TIMELY TOPICS.

DR. PRIME admits that comparatively a small proportion of clergymen's sons become preachers, but indignantly denies the assertion that "ministers' sons are the worst in the parish." "One prodigal," he says, "from the pastor's own fold makes more talk than ninety-andnine apostates from the rest of the church.'

It is highly probable that the widow of Alexander T. Stewart will be annoyed and persecuted beyond measure by beggars of various degrees, even now that Judge Hilton is employed to assist her in disbursing it. If she had retained the whole she could not, during her life, give away more than the merest fraction of the interest of her vast fortune. If she knew on whom to bestow it, and occupied all her time in making small donations, she could not give it all away during her lifetime. Supposing her to be He says he will begin at once his advance worth \$50,000,000, and to disburse only the interest, she could get rid of \$19,000 a day, or \$1,000 every working hour. In other words, she could perpetually give away \$16 a minute for ten hours of every working day and never touch the principal! If resolved to transfer to others the entire fortune, it would take her a year if she counted out \$3.50 a second.

The Disraeli minister in Great Britain must be considered a success in its ability to find avenues for the expenditure of money. It does not propose to adopt the "cheese-paring policy" of Gladstone, by means of which expenditures were so curtailed that a reduction in taxation was possible. Disraeli wants upwards of £78,000,000 for the current fiscal year, an amount larger by several million pounds sterling than was expended in any one year when Gladstone was at the helm of state. With the present sources of revenue there would be a deficiency of nearly £800,000, and this the chancellor of the exchequer proposes to make up and have a surplus of £365,000 by an increase of a penny a pound in the income tax. This tax is made a great source of revenue in England whenever an unusual sum of money isneeded. A tax of a penny a pound, what immense wealth is concentrated in the united kingdom in the hands of the men who have incomes subject to

According to a contemporary, a cuof justice at Munich. It has always sions of public festivity, and until re- that the planters are poor; that the tendence to any misunderstanding. Since the of Munich has always hoisted the yellow and white flag with the keys of St. Peter upon the towers on saints' days, while upon political holidays the municipality has displayed from the two towers the black, red, and yellow flag, surmounted by the imperial cagle. Upon the last anniversary of the battle of has lost one-fourth of its import trade in four Sedan, these emblems of the new empire "floated proudly in the breeze," but the chapter of the cathedral protested against | 1874-5... their exhibition, basing their objections upon statutes which date from the cleventh century. They instituted proceedings against the municipal council, and the trial lasted several days. The judge at last decided that while the body of the cathedral is the exclusive property of the judges, the towers belong to the city, which consequently may deck them as

The San Francisco News Letter describes the newest discovery in natural history, being an insect which has been christened without consulting the scientist-or, as the News Letter calls them, the "bug sharps"-a "man bug." The description is as follows: "The color, mottled with yellow or orange-colpair of red and very vicious looking eyes and two horny mandibles of a like color and a decidedly snappish appearance. It has no appearance of wings. Its most peculiar feature, however, is a single pair of spidery legs attached to the lower end of its body. These are about twelve or them by China for defending the Chinese fourteen inches in length and singularly resemble those of a man in regard to the number of joints and the fact that it stands bolt upright on them. The creature stands some foot and a half high, walks with a long, crane-like stride, and is like nothing so much as an immense June bug on stilts. Its only known food is mice, and these, when introduced into the large bird-cage that confines it, it seizes with a sudden dash of its foot or claw and dispatches voraciously." It and W. L. McLellan, American champion, was found on the island of Iwiwau, some sixty miles south of Steinberger's do-

MR. BUCKLE states that human nature has changed very little in the last three thousand years, but we do not remember any record of a Roman senator trying to account to his wife for a light deposit of pearl powder on the left shoul-der of his toga on the ground that he had been playing chert-

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

The Louisville, Paducah and South western railroad, now in a receiver's hands, has been ordered to be sold at a time to be hereafter specified,

A new cotton mill will be built in columbus, Ga., with six bundred looms and twenty thousand spindles. Its capacity will be six thousand bales per year.

The supreme court of Louisiana has decided the issue of two million five hundred thousand dollars of state bonds to the Mobile and Chattanooga railroad to be invalid and unconstitutional.

Capt. Eads informs the jetty company that the depth of water in South Pass varies from fifteen and a half to twenty-eight feet. The former depth is on the shoals, which will have disappeared by the first of May.

Diaz writes to Antoine, of New Orleans, that he has four thousand men with whom he expects to consummate the revolution begun under his name at Matamoras.

The proprietors of the Missouri state lottery have brought suit against the board of police commissioners of St. Louis, asking \$100,000 damages for breaking up their business by the late raids upon their offices and seizure of their property.

The Nashville life insurance company and the Odd-Fellows' widows' and orphans life insurance company have both been sus pended by the state insurance commissioner. The available assets of the Nashville life were \$289,875; liabilities, according to the net of 1875, \$918,760. The company proposes reinsuring the policies. The available assets of the Widow and Orphan Life, \$298, 000. The liabilities are over \$400,006.

The New Orleans Times says the break it Bass levee, in Carroll parish, is a mile vide, and the water is flowing through withort making a ripple. The loss there is tre nendous, and it is estimated that it will reduce the crop fully two hundred and fifty thousand bales. This levee is the largest protection leves in the state of Louisiana. In the Mississippi side, at Buck ridge, the breaks will devastate Bolivar, Issaquena and Warren counties, and the loss will be equally

as large as on the opposite side. A heated fight is raging in west-bound passenger traffic out of Cincinnati. The contest is carried on by the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette and Vandalia lines. The latest reports were that round-trip tickets from though only a little over two-fifths of Cincinnati to Kansas City were selling at one per cent, will produce, according to twelve dollars; to Omaha, thirteen dollars the chancellor of the exchequer, about and sity cents. Fully as heavy reductions £1,000,000 per annum. This shows are also made to many other prominent western points. The opinion prevails that still lower rates will be offered before the

The Charleston Courier finds that northern manufacturers of fertilizers have made large shipments to southern ports. rious case has been decided in the court. These have generally passed into the interior, and, in some instances, were offered at unusually low rates. But the greater part of been the custom to deck the two towers the shipments are believed to be in the hands of the cathedral with flags upon occa-of agents awaiting buyers. The Courier adds and bullion movements altogether. As comcently this practice had never given rise year by year is to rely more and more on mall grain, and to make cotton an incident unification of Germany the Archbishop and not the main object of the year's work, and the conclusion is that they who count on a big cotton crop, because of the shipment of fertilizers this season, will surely be disap-

Besides the losses from the unparalleled falling off in immigration, New York years, as the subjoined table will show: \$325,015,00

These lost imports were not diverted to other ports, nearly all the other importing cities in this country showing a proportione

POREIGN.

The drought is severe in Cuba, and raining the growing corn and other crops, In the Vuelta Abajo region the tobacco erop especially is in a very bad condition, and

follow the arming of the Mahommedan population a military expedition, composed of Austrian and Russian troops, will certainly be undertaken.

The revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Dominique, late president, has fled. Presiscreature has a body of a dark green dent Rames, and Larquet, the general in command of the government forces, have ored spots. This is about five inches been shot. Biron Canal, who was exiled long by two and a half broad, of a beetle from the country, is now in Port au Prince, shape, and terminating at the head in a and it is presumed that he will take charge of the government.

> The Chinese have given up the contest with the Portugese over the possession of the island city of Macao. The dispatch relating to this matter states that the Portugese oc cupy Macao wrongfully, but three hundred years ago, it seems, the territory was awarded coast from Japanese pirates.

The new census of Philadelphia, just taken, shows a population of \$17,428. The direct cable has been repaired and telegraphic communication is restored.

The president has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of president to \$25,000 per annum from and after the 4th of March next. A championship bicycle race of fifty miles, between D. Stanton, English champion, took place at New York Monday night, and resulted in a victory for Stanton, who fin-

ished the fifty miles in three hours and four

banies received at the Gray Nun hospital last year, only eighty-eight survived.

The Washington authorities are advised that Spain is preparing to send a for-midable force to Cubs, which will be composed in large part of troops lately under the command of Don Carlos. The expedition will not leave till fall, to avoid the sickly eason and be ready for a decisive campaign before spring and yellow jack return. Our Cuban brethren of the republican persussion may look for hot times next winter.

The treasury department has purchased two months' supply of silver bullion at the low rates which prevailed a few weeks igo, the average price paid having been about three cents per onnce less than the present market rate. This stock, together with the sullion fund, will, it is believed, be sufficient for coinage until the annual statement at the mints, which will be made in June.

The ocean carrying trade of the country was never, according to the New York Shipping List, in a more unsatisfactory condition than at present. The rates of freight n all directions are declared to be unprofit ble, and vessels much more frequently comhome in debt than with a surplus of freight noney, over and above their running expenses. The steamers are faring worse than ailing vessels. It is the same abroad. Even in the more remote countries, where good reights have been the rule, the accounts are very discouraging to shipowners. The comperce of the whole world appears to be in ondition bordering upon paralysis.

Treasurer New will Issue a circular amediately, warning the country that the abstitution of silver for fractional currency will undoubtably lead counterfeiters to puout spurious notes of the denomination of twenty-five and fifty cents. As a number of these counterfeit plates are still in possession f operators in the stuff, the public should e warned that all the old issue extant of the first four series will come to light, and as but few of the genuine notes are to be found in any one locality, the counterfeiters will the petter be able to successfully put out their tuff and flood the country with it,

The supreme court of the United States as at length decided the celebrated Osage and case, the decision being in favor of the settlers against the railroad companies. The question involved the title of 260,000 acres of and in Kansas, and was the largest and perhaps most important land case ever preented for adjudication in this country. There are now on these coded lands a popu ation of at least fifteen thousand people, property, which was regularly purchased

The February report of the bureau of tatistics, just published, shows that during but month our imports were valued at but \$38,528,319, while the exports were valued at \$60,893,953. Excluding specie and bullion, the imports were \$37,746,477 and the exports \$54,766,828. Taking the specie value of our exports, the balance of trade in our tayor foring that month was nearly \$12,000,000 in gold, or, including the foreign exports in the account, fully \$13,000,000, rejecting the specie pared with the corresponding month of 1875, in value, while the imports diminished more than twenty-five per cent. Manufactured goods have increased more than other ar-

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate, on the 17th, there was inusual activity, preparing for the impeachment trial of W. W. Belknap, late secretary war. After the journal of Thursday's proeedings had been read, various petitions and memorials were presented, but at half past twelve o'clock legislative business was sus pended, and the senate proceeded to the consideration of the articles of impeachment The secretary was ordered to notify the house the trial, and that seats had been provided for the members. At fifteen minutes to one o'clock ex-Secretary Belknap, with his com-sel, entered and proceeded to the table pro-vided for them. The managers of the im-peachment and members of the house ap-peared at one o'clock, when the minutes of the session of the senate as a court of im-procession of the senate as a court of im-The three European powers have inti-mated to the porte that if a massacre should end and had filed a plea denying the juris diction of the senate to try Belknap on the articles of impeachment, as he was not an officer of the United States at the time such articles were found and presented to the senate. Mr. Lord, on the part of the man-agers, asked that time be allowed them uni-the 19th instant to consider what replication shall be made to the plea of Belknap, and it was so ordered. Mr. Mitchell, from the com-mittee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the question as to the proper amount of compensation to be paid P. B. S. Pinchback, late contestant for a seat from Louisiana, reported a resolution to pay Pinch back the sum equal to the compensation and mileage of a senator from the beginning of the term for which be was a contestant to the termination of the contest by the senate. Ordered printed and to lie on the table. The committee on appropriations reported the house deficiency appropriation bill with amendments, including the following: To pay the expenses of transportation, custorly, exhibition and return of United States prop-erty to be exhibited at the centennial; \$15, 000 for the interior department, \$18,500 for the war department, \$14,000 for the treasury department, \$21,000 for the Smithsonian in-stitute, \$8,000 for the United States commis-sion of food for fishes, and \$25,000 for the Black Hills commission. The unfinished business being the bill for the repayement of The unfinished Pennsylvania avenue, it was resumed, and ending the discussion the senate went into

xecutive session and soon adjourned In the senate, on the 18th, Mr. Sher nan reported favorably on the senate bill to mend the laws relating to legal-tenders of silver coin. He gave notice he would call it up Thursday. The bill reported and recommended for passage by the finance committee, in its full text, is as follows: There shall ished the fifty miles in three hours and four minutes.

The baby farming business, as carried on in Montreal, is attracting considerable attention. The board of health had a meeting and discussed the subject. It was shown that out of seven hundred and nineteen the country of the constant of the United States, with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to render said dollar, and in the coinese and delivery there. cations thereof as may be necessary to render said dollar distinguishable from the trade made if it had heard Kilbourne through his dollar, and in the coinage and delivery there of the some deviations from standard weight and fineness shall be allowed as are pre- of this house limited by the discretion and "I wadna ha cared if he had whustled it."

scribed by law for the trade dollar, and said dollar herein authorized shall be a legal-tender at its nominal value for any amount. If so, then that court has a right to do the not exceeding twenty dollars in any one payment, except for custom duties and inter-cet on the public debt, and the trade dollar shall not be a legal-tender therefor. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to exchange, for an equal amount of United States notes, which shall be retired and can-celled, and not be again replaced by other notes, and all United States notes redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by an existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the in the case of bonds redecimed under the acts relating to the sinking fund. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints, to be taken at its market value, to be ascertained and publicly announced from time to time by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, and to be paid for either in silver dollars or rold coin or United States arter. The holgold coin, or United States notes. The bul lion for the coinage of said silver dollars may be procured in the mode provided for as to other silver coins by section 325 of the re-vised statutes of the United States, the gain and wastage to be accounted for as provided in said section. Mr. Morrill called up house bill making ameroristics to symple defiin said section. Mr. Morrill called up house bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years. Various amendments were agreed to, among them the following: For the payment of mileage to the senators who took their seats at the session envened on the 5th of March, 1875, by proclamation of the previous congress, \$6,336. The amendment of the committee on appropriations, \$25,000 to pay compensation and expenses of the Black Hills commission, was agreed to; also the amendment appropriating \$7,5,600 to defray expenses of exhibiting articles belonging to the United States at the centennial. Mr. Paddock submitted un amendment previding that nothing contained in the bill should be construed so as to allow compensation to members of the Black Hills commission who are prohibited from receiving the same by are prohibited from receiving the same by the revised statutes of the United States. Agreed to. After executive session, the sen-

In the senate, on the 19th, immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, the chairman laid before that body he message from the president vetoing the twenty-five minutes after fwelve, and legis-lative business was suspended to resume the impeachment trial. Mr. Lord sent to the secretary's desk and had read the answer adopted by the house of representatives to the plea of Belknap, to the effect that at the time of the commission of the acts charged Belknap was an officer of the United States, and was such officer until after the house, by its proper committee, had completed its in-vestigation into the charges against him, and were preparing for his impendment, a fact known to him when he resigned. Mr. Carbation of at least fifteen thousand people, possessing schools, churches and various industrial establishments. A decision in favor of the railroad companies would have abrogated the title of these people to their property, which was regularly purchased from the United States.

The February report of the bureau of burselil the define the ten resumed, and the static business was then resumed, and the property of the bureau of burselil the define the ten of the trial property. house bill to define the tax on termented and malt liquors was passed. Before the passage of the above bill, it was amended so that of the above bill, it was amended so that nothing in the act shall have the effect to change the rates of the law respecting the evidence in any prosecution or suit. Mr. Thurman called up the motion entered by him several days ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting votes for president and vice-president was passed. He says he did not think the bill which passed the senate could pass the lonse of represen-tatives, and the result would be no new law on the subject. Mr. Morton spoke at length when it was made public. It was a case where a vice-president was counting for president, being himself a candidate, and Mr. Thurman said he had seen states that this vice-president, when his attention was called to the fact that the re-turn was false, directed the clerk to count and tear up the paper. That great man never did such a thing. It was no use to conceal the name of that man. It was no less than he whose hand wrote the declara tion of independence. It was no less a man than Thomas Jefferson. It would not do now to make such a charge as that against how

The senate went into executive session, and In the senate, on the 20th, Mr. Morrill ntroduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman-Fitch to receive, free from duty, the Possed. After the expiration of the morning 1 bour, the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was taken up, and Senator Bogy moved to amend so as to make the silver dollar, authorized by the bill to be coined, a legal-tender for any amount, and also receivable for customs duties; and providing that the relative value between gold and silver of the lawful standard be fixed at fifteen and a half to sixteen. Sen for Booth reported favorably on the bill mend section 4698 of the revised statute o as to allow a pension of thirty-seven dol ars a month to soldiers who have lost bed an arm and a leg, in lieu of twenty-four lars a month now allowed. Ordered to b placed on the calendar. After executive ession the senate adjourned till Monday,

In the house, on the 15th, Mr. White flered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into that Mr. Smith. journal clerk of the house, offered to prose cute additional bounty claims for a commion. Mr. Douglas reported a bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's bank. Made special order for Saturday next. Mr. Knott eported back senate bill to provide for the lution in the habeas corpus case of Hallet Kilbourne, the recusant witness in the real estate pool investigation, directing the ser-geant-at-arms to make a careful return to the writ, setting out the causes of detention Kilbourne, and retain custody of his body and not to produce it before the judge or court without further order of the house. He court without further order of the house. He intimated that the testimony of Kilbourne might implicate high officials, and that all efforts in the direction of investigation would be thwarted if he were taken out of the power of the house. Mr. Lynde officered. of the house. Mr. Lynde offered, on behalf of the minority, a substitute for the resolution, directing the sergeaut-at arms to make a careful return to the writ of habeas corpus that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the house in proceedings against him for contempt, and to take with him the body of Kilbourne before the court when making such return. Mr. Kasson hoped that the When the congregation dispersed, an old time was long distant when an American citizen whose property or liberty was in-volved was to find his final court in the house of representatives. Mr. Kelly argued against the resolution offered by Mr. Hurd. He believed that the commitment of Kilbourne was a grave mistake, which no court has made, and which the house would not have

quoted from May's parliamentary law, to the effect that habeas corpus law in binding on all persons whatever, and that it is therefore all persons whatever, and that it is therefore competent for judges to have before them persons committed by houses of parliament for contempt. Mr. Hurd stated that he had just been informed by the sergeant at arms that he had appeared before the judge this morning, and that a hearing of the case had been postponed until next Tuesday. He therefore gave notice that he would call the

previous question Monday at three o'clock. Adjourned. In the house, on the 17th, the debate on the Kilbourne habeas corpus case was interrupted by the house proceeding in a only to the senate to attend the impeachcent trial of the late secretary of war. Re-Mr. Tucker proposed an amendment to the resolution proposed by the majority of the judiciary committee, directing the sergeant atarms to appear by counsel before court and to make a motion to quash or dismiss the writ, or to take such other procedure as he should be advised, to raise the question of forcile and reserve of the issue of the of legality and propriety of the issue of the writ on the facts stated in petition and by complainant. An acrimonious discussion ensued, and at its close the amendment was tabled - 86 to 149. The substitute offered by Mr. Lynde, directing the sergeant at arms to make a return to the writ and produce Kil-bourne, was adopted - 165 to 75. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 18th, the report of the election committee on the Alabama sortested election case of Bromberg against Haralson was taken up. The report was Haralson, entitled to the seat. The report was agreed to. The house then took up the Floyd contested election case, the resolution of the majority of the committee being that Mr. Walls, the sitting member, is not en-titled to the seat, and that desse J. Finlay, the contestant, is, the resolution of the mi-nority being to the apposite effect. Several appeales were made tust to vite was liken. speeches were made, but no vote was taken. Mr. Scales introduced a bill to refund certain direct taxes on land, collected from citizens of the late resurrectionary states. At the the message from the president vetoing the act fixing the salary of the president. Ex-of the Indian bureau to the war department were made by Culberson, Hooker and Ban-

Adjourned. In the house, on the 19th, Mr. Lord reported a replication to the plea of jurisdiction filed on behalf of Belknap. The replication was adopted and ordered communicated to the senate. The sergeant atarms reported that he had obeyed the writ of habeas corpus in the Hallet Kilbourne case, and that Kilbourne was ordered by the judge into the custody of the marshal. Mr. Whitehouse introduced a full for retring the interest bearing debt of the United States into United States consols bearing four per cent, gold interest and having forty years to run. Referred, Mr. O'Urien introduced a

courts to punish for contempt; also, to en- was only nine, large the privileges of the writ of habeas oldest man in the French army, if still on appropriations, reported back the senate assemblents to the consultar and diplomatic appropriation bill, and moved that they be concurred in Agreed to Mr. Welbsreported back the senate appropriation bill, and moved that they be concurred in Agreed to Mr. Welbsreported back the senate to be one hundred and twenty-on grandmother to be one hundred back the senate amendments to the defi-ciency bill, some of which were rejected and some concurred in without being read to the house. The bill to transfer the Indian bureau house. The bull to transfer the indian bureau to the war department was then taken up, and Mr. Cox made a speech against the bill. Mr. Conger (pposed the bill in the name of the churches of the country, of all religious denominations, which would look with amazement at this effort to substitute the sword for the bilde. Mr. Mills advocated to the bill in the interest of the white was all the bill, in the interest of the white men of the frontier. Mr. Hunton moved an amend-ment allowing officers on the retired list to be employed as Indian agents. Adopted. wedding present from the khediye of Egypt, Mr. Sparks offered an additional section the satisfaction of a court nearest to the reservation of his tribe or nation that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to con-duct his own affairs and interests, and that he has adopted the habits of civilization. Adopted. Without making a final dispesition of the bill the house adjourned.

> credited with this reminiscence; I re- cers and for the discharge of all worthless member that I once asked one of the in this house-Mr. Walter, the father of one of our colleagues now in the house of commons—an I who had great knowledge of the press and of public opinion —I asked him, "How do you ascertain what is public opinion?" "Well," he the way I ascertain public opinion is this-petitions may be got up and meetings may be got up, or the country may feel a great deal without expressing its opinion either by petitions by public meetings; but," there is an infallible test, and that is the jest. The way I always know what is the real feeling of the country is the at Washington in time of peace, and proletter-bag." He then had the conduct of one of those powerful journals which it is the fashion now to quote in the house of commons. It was never so when I first entered it. He said: "I receive about one hundred letters a day, perhaps more, when there is anything stirring in the country; and I understand and find out what is public feeling from the post bag. It is that which tells me what the feeling of the country is, and I know it before petitions or public meet-

in a district in Ayres, where the reading of a sermon is regarded as the greatest When the congregation dispersed, an old woman, overflowing with enthusiasm, addressed her neighbor: "Did ye ever hear any thing sae grant?" Wasna that a sermon?" but her expressions of admiration being met by a stolid glance, she Speak, woman! wasna that a sermon?" "Oh, ay," replied her friend, sulkily, "but he read it." "Read it."

FAMILY LIKENESS AND VITALITY. Their Remarkable Transmission in Cer tain Royal Families.

spite of certain alterations, the

epical features peculiar to the houses of juise and Lorraine were transmitted to ill their descendants through a long serie of generations. The Bourbon counten ance, the Condes' aquilne nose, the thick and protruding lower lip bequeathed to the house of Austria by a Polish princess, are well-known instances. have only to look at a coin of George III. to be reminded of the British royal family. During Addison's short ministry Mrs. Clarke, who solicited his favor, had been requested to bring with her the papers proving that she was Milton's daughter. But as soon as she entered the cabinet Addison said: "Madam, I require no further evidence; your resemblance to your illustrious father is the best The Compte de Pont, who died in 1867, at nearly one hundred told Dr. Froissac that during the restoration he often met in the salons of M. Desmouseaux de Givre, prefect of Arras, a man at whose approach he shuddered as he would at the sight of an apparition, so wonderfully was he like Robespierre M. de Pont confided his impression t the prefect, who told him, smiling at hi prejudice, that the person in question passed for Robespierre's natural son; that in fact, it was a matter of notoriety.

Next to family likeneses vitality or

duration of life is the most important

character transmitted by inheritance

The two daughters of Victor Annalen II., the Duchess of Burgundy and he sister Marie Louise, married to Phili V., both remarkable for their beauty died at twenty-six. In the Turgot family fifty years was the usual limit of life The great minister, on the approach of that term, although in good health, remarked to his friends that it was time to put his affairs in order; and he died in fact, at fifty-three. In the house of Remanoff the duration of life is short, in dependent of the fact that several of its members met with violent deaths. The head of this illustrious race, Michael Federovitch, died at forty-nine; Peter the Great was scarcely fifty-three. Empress Anne died at forty-seven; the tender-hearted Elizabeth at fifty-one. Of Paul's four sons, Alexander died at forty-two; Nicholas at fifty-nine; and the Grand Duke Michael at fifty-one. In the houses of Saxony and Prussia, on the contrary, examples of longevity are far from rare. Frederick the Great, in spite of his continual wars and his fre quent excesses at table, was seventy four; Frederick William III, was sev enty odd interest and having forty years to run. Referred. Mr. O'tirien introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of centennial coins. Referred. The bill provides for silver dollars and ball dollars, one sole of the coins of the other principal commercial nations. The bill provides for the coins of the other principal commercial nations. The bouse then resumed consideration of the Florida contexted election case. After several speeches, the report was adopted 113 to 83. Mr. L.J. Finlay was declared entitled to the seat, and was sworn in, taking the modified oath. The house took up the senate oill to repeal the act making restriction in the distribution of public lands in Alabona, the distribution of public lands in Canada the distribution of the manufact of the first and the distribution of the manufact of the first and the distribution of the manufact of the first and the distribution of the manufact of enty; the Emperor William, in his seintroduced and referred as follows: Tegrant to Ohio the unsold and unappropriated pub- was one hundred and three, and what lie lands in that state; to limit the power of | was still more remarkable, the youngest

Reorganizing the United States Army. The committee on military affairs of

alive), who accompanied King Stanislas

family of centenarians. His father lived to be one hundred and twenty-one, his

grandmother to be one hundred and

the United States' house agreed upon bill to reorganize the army, it Representative Banning's bill, with some amendments, and ordered it to be re ported favorably to the house. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but reduces the number of in fantry regiments from twenty-five to thus reducing the number of infantry officers fifty-five and of cavalry officers fitteen, and increases the size of the companies and regiments. It does away with he regimental organization of the artillery, reducing the field officers of artiflery seventeen. It consolidates the quarter master and commissary departments into one, designated as the department of supdies, making a large reduction of officers It provides for a board to examine offi and inefficient officers, and for an examination of the condition of retired officers All officers who lose their places under the bill are placed upon a list of supernumeraries, and are permitted to resign with one year's pay for each eight years of service, or remain in service to per form such duty as they may be assigned to. It provides for the education of noncommissioned officers and soldiers by the commissioned officers, and for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to com missioned officers. It abolishes the office of judge advocate, fixes the pay of first sergeants at \$40 per month, makes the headquarters of the general of the army vides that he may act as secretary of war in the absence of the secretary or tem-

porary vacancy in the office. provides that sutlers and posttraders shall be first elected by a council of the administration, approved by the department commander and the general of the army, and appointed by the secre tary of war. It reduces the staff of all general officers, and requires the general have no accurate figures of recent date of the army to report reforms to Congress annually, and to look to economy in all branches of the army. The bill is approved by the testimony of many of the officers of the army. It is a reduction of about two bundred officers, and proposes reforms which, if adopted, will, a Washington dispatch says, it is claimed, add greatly to the efficiency of the army.

THE art of being happy lies in the power of abstracting happiness from very com- ing New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicamon things. tions high, if we are arrogant in our pretensions, if we will not be happy except when our self-love is gratified, our pride stimulated, our vanity fed, or a fierce and the prosperity they have enjoyed excitement kindled, then we shall have has enlarged the current in this direction but little satisfaction out of this life.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

RABBITS have so increased in Ken-tucky that hunting them down has beome an absolute necessity.

Chreago, ever fertile in novelties, has new name for the barkeeper. He is ow known as the cocktail architect. MOREOVER, brethren, avoid the use of the nose as an organ of speech, for the best authorities are agreed that it is inended to smell with. - Spurgeon.

John E. Owens keeps on acting, he says, "not that I care for the money, but because I just want to see how much of the derived stuff I can scrape together." SHUN the inquisitive, for thou wilt be sure to find him leaky; open cars do not keep conscientiously what has been in-trusted to them, and a word once spoken

flies never to be recalled.

Time largest feet known to history must be those of the Maryland editor who writes: "We black our boots with 15,000,000 boxes of domestic blacking

THE following epitaph is from a tombne in Indiana

Under This sOil our Babie LieS, it nother chies nOr HolErs 17 LivEd Just (wenty 7 DayS, And cost in \$10.

Love has the tendency of pressing tofrom the beloved object by the burning-glass of fantasy-into one focus, and making of them one radiant sun without

has been invented, which, without hav-ing its solidity, has all its brilliancy. Thus, to replace the kindness we lack we have devised politeness, which has all

DEATH is the wish of some, the relief of many, and the end of all. It sets the slave at liberty, carries the banished man home, and places ail men on the same level, insomuch that life itself were punishment without it.

A year practical old lady having priced a very comfortable looking an-tique chair at a store devoted to the sale of old curiosities, remarked, with a flounce, "Good gracious! your old truck costs more than the new. The editor of a heathen paper in Ben-

gal says, in an article which will poss for a sort of review of the Scriptures: " If a serson studies the English language with view to gain wisdom, there is not a book more worthy of being read than the Cot. Nicholas Smith derives the

name "Smith" from Shem; as Shem Shemit, Shmit, Smith. This recalls beromy Cockloft selectivation of "mango" from "Jeremiah King;" as Jeremiah King, Jerry King, Jerkin, gherkin, cuenmber, mango.

A MAN may beat down the bitter fenit rom an evil tree until he is weary, whilst the root abides in strength and vigor, the beating down of the present fruit will not hinder it from bringing forth more. This is the folly of some men. They set themselves with all earnestness and diligence against the appearing eruptions of lust, but, leaving the principle and root untouched, perhaps unscarched out, they make but little or no progress in this

Curious Transfers in Stewart's Estate.

New York Tribune says: While the late merchant prince still lay robed for the grave in his house on Fifth avenue, an inventory of his property was taken, the amount, according to current but perhaps inaccurate report, being found to be something like twenty five millions of dollars. On Good Friday, the day after the funeral, his widow sold the entire property, only ex-cepting the real estate in New York ity, to Judge Hilton himself, receiving a payment the million of dollars which the dead man had left the judge for his ervice "in managing, closing and winding up the partnership business

This is a rapid succession of important The business transactions are events of a gigantic magnitude, and, on their face, seem of so extraordinary a nature that it is impossible to accept them as embodying the whole case, or as a pos-sible finality. They are observed by the people of New York with the keen

interest of legatees.

For there was given to the public, with the will, and by the authority of the widow and heir, a letter from Mr. Stewart to his wife, renewing his off repeated declaration of his purpose to provide for various public charities, inti-mating that he had been engaged in daborating several plans for the welfare of his fellow-beings, and had already egun some of them, and in the event of sudden death, should depend upon his widow in carry them out. ded, that their friend Judge Hilton would give any assistance in his power, and referred her to him for details. There was no intimation that Judge Hilton was to bestow these charities Mr. Stewart's letter informed his wife thus he must depend upon her to carry out the plans he had devised. For the consideration of the million dollars which he gave to Judge Hilton, in order to secure and reward his interest in this natter, the widow has now, under the judge's advice, sold all the property, excepting the New York real he Judge himself. In other words, the judge seems to have traded his own gacy for the rest of the property.

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. - A Jewish paper published in London says that of the six million Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are to be found in the United States. We to confirm or correct this estimate, as ur decennial census returns give no distinctive enumeration of Jews; but we udge from a number of facts before us, that the estimate of the London Jewish paper is far too low, Rabbi Gottheil, cho is well informed, and careful in his language, says that the Jewish population of this city alone is over 70,000; and the Jews are to be counted by many thousands in all our large cities, includ-If we pitch our expecta- go, St. Louis and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; from year to year .- New York San.