

A brutal murder was committed in Tipperary on Monday. A farmer named Hynes, while standing in the road outside his house, was struck by a pitchfork from behind. The progs entered his head, traversing the brain. Two men have been arrested.

The 'Freeman's' correspondent says:—Mr. Geo. Smith, a landlord residing near Kanturk, in the county Cork, was fired at last evening while at dinner, and was wounded in the legs by slugs. It is stated that the intending assassin took aim deliberately through the window of the dining-room, but has been able to escape. Mr. Smith, it is understood in a short time since received a threatening letter in reference to some 'notices to quit' which he had served on some of his tenants.

It is stated that Mr. Baron Hughes will try the petition which the Conservatives of Derry have determined to present against the return of Mr. Dowse, on the grounds of intimidation. The other judges on the rota for the trial of election petitions this year are Baron Dwyer and Mr. Justice Morris. The first-named will proceed to Longford to try the petition against the election of Captain Reginald Greville-Nugent. The latter goes to Mallow to try the petition presented by Major Knox against Mr. Henry Munster.

A Cork correspondent says—A large crowd of persons to-night paraded the streets carrying tar barrels and accompanied by a band. The police stopped the marching and seized the barrels. The proposed supper to the returned Fenians has been postponed to the 17th of March—St. Patrick's Day—when a 'demonstration' is intended.

A man named McDonogh, who resided at Roslevin, some miles from Salsburgh, Mayo, is in custody on a charge of murdering his wife. The circumstances alleged are of a barbarous nature. It is stated that violent quarrels took place frequently during the past twelve months between the prisoner and the deceased, and that a few days ago, after some angry words had passed between them, the murder was committed. A heavy blunt weapon must have been used. The skull was broken in two places, and so was the right arm of the deceased. The suspicions of some persons who lived in the neighborhood having been aroused, they visited the house and found the remains, bruised and charred, behind the fire. No judicial inquiry into the affair has taken place up to the present.—Freeman.

On the 22nd ult., the assizes for the county Clare were opened at Ennis by Judge O'Brien, who, in addressing the grand jury, said that having regard to the period which had elapsed since the previous assizes, the returns of the inspector-general were so satisfactory. Some of the cases were, however, far from satisfactory. Some of the cases were, however, far from satisfactory. Some of the cases were, however, far from satisfactory.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal Oulleu in denunciation of Fenianism and other secret societies, as dangerous to eternal salvation and to political prosperity, was read in all the Dublin churches on Sunday.

At a meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club, on Saturday, a report was adopted disapproving of several clauses in the Land Bill. A resolution was passed declaring that no bill would be acceptable to the tenants of Ireland that did not secure them peaceful enjoyment of their holdings and all improvements, with fair adjustment of rent.

The 'Irish Times' correspondent says:—Mr. George Smyth, of Knockadran, near Drough Colliery, lately purchased a portion of the lands of Knockadran and was farming it. Requiring the entire lands for his own use, he informed the tenants of his intention to take up the land, and several objections were served, to be tried at the coming assizes in Cork and at the quarter sessions court, to be held in Kanturk next June. It appears that from time to time he received threatening notices through the Post-office telling him not to eject and let the people alone. These notices he disregarded, and on last Saturday night, as he was in his parlour, the weapon of an assassin was levelled at him, the ball going right through the calves of his legs and inflicting two fearful wounds. Such diabolical acts as these deserve the highest censure from every right thinking man in the community; and it is hoped that the authorities will speedily bring to justice the fellows who have done such a base act. The police got information at once of the terrible outrage, and arrested one man on suspicion. No magisterial inquiry has yet been made.

A correspondent of the 'Dublin Freeman' says:—A few nights since a party of seven or eight men, with their faces disguised, called at the house of a farmer named Thomas Donohoe, residing at Cresslogh near Killoe, county Cavan, and obliging Donohoe and his wife to get out of bed to which they had retired, placed them on their knees, and with pistols presented at their heads, swore them to return the purchase money of their farm, which Donohoe had recently disposed of to a man named Ousack, with the intention of emigrating to America himself. It appears that the sale of the farm by private contract gave umbrage to some persons in the locality who were anxious to get it; and the object of endeavoring to force Donohoe to break through it was to have the farm.

Lately, as some of the police from Bronghderg, county Tyrone, were on duty at a place called Golee, they came on a party of smugglers, busily engaged in illicit distillation. On the approach of the police constabulary seized the smugglers, who disappeared and ran away in all directions carrying with them the most portable of the apparatus employed in the manufacture of whiskey. Two of their number, however, who were engaged in emptying the still, were not able to make off as quickly as their companions were overtaken by the police, on whom they turned and made fight and one of them who was armed with a pitchfork, stabbed a policeman in the groin. One arrest was made, but the police found it necessary to release their prisoner and save themselves from attack by a speedy retreat.

A correspondent of the 'Dublin Evening Mail' says, 'A most extraordinary, and I believe, well founded rumour has reached me to the effect that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland is about to proceed to Rome, at the request of the Government, upon confidential business with reference to the state of Ireland.'

The Wicklow Peasants.—The consideration of the Wicklow Peasants has been resumed before the House of Lords, and it fully establishes the truth of the common saying that truth is stranger than fiction. Sir Roundell Palmer informed their lordships that the child who is put forward as the heir is no other than the offspring of a peasant named Mary Best, for a time an inmate of the Liverpool Workhouse, and this Mary Best parted with the child to Mrs. Howard, who has figured so conspicuously as the mother of the pretended heir. Photography, always an interesting science, has done much good in other ways than in administering to personal vanity. In the case of this disputed claim it has brought to light this extraordinary disclosure. A number of photographs were shown to Mary Best, and in one of them she immediately recognized the lady, Mrs. Howard, who induced her by money to part with her child? When your highly-colored paintings in novels are pronounced overdrawn and unnatural and their existence in real life denied, you have a ready and irresistible answer in—Mary Best. But a pertinent question stands outside this—is it right, assuming the foregoing statement to be correct—and Sir Roundell Palmer professes his ability to prove it before the Lords—that the authorities of the Workhouse should countenance, under their own eyes, this sale of human flesh and blood for purposes of which they are ignorant? Manchester World.

DEATH OF MICHAEL STANTON.—Irishmen who remember the days of O'Connell and his associates in the cause of Catholic Emancipation will learn with deep regret the death of one of his most trusted friends, Michael Stanton. He died on Thursday night at his residence in Kingston. Mr. Stanton took an active part in the politics of a past generation. As proprietor of the Morning Register, a journal at one time of great and deserved influence, and as an able writer, he largely contributed to the formation of that public opinion which in the hands of O'Connell demolished the remnant of the penal laws. Mr. Stanton abounded in information on the social and economic condition of Ireland. No man of his day surpassed him in a knowledge of the tangled financial relations between England and Ireland arising out of the Act of Union and the subsequent consolidation of British and Irish Exchequers. His writings on this and other Irish subjects will be appreciated by future historians. After Emancipation he joined O'Connell in the Repeal agitation, and obtained one of three prizes given by the Repeal Association for the best essays on Repeal. Mr. Stanton was elected Alderman of the North Dock Ward in the first Town Council after the Municipal Reform Act. He subsequently filled the office of Lord Mayor with great distinction. As Collector-General of Rates under the 12th and 13th Victories, which amalgamated nine different municipal taxes, he organized that useful department, and during the long period he held the office gave general satisfaction by his courtesy and forbearance in hard times. He was universally respected.—Freeman.

THE PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT.—Mr. W. Johnston lost no time in fulfilling his promise to the brethren that he would introduce at the earliest moment a bill to repeal the Party Processions Act. It is concise and simple. The preamble recites the expediency of the repeal, and a single clause enacts that, from and after passing of 'this act,' the obnoxious 13th Victoria shall and the same is hereby repealed. There be three sponsors at the baptismal font.—Mr. Johnston, Viscount Crichton, and Captain Archdall. The only party processions known to us in Ireland are the Orange group—the Battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, and the Festival of the Derry 'Prentices. These commemorations are the effects of a regular organization intended to promote party objects, and calculated to offend Catholics. They go further, and sometimes spill Catholic blood. If Orangemen be so well disposed to their Catholic countrymen—if their principles be strictly constitutional, as we are told they are, they adopt a singular mode of illustrating their principles and evincing their kindly disposition. Peaceable folk do not go out in armed battalions. They do not seek behind ditches to fire at priests, and in pastime to slay unoffending men. There is an easy way to show their attachment to the constitution and their good will to their Catholic neighbors. Let them comply with the Processions Act. No man need be the less an Orangeman when he is stripped of his tawdry badges and medals. They give offence, and they are punished because they do. They commemorate an epoch in the national history which should bring a blush to the cheek of a true Irishman. They are incentive to resistance and bloodshed. We have always regretted the necessity of the Party Processions Act, and expressed a wish that the time may not be distant when it might be repealed. But that time is not yet come. The Government is not prepared to adopt Mr. Johnston's receipt for the cure of Orange grievances.—Dublin Freeman.

On the 24th ult., Mr. Justice Fitzgerald addressed the grand jury, and told them that the number of cases to go before them was small, and from the report made by the Inspector-General of Prisons in December last in which he stated that out of the 54 male prisoners undergoing sentence in the goal, but one was in prison for any offence against property. He then referred to the case known as the 'Battle of Morroe,' which he said, did not indicate a very high state of civilization in the county Limerick, but, on the contrary, one of the greatest lawlessness. He next referred to the report of the constabulary, upon which it appeared that five charges had been made of firing at persons; but in two of those the magistrates had been committed and one other, in which the party charged was amenable, seemed to be of a very trivial character. The other two, however, had still remained undetected, and he regretted much that it appeared that there must be in the county so much sympathy with the perpetrators of such outrages, which were not, he, however, thought he might say, of anything like an agrarian character. In the one case an attempt had been made upon the life of Mr. Brett, the County Surveyor, and in the other two constables had been fired at at Askeaton. Those crimes, however, did not seem either to have been in any way connected with any such crime as Fenianism.

A grand crisis is approaching in the existing relations between this country and England, one which may mark a memorable epoch in their history. Let us briefly sketch the situation. There are four great elements in Irish society just now. First (not because it deserves precedence) is the old Protestant loyal element that seemed to regard an English Monarch as the God of its idolatry, and that sacrificed nationality at that unworthy shrine. This element is undergoing a change. It no longer loves anything and everything English with its wonted ardour, and we trust to see the day when it will no longer regard anything and everything Catholic and Irish with virulent hate. It has recently shown some signs of national life in petitioning for Repeal of the Legislative Union. Does John Mitchell rightly describe such signs as only a 'galvanic semblance of vitality, the galvanizing apparatus being applied for the purpose of embarrassing Bright Gladstone, and bringing back into power that noble Protestant Hebrew, Disraeli.' And that 'the moment that Jewish Orangemen is once more Premier of England, the Orange nationality will subside and be no more heard of?' If this description falsifies the real feeling of the party, and that it really means Repeal, there is still hope of a union of all Irishmen for national purposes. We should prefer to see the right of the tenant-farmer to live on the soil will lie at the root of all wholesome legislation. There is then the land-owning element which neither loves Ireland nor trusts England, and which has very little of the love or trust of the Irish people. Thirdly we have the landholding element discontented yet peaceful—and trustful still that a better day is nigh. The fourth element is not trifling. It is full of burning discontent, and though actually at peace, is not passive. It laughs to scorn Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill, and the men who believe that beneficial legislation can come from him or his Cabinet. The 'Times,' referring to the electioneering action of this section, gives a true interpretation of the election contests at Tipperary and Wexford when it says:—'The issue lay between the progressive improvement of Irish legislation in union with Great Britain, and Ireland's legislative independence.' Those contests were, in fact, trumpet-tongued protests against the government of Ireland by England. Here, then, are three elements more or less hostile to England, and our next consideration shall be how the legislation of the present Parliament may obstruct or favor the desire and object of one of them—that which despises petitioning and moral force. The Cabinet now presents the country with a Bill which the tenant farmers and their friends declare with one voice to be a mockery of their claims, whilst the pretended friends of Ireland regard it as a full measure of justice.

The 'Daily News' says—At the meeting of Irish members to be held on Thursday, it is expected that Mr. Patrick O'Brien will advocate the extension of the Ulster tenant right to the whole of Ireland, and will recommend that an amendment to this effect shall be proposed on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill.

MURDER IN WESTMOUTH.—On Tuesday night a man was fired at and wounded in his own house at Slane-moore in Westmeath. He died on Friday night. At the inquest the jury heard the facts deposed to, namely, that a deceased was reaching a stool at which to kneel to say the rosary he received the fatal wound; and returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. There were present in the apartment the parents an extremely aged couple; the sister and nephew of the deceased. A man named Robt. Austin, arrested on suspicion, remains in custody.

THE LESSON OF THE TIPPERARY ELECTION.—The 'Daily News' thinks, on the whole, Mr. Heron's experience should be a lesson to him, and a warning to others. The paucity of voters recorded on his behalf shows that people have little respect for sham patriotism. The 'Gentle Nicknam' as the true Fenian is called, though the epithet and patronymic seem somewhat incongruous, comes in every way more creditably out of the matter than his rival.

CENTENARIANS.—At the last meeting of the Westford Board of Guardians, the Master reported that he had admitted provisionally during the week two persons, each one hundred years of age. One was Moses Sheill, aged 104, born in New Ross, which town he left about twenty years ago. For the last fifty years he resided at Sallstown. He was rather strong and healthy up to a few weeks before he applied for admission to the house. After his admission he lived for only four days. The other was Margaret Donohoe, aged 103 years, born in Dangarran, which place she left about sixty years ago. She has resided in this locality ever since, and is well known to the inhabitants of Forth and Bargy by the sobriquet of 'Monster Peg.' She still enjoys good health, and is remarkably strong.

THE LENTEN PASTORAL OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF SALFORD.—Dear Brethren in Jesus Christ, I am authorised by his Lordship the Bishop of Salford to address you on occasion of the approaching holy season of Lent, and to forward to you the usual announcements. Thank God, the Bishop has been blessed with good health ever since he left the diocese, to take part in the General Council of the Church, now assembled in Rome.

DEAR BRETHREN IN JESUS CHRIST.—I take this opportunity to make known to all the faithful a decree of our Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius the IX., which has already been officially communicated to the clergy. It refers to the well-known Fenian association. The Irish and American Bishops have petitioned the Holy Father to use his authority, as head of the Church, to check the growing evils of this confederation. After learning the true nature and tendency of this society, and after consulting with the Sacred College of Cardinals, the Holy Father has published a decree in which he classifies the Fenians with other condemned societies. Henceforth, therefore, the members of the Fenian association, and likewise all who aid or abet the association, are to be excluded from the benefit of the Sacraments until they shall have withdrawn from all connection with it, and shall have sincerely promised never to return to it. In making known this decree of the Sovereign Pontiff, I am urged by a painful sense of duty, because I know it will fall harshly on the ears of many well-disposed Catholics, who are actuated by good and generous motives, and who abhor the dark machinations of the most desperate members of the Fenian association. But, my dear friends, remember that obedience is better than sacrifice, and that if for the love of God and the welfare of His Holy Church you make a generous peace-offering of your own views in this matter, you will have achieved a victory over yourselves, which, morally speaking, is greater than the victories achieved by the most renowned conquerors, and which is precious in the sight of God, and of angels, and of men. Our most Holy Father has a sincere love and a most holy regard for his children of the Irish nation. No one will rejoice more than he will rejoice to see Ireland repaid for her past wrongs, and restored to the full possession of all her just rights; but he wishes his children to promote the good of their country, not by a spirit of anger and revenge—not by secret and sworn conspiracy, but by all open, lawful, and honourable means. Must evil be done, asks the holy Apostle St. Paul, to promote that which is good? By no means—God forbid—he emphatically answers. Hence, a true lover of fatherland, who is guided by moral and religious principles would sooner see his country rush to wreck and ruin, than save it at the expense of committing one deliberate crime. By thus making a generous sacrifice to God and His Church, the friends of Ireland will most practically and effectually support the Holy Father and the General Council of Bishops, who are labouring day by day to reform the world, and to convey peace and happiness to every nation, tribe and tongue on the face of the earth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A disease resembling Asiatic cholera has broken out in the parish of Billington near Magley, Lincolnshire. The military and naval estimates of the British government for the current year are some ten million dollars less than last year.

Mr. Muntz, member of Parliament for Birmingham, proposed, the other day, that English workmen should relieve themselves of a debt of £25,000,000 a year. 'How?' asked one of his hearers. 'Why by not spending it!' said the practical M. P.; 'your liquor costs you seventy millions. I don't ask you to be teetotalers—I take my glass of beer—but only take half as much, and you will save thirty-five millions per annum.'

Captain Edward Poulton, R. N., Superintendent of the industrial school at Portsmouth, has shown his noble zeal for religion by refusing to furnish any information concerning his charge to certain gentlemen who were anxious to establish a similar ship Kinsale, on the ground that he feared the new enterprise might be conducted on Catholic principles, and that 'he must not assist in rearing another buttress to a system which is antagonistic to the simplicity which is in Christ Jesus.'

The London 'Examiner,' one of the most able and influential weekly papers published in England strongly protests against the withdrawal of the troops from the colonies, closing as follows:—'It is possible to maintain the prestige of British pre-eminence if such a policy as this prevails. It has, in a late memorable debate, been conceded on all hands that we are bound in honor to aid the colonies to our utmost, in the event of any war in which they may be involved, as parts of the Empire; but deeds are better than words, and all our fine professions will go for nothing if the mails which convey them convey also reiterated and peremptory orders for the withdrawal of troops, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the colonies and the manifest dangers in which they are involved.'

Religious Education has been treated in a speech by Sir John Coleridge, who says—'Now, for my part, so far from being an advocate in itself for a non-religious education, it appears to me that apart from all religious and moral grounds, it is upon purely intellectual grounds, a mistake to educate without religion, because the relation of God to man the relation of man to creatures, are equally matters of knowledge, and equally ought to come within the circle of any education that can be called complete.'

At a meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Society held in London on the 2nd inst., Sir James C. Lawrence said, the First Lord of the Admiralty had publicly intimated his intention to apply three troopships for the emigration of discharged laborers at Woolwich, Deptford, Obatham, and other Government towns, on condition that the victualling expenses—£2 5s. per head—were paid, and, continued

Sir J. Lawrence, if there was any room in the vessels, after preference had been given to the Government employes, then it might be placed at the disposal of the society on the same terms. Another gentleman said that five hundred families were ready to emigrate from Deptford alone. It further appeared that each of the troopships could carry a thousand souls and that the committee had chartered three steamships from Temperleys Carter and Darke, owners of the Avon and other vessels, one of which would sail on the fourteenth another on the 28th of April and the third on the 12th of May, for the conveyance of emigrants to be sent out under the Society's direction. They would contain at last eight hundred statute adults. Before adjourning, the Committee directed the Secretary to charter still another vessel so as to afford increased accommodation to the thousands who have signified their intention of flocking to Canada. The 'Times' of the 3rd inst., says—The intelligence of the proposal of the Admiralty to send out discharged artisans from the Government establishments to Canada in Her Majesty's troopships has been received with great satisfaction, and a large number of candidates have already applied to have their names entered as intended emigrants. Two evenings in the week have been set apart at Deptford dockyard for receiving names.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The 'Mary Johnston,' from Bahia, has arrived. The Captain reports that on the 13th of Feb'y, in lat. 50 north, and long. 24 west, he passed a large steamer, which was hoisting and heading north-east. She displayed the British colours, and signalled to denote that her machinery was broken down. She had two white stripes and one red one on her funnel, about two thirds the way up, and the Captain thinks she may have been the missing steamer 'City of Boston.' The gale was very heavy at the time, and the 'Mary Johnston' was not able to stop or get near enough to make any closer observations. The Inman line authorities in New York state that the funnels of their ships are not marked. Owing to the great distance the Captain of the 'Mary Johnston' may have been mistaken in his observation. The location is precisely where the 'City of Boston' ought to have been on the date named, while the agents are of opinion that the steamer was one of Allan's Portland line. They admit the possibility of its being the 'City of Boston.'

MURDERS IN IRELAND.—In the House of Commons Lord J. Manners asked the First Lord of the Treasury if it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measures for the better security of life or for the better administration of the law in cases of trial for murder in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, I think, Sir, that, if I construe rightly the intention of the noble lord in putting this question it has some special reference to the recent failure at a trial in Dublin, following on a failure in the same case at Galway. Now, it is but fair to those who may be regarded as having been instrumental in that failure to observe that, in the opinion of the advisers of the Crown, there were special circumstances, on which it is not necessary and it would not be advisable to dilate, which go far to account for the occurrence without imputing blame to the parties, or drawing from it the conclusion that there is an indisposition to perform a public duty. With regard to the more general scope of the question, I may refer to the intention of the Government as declared in the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the Session. It is not necessary to go back on the discussions which were held on the motion for an address. So much I may say in reply to the noble lord, if the changes to which he alludes in his question would involve a departure from the principles of the Constitution, then I may reply that several changes in the law are under our consideration; but I am not at present in a position to say whether or not we shall be able to propose any definite measures on the subject. I expect, however, that within a week we shall be in a position to declare our intention in this respect. (Hear, hear.)

Our country Magistrates occasionally show themselves to be so very rural, that the ir-blundering suggests the necessity that Mr. Gladstone should include them in the measure of compulsory education, when they may learn the ground work of Coke upon Lyttleton, at least, if they cannot grasp the intricacies of the Revised Statute Book, in dispensing justice among our unlettered peasantry. Some weeks ago a Catholic Priest, on his way to the bed-side of a dying parishioner, was fired for refusing payment at the toll bar—the reason given being that he was not a clergyman in the meaning of the Act on toll; but a Wesleyan Minister having been compelled to pay toll on his way to preach, summoned the gate keeper, and carried the day; for the Bolton on the Bench declared that he was a clergyman in the meaning of the Act. The Preston Magistrate, however, do not appear to have studied the progress and practice of law in the superior courts at home and abroad, any more than our fox hunting parsons and squire, but seem to have a lingering hankering after the thumb-screws of old; for, because a Jesuit Father would not divulge all particulars concerning a robbery and the subsequent restitution, through his hands, of a £100 note, the Bench grew bilious and declamatory. The law library had to be ransacked we suppose, for cases and precedents, and at last the case was adjourned. Let us hope when they resume their seats, their honours may be 'cramped' themselves somewhat as to Ye Manners and Ye Customs of Ye English in 1870; a Doll would say and not make themselves supremely ridiculous by badgering Father Johnson, or insisting on a technical right which, by tacit consent, is either waived or ignored in all civilized communities.—Catholic Opinion.

UNITED STATES.

New York, March 17th.—St. Patrick's day has been celebrated in this and surrounding cities with more enthusiasm than ever before. Here the procession was two miles long and the streets through which it passed were densely crowded. Copsious in the line of procession were Mayor Hall, Police Commissioner Brennan and Rev. Father Corrigan, of Cork. As the procession passed the City Hall it was reviewed by Mayor Hall, the heads of Departments and the members of the Common Council. All the municipal offices were closed.

A Cincinnati judge has decided that a blow from a husband inflicted upon a wife is sufficient for a divorce.

A disease as fatal as Asiatic cholera broke out in Erie county, Penn., a few days ago, and in less than a week five grown persons died. It is called the 'spotted fever.' The victims are covered with crimson spots.

The experiment of mixing negroes and whites in the public schools of Louisiana resulted in the withdrawal of all the white scholars, leaving the blacks to 'go it alone.'

One of our New York contemporaries sentimentally says, 'India is only held by the sword, and the natives would be quick to take advantage of any sign of weakness on the part of their rulers.' The Southern States are in the union under a similar tenure, but, by some strange obliquity of vision, most of these newspaper men will not perceive that a far more formidable India lies at the very threshold of their Capitol. The disagreeable truth may yet be impressed upon them if, for instance, suppose, their Government tries the experiment of a foreign war as a test of the Southern 'loyalty' represented by the colored voter and the 'carpet-bagger.'

Washington, March 8.—The steady decline in the premium on gold causes great rejoicing here, and already the resumption of speedy resumption in specie payments is talked of by Congressmen generally. Letters have been received here from gentlemen connected with some of the largest banks in the country, indicating their willingness to resume

specie payments at once, provided Government take the initiative. They do not propose to pay gold on deposit, but only on circulation.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.—The 'Philadelphia Ledger' of the 3rd says:—As has been overlooked, and supposed probable ever since the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court declaring all obligations and contracts made prior to passage of the Legal-tender act for the payment of money, the large railway and canal companies of this city owing interest on such old bonds, have united in opposition to the decision of the court, and will pay only in currency at present, but have so far conceded recognize the law as adjudicated, as to promise to make up the difference now existing between coin and currency, if at the end of one year from this time the decision of the Supreme Court shall stand as the law.

A Cincinnati reporter woke up a bridegroom at a hotel in that city to get the particulars of his wedding. He owes a neighboring apothecary fifty cents for court plaster.

At New Orleans, ex-Auditor Wickliff, of Louisiana, has been committed to jail in default of \$30,000 bail for the embezzlement of State coupons valued at over \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Treasury Department is now trying a plan that is expected to rectify the counterfeiting currency almost impossible. The face of the bank bill is covered with printing so finely executed, that counterfeiters cannot afford to copy it.

Among the Alaska rivers are the Alutacoolak, Nootachiwat, Kuyuyukuk, Conecovak, Unalashlut, and Golsors Richka, along whose banks live in almost Arctic bliss the Cuyckauckpoks, Yakutskylitkaiks, Sakiatkylitkaiks, Anksachagannks, Mekutonczocoris and other tribes with equally simple nomenclatures.

The Republicans have again carried the elections in New Hampshire, but by reduced majorities. The Democratic wave is slowly but steadily advancing.

The New York Herald has learned correspondent at Rome, and he vouchsafes to disclose some of the secrets which he has developed. The most important intelligence is that every thing at the council is *ex hoc*. This startling news was given to him in confidence by a high official at the Vatican, and the evidence contained in the letter would seem to suggest the inference that it was the Pope. A little farther along the same correspondent discusses one subject in such a way as to give the impression that he supposes the college of cardinals to be a place of education.

Our Catholic position is not, that the State, as the State exists in this country especially, has anything to do with the education of children. The Catholic ground is that the education of children is committed to their parents, and to those that the parents choose to trust—and to none others, and never to the State! State schoolism is the Church of Anti-Christ, in these States. What part has Christ with Anti-Christ; or Catholics with the monarchy of Lucifer? This is not to say that while the false system of State taxation for schools continues, it is not most just—on many grounds outside of religion, that some portion of the school money wrong from us, ought to be given to schools that we approve. But the whole plan of State 'establishment' of schools is wrong, and a snare of the enemy.—N. Y. Freeman.

In the United States House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Churchill of New York offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the determination of the Canadian authorities concerning the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Canadian coast, and whether any action had been taken for the protection of American interests.

A few days ago a man entered an insurance office in Buffalo and tossing a paper, on the counter, said to the clerk: 'That's run out, and I want to get it renewed.' As the clerk unfolded the document a broad grin spread over his face, and he inquired: 'Are you sure this has run out?' 'Yes,' said the man, 'my wife told me it run out yesterday morning,' whereupon the clerk handed back to him his marriage certificate!

The ship Tidings, from Glasgow, which arrived at New York a day or two ago, had a hard time of it, between gales and floods of floating ice. She was caught on the 5th of February in terrific south west gale and suffered great damages. On the 17th, in latitude 48.10 she ran into large fields of ice with numerous small bergs. The ice grew thicker, and she was closed up around her, and masses of ice as she closed her hull. Further progress seemed too difficult as well as dangerous and the ship was headed to the southeast. After an hour's sailing in this direction, she had cleared the ice. Continuing on the same course, she passed through another field of heavy broken masses, with bergs in it 40 feet high. The steamer City of Boston is thought to have been severely disabled, if not lost, by some of these floating mountains of ice.

SAPOROUS STAMPTOWN.—The Rev. Josiah D. Patton, of Boston, is one of those scrupulous divines who have such a high appreciation of cleanliness that they rank it not exactly next to godliness, but an equality with it. Having received from an interfering soap dealer, a dead-head cake of the saponaceous article, the reverend gentleman groined it in his well scoured digits and wrote thus:—'I've used your soap with profit and pleasure; at best of it, I, I have held pleasant converse with you concerning Him whose blood wash a all our sins away.' The enterprising Christian who deals in soap inserted this first-class religious puff in all the religious papers—of course he did—and the 'Independent' quoting the puff remarked:—'This reminds us of negro who opened a restaurant in this city some twenty-five years ago, and who, in order to attract pious customers during an unprosperous week, advertised this style:—'Oysters in every style stewed, roasted, fried, scolloped, and on the half-shell; friends of the Redeemer are invited to call.' Both these advertising hoaxes are about on a par with that of the delectable man who followed in the wake of the proselytizing 'Young Christian' and posted his placard on the fence immediately under that of the latter, so that the connected sentence was made to read:—'Prepare to meet your God! By using Tompkins' Tooth-wash.'—U. States Panzer.

The 'City of Boston.' New York March 17.—The following has been received at the Associated Press office from the European agent:

LONDON, March 17.—At noon yesterday a copy of a private telegram was handed to me by the G. Vernon Superintendent of the Stock Exchange Telegraph office, announcing the arrival of the 'City of Boston' at Queenstown in towed the 'City of Manchester.' The despatch had reached London via Manchester—a course not unusual in case of a gale on the direct Liverpool line. The wild enthusiasm was manifested in the Exchanges of Liverpool. Excited crowds gathered under the windows of the Inman office; equal excitement and enthusiasm prevailed all the Exchanges of London. The evening papers were as late as seven o'clock published. The announcement of the steamer's arrival was accepted as an undoubted fact. Having telegraphed you the news as furnished me then, apparently from reliable authority I set off despatches to Queens' and Liverpool setting confirmation and details. That the Inman's and the look-out at Queenstown had not heard of the 'City of Boston' I sent to you; you received it out before a doubt existed in London or on the Continent as to the safety of the vessel. Signed, Alex. Tait, Agent Associated Press.