cies, the robberies, the murders, the secret and illegal combinations, the gross immoralities—occasionally committed in Ireland can be traced back to this Were it not for this unfortunate habit, our country would be almost free from guilt, and again merit the title of Island of Saints. But, alas! how many souls redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ are lost every year through an excessive desire of intoxicating liquors, and cast off into the regions of eternal woe! "Exhort, therefore, your good parishioners to league themselves against drunkenness, and endeavour to induce those who keep public-houses to set their faces against excessive drinking in them at all times, and to close them on the last day. They may make a little profit by enparishioners a happy new year and every other blessing, I remain your faithful servant, + PAUL CARD, CULLEN.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Rice, solicitor, of Fermoy, has been appointed to the vacant Sessional Crown Prosecutorship for the East Riding of

Bernard Daly, Esq., High Sheriff of the King's county, has, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the county, been appointed by the Lord King's County.

The dinner to celebrate Mr. Butt's return for ing five M.P.s. The National Anthem of "God save the Queen !" would not be listened to, and the speeches aftirmed a determination to obtain Home Rule at any cost. Mr. Butt undertook to champion the cause in the House of Commons, and to demand the release of the political prisoners. A public meeting was held in Limerick, at which Mr. Butt eulogized O'Donovan Rossa, Sir Peter Tait declared himself a convert to the Home Rule movement, and Mr. Smyth, M.P., avowed himself a persistent Revealer. __Times.

The meeting of Catholics in the diocese of Ross, to express their sentiments on the education question, was held in the Cathedral, and was crowded by the people of the town. Owing, it is stated, to the inclemency of the day, the inhabitants of the outlying districts were unable to attend, but they were represented by their pastors. The Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of the diocese, presided. In the course of his address he referred to the promise of Mr. Gladstone to restore peace to Ireland by passing the Church and Land Acts, and establishing an honest system of education. He complained that remonstrances against unjust treatment in respect of education had been disregarded, and asserted that guarantees against proselytism had been shamelessly violated, and the system of national education which has gained some favor from the guides of the Catholic population has been made as dangerous to the faith of the youth of the country as the proscribed Kildare schools ever were, and those established by Erasmus Smith and others, - model schools, which cost the nation thousands of pounds." The Queen's Colleges afforded no security against the perversion of youth, and were pronounced by the highest authority on earth dangerous to faith and morals; and yet that state of things had the sanction of many a Prime Minister, and continued still to insult the feelings of the people of Ireland. Immense sums had been contributed out of their poverty to found the Catholic University, and if it had not realized the expectations of the country it was not because it wanted a staff of able professors, but because the Government had gradgingly withheld from it those privileges which would secure for it the patronage and the confidence of the highest classes in society, and promote its usefulness. It was incumbent on them to protest against such treatment, and to call upon Mr. Gladstone to bless Ireland with a system of education, primary, inter- der the bona nide advertisements of "aspirants for mediate, and university, which would give security conjugal felicity." The editor binds himself to the lin Freeman. to their religious convictions, and place them on an most awful secreey, tells us that his journal is reequality with Protestants and Presbyterians, whose terference they repudiated. He expatiated upon the principal towns on the continent. We never should dangers to society from education without religion, as illustrated by events on the Continent and even in England herself, and declared his belief that the Premier would not shut his eyes to those dangers. They relied, he said, upon the judgment and impartiality of the Premier, and trusted he would learn wisdom from that mistake committed by his predecessors. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Mc-Carthy Downing, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Tray, P.P., Mr. F. McCarthy, J.P., Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Gerald Mc-Carthy, J.P., and others, and resolutions were passed condemning the mixed system of education, and supporting the demands of the Catholic prelates. The Rev. Mr. Tray in the course of his speech alluded in strong terms to the declaration of Lord Hartington, and stated that the noble lord was descended from a lord who hanged the former Bishop of that diocese, but if he ventured to come there that day, and attempted to hang their present Bishop, they know who would be hanged, not the Bishop, but the bigot himself.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRISH EDUCATION .- The Advertiser, in dealing with the rumours that the Government do not intend to deal with the question of Irish education next session, says-"It betrays the fear that any attempt to deal with the question will lead to a division in the Liberal party and the collapse of the present Administration. That Mr. Gladstone should entertain this fear is reasonable enough, but that he should allow it to be made public is a great mistake. The fact is that Mr. Gladstone, if he makes any attempt to settle the Irish education question, will make it in the interests of the Catholic bishops. But the threatened political revolt of the Nonconformists has placed it beyond his power to carry such a measure, which, indeed, he could only hope to carry if the Liberal party were in its best drilled times of 'battalion voting.' Still the result of allowing it to get abroad that the subject is to be avoided next session will be that all those interested in keeping Mr. Gladstone to his engagements with the Catholic hierarchy will be able. before the session commences, to organise a considerable phalanx of opposition to the new policy. Already we find the Freeman's Journal saying-'If the Minister labours under the delusion that the Catholics of this country are not earnest in their demand for the freedom of education-if he believes that it is a subject to be used for political flirtation, whenever political exigencies require—the sooner he is made aware of the blunder the better."

LORD LIFFORD-THE EDUCATION QUESTION. Catholic University, 30th Dec., 1871. DEAR SIR—Will you have the goodness to publish the accompanying letter and oblige yours most

BARTH. WOODLOCK, Rector, C.U.

TO THE RIGHT SON. LORD LIFFORD. Catholic University, Dublin, 30th Dec., 1871. My Lonn-My attention has been called to the report in yesterday Telegraph of your lordship's speech at the meeting in Strabane, on last Wednesday night, on which occasion, it is stated, you

I have little doubt that on paper there will be a great array of names in favour of denominational of course, therefore that the travellers should be education—names are easily given and usually given offered refreshments by the people of the house; favours it suggests that women don't often affect without consideration, but there is one sure test of and thus arose a fixed custom which transformed kindness for women. We really do not see how

and stated that in the diocese of Dublin only 300% thus strangers revelled over the dead. The Irish was subscribed, which his lordship regarded as a are very conservative, and the old custom is too very slight indication of popular enthusiasm.

In the Irish Times you are also reported to have quoted from the Times on the Catholic University, referring to the smalless of subscriptions to it." As the sanction of your honourable name to an untruth, I take the liberty to call your attention to an error, and drinking amongst them fourteen gallons of into which you have been unwittingly led, trusting that you will correct the misstatement as widely as drinking in them as all strates, and other days at Sundays and holidays altogether, and other days at you have given circulation to it. Within the last six weeks this diocese of Dublin has contributed, not 2007 but needly 2007 but needly 2007. an early noul, so as to part of the cardinal dissipation. Those who encourage not 300%, but nearly 3,000%, towards the maintenance carousing and dissipation. Those make money by of the Catholic University for the year 1871, as can others to commit sin, in order to make money by others to commit sin, in order to make the following the consumption of their whiskey, incur an awful the consumption of their whiskey, incur an awful be seen by reference to the published acknowledge removed, and which pious relations could be responsibility in the sight of God. They will have responsibility in the sight of God. They will have on last 10 years, during which I have had the honour responsibility in the eight of the Eternal Judge on last 10 years, during which I have had the honour of being connected with the institution, the annual the last day. They may make others for drink, but collections from Dublin have averaged over 1,000%, counging the sinful passion of others for drink, but collections from Dublin have averaged over 1,000%, couraging the similar passion of one what will it profit a man to gain the whole world if not including the munificent contribution of one what will it profit a soul? — Wishing you and your citizen, the late John Conolly, J. P., who subscribed 1,000L for exhibitions, I ought, perhaps, to add that in a letter addressed by the Catholic Bishops of Ireland in January, 1866, to Sir George Grey, then Home Secretary, and published by order of the House of Commons, the Prelates stated that the subscriptions and donations to the maintenance of the University up to that date reached 123,000%; and by the accounts vouched by our auditors to the end of the last half-year (30th June, 1871) the amount is now 150,000%. It is thus the Catholics of Ireland, in their poverty, have shown their appreciation of Chancellor to the commission of the peace for the the principle of Catholic education. Can the advocates of mixed education show anything like this? I accept your lordship's argument in the The uniner to condition and parts recent for present case—"There is one sure test of the force of Limerick was attended by about 190 guests, includa man's convictions, and that is his purse."-I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient BARTH. WOODLOCK, D.D., Rector. servant.

THE LURGAN CHANGEMEN ON EDUCATION AND HOME RULE.—The Lurgan Boyne Star Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 16, met recently and passed the following reso lutions :- Moved by Mr. Joseph Cully, F.C., seconded by Br. Robert Thompson, W.M., and resolved-"That understanding that the question of denominational education is to be brought before the Imperial Parliament during the ensuing session, we, the members of the Lugran Loyal Boyne Star Orange Lodge, No. 16, in lodge assembled, desire to record it as our matured and well-grounded opinion that if such a system ever unfortunately receives the sanction of the Legislature it would tend immeasurably to the injury of our common Protestantism and place a still further barrier to the exercise of that freedom of thought and speech among our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen which it has ever been the object of the Ultramontane hierarchy to suppress, but which Orangeism must always desire to with se more and more developed; and we sincerely pray that our legislators may be sufficiently endowed with wisdom from on High to see what incalculable damage would be inflicted upon Ireland by the establishment of this denominational system of education; and we hereby respectfully call upon our brethren throughout the land to utter no uncertain sound on this allimportant subject." It was also proposed by Br. Joseph G. Pentland, seconded by Br W. J. Neill, and resolved-"That, as Orangemen, we are lovers of our glorious constitution, notwithstanding the many and irreparable injuries that have been indicted upon our common Protestantism by a so-called Protestant Government from time to time, and we therefore desire to place on record our utter detestation of the cry of Home Rule for this country, believing as we do that it is one of the latest machinations of Cardinal Cullen and his priestly myrmidons, and having for its object the destruction of the cause of Scriptural and Reformation principles in a country so long unhappily under the despotic and iron heel of Popery."

A number of " The Universal Matrimonial Organ, a weekly medium for bona hide aspirants to conjugal felicity" has reached us. It is issued from No. 10 Aston's-quay, Dublin. It consists of twelve columns, of which four are occupied by what we must consirights they did not want to infringe, but whose in- and that he has " confidential agents in most of the have supposed that persons who frequent the "principal bars" would be those most auxious for "conjugal felicity;" nor do we see how agents on the continent can do much for a journal published on Aston's-quay. The following gems show the kind of business transacted in the Universal Matrimonial Organ:- Bellinda H., a barmaid, of fascinating manners, and extremely good-looking, is anxious to meet with a young man (R.C.), with a view to marringe as she has £400, and wants to set up in business. A party who has served his time to the grocery and spirit trade would be preferred .- A railway engine-driver would like to correspond with a young woman (R.C.) with a view to marriage. Please send carte.-A widow, aged 28, with a good public-house, finds it incumbent to marry again. Candidates for her hand must be highly respectable, and of sober habits: having money would be a desideratum, but not absolutely necessary. A man knowing the public business preferred. Send carte." It seems a little unreasonable that a widow with a publichouse should insist on having a sober husband; but how an engine-driver can find time to think of matrimony is even more odd. He wants a carte too, though we doubt if he would care to send one. The barmaid of "fascinating manners and £400" must be quite a treasure; but many men of many minds,-We have notes from all sorts of blue eyes and golden hair and loving hearts and widows and widowers and-washerwomen; actually! A solicitor's clork with £2 per week is cautious and wants a wife not too good-looking. The sheet is, on the whole, dull. -Dublin Freeman.

BANK NOTE FORGERIES BY AMERICANS.—An important discovery of forged Bank of Ireland notes has been made. A young man of respectable appearance went into a restaurant in Limerick, and had some refreshments for which he tendered payment with what appeared to be a Bank of Ireland pound note. It was subsequently ascertained to be forged, and the man and his accomplice were arrested. The prisoners are Americans, and on their persons, as well as at their lodgings were found Bank of Ireland notes, all forged, and quite new, to the amount of £3,000.

IRISH WAKES AND THE CLERGY .- We are very glad to note that the Irish priests in London are doing all they can to repress the intemperance of their countrymen on funeral occasions. Some time since they entered into arrangements with the cemetery officials, who now refuse to bury any Irish corpse unless the funeral is accompanied by the priest; and the priest's attendance secures the repression of those scenes in going to and returning from the burial ground which have been only too frequent on such occasions. The priests have now resolved to put down "wakes," which have developed into a serious burthen on the poor, a grave nuisance to the neighbours, and a scandal in every way. "Wakes" had an origin natural enough, Family feeling is strong amongst the rural Irish, and when news of a death arrived it was the custom for all relations and friends to visit the afflicted family and offer their sympathy. Such visits involved, in country districts, journeys many miles long, to where, as a rule, inns and refreshment-houses are unknown. It was almost a matter

the force of a man's convictions, and that is his purse. His lordship then quoted from the Times the practice offered temptation to people who did not amount raised in Ireland for the Catholic University, | really share the sorrow of the bereaved family, and strong for them to shake off; but, of course, the burden is severe on the widow and orphans of the poor. Visitor after visitor, including distant relations and mere acquaintances, drops in, and expects I am sure your lordship would not willingly lend drink; and some priests affirm that they have found forty men sitting with a corpse in a small room, beer. In addition to the indecorum of these wakes, the danger of infection is often great, from the presence of the corpse in the very homes and rooms occupied by the living. The best remedy would be to erect, in poor Irish neighbourhoods, mortuary chapels, to which the bodies would be speedily removed, and which pious relations could visit be-A case just decided at the Downpatrick Sessions

is of considerable importance to landlords and ten-

ants. Mr. Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk sought to

evict Charles Johnston from a dwellinghouse, gar-

den, and piece of land, situate near Ardglass. defendant's solicitor objected that the notice to quit was not stamped, and the plaintiff contended that the original was stamped with a 2s. 6d, stamp, and that the defendant was shown the original when the copy was being served. The question was then debated whether such service was legal, or whether the tenant should himself get a stamped notice. In this case the defendant denied that the bailiff showed him the stamped original. Counsel for plaintiff argued that if the tenant was served with the stamped document he could burn it, and then deny he had received any notice at all. To this the chairman replied that if the landlord proved he had served such a notice, and that it were not forthcoming, it would be taken prima forie that service had been made. The bailiff swore that the defendant looked at the origmal, but that he did not show him the stamp. The chairman said :- "The question is a very nice one. The act says that, if a tenant be served with a notice to quit and refuse to produce it, it is prima facie evidence that it was stamped. If the notice served on the tenant did not require to be stamped, it would leave it in the power of the landlord to deceive the tenant by serving him with a notice he did not intend to act on. But if the document which was stamped was shown to the tenant in such a way as to satisfy me that the tenant saw it was a stamped copy. I think it would remove the objection. But otherwise it would be open to the objection that, if landlords were allowed to serve unstamped notices on tenants, the tenant might not know whether

it was a notice to quit at all or not." The defendant

having denied seeing the stamped notice the chair-

man ruled that the service of the unstamped copy

was not sufficient, and dismissed the case. Of late it is the fashion to hold up to decision the andator temporis acti, and to insist that the material and intellectual progress of our age is not more remarkable than its social and moral advancement. No doubt we have succeeded in adding new ornaments to existence and have in many respects raised it beyond the highest standard of times gone by, But it cannot be denied that beneath the fair surface and outer polish of our age there lurks a canker which is fast eating into the heart of society, and threatens, in time, to destroy the structure so fair to outward seeming. The terrible and swift increase of drunkenness is patent to all. Any man contrasting, in this respect, the morality of a few years since with that of to-day will be appalled by the picture drawn from his own remembrance. It is, in fact, the awful generality of the vice which so blinds the public interest to its unceasing insidious spread. We see daily, and are shocked at, the spectacles and the consequences which confront us everywhere, and, grown indifferent by custom, we end by becoming indifferent to them. We are not yet so intemperate as our fathers a century ago, but we seem brifting to their condition, and, with the incalculably altered condition of things, should we arrive at that pitch of degradation, what was then but national weakness will become national ruin. Every day that rises shows more the necessity for strenuous effort against the evil indulgence which is fast demoralising wide sections of our countrymen. - Dub-

GREAT BRITAIN.

Loxbox, Jan. 29,-The Alabama claims and their consideration before the Geneva Board of Arbitration are the themes foremost in the English journals. Apprehension is expressed as to the character. and amount of American demands, and the uneasiness is reflected on change where it has a depressing influence on American securities.

Loxnox, Jan. 39 .- Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, has connected the Magistrates of Bolton to explain their inaction during the Dilke riots. Seventeen persons have been summoned to answer for participation in acts of wanton destruction.

Bright in which he expresses hope that he will be able to attend a portion of the forthcoming session of Parliament. He also advises efforts to decrease the expenditures of the Government.

New York, Jan. 29 .- It is removed that private despatches have been received in this city from London, to the effect that England is rapidly intriguing against Russia in her encroachments on Central Asia. An envoy from Bokhara arrived at Calcutta bearing important despatches in relation to affairs in that section The Anglo-Indian army is moving north-west, and England is determined to oppose any further advance of Russia in that direc-

AN ENGLISH MINISTER'S RETORT.—Colonel Tomline has at last gained something tangible by his correspondence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe. The member for Grimsby sent to the Master of the Mint two wornout sixpences, which had been refused by omnibus conductors, and he submitted them as proofs of the deterioration of the coinage. Mr. Lowe's secretary politely forwarded to Colonel Tomline two brand-new sixpences, which had been procured at the Bank of England, that being the place, as he remarks, "where worn out silver is received and exchanged for new." The quiet irony of this retort is unsurpassable.

A meeting of ladies has just been held at Birmingham, at which Miss Sturge and Mrs. Fawcett were the principal speakers. Of course, men were proved to be monsters and those nice observances upon which we pride ourselves were stigmatised as so much rubbish. When you come to think of the condition of our streets, the civility which gives a woman the inside of the pavement is really a civility that costs something. Mrs. Fawcett says not. She does not care whether she has the pavement at all or not; which we are sorry to hear. As a matter of experience we must say there is something very affecting in the imperturbability with which ladies walk in a straight line, and compol mankind to stop into the mud. In fact, they do this and other things so well, that it were a pity if they became a little thoughtful and made way for a male passenger. Miss Sturge says she is allowed to enter a room before a man-a precedence for which she does not care. Then again addresses are begun to "ladies and gentlemen," and Miss Sturge is perfectly in-different how soon this form is abolished. Miss Stronge says "if a woman wants help she must go to a woman for it." We venture to think that this is not the general opinion; and seeing the unreasonable manner in which ladies usually assail men for favours it suggests that women don't often affect

this kind of speech advances the claim for votes now; but then ladies invariably miss the point of a question.

It has been said of the elephant's trunk that it can either pick up a sixpence or pull down a forest tree. The inexhaustible bigotry of England appears to be a factor equally adaptable. It can raise a "No Popery" crusade, or worry a prison chaplain. Attached to the Worcestershire Jail as Catholic chaplain is the Rev. Mr. Vaughan. This gentleman signed his reports "T. Vaughan, Catholic Chaplain." The rector saw this, and, inflamed by pious zeal. rushed off to the authorities, declaring that Father Vaughan was using the title "Catholic," a title claimed by the Anglican Church. Father Vaughan behaved with the most excellent temper and taste, declined to rush into the field of controversy, and avoided the difficulty by simply signing himself "T. Vaughan." However, in the body of his report he he spoke of his charge as the "Catholic prisoners," This again roused the pious wrath of the bellicose parson, who complained of the matter to the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, and that supjent body solemnly and at great length discussed this subject. Lord Lyttelton declared that the action of the chaplain was illegal. Other gentlemen made declarations in a similar spirit, and in the end it was solemnly resolved to draw up a new form of words. Bigotry has often been more atrocious, but never more a lously absurd.-Dublin Freeman.

THE NAVY OF THE FUTURE.-When the Navy Estimates for 1872-3 are laid upon the table of the House of Commons, we understand it is very probable that they will be found to contain provision for the construction of a vessel the armament of which will consist of torpedo artillery carried below the water-line. Some time since trials were made with the Whitehead Fish Torpedo, under conditions entered into between the inventor and the Government of this country, that if the torpedo proved to be as effective upon trial as it was asserted to be by its inventor the latter should receive the sum of £15,000, the Government obtaining the right to the use of the torpedo as part of the national armament Upon its trial the torpedo exhibited powers exceeding those which had been claimed for it by its inventor, and he received from the Government the sum agreed upon. As it is to further test the torpedo as a new form of sea artillery that the new vessel will be constructed, we may presume that she will, as a test vessel, be of very limited dimensions.

The facts of the great success which attended the trials of this torpede, that the Government has paid so large a sum for it, and that the Admiralty are about to construct a vessel to test its merits as a new form of submarine artillery for our fleets, would appear to indicate that little or no doubt is entertained of its successful application. If it should be [found in practical work that a ship can thus carry her battery of torpedo guns at any required distance below her water-line or say from seven to 12 feet mitted to another reconstruction of its Navy. Armonr-plating will have to be extended to ships' bottoms and not cease at their top-sides, while chain cables, coals, provisions, &c., will then, in all seeming probability, have to be stored above the level of the ship's water-line, and in about the positions

where she now carries her guns.—Times. A great deal of curiosity has been excited for a ong period in reference to a number of large houses in Stamford street (Blackfriars), Snowhill, Newington, and other parts of London, which have for nearly half a century been allowed to remain empty, and suffered to get into a ruinous state, the rental value of the property being many thousands per annum. One house in Stamford street, at the corner of Hatfishd street, which was formerly let for £100 per annum, has been empty more than forty The various premises were popularly known is " haunted houses," and crowds have colected occasionally round them, particularly the houses in Stamford street, upon the report that a "ghost" had liven seen walking about some of the rooms. Their real history appears to be this: The property originally belonged to a solicitor named Reed, a man possessed of a large fortune, and he, through a mere whim, determined not to let any portion of this property. He died some five-and-twenty years is said, strict injune widow to carry out the same course. His directions were obeyed, and at the death of the widow the same injunctions were given to the daughter, until her death, which took place on December 11, rather suddenly. By this event the condition of affairs in relation to the property will, in all probability, now be changed, and the estate will be out to some useful purpose. The habits of the decensed lady were most penurious. She resided in one of the houses in Stamford street, her only establishment, consisting of one old woman; and the residence of the "old raiser," as she was generally termed, could easily be recognized by its dirty and dilapidated appearance. Periodically the two old At a meeting of electors in Birmingham last women would make a visit to the other night, (Jan. 30), a letter was read from Hon. John hoeses in the street, the time chozen being generally evening. With lantern in hand, they would go through the different rooms of the large ruinous buildings, and these visits gave rise no doubt to the ghost" rumors that were rife, and were the cause of the crowds assembling to see the light glimmer ing from the windows. Almost immediately after the death became known, it appears that parties claiming to be heirs-at-law of the deceased took possession of the house where she resided, and among the strange rumors that are affoat in refereace to this subject, is one that a sum of money amounting to nearly £20,000 was found hoarded in different parts of the house, and concealed in all manner of out-of-the-way places. At first it was rumored that the deceased had died without making a will, but it has since been stated that a testamentary locument has been discovered. It will perhaps be recollected that a few years ago some persons took forcible possession of one of the houses in Stamford street and set up some claim to the property; but it was shown that they had no legal title, and they were forcibly ejected by order of a magistrate. Since then the whole of the property has remained in the same condition as before. - London Daily News.

UNITED STATES.

REV. Mr. HEPWORTH'S CONVERSION .- We attach no importance to the alleged change, which can hardly be called a "change of base," or a "new departure. Mr. Hepworth is not a man of any depth of intellect or learning, but is said to have considerable popular cloquence, and some showy qualities; and having failed to rent the news and pay off the debt of his church, for which he was brought to this city from Boston, we presume he has become disgusted with his Unitarian connection, and has very likely concluded he could create a greater sensation by dissolving that connection, and assuming an independent position, with a church of his own, in imitation of Henry Ward Beecher .- N. Y. Tablet.

THE NEW YORK RING -It is now stated that of the loings of the Ring "the half has not been told." According to report, on many a day a million dollars were deposited to the credit of Ring members and in one case \$1,800,000 were deposited in one bank to the credit of a noted politician. So reckless, indeed, have been the operations, that six millions a day is stated to have been a not unusual amount stolen from the Treasury. Incontestible evidence of these facts will, it is said, be forthcoming, and in the meantime five new indictments against Tweed and fifteen against Connolly are to be handed in to-day or to-morrow by the Grand Jury.

A clergyman in Tipton, Ind., has had a somewhat | tomers.

checkered career in the last five months. During which is the great ambition of the lady-life just that time he has buried his first wife, become engaged to three women, married one of them, got a divorce from her, has been sued for breach of promise by another, and has been suspended from the ministry. He has just married the woman who was suing him, and joined a different church and he now thinks of retiring from public life.

A CONNECTICUT WOMAN KILLS HER HUSBAND .- On Sunday the residents of Southburry were startled by the announcement that C. H. Johnson had been shot. Mr. Johnson was shot by his wife. Johnson had been for some time in the habit of drinking to great excess, and on such occasions was very abusive towards his family. He has severely beaten his wife several times, and once dislocated her jaw. Sunday night his wife became frightened, on I taking her child fled to her father's house. Johnson followed her and assaulted her again. In her excitment she seized a pistol and fired at her husband. Johnson died instantly.

When Gen. Jackson was President, a heartless clerk in the Treasury Department ran up an indebtedness with a poor landlady to \$60, and then turned her off, as he did every other creditor. She finally went to the President with her complaint, and asked if he could not compet the clerk to pay the bill. "He offers his note," she said, "but his note is good for nothing." Said the President, "Get his note and bring it to me." The clerk gave her the note with the jeering request, "she would let him know when she got the money on it? Taking it to the President he wrote "Andrew Jackson" on the back of it, and told her she could get the money at the bank. When it became due the clerk refused to pay the note, but when he learned who was the endorser, he made baste to "raise the wind." The next morning he found a note on his desk saying that his services were no longer required by the government-and it served him right.

The New York World opens an editorial on the the subject Murder as a muisance, with the following sarcastic reflection upon the taxity of the murderer's punishment in the United States :- We are not so simple as to expect that the American people can be induced to regard murd or as a crime, or to treat murderers with the severity exacted by the Doonlogue and the common law, and still meted out to them in some of the more effete monarchies of the Old World. Stokes and Gen. Sickles and Laura Fair (still) are living witnesses of the truth of this.

On Saturday, in front of St. Macy's Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., a German, named Henry Hepner, deliberately shot and killed his own son, and afterwards attempted saidiffe. He was self d by Officer Calhoun just as he had placed the tovolver in his mouth for a second attempt on his own life, and taken to the station house. In a few minutes two officers brought in the dead body of a boy about eighteen years of age. The bedy was followed by two women and a girl. On softhe women was Mrs. Hepner, the wife of the prisoner. Wichout easting below her line of flotation, the nation will be com- a look at the wretched criminal, the mother bent over the inanimate body of her son, exclaiming continually :- " Oh, my poor boy-my darling boy! What will I do without you?" The scene became so affecting that Captain Petty was obliged to request the mother to enter another room. From what has transpired, it appears that Hepner, who is about 46 years of age, became addicted to drinking some six months ago, and in his fits of frenzy imagined that his wife and her children by a former marriage had estranged from him the affection of his two boys, the offsprings of his first wife. After fits of drunkenness he would be effected with something like delirium tremens, and while in that condition he was frequently attended by Dr. Waterman, who states that he was at a loss to ascertain the nature of his disease and the state of his mind. The boy Herman, who has been killed, seems to have been his favourite child, and he has frequently spoken of him in terms of endearment, to the disparagement of his other children. Thinking that he was losing the boy's affections, through the influence of his wife, he frequently threatened to take the lives of both. About a month ago he purchased a revolver. The boy with his mother appeared before Justice Scott at Essex Market and applied for a warrant against Hepner. It was granted, and Hepner was arrested. On his promising to amend, however, he was released on his own recognizance. After this Henner quieted down somewhat, but in a short time broke out again, and his conduct was so alarming that his wife determind to have him arrested. The Judge, owing to the custom of not issuing warrants on Saturday, told them to call on Monday. Mrs. Hepner and her son walked up to Grand street and were passing in front of McNally's dry goods store when Hepner came up behind them. He was apparently calm. He laid his left hand on poor young Herman's left shoulder, and whispered in his ear, "Oh, my poor, dear son, whom I love so well." He had the pistol, one of Ethan Allen's "dead shot" seven shooters in his right hand, the muzzle of it pointing to the right lower side of Herman's skull, and as he spoke the last word he fired. The ball went crashing into the poor boy's head, passing out of the left temple. Dying, the poor boy fell on the pavement. The clerks in McNally's rushed out and carried him into Blivins drug store, but he died as he entered the door. Then Hepner placed the pistol to his right temple and fired. He held the pistol in a downward and sidewalk direction, and so the ball instead of entering his brain lodged behind the socket of his right eye. Then, as he put the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth, Officer Calhoun arrested

THE PUREYING STORM .- The aldermen in the United States cities have fallen upon evil days. The ring-fence has been broken down, and their tranquillity invaded. It is not merely the great men of Tammany that have been attacked, but here is one in Chicago who has been convicted of taking the paltry bribe of \$150. He deserves the disgrace. A hundred and fifty dollars is a sum benorth contempt, unless, indeed, the offending Alderman could show that he took all the man had,-Alderman Glade has been in the habit of taking bribes for the use of his influence, and this time he has been caught selling his services to have the site of a hay market changed. The jury, with that disregard of the dignity of office which is becoming too common, found the Alderman guilty, and he was removed to an American Bastile, where he will rot, to use the powerful description of our American cousins, for three months. · He will, probably, be entertained at a banquet on his sentence being completed-that is, if he have saved enough from his bribes to make it worth while to be friends with him,-Montreal Herald.

The New York Sun says, The annual report of the State agent for the sale of liquor in Maine is as doleful in its tone as that of the Massachusetts agent which was recently noticed. The sales of liquer have been considerably less than those of any former year since the advance in prices. This falling off, however, does not arise from any diminution in the amount of consumption, but from the increase of illegal grog shops that are raining the business of the State agencies by their competition. The agent objects to the law requiring the town or city agent to keep a record of the names of all purchasers, as it causes the temperance men to buy their rum of illegal dealers because of their great repugnance to having their names thus recorded. Under these circumstances the prohibitionists at a recent convention in Augusta passed resolutions advocating the restoration of the most stringent provisions of the original Maine liquor law, with the addition of the Michigan provision making liquor sellers responsible for acts of violence done by their cus-