THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 5, 1871.

rminer was opened yesterday in the Court-house, en-street, by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Justice O'Brien, lendar. There was comparatively little interest in ne case evinced by the populace, the charges now onding against him being so much less serious than hat upon which he has been tried. Mr. Justice Tirien charged the Grand Juries, and explained the nature of the principal cases. There were two indictments against Kelly. The charge in each is varied in different counts, some of thom alleging an intent to murder the constable, others only to maim or do him grievous bodily harm, or to resist and prevent his lawful apprehension. If one of the counts which laid the charge in the most serious form were proved, the prisoner, his Lordship observed, would be morally guilty of murder, although death did not ensue. He directed attention to the question which they might have to consider, whether the constables were justified in attempting to arrest Kelly without a warrant, and informed them that, as a general rule, if a constable acting in the discharge of his duty believed, and had reasonable grounds for believing that a felony had been committed, though he did not see it, and that a particular person committed the crime, he would be justified in endcavoring to arrest him even without a warrant. He thought it more judicious not to go into the details stated in the information, but as the offence charged was a serious one, affecting the public security, the administration of justice, and the protection of life and property, it required the most careful consideration. His Lordship observed, in reference to the prosecution of the two constables, Moony and Shannon, for assaults committed in the affray in the Park, that the jury should be satisfied as to the identification of the accused, and the question whether the assaults were, in fact, committed, and were unjustifiable. After an hour's deliberation, the Grand Jury found true bills in Kelly's case, and siterwards in the police case. The prisoner Kelly was then placed in the dock. He was respectably dressed, appeared to be in good health, and maintained the same self-possession which he evinced when on trial for his life. His counsel (Mr. Molloy) applied to have the indictment by the City Grand Jury in August last, for the same offence, quashed. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., on the part of the Crown, declined to state what course would be taken with respect to that indictment, until the prisoner was arraigned and had pleaded. The prisoner was then arraigned and pleaded " Not Guilty." Mr. Murphy stated that the Crown would proceed with the trial this morning before a county jury, and in the meantime would consider what course should be taken with respect to the other indictment. Mr. Molloy announced that he would apply to have the trial postponed, and Mr. Murphy that he would resist the application to the ntmost. Several of the jurors whose names appeared on the panel applied to be released from serving on account of age or illness, and in one case applicant said he was a barrister. The Court refused to discharge them, as they ought to have applied to the Recorder when the panel was revised, but said when the jurors were called on tines, any reasonable excuse which they had to make would receive attention. In the case of the two constables against whom bills were found, the trial will be held in the Queen's Bench, having been removed into that court by vertiorari. Mr. Molloy applied that recognizances should be entered into for payment of the costs, Mr. Justice O'Brien remarked that the application was imprecedented, and the Court would dispose of it in the morning.-Ibid. Duning, Dec. 8,-Yesterday forenoon, on the trial

of Kelly on a charge of attempting to shoot Constables Mullens and Grimes. Mr. Butt applied for a postponement, on the ground that the prisoner could not have a fair trial, on account of the comments on the result of the late trial of the prisoner for the murder of Talbot which had been published in various English and Irish journals. Counsel read extracts from the Dublin Daily Express, The Times, the Forkshive Post, the Pall Mall Grante, Daily News, Daily Telegraph, and Saturday Review, some of which, he contended, threatened the abolition of trial by jury in Ireland. He contended that the violence of the writing and the threat to abolish trial by jury in Ireland had produced their effect, and in continuation contended that the circumstance that the facts inagain to drink of the invigorating waters of that volved in the last trial and the proofs to be brought sacred fountain. Is there any other fact has those against the prisoner in the present proceedings form part of the case upon which those journals had declared him a murderer plainly indicated the necessity for a postponement of the trial. The papers which published these articles would have been brought up for punishment if it were possible. But it could not be done, and for this reason, because the old evidence of the Stamp-office on which a publisher might be convicted was taken away by a recent Act. If he could bring the proprietor of The Times into court-he said nothing of the Dublin papers-he had no doubt their Lordships would deal with him. But it would be wrong, it would be oppression, to bring the innocent agent and make him liable. The Attorney-General opposed the application, and denied that the jury were at all likely to be influenced by the articles in question. The Solicitor-General having spoken on the same side, and Mr. Koogh having replied, Baron Fitzgeral said that unfortunately the Court were divided in opinion, the result of which was that the trial would be postponed till the next Commission. With one exception all the articles relied on were published out of Ireland, and looking at the articles in the only Irish paper referred to, without expressing any approval of them, he would say that if the case rested on them there was not a shadow of ground for the present application. Those appearing for the prisoner had, in his opinion, disproved their own case, for the only possible inference he could draw was that either there had been no discussion of the matter here, or, if there had, it was such as could not be relied on as prejudicial to the prisoner. Mr. Justice O'Brien said he had arrived, with some doubt, at a different conclusion from that of his learned brother. There could be no doubt of the circulation of the Irish papers in Ireland, and applying the rule of Lord Kenyon in the case of the Dean of St. Asaph. he felt bound to say that, in his opinion, the motion should be granted. The trial was accordingly postpored.-Ibid

The Irish Catholies of to-day, conscious of the many inevitable dangers attendant upon the mixed or godless system of education, which the Clovernment has vainly sought to impose upon them, now demand from the Imperial Parliament, as their right, perfect freedom of education-a system of education purely Catholic in all its branches, primary, intermediate, and university. They demand tor themselves as Catholic parents the legal right, and, as far as it is afforded to others, aid from the State, to discharge the solemn duty of educating their children in accordance with the dictates of their conscience and the teaching of the Catholic Church. They are conscious that education separated from religion is the vehicle of that infidelity and indifferentism, which are at present seducing and corrupting the youth of the principle countries of Europe, and shaking to its centre the whole fabric of social life. They are mindful of the solemn warning addressed a few years' ago to the Catholic Bishops of Ireland by Edmund Burke, the eminent Protestant statesman already mentioned "If you consent," he says, " to put your clerical education, or may other part of your education, under the direction and control of the Government, than you will have sold your religion for their money. And there will be an end not only of the Catholic religion, but of were granted. It is Protestant teaching which the all religion, all morality, all law, all order, in your Protestants wish to secure for their children—why unhappy kingdom." Moreover, the State has no then is it unreasenable in the Catholics to insist on

right to seek the control and management of the Catholic teaching for theirs? It is with pleasure education of our youth. This is admitted even by a remarkable Protestant philosopher, Mr. Stuart columns of the Saturday Review. As regards primary education, it says, the only point in which the demonstration of Kelly (for firing at constables prosecution of Kelly (for firing at constables prosecution of the County jurors, owing to the transfer of Mill, where he says—"It is not endurable that a government should, either in law or fact, have a complete control over the education of the people. To possess such a control and actually to retain it, is to be desnotic."- Wexford People.

Last week, at the Protestant Synod held in Armagh, there was great lamentation over the conduct of one of the body, who had sold his house and farm to a Catholic Priest,—Dundalk Democrat.

The Kilkenny Journal says :- "Richard Kelly, Esq., of Feethela, in the county Kilkenny, has been recently received into the Catholic Church, and baptized by the Rev. J. O'Hanlon, P.P., Gowran. Mr. Kelly is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and his conversion is the result of a long course of reading and investigation of the doctrines of Catho-

There can be no good effected by endeavouring to hide the fact that small-pox is very prevalent in the city. It has made its appearance in places where it might be least expected, and the localities which have done their most in popularising the disease are not a whit more dangerous than some of the cleanest districts in the city. Much has been said of the possibility of catching the terrible enemy by driving n cabs; and it is said these vehicles are declining in popularity. And this is a reminder that the hospital cab system is far from perfection. In the poorer districts there exists a sharp prejudice against using that mode of conveyance. We know of several cases in which patients absolutely refused to be taken to hospital in these cabs. The two drivers in their white shirts are a terror. There is no reason in the world why these startling overalls should be worn. The men should be attired in ordinary costumes. It is hard to discover why such people should be frightened by these theatrical effects; and as there is no sense in the arrangement we hope it will be speedily given up.-Dublin Freeman.

The Confessional.—The powerful and efficacious influence of confession in preventing sin especi-

> "That sin-The sin of all most sure to blight. The sin of all that the soul's light Is soomest extinguished in "-

is not merely a theological dogma, or a theological conclusion to be reasoned out. It is a fact. Nor is it a fact, local or occasional, or obscure or discoverable only by a few select witnesses, however respectable and weighty. It is a fact, plain, tangible world wide, and ages long; existing wherever a Catholic congregation exists on the face of the earth everywhere witnessed, through every day that dawns and declines, through every generation that comes and goes, by every priest that sits in the tribunal of confession, by every penitent who kneels there; witnessed by millions and millions of every clime. of every race, of every profession, of every state and condition and line of life, from the king on his throne to the beggar in the street, from the polished courtier to the rectained savage, from the learned thologian and philosopher to the unlettered clown; witnessed by married and unmarried, rich and poor, by the father and mother of many children; by their daughter, a girl at school; by their daughter, about to become a bride; by their daughter, a cloistered nun; by their son, a Zonave in the army; by their son, a student at college; by their son, practising at the bar; by their son, a judge on the bench; by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; conviet under sentence of death; by the soldier on the eve of battle; by the ovicted peasant about to leave the land of his fathers for ever; by the youth who has sadly lost it; by the matured man, after years of dissipation; by the hoary sinner on his dying bed. Of the millions who in every quarter of the Catholic world are every day of every year crowding round the confessional, is there one who, going there with a sincere heart and upright intention, does not feel on leaving it that he has received a new principle of life, a new strength to fight the good fight, a new love of holiness, an odour of paradise scenting his soul, his youth renewed like the eagle's? He may fall again, as many do-that is poor human nature but well he knows, as all who have tried know well that his only hope of rising again is in returning ever been any other fact, on the face of God's earth, attested by such a body of such witnesses, who themselves have felt, and seen, and known, stretching out from land to land, from generation to generation? Yet there has ever been, as there will be, that infinite number of fools, of whom the wise man speaks, and who have ears and hear not, who have eyes and see not. Where these thing are, is surely the city on the mountain, the City of God. Here surely is fulfilled, though it is but part of the fulfilment of the prophecy of old :- "O poor little one, tossed with tempest, without any comfort, behold I will lay thy stones in order, and will lay thy foundations with sapphires, and will make thy bulwarks of jasper, and thy gates of graven stones, and all thy borders of desirable stones. All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of the children." Aye, and the children of that church, who frequent this hely institution, this the great means of sanctification entrusted to her, feel that peace of God which surpasseth all understanding, that peace which the world can neither give nor take away, and feel it in the deepest depths of the soul. Ask them, you who are not of them, and with one voice they will tell you it is so. Then, "Why stand you here all day idle? Go you also into My vineyard."-Dublin Review.

Education for IRELAND .- We were glad to notice last week in the Pall Mall Gazette the admission that in "the extreme case," that, for example, of, "a large Roman Catholic population so poor that it cannot maintain schools, and so bigoted that it conscientiously objects to unsectarian schools-our contemporary is of opinion that 'it would be better to support a Roman Catholic system of learning than none at all.' However, adds the writer, that is a difficulty which has not yet arisen, and probably will never arise." The obvious answer-that in Ireland it has arisen-has been well put by Sir Edward Strachey in a letter which appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette of Monday last. There are, he says, no doubt, many persons-if he understands his arguments, Professor Huxley is one of them-" who hold that Popery is so detestable a superstition "that it would be better to teach the Irish poor nothing than to educate them as the Catholic clergy would have them educated; but he believes that, instead of "this impracticable doctrine," that of concession where concession is necessary will be adopted by the people of England and Scotland, and he remarks that "no single statesman has any doubt upon the point from the moment he comes into official relations and responsibilities with Ireland. Be it Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone, Lord Mayo or Mr. Chichester Fortescue, they all know well enough, and with no difference of opinion, what the Irish want," "Let us not," he concludes, "shut our eyes to what those feelings and wishes are, because they are so opposed to our own." Sir Edward Strachey, at any rate, looks the question straight in the face; but it will be observed that when at the recent Protestant demonstration at Armagh, a strong line against denominational education was taken up, it was on the express ground of obtaining for Protestant children immunity from hostile teaching,-a condition which might be perfeetly well secured, even if the Catholic demands

that we note another admission—this time in the clusively Catholic. It questions whether this request will be persisted in. None of the others, the vriter thinks, are of a kind to which any consistent Liberal ought to object, or which are not implicitly sanctioned by the English Education Act. If the question of higher education should prove equally manageable, the Government, concludes the Saturdan Review, should have no great dread of taking it in hand .- London Tablet.

It is absolutely certain that no class in Great Britain fully understands the Irish Education Question, not even all British Catholies. Most of the latter suppose that it is a more matter of religion; which it is, mainly, but with a large infusion of nationality and antipathy against English State domination. History is totally ignored by the British Press in discussing this question. It is forgotten that, since the earlier portion of the 16th century, the Anglican Church, the Anglican school, and Anglican political domination, have been synonymous in Ireland. While the adoption of the principles of the Reformation by the English and the Scotch established a homogeneity of creed, as there had been generally of race, between the two peoples of Great Britain, William 111, founded the Scotch parish schools as porches of the Kirk. The Anglican clergy had sole charge of the parochial schools in England Dissent, which was a small minority, crouched and trembled under both Establishments; all education from the parish school to the University, being ruled by the Established Church in either kingdom. Primary, intermediate, and University education thus grew up in England and Scotland in close association with the Church of the majority of the nonulation. Neither Dissent nor Catholicity has one ancient foundation, one great school, in the whole of Great Britain older than the present century. It we now turn to Ireland, we find these conditions actually reversed. The people clung to the old faith with desperate tenacity. Yet all their ecclesiastical and educational endowments were wrested from them, and alienated to a small minority of imported planters; the natives never having conformed to the new creed of the Tudors. All the educational foundations of Ireland, up to the close of the last century, were Protestant and alien in character and object. Nor were they religious and educational institutions only, they were openly and actively political intended to eradicate Irish usages and habits, and to enforce English ways in Ireland. To wear his beard, to allow his flowing locks to hang over his shoulders, to mount a horse on the un-English side, to hurl, to send out his children to nurse, to play the harp, to deal in minstrelsy—to do anything Irish, in fact to woo or wed an Irish girl, was death. To these were added, the "Mead Act" of Trim, which authorized any "mere Trishman," not found in company with an Englishman of good repute, to be put to death and a tax to be levied on the locality to reward, the party who brought such head to the nearest English station. Add to these, the borrors of the religious penal laws, and we stand face to face with the present Education Question. May we ask, is there anything in kind or degree in the Education Question in England or in Scotland analogous to that in Ireland? Nothing whatever. All State education in Ireland, from 1537 to the opening of the present century, has been thoroughly, openly, and exclusively Protestant—that is, for a small fraction of the population, and these alien and imported. If the natives were savages, having had no anticedents, no culture, no civilization, then, indeed, the external agencies to evangelize them would have been intilligible, though herrible. But when it is recollected that, so far from being savages, they had a history anterior to that of Britain, and at one time a higher culture; and that all their property, ecclesiastical, educational, and secular, was wrested from themthe matter assumes a new aspect. The alternative of Catholicism and poverty, on the one side, or Protestantism and property on the other, was offered. Ireland had no difficulty in deciding. She emerged from the darker clouds of the Penal Laws, at the opening of this century, poor and ignorant, yet one of the noblest nations on earth,-Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Charles Dilke has brought definite charges of scandalous extravagance and waste of the public funds against the Court and successive Ministries. These are intermixed with general criticisms on Monarchical institutions, which are not capable of being brought to an issue, but in themselves they admit of direct verification or disproval. Significant Charles Dilke maintains them: Mr. Lowe defies them. We do not know the extent of the denial and the character of the future explanations, for, as Mr. Lowe justly observed, to enter into the subject before the people of Halifax would be to fall into the error for jwhich he had consured his opponent; but if Sir Charles Dilke will repeat his statements on the meeting of Parliament, he has the assurance that the Government will not endeavor to smother discussion. This should be sufficient to direct his zeul into a more decorous channel. Instead of prevoking breaches of the peace in Provincial towns and endangering the very cause of Administrative reform in his own person, had he not better seek the retirement of Chelsen, and, amid a pile of books of reference, occupy the next two months in framing his indictment against the British Monarchy? The time is not too long. He has himself told us of the variety of the abases which extends from the Life Guards, "whose cumbersomeness and unsuitability to war were amply demonstrated in my presence on several occasions during the Hampshire campaign," down to the able-bodied seaman who is maintained all the year round to paint the lion and the unicorn on the fire buckets of the Royal yacht. The Clerk of the Check, the Clerk of the Closet, the Exons in Waiting, and a hundred others have all been roused by his attack, and are ready to make a stout fight for their salaries and perquisites, whatever they may be. Now, all these people will be glad to catch the Member for Chelsea tripping in his facts, and he may depend upon it the array of officials in the House of Commons, with such a champion as Mr Lowe to lead them, will be as bold as merciless So, as, after his little blunder about the Queen's Income Tax, he cannot afford to make any more mistakes, he had better set to work with his Blue-books

at once.—Times. Perhaps one of the most unhappy signs of the times is the decline of maternal affection. In a generation not a little distinguished for wrangling almost the claims of women to this and that privilege, it is rather awkward to find women giving up a delight which has won her real reverence almost since the beginning of the world. We have had songs, and ballads, and poems, and tragedies, and novels without number founded on this one issue of human feeling. But we doubt if the testimony will hold for our time. The better classes have almost entirely given up directly rearing their children .-Then buby-farming is one of the most startling facts of our time. Here we have a deliberate well-regulated plan for the murder of young children; and we have indutitable evidence that the crime is not confined to one particular class. The latest device of murderous impecuniosity is really more horrible than baby-farming itself. We find a woman now charged with poisoning three of her children. She has had twelve; of these but two survive, and one is dying. The rest have all expired, forward at once and deliver himself up.

showing symptoms of having been poisoned. The secret of this terrible mortality is, that the children time, he will take him into custody, and consign their own game.—Lames City Times.

were in burial clubs, and the mother, of course, received a few pounds at their death. Some of the unfortunate children have been exhumed, and poison has been discovered. The child now lying dead had had sufficient poison to kill it, and in this case there is no doubt whatever of guilt. He had reached the age of cleven, an age at which children become almost more dear than ever to their parents. Such cases we do not know to be common; but even one shows the increased ferocity which has grown up by degrees in England in the maternal mind,-This woman is the wife of a puddler; her case suggests questions at once socio-economic, moral, and religious .- Dublin Freeman.

A LANDMARK OF PROGRESS .- Twelve months since ve, in common with all Catholics, were pleased with a sign that heresy was dying out amongst us, and that no power but the Catholic church was fit to step in and cope with evils that seem, unfortunately to be inseparable from the condition of the poor .-The event we speak of was the transformation of a Methodist conventicle into a Catholic Church. henceforth to be known as St. Bridget's, Bevington Hill, Liverpool. Nowhere was such a building more needed than in the midst of such a teeming popula-tion, of whom the great majority are Catholics. The anniversary of the opening is to be celebrated tomorrow, and a great and meritorious work will be done, if as many of the Caiholies of Liverpool as possible will gladden Father O'Donovan's heart by being present.—Liverpool Catholic Times Dec 2.

German Seies .- A correspondent sends to the United Service Gazette the following from Portsmouth: -"A gentleman presented himself on board the B - a short time since and requested to be allowed to look over the ship, which request was granted. He made minute enquiries, particularly as to shells, fuses, charges. &c. : but for this information he was referred to the Excellent, as there alone could his questions be satisfactorily answered. He replied with a half smile, Oh, never mind: I see there is nothing new; I have in my pocketbook, [producing it] the most minute particulars of everything connected with your ship; I only came on board to see if there were any fresh improvements or aftertions since you were in dock! The visitor proved to be a German naval officer. He had visited every part of our Government establishment at Portsmouth. Our correspondent adds that, 'unknown to ourselves' we are under a constant and regular supervision by such visitors."

Mn. WHALLEY AND MR. GLADSTONE .- That gentleman has been writing to Mr. Gladstone to put himself point-blank the question to which some of his riends have already failed in obtaining an answer. Is Mr. Gladstone a Catholic all the while that he publicly professes himself a Protestant? That is the question. To which Mr. Gladstone replies, that, if he were, he would be the basest creature in the kingdom which he has a share in ruling, and instant ejection from office would be the smallest of the punishments he would deserve. But the gem of Mr. Gladstone's letter is the assurance-with which Mr. Whalley is delighted—that he is centirely convinced that while the question is a most insulting one, you have put it only from having failed to notice its true character -in other words that Mr. Whalley is to be excused his rudeness on the ground of his deficiency in delicacy of moral pereption-"since," he adds, "I have observed during an experience of many years that, even when you undertake the most startling duties, you perform "them in the gentlest and most considerate man-" ner" If the writer were anyone but Mr. Gladstone, we should almost suspect him of poking fun at his correspondent. But the cruellest cut of all is delivered by the Daily News, which calls the attention of Mr. Whalley and his friends to the fact that the direct question remains, after/all, unanswered. Any one, indeed, capable of porting the original question would be capable of looking for an evasion in the answer .- Tablet.

A TURKET SHIP IN A GALE .- The Telegraph announces that on Monday night and Tuesday morning the turret ship Hotspur encountered a severe gale in the Channel. The vessel put to sea from Plymouth at dusk, for fortland, but had not proceeded many miles when a terrible storm arose so alarmingly that Lord John Hay, viously, with others, put on a cork jacket, to be prepared for contingencies, ordered her, when off the

Start, to go about and put back for Plymouth. It may well be said that "our ships won't doat."

Favorential -It is not easy to understand why a few vices are peculiarly selected as more worthy of condemnation than others, and why the efforts of philanthropats are confined chiefly to the reforma-tion of one or two classes of sinners. Charity is the greatest of all virtues, yet we have no reformate ies for the uncharitable. An elderly lady who backbites he neighbours, is rarely, if ever, followed by a city missionary with earnest remonstrances against the error of her ways, and appeals to her to forsake her sinfu habits. She is never teld that if she will lead a new life every facility will be given her to regain her position in society, simply for the reason that an exhortation to penitence on this ground would be treated by her with contempt, inasmuch as, so far from having forfeited her position, she probably owes it to the amusement society has derived from her ill-natured remarks. Yet there can be no doubt that she requires remonstrance and oxhortation quite as much as her erring sisters whose conduct has brought down upon them complete expulsion from society, and who are considered fit inmates for reformatories. Again, what vice can be more odious or inconvenient to society than dishonesty, yet how generally is it winked at? There are no " midnight meetings' held to which directors who float bubble companies and tradesmen who adultorate their wares are invited. No tea and coffee and cake are prepared for these poor sinners. No touching address is delivered to them. They are not asked to join in singing a "Sunday School hymn," with the view of recalling to their minds the days of their innocence. No discriminating eye fixes itself on a young grocer whose expression is innocent and sad." Nor do any amiable and well-intentioned persons bring him back by kindly words to the path of virtue and then carry him off in a cab to a home where he may learn to appreciate purity of food, and acquire a taste for unsauded sugar. Even the clergy-man in the pulpit rarely troubles himself to remind the respectable members of his congregation of their pet vices, but confines himself to denouncing the errors of those who are not present to derive any benefit from his discourse. It is almost time that this favouritism should cease. To reclaim but one erring director or tradesman would be a great feather in the cap of society, even though the lost sheep on coming back to the flock found himself alone in his glory .- Pall Mall Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Dec. 27 .- The Tribune, this morning says, that it appears that late in the afternoon, Terence Bailey, one of Tweed's bondsmen went to the Sheriff's office with an order, in the usual form, surrendering bail and authorising the Sheriff to arrest Tweed in exoneration of himself and surety. I'weed was at once hiformed of Bailey's treason towards him, and disappeared. Up to this hour he has not been seen by those who sought him, and the efficers declare they cannot find him. It is still believed that if bail can be obtained Tweed will come

him, he had quietly determined to beat them at

him to prison, or place a watch over him at his

Tweed's property will be attached, probably at an early date, on the application of the the People. One of those prominent in the prosecution of the Ring Rogues, yesterday applied for a list of his property, from the official records. This list is minus real entute owned by Tweed to the amount of \$4,474,000, purchased since 1868 in fact, nearly all of this has been transerred to hi relatives, but no such fraudulent sales will hol good,

GOVERNMENT FRANCES IN THE UNITED STATES .- EVERY body in the United States who has had a chance t rob the public or the people whose interest he wa appointed to protect, seems to have availed himsel of the opportunity. Municipal, State and Federa officers have all gone the same way .- Mont. Herald.

The Roman Catholic clergy throughout the country are displaying a commendable activity in the cause of temperance. In the Eastern States nearly every parish has a temperance organization, and the most beneficial results have followed the efforts of the clergy to banish drinking usages from all circles within the reach of their influence.-New York Ecening Mail.

THE STOLEN PASS .- An editor lost his pass on the railroad, and requested the officers of the road to secure the arrest of any man who should present it, The next day he found the pass in the pocket of his Sunday trowsers, and proceeded to take a trip upon it. As soon as he offered it to the conductor, that faithful officer knocked him on the head with his lantern, called in three brakesmen and the baggagemaster, dragged him, despite his frantic struggles, along the floor into the bargage car, where a brakesman sat on him while the conductor buttered him up a lot to keep him quiet; and then they searched him to ascertain what other thefts he had been perperpetrating. With the exception of a ticket to the circus, that man had upon his person absolutely nothing but railroad passes! He had passes all over the main roads and branch lines and feeders and sidings, in the State of Pennsylvania. He had free tickets over all the railroads in the Eastern, Southern, Middle and Western States, and in four of the Territories. He had a pass over a railroad from Yeddo to Yokohama, and mother from Calcutta to Bengal. He had a letter premising him one on the new road which is proposed in Terre del Fuego, and a manuscript puff which be but written for a man who had assured him he should baye a pass over the road, which the man southe was about to run under the Mediterranean from Africa to imly, as soon as it was built. The conductor concluded that he had caught the greatest kleps manner than the world ever saw. But when he got oned, to Harrisburg the affair was explained. And now if there is any one editor in the State who is complete be sick of a gentlemanty conductors," that editor it is at the State capital.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from the causel for the defendendant in the celebrated The aborne case, in which the Secretary is asked to not shahim all the information in his possession cone ming the whereabouts, in certain months in 1000, of all registered vessels of the United States be wing the name "Osprey." It will be recollected that in the evidence in this case it was shown that the contestant for the Tichborne estates was a possenger in an English vessel named the "Bella," which foundered off Rio, on the South American cosst, and that he was picked up, among others, by the Coptoin of an American vessel named the "Osprey,"

A record of railroad disasters in the United States from the beginning of November, 1870, to the end of October, 1871, comprises returns of 107 accidents. The total shughter was 170 killed and 254 wounded. Forty of the accidents were collisions, which under thoroughly ficient management, ought to be ranked as almost impossible occurrences. The foremost place in the list is held by the Revere disaster on the 26th August. Although most of the so-called accidents have been traced to negligence of officials, yet in no case has the punishment due to manslaughter been dealt out to the offenders.

NOT SO SHARP AN THEY THOUGHT .- The other night Her captain, Lord Joyn Hay, persevered in spite of an elderly and clerical-fooking individual came the seas, which washed the ship from stem to stern, aboard a Pullman car at a point about two hundred and drenched everyone on dock. The ship did not and eighty miles east of here, and engaged a berth rise to the waves, and continued to dip and plunge for this city. He took the lower borth of a section, the upper part of which had been engaged by two dapper-looking individuals, who, shortly after the brain started, came back, from the smoking car and took seats in their section. The trie soon struck up a travelling acquaintance, and, judging from the pleased expression of the three countenances, this acquaintance was mutually agreeable-and, as will presently be seen, profitable. The elderly gentle-man, whom for the sake of identification, we call Mr. Greene, was a retired merchant, from Central New York, who was on his way to these parts to inyest in corner lots and Kanses lands. His two companions, whom we will call Messrs. Sharpe and Setchmin, med no minute description. By-and-by the conductor of P. P. C. came around

to collect his fare for berths. The elderly gentle-

man being first in order, produced a pocket-book, at once well worn and well filled, and paid his little

fare and then came the turn of the other two. Now, Shape had plenty of money, while Ketchum, though laden with exchange on New York and Buffalo, had run out of currency. Sharpe paid his small bill, but Ketchum ransacked his pocket-book and vest peckets in vain. Sharpe very generously offered to pay his companion's bill, but the latter wouldn's hear of any such sacrifice on the part of his friend. He would, however, gladly accept cash for one of his drafts, if Sharpe would be so kind, but under no circumstances would be accept any other favor. It transpired that Sharps would be so kind. So Ketchum produced a draft purporting to be drawn to his order on the "Commercial National Bank" of Buffale, amounting to \$157,40. But Sharpe could not make the change. Would the elderly gentleman te so unutterably gracious as to break a fifty for him. Of course he would—but he couldn't. But a happy thought struck Sharpe. If his companion had such delicate scruples about permitting him to pay his bill, perhaps the elderly gentleman would purchase the draft. Certainly he would do that, but investigation revealed that he had nothing smaller than a one hundred-dollar bill, except some desultory change the conductor had given him for a five when he paid his bill. Finally Sharp and Ket-chum laid their heads and their finances together and succeded in making up a purse of \$203.40, including the draft for \$157.40 and \$40 currency, wherent the elderly gentlemen gave them two one hundred dollar notes and his three dollars in change they generously "throwing in" the forty centswherewith Ketchum paid his bill, and the conductor went on his way rejoicing, while the financiers prepared to retire by having their bunks "made up. Morning came and revealed the fact that Sharpe and Ketchum had found it convenient to stop at some casual station during the night, though the elderly gentleman was found in his birth all right. The conductor, fearing from the indications that his passenger had been swindled, approached him and said, "I am afraid that that draft you got last night. is a fraud." "Well," was the bland response of the imperturbable Greene, "I presume it is, but if it's any bigger fraud than the two hundred dollar notes

were, why then I sint forty-three dollars in good money shead—which I think I am." The elderly

gentleman then said that he was not in the habit of

passing counterfeit money, but he happened to have

them with him, and having taken a somewhat exact

measure of the two chaps who attempted to swindle