

ever came the landlord over him, that I ever shook the statute book at him, or gave him to understand by word or deed that I had him in my power (cheers). I am in favor of fifty of tenure. I would invest the tenant with the absolute right to dispossess his interest as tenant, whenever he wished to leave his farm, or was compelled by any cause to do so. I would prohibit the landlord from interfering at all in the transfer of the tenancy.

At the Laganure mines, Wicklow, the raisings of lead ore during the past six months amounted to 941 tons, as compared with 809 tons in the preceding half year. The deliveries of ore to the Ballying-corus Works were 856 tons, of the value of £9,900 19s. The profit on the operations of the half year is £2,508 18s. 5d, after an expenditure of £392 2s. 10d on works of a permanent character. A forge-house has been built in a central position for the use of the new mines and dressing floors, and the system of dressing the increased quantity of the ore, has been entirely remodelled. Under the direction of Capt. Mitchell, new and improved dressing machinery has been erected at a moderate cost, which works in a very effective and satisfactory manner, with a considerably saving of time and labor.

Sir Edmund Charles Workman MacNaughten, Bart., died on the 6th ult., at his residence, Dundarave, Bushmills, at the advanced age of 86 years. The deceased gentleman was born in the year 1790, and in 1843 succeeded his father, Sir Francis, first Baronet, created in 1836. In May, 1827, he married the only daughter of Edward G. Watkin, Esq., and leaves three sons and one daughter. Sir Edward was a D.L. of the counties of Antrim and Londonderry. He graduated as M.A. in the University of Dublin: was called to the Irish Bar in 1813, and at one time held office as Master in Equity in the Supreme Court in Calcutta—his father having been Judge of the Supreme Court in Bengal. From 1847 to 1852 Sir Edmund represented the county Antrim in Parliament.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, having transferred to another parish the Rev. Edward O'Shaughnessy, P.P., Miltown-Malby, a large and respectable meeting of the parishioners was held on Sunday, Jan. 9th, to protest against the action of the Bishop. The tone of the meeting was rather defiant, as indicated by the resolution passed as follows:—"Resolved—That in the event of the Bishop of the diocese appointing a parish priest, we pay him neither Christmas nor Easter dues. Resolved—That a copy of this resolution be telegraphed to the Bishop, and that a deputation of the parishioners be appointed to meet his Grace at Killaloe, to remonstrate with him on his present course of action." Father O'Shaughnessy was present at a latter stage of the proceedings, but strongly remonstrated against interfering in any way with the decision of the Bishop of the diocese, to whom he said he was bound to bow in the spirit of implicit obedience.

On the 9th ult., Mr. W. L. Hackett, barrister, died at his residence, Clonmel. Mr. Hackett was a gentleman universally respected both in his profession and outside of it. As a politician he was well known in his native borough and native county, and rendered many services to the Liberal cause. His fellow-townsmen showed their respect for him by twice electing him to the office of mayor, a post which he filled with honor and success. His father was the first Catholic mayor of Clonmel since the Reformation, and his brother, Mr. O'Connell Hackett, has also worn the chief magistracy's chain. Mr. Hackett was one of the most amiable and beloved of men, of cultured intellect, kindly nature, high principle, and warm heart, and was loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

At Waterford City Presentation Sessions, on the 10th ult., application was made on behalf of the citizens for £24,000 towards building a free bridge across the Suir, to connect the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Wexford. The bridge to be built across the river, opposite Little George street, and that part of the opposite side of the river, which the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company are seeking to obtain possession of under their extended system bill, to be promoted in Parliament next session. Mr. Joseph Ambrose, Solicitor to the Waterford Toll Bridge Proprietors, appeared to oppose the scheme. He contended that the Court had no power to entertain the application, as some formalities regarding the non service of notices on certain parties had not been complied with. A poll being taken, six voted for the presentment, and five against, and it was carried.

According to the will of the late Charles Bianconi Esq., the famous car owner, which was made in 1869, there is a bequest of all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the county of Tipperary to his daughter, Mary Anne O'Connell. After her death the property is to go to certain other parties the "ultimate remainder" being to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland forever, to be applied towards the establishment and maintenance of schools for poor Catholic children, in which the Society of the Christian Brothers are to be employed in preference to any other society or body. The testator directs that in case of the happening of certain events which he mentions, the rents of the property shall be paid to the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishop of Waterford for the time being, to be applied by them for the relief and education of poor persons in their respective dioceses. His only surviving child, Mary Anne O'Connell, to whom he leaves the property in the first instance, is the wife of one of O'Connell's grandsons.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., presided on the 10th ult., in the Round Room, Rotundo, Dublin, during a competition which took place between several of the fife and drum bands of the city, and at the close of the performances he presented valuable prizes to those bands which were successful in the former competition. The Round Room was crowded with an audience largely composed of the friends of the different bands. The first competition of the evening was between the St. Kevin's, Protestant row, the Kingstown Sentinel, and the Longford street bands, which performed a piece of music specially written for the occasion. The judges, who are masters of military bands, awarded the first class to the Kingstown band, and remarked that that band played well in tune and kept good time. The result of the competition between the bands of Britain street and Dispensary lane was declared in favor of the former, which was awarded first prize for second class. Mr. Sullivan then distributed the prizes—a clarinet to the Foresters' band, a euphonium to the St. James's band, a cornet, as third prize, to the Painters' band, and a solo to the band of the Denmark street Orphanage. Mr. Sullivan made some complimentary remarks to the bands when delivering the prizes.

The retreat which is given annually by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer to the Arch Confraternity of the Holy Family was brought to a close on Sunday, January 9th, at the church of St. Alphonsus, Limerick. This branch of the Confraternity comprises St. Mary's, St. John's, St. Muechin's, St. Patrick's and Parteen parishes, and has been strengthened this year by the addition of four or five hundred members. The members to the number of nearly two thousand, were in their places in the church long before the Holy Sacrifice commenced, and their conduct was adifying in the extreme. The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, celebrated Mass, at which there was organ accompaniment, by M. de Prins. The Rev. Father Berkman, C.S.S.R., the Spiritual Director of the Society gave out the prayers, and hymns were alternately sung by the members and choir. The scene was most impressive, and calculated to stir the most callous heart, particularly at

the Communion, as each section in its turn moved up to the rails to partake of the Bread of Life from the hands of the Bishop, and the assistant Fathers. At the conclusion of the sacred ceremonies the Bishop imparted his blessing to the crowded congregation.

The Orange party in Armagh have met with another severe reverse. The petition against the return of Captain Beresford, whom that party bitterly opposed at the last election, and who, as it is now established, owes his success to the Catholic vote, has failed. The trial lasted twelve days, no less than one hundred and twenty-five witnesses having been examined, and the result was that the presiding judge declared all the charges unproved, and censured severely the manner in which the petition had been prosecuted. Mr. Corner Peel came in for a good deal of animadversion at his hands, and "Northern swearing" was contrasted with Southern, very much to the advantage of the latter. After this, it will not be surprising to know that Judge Fitzgerald not only refused to unseat Captain Beresford, but condemned that gentleman's opponents in all the costs of the cause.

Whether the Irish people be rich or poor, whether fullness or famine be in the land, their feelings on the national question will remain the same. They will never willingly submit to the national extinction contrived for them in the accursed act of Union, and they will never rest until that act is undone.

As long as Erin hears the clink Of base, ignoble chains, As long as one detested link Of foreign rule remains— As long as our rightful debt, The smallest fraction's due, So long my friends, there's something yet For Irishmen to do.

To do that something we shall seek in this new year that opens so hopefully on us. We call for action, from one end of the land to the other; action on the part of the Tenant-Rights societies; action from the friends of freedom of education for the Catholic youth of Ireland; action on the part of the Home Rule members in Parliament and the Home Rule organizations of all sorts throughout the country; patriotic action of various kinds—but no Rest—for there can be no rest, without loss of honor, for the Irish people until they have crowned with success the struggle of their race, and won back for their country the high position and the noble attributes of a nation.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.—The announcement of the approaching marriage of the Marquis of Ormonde has been received with a great and general interest. It is impossible it could be otherwise, connected as this noble family have been by the ties of property, ancient rank, and 500 years' residence with this city, where their stately residence, like a sentinel on the wall, has been, in time of war and tumult, the chief bulwark, as it has become in more peaceful times the chief ornament of the city. In the year 1391 the third Earl of Ormonde became possessed of the Castle of Kilkenny, previous to which the principal strongholds of the family in Kilkenny or the county were the castles of Gowran, near this city, and Graunoy, or Grandison Castles, near Waterford, as were the castles of Carrick and Thurles, in their County Palatine of Tipperary, or East Munster, or Ormonde. During all these ages the kindly race of Butler have been to the inhabitants of this city their landlords, or protectors, or patrons, or friends. The hereditary office of chief Butler of Ireland, from which the family name is derived, was conferred in the year 1085, and so continued until 1810, when the Marquis Walter, grand uncle to the present possessor of the title, sold the Butlership and Prizage of Wines to the Crown for £216,000, since which the designation of the Office has been "Honorary Chief Butler of Ireland." To attempt a detailed account of this family and vicissitudes would look less like a family history than a history of Ireland, with which for seven centuries their names are so intimately connected. It is enough to say that different members of the family have governed the kingdom, made treaties, commanded armies, suffered defeats, and obtained victories. The second Earl of Ormonde was great-grandson of Edward I. Queen Elizabeth was great-granddaughter of the seventh Earl. The much-abused Act of Settlement (in the estimation of statesmen a most healing measure) was the work of the great duke. The holder of three Irish Peerages, of respectable antiquity, bearing the ancient name of Butler, acknowledge the Marquis of Ormonde as their chief, and thirty distinct creations of peerages, including all its orders, have been made by the Crown in favor of the male descendants of the first Chief Butler of Ireland; a fact, we believe, without parallel in the annals of the British Peerage. The Grosvenor family, with which the Marquis is about to be connected, is of high antiquity, though only enobled in the reign of George III., were baronets of an early creation, and in possession of wealth for many generations. The present head of the family has attained the highest order of the Peerage, and is believed to be the wealthiest of the wealthiest aristocracy in the world. Their connections, without getting much outside the line of near consanguinity, would include almost a moiety of the peerage of the three kingdoms, and are duly chronicled in the books of Burke and Dodd. We understand the marriage is fixed for the first week in February.—Kilkenny Moderator.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The loss to the county of Somerset during the past year through foot and mouth disease is reported at £150,000.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, established in London in 1835, has obtained since that time no less than 25,209 convictions.

The English Government is about to introduce stamps of the value of 3d., 6d., 1s., and 5s., to be used in payment of telegrams. In future all telegrams are to be prepaid.

The public baths and wash houses, which have for years been established in some of the most popular parishes of London, have proved such a great boon to poor families, especially in winter, that they are being introduced by the vestries in most of the other parishes.

Sir Andrew Lusk, the sitting magistrate at Guildhall, in London, the other day discharged a girl, apparently of dull intellect, brought before him for being in unlawful possession of a milk can belonging to the Cranbrook Farm Dairy, maintaining that the prosecutor had no right to put temptation in the way of thirsty and starving persons by leaving cans of milk in the street.

A great railway transaction has just been completed in England. The Great Western Railway Company has bought the Bristol, Exeter and South Devon lines for a sum of about \$42,000,000. The result of this fusion will be to give the Great Western Company control of a network of some 2,000 miles in extent covering all the west of England and the southern part of Wales.

Mr. Wingate's famous cabinet of ancient Scotch coins has just been sold in London together with specimens from several other similar collections, the whole bringing a little less than \$20,000 in round numbers. A farthing of Robert Bruce brought \$200; a half St. Andrew of Robert III. (very rare) \$745. A half-tester in gold of Queen Mary brought \$240; a unique lion of Queen Mary, struck in 1553, with the crown and arms of Scotland between two cinque-folia, brought \$525; a thistle-dollar of the

same Queen, of 1578, \$105. A "union," struck after the accession of King James VI. to the English crown, brought \$75.

Some very disagreeable revelations as to the manner in which physicians' prescriptions are made up are contained in a report by Mr. Allen, the borough analyst, at Sheffield, giving the result of an experiment lately tried with the view of testing the accuracy and honesty of druggists. Various prescriptions, each including a full dose of some costly remedy capable of ready and accurate estimation in a mixture, were presented to certain druggists. A series of three samples in which 120 grains of iodide of potassium were prescribed were found on analysis to contain 122, 120, and 76 grains respectively. Of three samples, which should have contained 16 grains of sulphate of quinine, one contained only 3 1/2 grains. Another sample, which should have contained 40 grains of sulphate of quinine, had but 30 grains. Of two samples of glycerine only five were pure and of the standard strength.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.—During the past twelve months the emigration from the Mersey shows a falling off, as compared with the year 1874, of 33,993. The total number which left the Mersey during the quarter ending December was 12,132, and of these 7,952 were English, 90 Scotch, 932 Irish, 2,565 foreigners, and 593 whose nationality is not given. These figures show a decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1874, of 8,500. In December the number of emigrants sailing from the Mersey, was 2,270, and of these 1,008 sailed under the terms of the Emigration Act to the United States. Not under the Act there sailed 1,059 to the United States, 26 to Africa, 8 to West Indies, 42 to Nova Scotia, 25 to Victoria, 24 to East Indies, and 68 to South America, which shows a decrease as compared with December in 1874, of 1,192.

Several foreign naval powers, says the London Standard, are directing their attention to the practicability of establishing telegraph stations in mid-ocean, by which messages can be sent from any part of the sea along the line of the cable to the terminal points on shore, and vice-versa, so that communication with iron-clads, mail steamers, and other vessels, when out at sea, may be established. The invention consists of a hollow sectional column with a base-plate attached by ball and socket joint, which column is lowered into the water, and anchored rigidly to the ground. The branch cable is coupled to the main cable, and carried along the column to the surface of the water, to be there connected with instruments on board the vessels. By this invention it is proposed to control naval and strategical movements, while a ship in distress could communicate her exact position and the nature of her disasters, and thus procure assistance.

The Leeds Mercury says in its review of last year.—Our Colonies generally continue their steady and healthy growth, though they, too, are not free from the delusions of Protection. Canada, however, has had a year of severe trial. Her two great lines of railway show a heavy decline of traffic, and her commercial failures reach a serious total. She is vigorous enough to maintain a large and sound trade if she will but restrict it within due proportion to her capital, and if English merchants and manufacturers will not continue to spoil her by granting credit for six months (and often longer) to men whom, at home, they would not trust with half the amounts for six weeks. We regret her failure during the past year to give extension to her trade with her great neighbor, and we believe also with ourselves, by her proposed Treaty. We trust that her efforts in that direction may soon be resumed with happier prospects of success, unless they be rendered needless by the spontaneous alteration of the United States tariff. In the meantime she is doing well not to retard the improvements in her water carriage. She has perhaps, unequalled facilities in this respect, and her right use of them is a most important element in her prosperity.

An extraordinary occurrence was brought to light at an inquest held on the body of a man in South London. In a workshop where many young girls were at work a mouse suddenly made its appearance on a table, causing, of course, considerable commotion and a general stampede. The intruder was seized, however, by a young man who happened to be present, but the mouse slipped out of his hand, and running up his sleeve, came out between his waistcoat and shirt at the neck. The unfortunate man had his mouth open, and the mouse, on the look-out for some convenient place of concealment, entered the man's mouth, and he, in his frightful surprise, swallowed it. That a mouse can exist for a considerable time without much air has long been a popular belief, and was unfortunately proved to be a fact in the present instance, for the mouse began to tear and bite inside the man's throat and chest, and the result was that the unfortunate fellow died after a little time in horrible agony. Several witnesses corroborated the above facts, and medical testimony as to the cause of death having been given, a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

PERSONAL STATISTICS.—The oldest member of Her Majesty's Privy Council is the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, 89; the youngest H. R. H. Prince Leopold, aged 23. The oldest duke is the Duke of Portland, aged 76; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 29. The oldest marquis is the Marquis of Tweeddale, aged 89; the youngest, the Marquis of Camden, aged 4. The oldest earl is the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 90; the youngest, the Earl of Northbury, aged 13. The oldest viscount is Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, aged 88; the youngest Viscount Clifden, aged 13. The oldest baron is Lord Chelmsford, aged 82; the youngest, Lord Southampton, aged 9. The oldest of the titled heirs of peers is Viscount Kirkaldy, heir to the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 69; the youngest are Viscount Crowthurst (heir to the Earl of Cottenham), Viscount Forbes (heir to the Earl of Granard), Viscount Kingsborough (heir to the Earl of Kingston), and Viscount Stavordale (heir to the Earl of Ilchester), each of whom is in his second year. The oldest member of the House of Commons is the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, M.P., for Oxfordshire, aged 83; the youngest, the Hon. William F. O. Callaghan, M.P., for Tipperary, aged 24. The oldest judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 80; the youngest, the Right Hon. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, aged 52. The oldest judge in Ireland is the Right Hon. James H. Monahan, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, aged 72; the youngest, the Right Hon. Christopher Pallas, LL.D., Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 45. The oldest Scotch Lord of Session is Lord Neaves, aged 76; the youngest, Lord Shand, aged 47. The oldest baronet is Sir Richard John Griffith, aged 92; the youngest, Sir Henry Park Carew, aged 6. The oldest knight is General Sir John Bell, G.C.B., aged 94; the youngest, Sir Ludlow Cotter (eldest son of Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart), aged 23. The oldest Recorder in England is John Bramwell, Recorder of Durham, aged 82; the youngest, George E. Dering, Recorder of Faversham, aged 35.

A CARNIVAL OF INTemperance.—A heavy tale of drunkenness and its results come to us as a New Year's gift of most unpleasant nature, from across the Border. One of our Glasgow correspondents calls the orgy by the name we have placed at the head of this paper, and certainly his story is painful in the extreme. And yet it only gives us the merest outline of the New Year's revel, while we find in our Protestant contemporaries a perfectly sickening record of the crimes and of the casualties consequent on the annual debauch. Five dead

bodies found in the Clyde—bodies of those who, when last seen, were drunk. Children of tender years, some of them mere infants, drinking themselves to death on whiskey. Left lying about by be-sozzled parents; accidents, many of them fatal, of all sorts and kinds and degrees—fractured skulls, broken limbs, bodies smashed up into pulp; unconscious infants committed by drunken mothers; sudden deaths from the poison of an overdose of whiskey; fights without end or number, assaults more than can be reckoned, brawls in the streets, and the use of the knife. These facts do not refer to Glasgow alone, but to the various parts of Scotland as well, and it is quite plain that the "celebration" of the New Year is in only too many places a simple abomination. If these be "imported vices" as our correspondent states is the judicial opinion of a certain bailie, they have thriven in the most wonderful manner ever known; and we must be excused for crediting the Scotch local magistrature with a too partial love for his countrymen, at the expense of the few Irish Catholics who were snapped up by the police. We do not find that in Ireland there was any such deadly list of horrors as in Scotland, and we have therefore reason for agreeing with our correspondent in his remark on the vicious effect of evil communications. But however the burden of all this intemperance is to be divided, it is in itself so monstrous as to call for the strongest preventive measures; and we hope that by this time next year the cause of Total Abstinence will have waxed so strong as to diminish the crime of the present Carnival of Intemperance.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

NEW CHURCH AT NEWTON STEWART.—On Christmas Day the foundation-stone of the new Catholic church to be erected here was laid by the Rev. Rudolph Risack with the usual ceremonies of the Church. The present chapel, which has 250 sittings, has always been much too small, but with a congregation almost wholly of the working class, and widely scattered, there was difficulty in increasing the accommodation. The accession, however, of the Marquis of Bute, who has property in the district, removed the greater part of this difficulty, as he and Miss Monteith, Dumree, volunteered to erect a suitable building, and Mr. Hunter Blair, of Dumree, offered a substantial subscription towards the interior furnishings and decorations. Owing, it is understood, to the ceremony taking place on Christmas Day, the Archbishop was unable to be present and the recent interesting event at Rosneath having prevented the attendance of Lord Bute, the ceremony, as stated, was performed by the Rev. Rudolph Risack, pastor of the congregation. Before laying the stone Father Risack said: "Dearly beloved Brethren.—We begin a great work to-day. We are going to build a house for the Lord our God. With Solomon we must exclaim—"who can be able to build Him a worthy house? If heaven and the heavens of heavens cannot contain Him, who am I that I should be able to build Him a house?" and with David—"Unless the Lord build the house they labour in vain that build it." Let us, therefore, commence this work in His name let us pray that He may bless our humble efforts to build a new church to His glory and in honour of Our Blessed Lady, the Mother of our Saviour, and in honour of St. Ninian, the apostle of Galloway. May the church we are building be a house of prayer—a house where the word of God is preached to those who are of God. May the sinner do penance here and find the peace of his soul again by true repentance. May it be for us all a resting place in this vale of tears, and a source of grace, solace, and peace, and may the glory of the Lord fill the house of God when that sacrifice shall be offered in the new church of which the prophet says—"From the rising of the sun, even to the going down, My name is great among the Gentiles, and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to My name a clean oblation." (Malachi i. II.) Let us hope that we may see the church soon finished, and let our prayers in the new house of God be offered for the spiritual and temporal welfare of those who have so generously contributed to it. In a sealed jar in the cavity of the foundation-stone were placed gold, silver, and copper coins of the realm and a paper with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—"In the year of the Lord, 1875, Pius IX. being Sovereign Pontiff of the Church, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre, Administrator-Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, this stone was laid on Christmas Day by the Rev. Louis Rudolph Risack." The plans show that the new church will be a handsome building. It occupies ground to the northeast of the parsonage. The length inside is 82 feet 6 inches; width, 26 feet. Of this a considerable portion is taken up by the sanctuary, which is at the west end, and raised a foot above the level of the floor. To the south of the sanctuary, and in an offshoot of the building, and adjoining the present parsonage, is the sacristy or vestry. Beside it, in a similar offshoot, and opening from the nave close to the sanctuary, is the Lady chapel. A commodious porch, surmounted by a tower and belfry, which rises 3 feet above the roof, is built near the south-east corner. The building will, we believe, cost over £1,400, while the interior fittings, windows, and decorations will depend very much on the amount of subscriptions for that purpose. The building will have sittings for over 400. The architects are Messrs. Goldie and Child, London.—Tablet.

Lands in the black belt of Alabama have doubled in price this year. Oswege farmers are holding their butter for fifty cents a pound. A coloured man named Walls is a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in Florida. Tea culture is continually gaining ground in Georgia, many families never using any but the home-raised article. In New York, petitions are in circulation for opening at night all the schoolhouses as libraries and reading rooms. The tonnage employed in the whale fishery of the United States 38,863, and the number of vessels 160, against 608 vessels, with a tonnage of 208,339, in 1854. The Chinese immigration into California last year amounted to 18,144 persons, while the State gained a total increase of population of 69,172. A proposition is made to raise the Bureau of Agriculture to the dignity of a Cabinet Department. There is talk in the Ohio Legislature of restoring capital punishment in that State, and consequently abolishing Lynch law. Not a drop of rain or flake of snow has fallen in the neighborhood of Pueblo, Cal., since about the 20th of last September. At a convention of railway company representatives held in New York it was decided to reduce the fares to the Centennial Exhibition twenty-five per cent. A Catholic priest has established a mission among the Esquimaux of the Arctic circle. He travels over an immense district with sledges, sleeping nights under a snow hut. A clerk in a Baltimore dry-goods store was cowhided the other day for scowling at a lady who had tumbled over his goods for an hour and walked out without buying anything. A Bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature making it a penal offence to point a gun or pistol at a person in jest or in earnest. It is certainly a good law.

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A large colonization scheme is being organized in Minnesota, by the Catholic dignitaries of that State for the acquisition of a large tract of territory for the settlement of Irish families, who will be brought over from the Green Isle. Maine had only twenty-one railroad accidents last year, fourteen persons having been killed and seven injured. It is for claimed Maine that it has less crime in proportion to population than any other State in the Union. The druggists of Minnesota are much concerned about the enforcement of a law passed in the Legislature of that State, authorizing the levying of a tax of ten dollars on every druggist for the support of the State insane asylum. Washington ladies evidently do not allow the hard times to interfere with their desire for dress, for the Star says of them: "It is universally the subject of remark that the dressing this season is more magnificent than has ever been the case before in Washington. Next St. Patrick's Day will be the hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British, and it is said the Irish Societies of Boston and its vicinity will celebrate the festival with more than usual pomp. The lumber receipts at Albany by canal for the year were 269,945,000 feet of sawed lumber. On hand at the commencement of the season, 94,507,500 feet; now on hand 88,000,000 feet. Sales for the year, 272,524,000 feet. It is estimated that over 500 tons of rock fell the other day from the point south of the Bridal Veil, Niagara Falls. The tremendous shock created quite a sensation among those who happened to be in the vicinity. At a meeting of the Catholic Union of Minnesota, in St. Paul, Jan. 11, the Executive Committee was instructed to draw up a series of resolutions expressive of the Catholic position on the School Question at the present time, contending for a firm adhesion to the claim for united religious and secular instruction, and opposition to all attempts to hetherize public institutions. Lumbermen at Whitefield, N. H., are working for \$6 a month and board. A good teamster with four horses, sled and chains, all equipped for logging, gets \$25 a day, and has to pay for his own repairs at that. Woodmen get all the way from \$8 to \$15 and board, with here and there an extra hand at \$20, or foreman at \$26. The Boston Globe sums up Presidential candidates thus far as follows:—"On one side may be mentioned Grant, Morton, Blaine, Bristol, Washington, Conkling, and Hayes; on the other, Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, and on the other side, perhaps, Charles Francis Adams. The value of the farm-land in New Hampshire twenty-five years ago was \$55,000,000; ten years later, \$69,000,000; and in 1870 \$80,000,000. The average size of farms in New Hampshire has diminished from 184 acres in 1850 to 149 acres in 1860, and to 139 in 1870. Another indication of better culture. The number engaged in agricultural pursuits is reported to be 46,573; and when we consider that 44,000 and more of these agriculturalists are native born, their value as citizens is greatly increased. The annual report of the State Salt Inspector of Michigan shows a decided increase in that branch of productive industry. The total amount of salt inspected in the State during 1875 was 1,081,768 barrels, or 5,409,325 bushels. From the statistics of the Michigan works it is evident that they were not run at much more than half their actual working power, since there are ninety-eight salt blocks, and 4,371 solar salt covers, having an aggregate capacity of 9,000,000 bushels. The reports of the Michigan works during the past six years show, with one exception, a steady increase of the product. In 1867, 2,603,272 bushels were manufactured; in 1870, the production was 2,486,408; in 1871, 2,912,700; in 1872, 2,879,924; in 1873, 3,293,384; and in 1874, 4,107,916 bushels. Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Iowa are the only States which have abolished the gallows. Minnesota, Illinois, and Louisiana forbid capital punishment, unless the jury unanimously recommend it. New York and Indiana have two degrees of murder, one punishable by death, the other by life imprisonment. A person indicted for murder in the first degree may be found guilty of murder in the second degree, which is punishable by imprisonment for life. Maine, New Hampshire, and Kansas send the convicted murderer to State Prison for one year prior to execution, after which it is optional with the Governor whether he will or not issue the death warrant. As a result, so long as the prisoner is well-behaved, a warrant is very rarely issued. The work of retrenchment in the direction of millions was inaugurated in the House Committee on Appropriations, where the items of expenditure for the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government were reduced largely. The salary of the President, after March 4, 1876, was put at \$25,000. The salaries of Senators and members of Congress are not only put down from the increase of last session, but are reduced 20 per cent., as are all the clerks and bureau officials in the various departments. A sub-Committee of the Appropriations was appointed to confer with the Senate Committee regarding these reductions, which are estimated at \$5,000,000. The Military Committee also had a meeting on Gen. Banning's Bill to reduce the pay of the army. OBITUARY.—DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES O'LEARY, D.D.—The Rev. James O'Leary, D.D., a gifted and learned Irish-American priest, many of whose lectures and discourses have appeared in the columns of the Irish American, died in this city on the 22d ult., after a lingering illness. The deceased, who was well known as the author and translator of a number of valuable works, and for his strong Irish national feelings, had been for a short period assistant pastor at St. Joseph's church, Sixth avenue, from which his funeral took place on the 24th ult. A solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated over his remains, a large number of clergymen assisting and the laity being well represented. The Rev. Sylvester Malone pastor of the church of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, preached the funeral oration, dwelling in a special manner upon the intellectual attainments and simplicity of character of the deceased. His remains were then conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where they were interred. May he rest in peace. Amen.—Irish American. DAMN AN INSIMIAN.—A strange case of sudden death occurred recently in the 9th Ward, New York. Shortly after ten o'clock a tired and apparently starving man opened the door of Britton's saloon 126 Greenwich-avenue, and humbly asked for food. Among the persons in the saloon at the time was William McCutcheon, aged about fifty-one years, who responded to the beggar's appeal by taking from the counter a piece of bread. As the beggar reached for the bread, McCutcheon suddenly changed his mind, exclaiming, as he withdrew the food, "Damn an Irishman." Pointing at the same time to two young men sitting at a table in another part of the saloon, he continued, "There are two of your Irish friends; go to them." As he uttered these words, McCutcheon put the bread into his own mouth, and the beggar turned away. A moment afterwards the attention of those in the place was attracted by a peculiar noise being made by McCutcheon, and rushing towards him, they found him choking. In a few seconds he was dead. The bread which he had denied the mendicant choked him to death.—American Paper.