most fatal thrust against the integrity of the insular power. Everybody knows that Napoleon the First was convinced of the successful issue of such a movement, and counted his not having attempted it as amongst the gravest of his missed opportunities. The complexion of affairs more recently may have led other able masters of the wind-pipe-sifting art to turn their thoughts in this direction. As it is not by any means an unlikely event, in the case of hostilities occurring between England and a Continental or other enemy, that such an attempt would be made, we understand that the army authorities have arranged to anticipate the steps which would be necessary in such an emergency. With a view to the complete study of the complication, both the attack and defence are included in the programme which it is proposed to enact. For the purpose of instructing both the land and sea forces to co-operate in case the contingency should befall, it has been suggested to the War Office to despatch an expedition of 15,000 men, fully equipped for a campaign from Plymouth, to effect a landing on the Irish coast, where they would be opposed by an army twenty thousand strong. The invaders to be allowed to choose their own point of debarkation, and the defending force to find out and oppose it as best they might. If this scheme be acted upon, we shall see the Autumn Manoeuvres transferred this year to Ireland. We recommended such a change some months since. If the manœuvres be earnestly intended to teach the army its business, and in that portion of the realm where these duties could be put in practice with most advantage, we say again that Ireland is the true campaigning ground of these kingdoms. Apart from the chief end which the holiday warfare would most assuredly serve, there is no doubt but beneficial results—not, perhaps, immediately apparent—would result from the temporary relations which would exist between the soldiery and a people who take a natural interest in military movements, and would be singularly intelligent to comprehend the lesson to be drawn from such a spectacle as that contemplated. We hope the project is no idle ramour, and that we shall see next autumn the forces of the empire rehearsing in this country upon a grand scale the campaign which, we hope, will never become a reality, but which, for all that, may be but "the pageant preluding the clash of hosts."—Dublin Freeman.

ALLEGED AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN LONGFORD.—A few nights ago a party of men fully armed, entered the dwelling house of a man named John M'Enerney, of Daryassan, in this county, took him outside his door and putting him on his knees presented arms at him, when one of the party said, "Come forward, Rory of the Hills." Then a man came over from the party, produced a book, and tendered an oath to M'Enerney in the following words:—"That he should for the future treat his father-in-law better, and allow him full possession of a farm of land. Also that he would not reveal the proceedings to the police or any other person. The man was compelled to comply, and the party took their departure, firing several shots on going away. The man immediately got up off his knees, and as soon as he possibly could gave information to the police at Granard. Head-constable Gorman at once instituted inquiries, which led to the arrest of a man named Dolan, from the county Cavan, about eighteen miles distant from the scene, and upon his being marched among others in presence of M'Enerney, he at once identified him as the man that stepped forward as Rory-of-the-Hills. The parties were then brought before Major R. A. Dopping Hepenstall, J.P. M'Enerney again upon oath confirmed his identification of the prisoner, who now stands on remand until next Monday, when he will be brought up at the petty sessions in Granard, to have further evidence on the matter. The man is at present in Longford goal, bail being refused.—Dublin Freeman.

A MURDEROUS DEATH.—On Monday morning the body of a young man named Black, who lived about four miles from Portadown, was found near his home. Life was extinct, and the body bore marks of violence. The constabulary having been informed of the occurrence, the two young men last seen in company of deceased were, under the direction of Superintendent Warre, arrested, but after some investigation, discharged. As far as can be ascertained, deceased was not under the influence of drink when leaving home, and falls would not account for the marks the body wore. Except by his clothing, his father could scarcely recognize him. Inquest to be held.—Id.

of information received here that Mr. Fortescue had been created a peer, and that Mr. Palfes would offer himself for the representation of Louth, preparations have been made in Dundalk to defend his candidature and return a Home Ruler. The names of Sir Geo. Bowyer, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and Captain Nolan are mentioned as the probable candidates. The electors are resolved to kick over the traces of Whiggery, and return a supporter of Home Rule and denominational education.

DEATH OF MAJOR KNOX.—This popular and esteemed gentleman, founder and proprietor of the Irish Times, died on Friday afternoon, of fever which supervened on a cold. He was only 36 years of age. He served in the Crimea; started the Irish Times in 1853; sat for Sligo borough 1868-9, but was unsuccessful on petition; contested Tralee and Malton, unsuccessfully; was a J. P. for Co. Dublin, and a D. L. for Middlesex. A Conservative, of a moderate type, with strong national leanings, Major Knox was very popular, and had many genuine qualities to recommend him. His funeral, on Wednesday, which was largely attended, indicated the high esteem in which he was held.

THE IRISH POOR LAW.—In the workhouse in the City of Arrah, the majority of the juveniles inmates are Catholics. A vacancy having occurred among the school staff, the Catholic chaplain applied to the board of guardians to appoint a Catholic teacher, but they refused, and appointed a Protestant, upon which the chaplain tendered his resignation. It is said that the Local Government (late Poor Law) Board disapproves of the action of the guardians, in refusing to appoint a Catholic teacher, and that they will interpose. If so, it will have been the first act of the kind, as in many of the Ulster workhouses, where Catholic children are a majority, Protestant teachers alone are appointed. In the Sligo Union the poor-law officers, on inspecting the infants sent out to nurse, found some of them barbarously neglected, without bodily clothing, without beds, and in a state of wretched emaciation from want of proper nourishment. One of them died, and a coroner's inquest held on Wednesday returned a verdict accordingly. The sum allowed for the support of the children, aged six months to eight and a half years, was two shillings and sixpence a week each in summer, and three shillings in winter.

An eviction has just taken place in County Clare, under circumstances of a somewhat unusual character. The evicted tenant is Mr. Bryan Carney, the occupier for the last twenty-one years, under lease, of a farm of thirty-eight acres at a yearly rent of £42. The lease recently expired, and Carney was served with a notice to quit at the instance of the landlady, a Mrs. Creagh, whose son, Mr. Arthur Gittin Creagh, is desirous of obtaining the farm for his own occupancy. In the interval between the service of the notice and the actual eviction Mr. A. G. Creagh was fired at, but not wounded, by it, is believed, a man named Carney, said to be an illegitimate son of the late tenant. The younger Carney was arrested at the time, a severe injury to his hand—the bursting of the blind-buss, while firing the shot, having led to his detention, and to his detention at the workhouse hospital under charge of the police. Some opposition to the carrying out of the eviction of Carney was anticipated, and a considerable body of police accompanied the bailiffs. No opposition was made, however, Carney and his wife, and five or six children having vacated the place before the arrival of the officers of the law. Carney has served a notice of a claim for compensation for eviction, the amount claimed being £70.

REMODELING THE CONSTABULARY.—The Globe says:—The Irish Constabulary has always been eminent for its loyalty and bravery, and for the discretion it has shown under the most trying circumstances. It has more than once routed out dangerous conspiracies; and, in spite of what its enemies may say, has been tolerably successful in the detection of crime. The duties of the armed constable and the detective are, and ought to be, distinct; but it is a question whether a bold and able fellow, armed and disciplined like a soldier, but more accustomed to act on his own responsibility, may not be simply keeping his eyes and ears open, find out as many things as the spy policeman, who becomes a marked man if he has been three times in the same place. Half a dozen men of the Irish Constabulary can step a faction fight, overawe the boisterous gathering at a fair, and protect the property of a parish. This is the functionary the Ministry are about to remodel! The first step in the process is to take away his arms and give him a baton. The sale of the carbines will, it is thought, cover the expense of the new equipment, and a great reduction of the officers of the force will swell Mr. Lowe's surplus by a few pounds. The reform will also bring a halo round the Church and Land Acts, for it will certainly "seem" that Ireland has really been pacified.

GRAND JURY CASE.—A deputation will wait on Lord Harrington, Chief Secretary, in a few days, calling attention to the undue pressure of the county cess, which amounts to about £1,200,000 a year, all of which, unlike the poor-rate, falls on the occupier; while the landlord class, through the grand juries, have almost a monopoly in the appropriation of its expenditure. The tenant-farmers demand a change in the law, so as to have no taxation without representation; and they particularly complain of the expenditure upon lunatic asylums and prisons, upon whose Boards the cess-payers have no representation.

FUEL AND THE POOR.—Coals are selling at Dundalk at 34s to 40s per ton, and turf at three sodes per penny. During this severe weather the destitute poor must be enduring dreadful suffering, not only from cold, but from want of fuel to cook their victuals. It is to be hoped that in the rural districts every effort will be made to provide the poor cottagers with brushwood and furze, that they may be helped over the winter. Mr. Piers Murphy has called upon us to state that a number of kind-hearted men have taken his advice, by cutting branches from trees on their farms and giving them to the poor, and he hopes those who have not done so as yet, will follow his example. There are 40 tons of coal to be distributed in Dundalk, and they should be given to the poor as soon as possible.—Democrat.

THE SEARCH FOR COAL.—The wet weather which has prevailed for some weeks, has prevented the search for coal at Lurgan from being prosecuted with energy, but during the last few days the work has been resumed with a determination creditable to the men engaged at the enterprise. The pit has been sunk more than forty feet in depth, and at length indications appear that there is coal beneath. Some of the stones turned up have been burned, and although the heat they produced is good, they do not give a bright flame. It is confidently hoped that success will reward the labours of the miners.—Id.

SUDDEN DEATHS AT CASHEL.—Within the past few days three sudden deaths have occurred in Cashel, one a man named Byrne, was attacked in bed at midnight with a fit of coughing and expired immediately. He was at his usual employment the day previous, and went to bed in his ordinary state of health. Another was a young married woman named M'Gerald, who, while sitting in company with her father at the fire, not answering some interrogations put to her by the latter, was found to be dead. She however, had been in delicate health for some days before. The third was a man named Garrett Moore, a master sweep. He was cooking his breakfast when he complained of feeling unwell, and went into bed, where he died in a few seconds.

In the Land Court, the case of Stephenson v. Lord Leitrim has been decided in favor of the claimant. The petitioner claimed Ulster tenant custom, which respondent declared had been abrogated by an agreement. The minority of the Court held that

this latter view was borne out, while the majority maintained that an agreement could not override the clause making such custom without an express stipulation.

The Drogheda Argus says the high price of materials and labor to which newspaper proprietors are now subjected is causing them a good deal of anxiety. How to raise the price of the papers seems to be a difficult question to solve. Before the sheets are taken out of the bales they cost the proprietor more than he gets for them when printed, and the expense of carrying on the papers is thrown entirely upon the advertisers.

THE LATE AGRARIAN MURDER NEAR DUSMANWAY.—The widow of the man Hourdham, foully murdered at Ardahan in September last, is about to apply at the spring assizes, under the Peace Preservation Act, for £1,000 compensation for the loss of her husband.

THE LATE DERRY ELECTION.—Mr. Riordan, conducting agent for Mr. Palfes, Attorney-General for Ireland, who contested the representation of Londonderry in November, has published the election expenses of the learned gentleman. They amount to £1,213 11s 5d.

THE HOLLYWOOD MURDERS.—After a protracted investigation, the coroner's inquest has resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against the two sisters, charged from the first, with this dreadful double murder.

Sir Richard De Burgo died at his residence, near Malton, on the 27th ult., from the effects of a fall he had while hunting a few days previously. He was the fourth baronet, and was in his 52nd year.

SMALL-POX IN TRELK.—The magistrates at the Talbot Petty Sessions have imposed fines on persons for refusing to allow small-pox cases to be removed to hospital. The disease is very rare in Trelk at present.

Small-pox has reappeared in Clonmel and Tralee, and already a Major Jones of the 20th regiment has fallen a victim in the latter town.

The manufacture of peat into a valuable form of fuel is being strenuously urged forward in Dublin, and will no doubt soon affect the present high price of coals.

Faction fights have been very frequent in East Limerick of late.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A rumour is current that Viscount S. Asaph, the eldest son of the Earl of Assborough, has embraced the true faith. His lordship is about thirty-two years of age.—Cath. Opinion.

Recruiting for the various corps and depots at Clatham garrison during the last few months has been far from satisfactory; if for some corps a tolerable addition of men has been obtained, in other cases the recruits have been few. For one depot only seven men have been obtained in four months.—Times.

The London Telegraph says:—Muscular Christianity was once so popular that Mr. Kingsley and his imitators presented us with a vast number of clerical heroes each of whom was six feet high, could preach three sermons, walk twenty-five miles, administer thirty-three laptims, visit seventeen sick persons, and thrash thirteen impotent barges in the course of one Sunday's work. Ritualism has altered the type; but if the Lord's Day Rest Association has its will, pedestrian parsons may come into vogue again. Vehicles are to be discontinued on Sundays; and the right of the Bishop of London walking from Fulham to St. Paul's—not, we hope, with peace in his shoes—is to convert a cab driving and carriage using generation from the error of its ways.

THE COLLIDING STEAMER MERILLO LONDON, Feb. 18.—The owners of the steamer Merillo have brought an action for libel against the Lloyds, claiming £10,000 damage.

WIFE-BEATING IN THE BLACK COUNTRY.—At the Dudley Police Court, a collier named Brownhills, of New Dock, was charged with assaulting Maria Brownhills. Defendant quarrelled with his wife about one halfpenny, knocked her down, kicked her all over the body, bit her twice on the arm, and finally tore a piece out of the woman's neck. The bench sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and gave the wife money from the poor box.

"Scappy Sam" will very shortly again be up to his elbows in ecclesiastical lather. The Southampton clergy have, says the Hampshire Independent, intention of introducing the practice of confession, and a complaint of the same has been made to the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, Protestant Bishop of Winchester, and (until he found it necessary to bow to the will of God as regarded very much increased emoluments) sometime Bishop of Oxford. Dr. Wilberforce, as in duty bound, has promised an enquiry into the matter. That enquiry is safe to lead to bitter polemical warfare; so that, taking into consideration the Porter case elsewhere alluded to, there is every prospect in the ensuing year of a few more great "religious" trials further instances of the "un-established success" of that moribund affair called the Established Church.—Catholic Times.

A suit in the Court of Admiralty in England has just been instituted against the alleged owners of the Merillo to recover damages for the loss sustained by the collision with the Northfleet. The action is on a claim of £14,000. When it was ascertained that the steamer had arrived at Cadiz, a suit was commenced against the vessel for £15,000; but it has been altered to a proceeding against the alleged owners, living in London, and they have been cited to appear. The usual course is to arrest a ship for damage, and the owners to be required to put in bail. In this instance the proceedings are against the alleged owners, and they are called upon to appear to the citation.

The actual result and operations of the Strike, as affecting individual families, are strikingly shown by a Welsh clergyman, who says:—

"A month ago I asked one of my Welsh people if her husband earned 6s. a day. 'Yes,' was the reply, 'and sometimes 10s. a day.' He is an ironworker, and a great industry. Last Saturday he had 10s. for his three weeks' strike—for himself, wife, and seven children. When at work this man earned £2 per week. For three weeks it would have been 4s. Deducting 10 per cent, he would have had £5 8s. left. That is sacrificed, and he now takes 2s. 4d. per week.

THE DISTRESS IN SOUTH WALES.—A correspondent of the Western Mail writes:—"From the best informed sources I receive hourly confirmation of the terrible story of distress which your Welsh correspondent has so pathetically related. The destitution prevailing in some of the lower parts of the town is literally appalling. I mean lower in the sense of least respectable. Famine is stalking with predatory strides through the miserable hovels which these people call 'homes.' The resources which many of them have possessed are now exhausted.—In scores of houses the last rag which the pawnbroker will accept has been pledged. The portable property has long since disappeared, and having lived for a week on a chest-of-drawers, the hungry inhabitants are now keeping body and soul together upon a chair a-day. In many, the children are literally naked, and are kept huddled together under a mass of rags in order to preserve them from the cold — such wretchedness — such want — such squalor abound as to make the very heart sick; and deeply as we must deplore the habits of drunkenness and extravagance which have made these poor wretches an easy prey to famine, I cannot but rejoice that there is some prospect of their most urgent necessities being relieved."

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—On Monday a report was current in the village of Heaton, about a rattle and a half from Hounslow, that the wife of an owner of some little property in the village met with her death by violent means. The woman, it appears, was taken home in a state of intoxication on Saturday night by her husband, who was heard by a policeman to say that he would pay her out in the morning. Nothing more was seen of the woman till Monday, when the husband alarmed the neighbours by the information that his wife was lying dead on the sofa. Dr. Whitmarsh, of Hounslow, was immediately sent for, who, after certifying upon external examination that she had sustained a fatal wound at the back of the head. The husband was taken into custody.—Dublin Freeman.

UNITED STATES.

One of the most remarkable developments growing out of Credit Mobilier frauds is the effect of the exposures upon the morals of public men. Our advices from Washington inform us that every conversation upon this question is tinged by the moral or, rather, immoral hue of official bribery as compared with other vices which the world unites in condemning. Men who were not accustomed to vaunt their virtues have become the loudest of the Pharisees. A Senator noted for his profanity is often heard to say that though he sometimes swears he has not yet learned to steal. A Representative who frequently yielded to the rags god congratulates his boon companions on the triviality of their offences in comparison with the offences of the sinners whose masks have just been torn from their faces. The illiterate men, and the vulgar men, the bad men are now the ones who make broad their phylacteries and thank God they are not as other men. The Senate and the House are the same this year as last, but the relative positions of Senators and Representatives differ. Before, Colfax and Patterson and Dawes and Garfield and the rest looked down upon their struggling brothers from the lofty elevations of public probity and private virtue. The poor chaps underneath looked up to them as upon the dizzy heights of honor and honesty and truth. Now, those who were above are below, and those who were below regard the erring ones with contempt. Men not nice in their affiliations hesitate to take the Vice President by the hand. All of those who, like him, yielded to the temptations of Oakes Ames, go about with the collar of the Evil One round their necks, and are shunned as the ministers of evil. Some are begging their associates in Congress not to allow them to be utterly cast down. Their punishment is greater than even the strongest can bear. If they had simply been corrupt they would be laughed at; but, having added perjury to corruption, they are scorned by the dishonest, as well as the honest. Even the agitators who basked in their smile in the day of their power, wear an appearance of horror when they approach, and are the loudest to cry "Hypocrite!" when they depart. The scoundrels who are daily bought and sold in the Capitol put on faces of injured innocence and go about gently sighing, "I never would have suspected such villainy in these good men!" If this were all the country might regard their degradation with the joy that comes of the knowledge that their punishment is deserved. But religion suffers from that crimes of its professed followers. The mention of the Young Men's Christian Association raises a laugh. "The Sunday school business is played out," is heard daily from a lauded lips. "Temperance and all the virtues are pointed out as the covering for corruption. There is nothing good except evil, and nothing evil except being caught at crime. The want of private virtue indicates the possession of public worth. The order of things has been reversed and the unbelievers are loud in their thankfulness because the "good men" have come to grief. The "good men" can never again be their former selves, for, like the woman who was happy in the love of her children, yesterday a wife and to-day a courtesan, they carry their shame in their faces. Three of the men whose connection with the Credit Mobilier has been definitely fixed were preachers in early life. These are Patterson, Harlan and Garfield. They were liberally educated and trained in all good ways and works, Patterson graduating at Dartmouth College, Harlan at Asbury University, and Garfield at Williams College. They were not, like Adam of old, ignorant of good and evil, and they not only knew the difference between legitimate expenses and a bribe, but they knew how to make the one look like the other. Besides these, Colfax and Wilson were temperance and reform lecturers, and better men were deceived into applauding their superior virtue. Even a few nights ago the outgoing Vice-President lectured on the temperance issue. It is not possible that the multitude which listened to him would be instructed by his teachings, in view of the cloud that overhangs his reputation. To make the picture complete the incoming Vice-President should have appeared with him, and thus the way would have been paved for Harlan and the rest of the clergymen.—New York Herald.

BRAGGS IMPURITUDE.—Two days after Vice Presidents Colfax and Wilson were convicted before a Congressional Committee of perjury and wholesale fraud, they turned up in Philadelphia and delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association. This equals the impudence of the Devil, when he took the Saviour upon the mountain, and offered to sell him the whole world, when he did not own a foot of its territory. We suppose that if there had been any Credit Mobilier stock in the market at that day, he would have thrown it in, too. It is not known at this distance whether Oakes Ames, Wm. D. Kelly, John E. Alley, Glenn W. Scofield, or any of the other Hon. Credit Mobilier agents have been engaged to lecture Philadelphia on "grand moral ideas." Credit Mobilier agents and patrons are considered rather hard Christians in this neck of woods, but they may pass at par in the city of "brotherly love," since they talk of removing the State Capitol to that city. However, we should suppose that a few more Credit Mobilier doses would prove sufficient for the Young Men's Christian Association. Will some refined mortal inform us what the difference is between the department of Victoria C. Woodhill and Vice President Colfax, in a moral point of view? We make it the same.—Jamaica.—Clearfield Republican.

The terrible and widespread ravages of that extraordinary disease called Credit Mobilier are alarming the whole nation. The epidemic was as mild as the measles compared to it. It has already carried off many most distinguished victims. It did not come from Canada like the epidemic, nor from the West Indies like the yellow fever. It is believed to have started somewhere in Pennsylvania, and meeting with a favorable condition of the atmosphere in Washington, District of Columbia, stayed there, and was developed by reason of the defective sanitary arrangements in the political system of the capital. Great sympathy is felt for Massachusetts, so many of her distinguished citizens have been swept off.

According to the newspapers of Tennessee, that State offers a large number of vacancies for young medical practitioners. If a patient survives an illness he usually shoots his physician for presenting a bill, and if he die the bereaved family shoot the doctor for killing him.

"You can't do too much for your employer, man," said somebody to a big fitted, strong-backed man-of-all-work, on the wharf. "Arrah," replied Pat, with great emphasis, "neither will I."

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:—"The initiative formalities of acquittal in the cases of seven murderers occupied the New York courts yesterday.