ganization in Ireland; that, in fact, such privacy. infrequency of meeting, and absence of active work, where so much is claimed to be done, are unsuited Rea had been discovered. Since the arrest of Mary to the habita and graius of the people. The Union Rea the most vigilant search had been going on for must show work as well as programme. Except to her sister, but despite the exertions of the constabupass a few sympathetic resolutions, and adopt one lary, it was not until between 1 and 10 and mirequency of mooning, and absence of active work, where so much is claimed to be done, are unsuited or two excellent addresses, nothing has yet been done. The Irish Education Question occupies the acac. Ministers, of members of Parliament and of the whole press in England; ret the Union has done nothing towards declaring Irish Catholic opinion, or combating the objections and arguments brought against Catholic claims. The Parliament ary representation of Catholic Ireland, one of the chief sources of national weakness, remains without exposure by the Union, and without suggestion or effort to place it on an impreved and satisfactory footing. The status of Catholics in the Irish magistracy. in the county and local beards of the kingdom, and the public administration of the country, needs only able exposure to secure early and radical reform. Half-a-dozen earnest and able men might in a week produce such a number of practical reports on the public claims of Catholics, as such, as were they duly circulated, and supported by public meetings and the press, would soon effect remedial progress. I concur in the suggestion that the Union should show more work, have more practical aims, and hold monthly public meetings during a large portion of the year .- Dublin Car. of London Tablet.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JOHN SHERHAN, P.P., V.G. ENNISTYMON .- After a protracted illnes, full of years and honourable service as a zealous and indefatigable pastor of souls, the Very Rev. John Sheehan, P.P., Ennistymon, has been called to his rest, amid the deep regrets of sorrowing parisheners and of all of his own sacred order. He was truly a model priest, a model patriot, faithful and true to his great calling, and inflexible in the devotion he cherished towards his country. We have frequently in these columns published essays, speeches and letters which he was accustomed to give the public. He pessessed distinguished ability as a public writer, whilst as a speaker and preacher of Irish as well as in English, his discourses were never heard without profit. During his funeral obsequies all honour was done to his memory as a priest and a patriot. May he rest in peace .- Limerick Reporter.

THE ENNIS OF TO-DAY .-- The Town Hall is vet in an unfinished state. Latterly the upper room has been considerably improved for the purpose of public entertainments, and the lower apartment is about being put in order for letting purposes. In this street Dr. Dillon has a very handsome medical establishment, and Mr. W. D. Stevens a first-class fancy bakery and confectionary concern, which has been considerably enlarged. Nearly fronting Market street is the extensive building of Mr. William Carroll, architect, a gentleman well known in Cork in connection with Government works, and present contractor for completing the tower and spire of the Catholic parish church. Here, too stands the renowned "Gridiron," or Travellers' Home, which some five-and-twenty years ago was the resort of all the leading members of the Munster Bar. It had undergone no change for the better, and new hotels since established has caused it to be deserted. Every business shop in Jail street presents an improved and enlarged appearance and there is no lack of grocers, spirit dealers, flour merchants and victuallers from end to end, but only one drapery establishment, of which Messrs. Macnamara and Commane are the proprietors. Near to the monument is an uninviting and unpretending passage, which is the entrance to the magnificient and spacious convent of the Sisters of Mercy-the most beautiful of any in Ireland, and which owes its erection and foundation of the Order in Ennis to the Very Rev. Dean Kenny, P.P., to whose zeal and picty it will stand as a lasting memorial.

THE PRIESTHOOD IN IRISH POLITICS.—It is almost unnecessary to say that in our recent articles on the right of the Priesthood to interfere in politics on proper occasions, we did not affect to pass any opin-ion which might be supposed to defend or condone the notorious judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh. In reference to an able article in the Dublin Review, and in reply to the objections of a correspondent, we developed at some length the rational and unassailable theory of priestly interference in the political arena. We should be more than sorry to have it supposed that we could feel any lukewarmness in regard to the particular case of the Galway priest-Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment with the evidence produced, and that our painful and indignant surprise at the first perusal of the Judge's intemperate harangue was only deepened and intensified by the perusal of the evidence. It was necessary for the soundness of theoretical argumentation to entertain many hypotheses, but no hypothesis could be meant to hurt the outraged sentiments of the clergy and laity of Galway. We sincerely hope that at the threatened trial of an exemplary Prelate an opportunity may be afforded us for dealing with facts as well as theories .- Tablet.

The new year, according to official reports, finds Ireland in the enjoyment of a large share of the general prosperity. Though 1872 was not a good year for farming operations, the trade of the port of Dublin has shown considerable increase. There were sent out in 1870 only 16,780 firkins of butter; in 1871 the number had increased to 48,572; last year the number was 116,501. The report of beef shows a slight increase, that of lard and hams remains nearly the same, and that of pork has diminished. The Dublin "porter" trade does not seem to suffer by the active competition to which it is exposed. The net annual value of ratcable property throughout the whole country has also shown an encouraging growth. As to crime, there is a diminution of the comparatively small number of common offences. The new legislation has encouraged agricultural improvement, and as the land will always give back whatever is put into it, the security of tenure which encourages farmers to treat their farms liberally will be sure to tell on the national wealth; and there is yet ample room for an immense development of the agricultural wealth of Ireland -Catholic Ovinion.

PRAT-FUEL .- In 1872 the price of coals rose suddealy to a price which checked industry and caused a wide-spread alarm. Thoughtful people at once began to consider the best means of meeting the difficulty. Some sought a remedy in the coal fields of Ireland. Persons best acquainted with the subject did not appear to be sanguine as to the capabilities of our coal fields. And, indeed, geological science does not afford any strong ground for expecting that our coal formation offers any very extensive supply of fuel.

Our peat bogs, on the other hand, contain a vast supply of fuel. They are not, of course, inexhaustible; yet the quantity is so enormous that it would be adequate to supply our wants for generations. All

that remains is to make it available.

Peat has been extensively used as fuel in Ireland. for ages. The usual process of manufacture is of a primitive character, and as a consequence, the cost of producing good peat fuel is so high that coals have been used in preference in many bog districts, mere especially in counties not far removed from scaport towns. But the unprecedentedly "high price of coals in 1872 changed the aspect of the fuel market, Private commissions have made inquiry, and newspapers have sent travelling commissions to investigate the question. The commission sent to the Continent by the "Freeman's

rienced both in Belfast and Holywood when it became known ou Saturday afternoon that Charlotte Saturday that she was apprehended. The arrest was made by Constable Campton, who found Charlotte Rea, alsas Baw, concealed under a bed in Brown's Entry; off Devis-street. The prisoner is a person of about twenty-four years of age. She has large, lustrous eyes, not unlike her sister's. The features are by no means prominent, as described. The forehead is high and intellectual. She has been commit-

t. d to prison. On Monday afternoon a private magisterial in quiry was held in reference to Charlotte Rea, whom the police succeeded in arresting on Saturday. The result was the identification of the prisoner by six witnesses out of eight who were produced. Mr. John Graham, one of the postmen, identified her as being one of the women whom he saw leaving the house of Miss Kerr on Monday morning carrying bundles. Geddis, the second policeman, identified her as one of the women whom he met that morning with the bundles. Miss Graham identified her as being one of the women who called at Miss Johnston's, Holy-wood, on the same morning. The tarman, M'Cracken, also identified her as being one of the women he drove on his car on Monday last. John Parker identified her as one of two women whom he saw riding in a cart on the Holywood road last Monday. One of them was sitting low in the cart with a bundle, and the other was sitting on a bundle, which raised her so high that he could see her body-Charlotte Rea was that woman. Parker also identified Wallace, the driver of the cart. James Wallace the owner of the cart, identified her as one of the two women he drove to Belfast on Monday last there were two bundles in the cart. There were two other witnesses-a little boy that was sent for the car, and one of the sisters Brady, but they failed to identify her. The process of identification was similar to that resorted to in Holywood by her sister Mary Rea. She was placed among eight or nine females of different ages and sizes. Throughout the tedious and trying ordeal she maintained a firm determined bearing. At the conclusion of the inquiry she was removed to the cell.

The Middlesex sessions have just been opened by the county court judge, and the "little bill" reflects in some sort the condition of the little county .-There are 121 prisoners committed for trial, besides several cases in which the persons charged have been admitted to bail. Of these prisoners in custody 102 are charged with felony, and 19 with misdemeanour. The offences with which the prisoners in custody are charged comprise-obtaining goods by false pretences, rebberies from the person, breaking and entering into dwelling-houses, embezzlement by servants, assaults with violence and assaults on the police, indecent assaults, robbery from a barge on the Thames, maliciously breaking glass. robbing from furnished lodgings, and a number of other offences. We make bold to say that if the work for the County Dublin four Sessions were all taken together it would not be ene-half this single quarter for the County of Middlesex. And still Irish outrage" is a favorite theme of English moralists.—Dublin Freeman.

The Temporalities Commissioners (Ireland) have struck ile" of very considerable value. The surplus of Church funds amounts to five millions of money. What will they do with it? is the ques tion at present agitating the bosoms of our friends over the water. The Orangemen want the Government to purchase the railways and apply this sum to a reduction of fares and rates. Sandy of Ulster always is anxious to have as much "oats" as possible carried to his commercial mill; but for our part we hold with the Dublin Evening Post, and advocate the application of the money to education and the relief of the poor. Those two objects cannot be helped too much, and no doubt substantial aid to the former would be the nearest approach that could be made to carrying out the original intentions of the contributors to this vast surplus.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM VERNER, M.P.-Sir William Verner, M.P. for the county of Armagh, whose death was briefly noticed in our obituary column yesterday, was the eldest son of the late Sir William Verner, who was member for the same county for 36 years, and who died in 1871. He was born in hood. We may say with perfect truth that we have leading features of in the Coldstream Guards. He was a magistrate 1822, and in early life held a captain's commission and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Tyrone and also a magistrate for that of Armagh, and had served as High Sheriff of both those counties. He entered Parliament at the last general election, succeeding to his father's seat. Like his father, he was a staunch Conservative in politics. Sir William married in 1850 Mary Frances Hester, third daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., by whom he leaves issue. The title passes to his only son, William Edward Hercules, who was born in 1855, and who now becomes third Baronet. -Times, 15th ult.

> A goose hatching eggs in the pulpit of a parish church is not a strong proof of religious zeal among the parishioners. The story comes from England, and can be no invention of Popery, since it finds ventilation in the leading columns of a local Protestant contemporary. In the parish of Ingoldmells the church of which is situated "one mile from the German Ocean," the rector, venturing into the pulpit on one of the rare occasions on which he permitted the spiritual affairs of the parish to interfere with his pleasures was astounded to find his attempt to take possession opposed by a hissing goose, angry at being disturbed in the operation of incubation For the sake of convenience and safety, the wife of a neighbouring farmer, concluding that the goose would have her brood ready for the pond before the minister would think of his charge, placed the eggs in the pulpit, and hence the incident which our contemporary facetiously describes. The presence of the goose in the preacher's place, however, was not the most striking evidence of the absence of religion from this blessed parish of Ingoldmells. The pluralist" system, so well understood in the Engish Protestant Church, had so driven from it al traces of religious feeting that secularism, had it been in active operation for centuries. could not have more effectually obliterated it. Our contemporary tells us that limiting our observations to the burial register alone of this parish, there is much melancholy interest attaching to it, but this melancholy interest is intensified when the condition of the living is taken into consideration. Painted by the rector himself, this picture thrills one with horror. The present minister, it is stated, is working hard to instil into his people some sense of religion, but former rectors "resided in fashionable places," and left the sheep and lambs of their flock to wander far from the fold. To give the words of gentlemen who have the spiritual care of Ingoldmells at the present time, the children, when he was appointed to the charge, were as "ignorant as the heathen. They knew nothing of the Redeemer; nothing of the Bible; and they could not tell the number of the Commandments." This is seriously told by a Protestant minister of a parish in England. Need we wonder at finding the goose hatching her eggs in the pulpit of the parish church of Ingoldmells when the Redeemer, the Bible, and the Commandments were absolutely unknown? And all the time this was going on the frequenters of Exeter Hall were subscribing large sums to buy souls in Connaught, and send beads and blankets to those

a blessed thing it must be for such places as Ingoldmells-and they are numerous-to enjoy the advantages of the parish pulpit to bring forth their broods of goslings .- Ulster Examiner.

THE SAINTS OF IRELAND .- Father O'Hanlon's noble work, in twelve royal octavo volumes, on the "Lives and Times of our Country's Saints," is a literary work of great ability. It travels back over periods filled to overflowing with records of unsurpassing interest, and abounding with all the evidences for proving how gloriously won and how rightfully borae has been Ircland's olden title to the Island of Saints and Scholars. In gathering together the scattered relics of the Faith-in clearing from around them the dust and the rust which had grown around them during the lapse of years-in welding them all into one compact, connected whole, and to clothing them in the graces of modern diction, Father O'Hanlon, C.C., SS. Michael and John, Dublin, has devoted more than twenty-five years, during intervals of a laborious missionary life; and we are sure that he regrets not a single moment, snatched from much-needed relaxation, which he has so em-ployed. Many a Saxon and Cambro-British saint is patron of an Irish I arish, and many a Saxon monastery was ruled by an Irish abbot. The venerable Bede relates, with pride and gratitude, how many a Saxon youth was indebted to the schools of Ireland for all he had of culture in religion, in arts, and in sciences. It will be a national disgrace, as it would be a national disaster, if, through apathy or indifference, it could possibly happen, that the purpose of Father O'Hanlon should be marred in its attainment. The publication of this elaborate pictorial and map illustrated work will necessarily demand a very enormous outlay. The terms on which it is proposed to issue " Lives of the Irish Saints "-over 3,000 in number-are exceedingly moderate. "This work," says Father O'Hanlon-in the circular which accompanies his prospectus-"when complete, will not exceed one hundred and twenty shilling numbers. These will comprise on an average, ten numbers, or six hundred and forty closely printed pages for each

TENANT DEFENCE ASSOCIATION .- A Tenant Farmers Defence Association for the county of Bublin was formedon Thursday, at a meeting held in the European Hotel. The resolutions adopted, in general, are similar in spirit to those passed at the inaugural meeting of the Kildare Tenants' Defence Society. It is evident that an extensive organization for securing amendments in the Land Act is in process of formation.—Irish Times

THE GALWAY ERECTION PRINTION.—The costs of the petitioner (Captain Trench) have deen drawn, and are ready for lodgment in the Common Pleas Office. The total amount is stated to be £12,345 384d, subject, of course, to taxation. The bill necessarily comprises a vast number of items, and the taxation will probably occupy some weeks .- Evening Telegraph.

THREATENED EVICTIONS.—Considerable excitement has we are informed, been occasioned in the county Kildare within the past few days, on account of some dozen notices to quit having been served on tenants who hold under trustees, and whose leases expired recently. We have not as yet been able to obtain the entire facts, and beyond the service of the notices alluded to we are only in possession of a rumour that, as nearly all the tenants are Catholics. they are to be supplanted in their holdings by others not co-religionists .- Freeman.

THE LATE CORK ELECTION .- The Attorney-General has given instructions to the local Crown Solicitor to institute proceedings against Henry Unkles, J.P. for having, while acting as personation agent for the Conservative canditate in the recent election, disclosed how an illiterate elector voted .- Freeman

The Grand Jury of Fermanagh have been congratulated by the presiding magistrate on the peaceful and orderly state of the county.

GREAT BRITAIN PROTESTANT PLEAS AGAINST AUTHORITY. - The

speech of the Bishop of Salford at the Manchester Catholic Academy seems to have excited a good deal of attention. The Standard observes that it comes to this, that "there are matters of public but strictly domestic and internal policy upon which Roman Catholics in every country must take their orders from Rome," and adds that "this is the perennial difficulty with which statesmen have to deal, and with which Prince Bismarck is now attempting to grapple." Of course, so long as the civil power attempts to resist and restrain the action of revealed truth and morality upon the human conscience there must be "a perennial struggle," but this is nothing but the struggle between "the world" and Christianity. Nor is that struggle in any way created by the fact that it is the living authority of the Church and the Holy See which reminds us of the duty of resistance. If the State were to forbid religious marriages, or any kind of marriage, as M. Naquet would have it do, or even prohibit the religious education of our children, would resistance be any less lawful because it was enjoined by Rome instead of Canterbury? Next, the Daily News, in arguing against the Bishop's position that Anglicanism is done for as a definite school of thought begins by saying that this is a legitimate deduction from the principles Mr. Gladstone seemed to adopt when he warned his young listeners against the intellectual temptations of Strauss." If the Church herself were to acknowledge that "the right of private indgment, on which she is founded, must be limited sharply, or Rationalism will devour everything up," "her epitaph" might "he got ready at once." The Baily News, however, admits nothing of the kind," but maintains that " the genius of Protestantism is now what it ever was—the spirit of free enquiry," and that as such it has never ceased to mould the mind of the English people." are quite of the same opinion, and it is for this very reason that Catholics say that Protestantism no longer exists as a definite religion. A religion is dogmatic, free enquiry with no "sharp limits" anywhere is scarcely a definite religion. The Specta-tor's criticism is more subtle. It contests the probability of England's conversion to the Catholic faith, even if the choice between that and otter unbelief should ever be offered to it. It rather opines that our countrymen would reject both alternatives. —Tablet,

How Gossip Increases .- How gossip increases and grows until it gets into a genuine scandal, and is entirely different from the original story, is told by a letter-writer, He says that he was told that if he ever took a house in a terrace in a little way out of town, to be very careful that it was the centre one. For one must be well aware that a story never loses by telling, and, consequently, if he lived in the middle row of houses, it was very clear that the tales which might be circulated to bis prejudice would only have half the distance to travel on either side of him, and therefore could only be half as had by the time they had got down to the bottom of the terrace as the tales that might be circulated of the wretched individual who has the misfortune to live at either end of it. As an illustration of this he was informed of a lamentable case that actually occurred a short time since. The servant of No. 1 told the servant of No. 2 that her master soon expected his old friends the Bayleys to pay him a visit; and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected to have the Bayleys in the house every day; and No. 3 told No. 4, that it was all up with No. 1, for they couldn't keep the Baillifs out. Whereupon No. 4 told No. 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and that it was as much as

that lived at No. I for killing his poor dear wife with arsenic, and that it was hoped and expected that he would be executed. ONE ASPECT OF THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.-It is

tended to the advantage of civil and political freedom.

Previous to that happy time the European nations groaned under the two-fold despotism of the king and the priest, but in the sixteenth century the nations shook off the yoke of slavery and advanced in the path of freedom. To disprove this false impression and to show in detail that the Reformation directly and indirectly retarded true freedom, favored the despotism of kings and put back the advancing civilization of Europe, would be too long a task. We can only now refer to one country— England. An historian, E. A Freeman, the latest and host writer on the English Constitution, says of an English king of the eleventh century : "His will counted for much in the making of the laws, but he was not a despot. . . It was from the choice of the people that he received his authority. . . . And those from whom the king first drew his power ever shared with him in its exercise. The laws, the grants, the appointments to offices which the king made, needed the assent of the people in their National Assembly the gathering of the Wise Men of the whole land. And those who gave him his power and who guided him in its exercise could also, when need so called, take away the power they had given."—(Pages 38, 39.) The Election of the king by the people—their consent to the making of laws and his deposition on proving unfaithful. These were the provisions of the old Saxon Constitution six hundred years before Henry VIII. and Cranmer originated the Anglican Church, which, says Macauley, "continued to be more than one hundred and fifty years the servile handmaid of monarchy, the steady enemy of public liberty." In place of election, the Auglican Church taught strict hereditary descout by Divine right, instead of the Saxon rule of king and parliament, the Anglican Church taught absolute submission even in religious matters to the king's will. When an untaught boy attempted to subvert the fundamental laws of England, and abolished by his mere will and pleasure the celebration of the unbloody Sacrifice which had been the glory of England, for nine hundred years, when the wealthy and the great truckled to this Edward so unworthly of his predecessors, the peasants of Devonshire and Somersetshire rose for the right to worship God as their forefathers had done, and were treated to Homilies on Wilful Rebellion," in which the sin of making any insurrection against the Lord's annointed was dwelt upon-said Homilies being composed by the colleagues and associates of those, who, while they caused all the tumults of Europe, yet would piously preach submission to the insulted and downtrodden peasantry of their country. Truly, says Lecky, no friend to the Catholic Church was Anglicanisin, " the most servile and efficient agent of tyranny, no other Church so uniformly betrayed and trampled on the liberties of her country." "Truly," says Freeman, "was the sixteenth century the time of trial for parliamentary institutions in so many countries of Europe."-Catholic Standard.

The Protestant Bishop of Manchester, a Sunday or two ago, administered a severe rebuke to one of his clergy. His lordship said he had heard with shame and confusion of face of a church in the diocese in which there had been carried a banner on which was emblazoned the name of "the Queen of Heaven;" and he remarked that though he was glad to see a revival of reverence, devotion, and piety, it must not be forgotten that there was a limit beyond which they must not go in imitating the practices of the thirteenth century.

The principal indictment against the "Claimant." it is said, covers a roll of parchment several feet in length, and would occupy many columns of small print in a newspaper. There are three indictments in all. One is for perjury in the Courts of Common Pleas and Chancery, and another for perjury in Chancery, and a third for forgery. The trial, which commences on the 23rd April, will be based on the first and longest indictment.

The proprietors of several collieries in the south of Wales, who have announced their intention to import Chinamen from California to take the places of the men now on the strike, have received anonymous letters threatening them with assassination, should they carry out their intention. Coal has become so scarce in Kinross and its

ishhourhood that the mills and suspended work, and it is feared that the gas supply will shortly ceaso.

The weather has been so cold in England that in three days, one hundred persons are reported to have perished from its effects.

Rev. Vyvyan Henry Moyle, vicar of Eston, England, is on trial for an alleged forgery of paper representing \$110,000.

UNITED STATES.

FATHER BURKE ON WASHINGTON .- On the evening of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d, the illustrious and eloquent Dominican Father Burke, will deliver a lecture at our Academy of Music on "George Washington, his Times and Character." The lecture will be a complimentary benefit to the great Dominican. This announcement should, and we doubt not will, fill every seat in the Academy. This champion of our Holy Faith will receive an endorsement and patronage from our people unequalled and unusual. We shall refer to this subject again, knowing full well the especial interest which every Philadelphia Catholic feels in it .- Catholic Standard.

Mr. J. M. Bellew, the well-known elecutionist, is to pay a visit to the United States, under the management of the Boston Lyceum Bureau. John Montesquieu Bellew is the grandson of John Bellew, Esq., of Castle Bellew, Galway, cousin of the late Lord Bellew, whose daughter (and co-heiress under the will of her uncle, Major-Gen. Patrick Bellew, governor of Quebec, and heir-at-law of the O'Brien's, earls of Thomond), married Captain Robert Higgins brother of the Bishop of Derry. In 1858 he retired from his duties as a Protestant clergyman, and joined the Catholic Church, to which communion his mother belonged. Since then he has entirely devoted himself to his readings and to literature.

J. M. Bellew.-This gentleman made his first appearance before an American audience, at Association Hall, on Friday evening, January 30th. His fame as an elocutionist had preceded him to these shores; and such was the anxiety to test the value of European praise by the standard of American judgment, that the hall was filled to repletion with one of the most fushionable and intellectual audiences ever assembled within its walls. In the course of a very eulogistic critique on the performance, the Herald says :-

"We cannot speak too highly of Mr. Bellew's first effort before an American audience. His manner is perfection itself. He galvanizes, with a throbbing life, expressions of the poet and the dramatist dead to us from our familiarity with them or indifference towards them. His interpretation of Hood's most touching lines, One more unfortunate, stamps him as an artist of the first rank. All lovers of genuine art will quickly recognize in this gentleman's method something as rare as it is admirable."

This is, certainly, praise without stint; and, where This is, certainty, presse transmed, the conclusion criticism is so completely disarmed, the conclusion is inevitable that the artist must, indeed, have reaching ed into region of perfection."

We have heard it suggested that our Irish-American We have heard it suggested that our Itish-American was using the property of the shape of a public Reading, in recognition of his the dear children, she exclaimed with the most distinguished ability as an interpreter of the benevolent simile, "you may begin again he's beauties of Huglish: Literature," the agent leman dead has been been distinguished ability as an interpreter of the benevolent simile, "you may begin again he's beauties of Huglish: Literature," the agent leman dead has been been as a gent leman dead has been been dead has been dead has been been dead has been dead by the beauties and between the beauties and between the beauties and beautiful to be a second dead has been dead by the beauties and beautiful to be a second dead has been dead by the beautiful to the beautiful

who is said to be in accord with our people's views of Irish Nationalism, such a compliment to him would be both appropriate and well bestowed. Irish American. one of the common fallacies that the Reformation

General Robert E. Lee's birthday was celebrated with great eclat at Savannah, Ga., oh January the 20th, on which occasion the first parade of the military since the war took place. The First Georgia Volunteers, she Eighteenth Battalion, the Cheatham Artillery Battery, and the Georgia Hussars paraded in uniform. General Wade Hampton delivered an address. The day was generally held as a holiday, and resembled the 4th of July, before the

FERRY BOAT PILOTS.—A New York paper says of the pilots in that vicinity: Take the Hoboken Ferry, which runs three boats from Barclay street and two from Christopher street. Thus, Pilot A takes charge of the boat at 9 and runs her till halfpast seven, p.m., when she will be docked for the night. At 5 o'clock on the following morning Mr A takes her out and runs her steadily to nine, when Pilot B steps into the pilot-house and runs her to nine p.m., to be relieved by Mr. A, who retains his cemmand to six o'clock on the following morning. Their routine is kept up throughout the whole year, without intermission, unless the pilot obtains leave of absence. The pay for so responsible a position is but \$100 a month.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says the storm on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was the severest ever known. At a station called Kirkhaven, there were several farmers in town when the storm first burst upon them. They left for home with their teams, and very iew have been heard from since. One wagon was found containing a Mrs. Poland and a boy, both of whom were frozen to death. Many teams, both oxen and horses, are found frozen in the drifts, and the fate of their owners is unknown.

A solicitor who had recently been engaged by a prominent life insurance firm, returned to the office of his employers, the other day, and complained that he had been snubbed by a gentleman on whom he called. "Snubbed," cried the manager, "snubbed? Why what did you do that he should have snubbed you? I have solicited life insurance from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and have never yet been snubbed. I have been kicked down stairs, beaten over the head with chairs, and thrown out of windows, but snubbed I never have been." The solicitor is driving a coal wagon.

A Chinaman who had become snow-blind while working on the Central Pacific Railway applied at a San Francisco police station for official permission to have himself shot.

A St. Louis paper laments because of the prevalence of the idea that it is more genteel to sell shoes for \$10 a week than to make them for \$25.

A young couple in Wisconsin were so thoroughly bent on matrimony that they rode twenty-three miles in an open wagon when the mercury stood seventeen degrees below zero to obtain a certificate. They froze ears, hands and feet. Still they joined their frozen bands.

The Mississippi basin, which has but one natural outlet—that by the mouths of the Mississippi—is a great fertile region of 2,070,254 square miles and a population of 22,554,211. It produced in 1871, 1,-035,094,584 bushels of grain, 3,011,996 bales of cotton, 228,713,844 pounds of tobacco, and contained 68,917,071 hend of live stock.

A Boston gentleman who could not waltz offered a young lady \$100 if she would allow him to bug her just as much as the man did who had just waitzed with her. It was a good offer, and showed that money was no object to him, but they put him out of the house so hard that his eyes were quite black. The confession of Mrs. Sherman, who was sentenc-

ed to State prison for life for the murder of H. N. Sherman, admits the poisoning of eight persons.

A prominent member of the Virginia Legislature has offered the sum of \$100,000 annually for the exclusive privilege of gathering oysters in Virginia waters. The revenue heretofore derived from this source is only \$50,000 annually, while the cost of collection is \$30,000, leaving the net revenue only \$20,000.

"Murder is a very serious thing, sir," said au Arkansas judge to a convicted prisoner. "It is next to stealing a horse or a mule, sir, and I shall end you to State Prison for six years, sir,"

Sergeant Bates is now called the "international

A country paper in Minnesota wants to know who swindled the Indians out of "such an infernal cold country as Minnesota is, and who deluded the white people into it."

Whole herds of cattle were caught in the storm in Minnesota, and were frozen to death.

A young lady has just been fined \$200 in Chicago for calling her lover into the kitchen and throwing some boiling lye upon him. This mode of giving the lye direct was highly resented by the lover, who concluded that the warmth of the maiden's affection was too much for him and had her arrested.

An Ohio pedestrian recently advertised that he would walk a hundred miles in a hundred hours, and a large number of persons paid their half-dollars to see him do it; but as he had not specified procisely where the feat was to be accomplished, he walked directly away from his starting-point with all the money that had been collected

Origin of Familian Words .- The word " quiz," to make fun of, or poke fun at, a person, was the coinage of a theatrical manager in Dublin, who, at a drinking party with his friends one Saturday night, when the conversation turned upon the subject of words, offered to bet the wine that he could then and there coin a word which would be in the mouths of all Dublin the next day. The bet being taken and the party dispersed, the manager called up his call-boys and runners, gave them pieces of chalk and ordered them to run all over the city, chalking the word 'quiz" on every door and shutter, and fence they came to. This was done, and, as a matter of course, the new word was in everybody's mouth the next day. The manager won his bet; and his word is new in all respectable dictionaries. The slang expression for death, "kicking the bucket," had its origin from one Bolsover, who, in England, a great while ago, committed suicide by standing on a bucket till he kicked the bucket from under him. The word "bumper," meaning a full drink when friends are drinking, is a corruption of the toast offered in French to the Pope, when the Catholic religion was in the ascendant in England—au bon pers. To "dun," to press for money due, comes from one Joe Dunn; a famous bailiff of Lincoln in England, during the reign of Henry VII. He was so uncommonly successful in collecting money that when a man refused to pay, the creditor was asked why he didn't Dunn him. "Humbug," is a corruption of the Irish word windog, pronounced combug, signifying soft copper, or pewter, or brass, or worthless money, such as was made by James II. at the Dublin mint twenty shillings of which was worth only twopence sterling. At first applied to worthless coin, the words became the general title of anything false precounterfeit. the law supplies to

A Parisian landlady requested a Christmas party on the third floor to class dancing, as a man below wardyings of the guests acquiesced. Returning an

mission sents to this Continent by, the "Rrosman's Connaught, and the plotter is the could do to prevent himself being taken in execution, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; citizens should tender Mr. Rellew a festinguial like hour later. In outlon hour later. In hour later low sented of names, there is not a road them. Till this be done there can be no percent the country. There is not a road them. Till this be done there can be no percent the country. There is not a road them. Till this bedone there can be no percent there can be no percent that we should country. There is not a road them. This is he done there can be no percent that we should country. There is not a road them.