## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -DECEMBER 29, 1865.

the audacity of those writers who praise the Trish treme reluctance I let our friend O'Donnell leave me Executive for the way in which the Fenian rebell at this crisis. It is absolutely necessary I should ion has been dealt with. The movement began on have a man here like him, in whose honor I have imthe other side of the Atlantic, and had attained a considerable degree of organisation there before it made its appearence in Ireland. The first article published in the Irish People was as openly rebellious as the last. Indeed, the most effective passages quoted against the prisoner were chosen from its earliest numbers; and yet for three years it was suffered weekly to present to the poor and ignorant maddening pictures of their wrongs, and at the same time to direct them into tempting paths of sedition as an escape from their miseries. During the last eighteen months of the existence of this paper the police-and, one may presume, the Governmentwere fully aware that its office was besides the central executive of a conspiracy having for its object to prepare the people to assist in any attempted in vasion of Iretand by Americans, an event which has more than once within the last few years seemed not impossible to wiser men than Mr. Luby. And yet the Irish Government allowed the whole organisation to go on spreading and gaining strength amongst the people. The Standard concesses itself unable to understand the wisdom of that policy which, in order to pile up unnecessary evidence against a few ringleaders of a treasonable conspiracy, suffers the doctrines of sedition to be daily propagated amongst hundreds of thousands of the poorest classes.

In his reference to this provision of the law, Justice Keogh impressed with great emphasis upon the mind of the Grand Jury the duty and the necessity of taking care before finding true bills against the accused, that the publications which might be handed up to them by the Grown as evidence of any ef the guilty intentious aimed at by the Statute, were brought home to the prisoners, and did in fact indicate the guilty intent charged in the indictment. But, observed his Lordship, to do this, you must carefully scan the entire matter of the publication, and you must do it, let me say, with all the freedom of thought which becomes a free-korn British subject, who knows and feels that the liberty of printing and publishing is one of the best safeguards of our liberties. If in the careful perusal of such publications you should find in them language hot, vehement, even intemperate, you will not upon that account arrive at a conclusion of guilt. I would say to you not to be over nice in your criticisms upon such publications. So long as they do not pass the limits of fair discussion no matter how intemperately carried on, so long as they do not travel into the region of absolute force and violence, a British Jury cannot be too indulgent.'

We are now in a position to estimate more clearly than we could before the nature and objects of the Fenian conspiracy and the extent to which it has grasped the sympathies of the Irish people. The evidence given on the trial and the production of the correspondence carried on between the principal conspirators help us to understand with as much clearness as we shall ever now be able to attain what end they had in view, and by what means they proposed to accomplish it. We must own, however, to a considerable amount of disappointment in this respect. Most people who are about to risk life and liberty and property in pursuit of any particular object are not only supposed to be warmly attached to that object, but to have some clear and well-defined notion of what it is. But we miss this familiar feature in the Fenian projects. Their programme, even as set forth under their own hands, is singularly barren. Liberty, independence, the shaking of the yoke of the tyrant, and similar high sounding phrases, flit through their pages like some phantas-magoria; but as to the kind of liberty they want to establish; how Ireland is to be ruled, supposing that she were withdrawn from English influence tomorrow -on questions like these they seem never to have bestowed a thought. Their great anxiety throughout appears to have been the establishment of a blind and unquestioning obedience on the part of the privates to the 'Bs' and of the 'Bs' to the Head Centre, all in the name of universal freedom and independance; as for anything beyond the only man among them who seems to have had a practical and business-like idea in his head, was poor crazy Mr. O'Keeffe, who held that no revolution was worth fighting in which did not begin by cutting the throats of the landlords and hanging every priest over his own church porch. The rebellious principle in Ireland, which at no distant period ran high and permeated dangerously through the whole mass of Irish society, has gradually subsided till it stuff may soon be purged out of the system altogether, and Ireland may become as loyal and contented, and have as good cause to be so, as England or Scotland .- Standard.

Kelly and Connolly, two of the warders of Richmond prison, have been suspended from the discharge of their daties. The military guard and patrol were continued in the jail, and the police were retained on duty in the corridors, where the Fenian prisoners are confined . - (From the Breeman.)

In a wery short time after the sentence of the court was passed on John O'Leary, he was conveyed from the dock in Green street Court nouse to a prison van, which was in readiness to receive him in Halston street, and, having taken his place within the vehicle, it drove off at a rapid pace for Mountjoy Penitentiary, where it arrived shortly after three o'clock, followed by a troop of cavalry and the mounted police. After the prisoner had been given into the custody of the governor his flowing beard and moustache were shaved off and his hair closely cut, his clothes were taken off, and he was dressed in the prison dress and placed in the cell assigned to

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS. - A great portion of yesterday was occupied with the examination of a German compositor named Hermann Schofield, who had also been a perfumer, and delivered lectures in Dublin on Poland. He was a fugitive from the conscription in his own country, and came to England so far back as 1852. In October, 1853, he went to New York, and there saw John O'Mahony, the head of the Fenians, twice. He went on both occasions in order to see him write, and was thus enabled to prove his handwriting to several documents which we produced for the prosecution One of the letters, he said, was entirely in O'Mahony's handwriting. He (Schofield) was sent to O'Mahony, in Duane street, New York, by the British Consul, Mr. Edwin Mortimer Archibald, and several times received money from the Consul. He knew Mr. Archibald for a long time. He was paid in greenbacks, and got acquainted with O'Mahony by writing for Irish bonds. He was never a member of the St. Patrick's Brotherhood. Patrick Power, of Clonmel, an approver, corroborated Nagle as to Stephens having sent a letter to Clonmel to the B's, and having given him a letter to a person who supplied him with fifty pikes. When he came to Dublin he went to the Irish People office, and was brought by Nagle to a house where he met Stephens. He took the Fenian oath to 'establish the Irish Republic;' and was told at the time that there was two hundred thousand Fenians in America. He volunteered to give information for the first time when he had been arrested and put into Olonmel jail. The finding of two letters in Kingstown by a boy connected with the Magnetic Tele-John O'Mahony, H.C.F.B., accrediting P W Dunne and P. J. Meehan to the Bro berhood in Ireland, with full power to treat of and arrange all existing relations between the organization they represent and the 'I. R,' (Irish Republic.) This letter inclosed £150, and was addressed to the 'Brothers' from the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood, Daane street, New York. The second letter was signed James Mathews, and addressed to James | feet.

THE FEMIAN TRIALS. The Standard wonders at Power, Esq, (Stephens) and ran- It is with explicit cocfidence, and in whose fidelity and friendship toward yourself your faith is unshaken. Send him back at once in view of prompt and cordial work?

The Ardglass police recently arrested the Comber mail-driver, insisting he was James Stephens. It appears that the car drivers of Ardelass and Comber had exchanged places on Sunday, 26th uit, the Ardglass man driving to Comber, and the Comber man to Ardglass. He says he was somewhat surprised to observe that wherever he and his wife went through town or along the shore a policeman was in his wake; that at length he was arrested, and in the station put under the standard and closely compared with a photograph, to which, it is said, he bears a most striking resemblance; that his age, complexion, hair beard, and even the funny eye cor respond, as well as his tight, lively, and genteel ap pearance. It was in vain poor M'Cutcheon protested he was not Stephens, but the driver of her Mejesty's mail. Fortunately Mr. Lennon, the brewer, was in Ardglass, and assured the police he was not James Stephens, but Alick M'Cutcheon, his neighbor, a liege subject in confidence of the Government, in proof of which for several years be has been entrusted with her Majesty's mail from Downpatrick to Comber.

Search is being at present made at Kilmanagh, on the Glebe land of the Rev. Samuel Madden, for a vein of coal, indications of the existence of which were found recently in the course of repairing the well shaft which supplies water to the Rectory. An experienced Welsh miner, named David Charles, is engaged in the operation of seeking for the vein, which he expects to find of extent and quality sufficient to make the working of a colliery there most remunerative. At last account be had sunk his shaft a considerable length and was actively engaged in the pursuit of his work - Kilkenny Moderator.

In advocating the cause of the Irish Society in the parish church of Tralec, lately, the Rev. Thomas Moriarty, the rector, among other facts stated, that, in seven counties in Munster and Connaught there were 55,000 people who spoke nothing but Irish, 25,000 of whom belonged to Kerry alone! And in all Ireland there were 650,060 who spoke English and Irish, the majority of whom conversed in Irish. The collection was the largest, by double, that ever was made in the Church before.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, FENTIMAN-ROAD. South Lambern. - The institution of the Little Sisters of the Poor was founded in 1840 at St. Servan in Brittany. The aim and end of this charity is to provide homes for the aged and infirm poor of both sexes - to feed them, clothe them, and minister to all their wants. The little sisters of the poor kave no funds or income whatever. They support their aged inmates by whatever public charity affords them, collecting daily, from house to house, scraps of food, old clothing, alms in money, or anything that may be offered them. This undertaking has gradually spread over France, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, England and Scotland; and the little sisters bave now more than ninety houses, containing many thousand aged and infirm poor, who have thus found a comfortable home for their declining years. The houses of the little sisters are at all times open to visitors, and although the institution is Catholic, no distinction is made on account of their religion, provided they are infirm destitute old people, incapable of gaining their own livelihood; and having no person to gain it for them, they are fit objects for the asylum of the little sisters of the poor. All that is required is a recommendation, and the sum of £2 14s. each, for defraying the expense of bed and bedding. The house recently opened in South Lambeth is the first foundation in England, and contains 120 poor of both sexes, but this number will be increased as soon as the sisters are enabled to add to their present building.

Dr. McCorry, of St. Authony's, Murthly Castlepreached twice on last Sunday, in the beautiful Church of St. Ignatius, Wishaw. The Rev. Dr. in the midst of his address in the forenoon took occasion to advert to the storm which at present rages in Scotland on the Sabbath question. He said that rev. gentleman might deliver eloquent speeches at Presbyteries and Synods on this much vexed question, but that they would no more settle that quesnow remains a mere residuum at the bottom, giving tion than that of infant baptism—that the only nature, our historical teaching, our European law.—
us good hope that with care and pains the perilous authority which could give it a satisfactory solution Even in Europe we are glad to see Italians or Gerwas the living Church of the living God, - She it was who rose upon the ruins of the Jewish Synagogue by the divine power with which she was invested, she i was who authorised the change of the Lord's day from the seventh to the first day of the week. She authorised that change out of respect to the great event which had taken place on that given day, for it was on the first day of the week that God created the world it was on the first day of the week that Christ rose from the grave, and it was on the first day of the week that the Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles. He argued that the present excitement was an indication of better times which were in store; that the Pharissical fanaticism which se long had brooded over poor Scotland like a nightmare, was gradually disappearing, and that the beautiful churches which were now rising over the length and breadth of the land were elevating the minds of men and calling loudly for another and a better religious worship than the cold and deselating system of Calvin and of Knox.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL. - During the past month 9,857 persons have emigrated in vessels from the Mersey. This shows an increase of more than 3 800 over the numbers in the corresponding month of last year. Of the gross total, 8,771 sailed in vessels under the Act; the remainder in 'short' ships. Of course the majority were Irish, and their destination the United States.

The Morning Post considers that the answer returned by the Prime Minister to the Bradford memorial on the subject of Parliamentary Reform removes all doubt at the policy of the Government in reference to that ques ion. It has doubtless been considered in the Cabinet, and the decision arrived at will, one would fain hope, convince the most sceptical that the illustrious statesman who identified himself with the interests of his country presented no obstacle to its progress. This is due if not to the memory of Lord Palmerston, to the political character of those who thoughtlessly committed themsolves to assertions wholly averse from the truth. It should be understood, too, that the decision of the Government as not susceptible of modification-that is to say, there is no ground for agitation. Ministers may, they think proper, adopt the suggestion of appointing a royal commission, but anyway the question cannot be entertained until it is ripe for a solution, and this delay is realty in favor of the calm.

The Daily Telegraph is satisfied that there never has been a time when Reform was discussed in so liberal and generous a spirit as at the present moment. The coming session will in all probability be signalised by a serious discussion of the most glaring acomalies and defects in our representative avstem, and, one may earnestly hope, by the enactment of a measure for their rectification. The need of a graph Company, was proved, and the letters when Reform Bill has been conceded even by the party read proved to be, the first a communication from which is hostile to change. The very constitution which is hostile to change. The very constitution of the present Cabinet inevitably implies a serious measure of reform. The hero of a fifty years' campaign in the cause would have been untrue to himself and to his own history had he denied the urgency of the popular demand. The new leader of the House of Commons would have stultified his own celebrated definition of the fundamental right of suffrage had he shrunk from giving it practical ef-

short report of Earl Russell's reply to the Bradford deputation—only a few lines indeed—which was to say that the Government has not in any way changed its intention with regard to Reform; and it is believed the measure to be brought in will be one for which the Cabinet can fairly reckon on the support of all sincere reformers.

The Court Journal has the following on the subiect of the death of an illustrious lady, which was exclusively reported at the time in our columns :-A story went round the newspapers lately about an Italian Princess of the ex-reigning family of Modena, who has said to have been reduced to such distress that she sought admission into the Marylebone Workhouse and died there. As though to make the story more sensational, it was added that after her death a valuable chain, which she greatly prized was missing, and must have been stolen by one of the pauper nurses who attended upon her. A consider able modicum of truth is here set forth, but these are the real facts; - The Princess de Gonzaga on Sunday morning showed symptoms of insanity and became uncontrollable. Her friends were absent, and her physician, thinking that the best and safest place for her would be the workhouse, conveyed her there. But she bad a separate room, with a paid nurse, and was only in the workhouse four days, after which she was taken to an asylum and died there on the 9th of October-eleven days after her removal. A rosary of beads belonging to her is missing, but this was in her possession when she left the workhouse. Her friends have, of course reimbursed the parish authorities all expenses incurred on her behalf.

The ravages of the Cattle Plague are even exceeding our recent anticipations. We stated on Wednesday last that the number of attacks reported for the week ending with the 18th of November was 2 669, and we remarked that an estimate of 2,800 or 3,000 for the week to follow would not be unreason. able. The actual return, we regret to say, instead of being 3,000 is nearer 4,000. The four weeks of last month show a succession of figures which speak for themselves. In the first week the cases were 1,765; in the second, 2,580; in the third, 2,669; in the fourth, 3,610. At this rate of progress, which is only too likely to be accelerated, we may easily have return of 7,000 a week by Obristmas; and if half of these perish, either by the axe or the disease, the losses which averaged but 700 a week during the first four months of the plague will have risen in the wo months ensuing to just five times that number. – Times Dec. 4th.

The Cattle Plague is growing upon us, and the Return which we yesterday published is perhaps the best justification of the slarming Report made by the Commissioners a month before. At that time-that is to say, up to the 21st of October-there had been 14,083 unimals attacked since the commencement of the disease, about the 21st of June. Of these 6,711 had died, and 5,119 had been slaughtered, so that the total losses during the whole period were 12,000. But now the casualties of four weeks have doubled the previous tale of four months. The total number of cases is now returned as 27,432, and of deaths alone at 12,680, while as many as 8,998 have been elain. Week by week, too, the disease increases still. The Returns, which were 1.765 on the 4th of this month, were 2,580 on the 11th and 1,669 on the

If the population either of our own provinces or of Mexico freely and spontaneously declared that they thought this their best chance of peace and prosperity the British people would only feel the most passing regret at the loss of a name, and the proportionate aggrandizement of the United States. Of course the case is altered if the object is to be obtained by fraud, by force, or by intimidation. In that case, not only s there actual wrong done upon our own loval fellow-subjects, and others entitled to our sympathy, but there is also established a prescription, a policy, and a temper ruinous to the future peace and even progress of the world. History contains some very colossal instances of continual annexation by fraud and by violence; in fact, by policies constructed with a special view to perpetual aggrandizement.— But the event yet condemns them; the moral sense is opposed to them; and modera politics are mainly directed to prevent the recurrence of the evil. It is from no special jealousy of the United States that we dread this indefinite enlargement by the means too often employed, and vainly decounced by American moralists. It is our English habit our second mans achieve more comprehensive unions than cir-cumstances have hitherto allowed. Nor should we object to any amount of aggregation in America by equally allowable means. Only, as a great State, or cannot bear to be ousted, outwitted, and coerced, and to see our own people suffer for their loyalty. -

London Times, Dec. 5. THE JAMAICA REVOLT. - On Tuesday a deputation consisting of the Mayor of Manchester. Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P.; Rev. G. W. Conder, and Reverend A. Steinthal, had an interview with Earl Russell, and n Manchester, praying his Lordship, as the head of the Government, to advice Her Majesty to institute a commission to inquire into the origin, cause, and true nature of the alleged insurrection, and into the legality, justice, and necessity of the measures adopted for its suppression. Earl Russell said be was not in the lest surprised that there should be great anxiety and strong feeling on this subject in the country. There was much anxiety respecting it in the Cabinat Had there really been an intention on the part of the blacks to rise and murder the white people, then e verity on the part of the Governor might be justified . Orders had been already sent to Governor Eyre, requiring him to send immediately to the Government full and explicit explanations of the whole affair. Until those explanations were received it would be as well to suspend judgment .- Manchester Guard-

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA. - The Scotsman publishes the following letter from a missionary in Jamaica, dated November 3, which has been received by a gentleman in Edinburgh :-

"You will be interested to know something of the fearful outbreak of popular violence which took place so unexpectedly in the eastern part of the sland a few weeks ago. The savage ferocity with which they attacked and murdered the chief magistrate, ministers, and other gentlemen assembed in the Court-house of Morant Bay, when deliberating on the affairs of the parish, will be in all the public prints. I will therefore endeavor to give you some idea of its probable cause. The diabolical idea appears first to have entered into the mind of George William Gordon, about three years ago, of murdering or banishing from the island all the white men and respectable and influential brown men, and putting it into possession of the blacks. He was a man who had a pretty good standing in society, and was member of the Assembly for the parish of St Thomas in-the-East, now almost desolated. He made a great profession of religion, and was for a time s leading member of Mr. Watson's church. He was kind to ministers, and I have more than once spent some time with him, and was pleased with the Christian way in which he conducted his family, generally presiding at worship one part of each day. After he was elected member of Assembly he became a loud and constant advocate for all popular rights .-On this account, and by his interminable harangues, he disgusted many, and raised up a host of enemies for himself in the Assembly. It was generally thought that he was harshly treated, both by the Governor and the Custos of his own parish, now murdered, and he got into violent quarrels with the clergy and leading men of the parish. I have no doubt that he was mightily puffed up by the notice give up the chief peculiarities of their novel proceed- that the act will cut off the cattle trade with Canada.

intends to postpone the question of Reform. The rally accounted the leader of the popular party. In all his ambitious designs, finding himself constantly thwarted and contemptuously treated by his opthe people; and this led to the mad and horrible thought of destroying all the present influential men in the island. It now appears that for the last three years he had been making preparations for this general massacre, and for the last three months has been indefatigable in maturing it. . . . By corship the admirable skill and promptitude of the Governor true. the power of the rebels was in three days annihilated and a hearty welcome, and the more that come the and in three weeks almost every vestige of rebellion obliterated. I doubt not that in addition to the wide-spread desolation it has occasioned to the parish in which it broke out, and to the misery of untold multitudes whose houses have been burnt, and they themselves forced to hide in dens and thickets to preserve themselves from military execution more than one thousand persons have either been shot or hanged, and a great multitude severely lashed. Such appears to be the end of this wicked revolt. Gordon some time ago joined the Baptists and became a preacher among them; but I fear he was a wicked bypocrite and a savage at heart. He was hanged at the Court-house, where the slaughter commenced, unpitied by all, and leaving a name to be execrated by all good wen. What gave Gordon considerable influence was the distressed state of the colony. For some time the price of sugar in the home-market has been very low, which has occasioned great loss to the planting interests, and they were compelled to reduce wages to the lowest possible rate. Then, the high price of clothing and a great drought with which the island was visited brought the laboring classes into great misery .-Many public meetings were held throughout the island, and the distress of the laborers brought very prominently into view, and also many remedles suggested. Unfortunately little sympathy was expressed by the leading men of the island for the people. -Though the rebellion is now quashed, and will probably not be renewed, after the fearful example made of the rebels, yet I fear that there is no small disaffection still in the minds of many of the people. -The planters being brought into great difficulties have been latterly peculiarly severe upon the laborers. Many of the overseers are magistrates, and often are severe in punishing the people by fines and inprisonment, while the people have no redress. At present a great multitude are undergoing punish. ment for what no man in the island ever considered an offence. The common fruits of the country, growing near the road, in open pastures, were freely taken by all classes, I suppose, since the British landed upon the island. This was a great help to the laboring classes, and I believe did little injury It was like the law among the Jews by which any traveller was permitted to pluck ears of standing corn as they passed through the fields. ---Depriving the people of such privileges, after their long enjoyment, produces a most powerful impressien on popular feelings; and I cannot help believ. ing that the hundreds, or perhaps thousands, who are now undergoing punishment for disregarding the orders of the planters in this matter, are becoming

> PETROLEUM IN YORKSHIRE .- It has recently been found that the shales of unctous clay overlying the ironstone deposits of the Yorkshire moors, in the North Riding, can be made to produce a mineral oi! similar to petroleum, at a cost of 6d. per gallou-From the fact that these shales crop out to the surface in almost all the valleys the discovery is expected to impart a wonderful degree of activity to those hills, unpeopled since the days when Roman legions held them in military occupation. It is evi dent that during the Roman occupation both the iron and coal deposits were wrought, the refuse from the workings being met with occasionally below the heather. This last discovery, coming quickly upon that of coal and ironstone, has raised the value of land. Last week a small property of about 150 acres, for which-it being fit only for grouse shooting-5/ per acre was thought too much a few years ago was sold for nearly 601, per acre. The price was paid simply because it is believed oil-shale and ironstone lie below it. Most of the moors are Orown lands leased. It is stated that the oil will soon be in the market.

prepared for any seditious movement."

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR ANGLICANISM. - ACcording to the Guardian a new ecclesiastical movement has been set on foot under some of the leaders Evangelical' party. Rev. C. D. Marston, rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone; the Rev T. A. Birks, rector of Kelshall; the Rev. J. C. Ryle, vicar of Stradbroke; and the Rev. J. Leighton, vicar of Bispham. These gentlemen have issued a statement, which is only at present in private circulation, but which will be made public in the course of a few days. According to the Berk shire Chronicle they state that the object of the new association which it is proposed to form will be to obtain a reversal, by legislative and other measures, of the Romanising movement which is now assuming such alarming proportions in the Protestant Estab presented the memorial adopted at the town meeting lishment. They urge that it is from the Romanising party the opposition to the Bishop of London' scheme, about to be subitted to Parliament, for putting an end to differences in the Church, mainly springs; and that it is obvious that if Protestant Churchmen fail to support the proposal of the Bishop the Romanistic system will go on extending until it is at length a lowed to settle in the Church, with lamentable results. They add-'Our immediate want is a declarative Act, settling some points now disputed and giving summary powers to the authorities in administration. The leading innovations of the present day are four-the lights, the cross on the table and in processions, incense, and vestments.'-They point out how the rubrics apply in reference to these cases, and High Church party habitually violate them. 'Experience has shown,' they say, as the case now stands legal proceedings, tedious and expensive, are not tufficient to put a stop to innovation. The evil can be easily and practically met by a declarative Act of Parliament, setting forth that lights in the daytime, crosses on the table or in religious services, incense, and uncanonical vestments are illegal, and giving summary power to the authorities to suppress them. There are other questions of importance, such as monastic institutions and auricular confession, which would follow, and might be settled in like manner apart from the vexed question of revision. The promoters of the move-ment express their conviction that if some such measure as they recommend be not carried into effect, the consequences will be ruinous to the Church, not withstanding the Act of Uniformity; and that the Church at last will fall to pieces to the triumph of Rome. Many Bishops and leading Church dignitaries have expressed their approval of this proposed new ecclesiastical agitation. An anonymous writer in the Guardian is terrified at the Evangelical attack which is preparing. He expostulates nervously with the ultra ritualists. After naming some of his fears, be adds : --'la short, I dread another disturbing of the waters

in the Church of England, which may, for many years to come, mar and retard the work that she certainly is at present performing at home and The ultra-ritualists may depend upon this -that they will not be allowed to go on as they are now going. Something will inevitably be done to stop their proceedings. The liberty that has been at present accorded to them has, may be, sprung from desire to see how far they will venture to go .-Bishops and other high dignituries are represented as expressing an approval of the principle of this new association, so that in all human probability something decisive will be done before long. All I can say is that if the ultra ritualists will, without delay,

The Star does not believe that the Government | that was taken of him, and especially as being gene- | ings, a very large body of Churchmen will respect them as persons who, for the sake of the peace of the Church, are content to forego what they value and admire. If they hazard a battle, in which they must published, did not, of course, profess to be an exact ponents, the thought of getting rid of his enemies in the end be worsted, they will meet with neither version of Earl Russell's words. The Star ventures appears to have taken possession of his mind. To pity nor sympathy when the heavy hand fails upon accomplish this infernal design, he seems to have them, and, though they may fancy that they may imagined that the only way was by an outbreak of find consolution in another communion, they must not forget that very few have received a real welcome in it.'

This gentleman evidently does not believe in the greatness and final prevalence of truth. He is not one who would counsel martyrdom or even confes-. By corship. His last insinuation is ungenerous and un-overnor time. Converts are welcomed among us with a real beartier the welcome, and the greater the consolation. But even if not what great matter? People come over to save their souls, else why should they come at all?

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. - It is arranged that Parliament shall meet on Thursday, the 1st of Feb. and a formal notification to that effect will, in all probability, be made after the Privy Council, to be held to morrow. The first business will, of course, be the election of a Speaker. Mr J. Evelyn Denison, the late Speaker, will be again a candidate for the post, and we do not anticipate that there will be any opposition to his re-election. The swearing in of members will probably be proceeded with up to Tuesday, the 6th, or Thursday, the 8th, on either of which days the Royal Speech will be delivered As our readers are aware. Her Majesty has signified her intention of, if possible, opening Parliament in person. - The Globe.

The Manchester Courier has the following paragraph with regard to the confested election in the King's County: - Sir P. O'Brien and Mr. J. Pope Henness, who, with Mr. King, contested the honor of representing the King's County in parliament, are both in London making arrangements for the adjustment of their claim to the seat. Should it appear that Mr. Hennessy has the majority, he will be titled to take his seat, but Sir P. O'Brien may within fourteen days demand a scrutiny before a select committee of the House, and should he fail to establish his claim to the seat he will have to pay the whole of the costs.

## UNITED STATES.

The Mormons have just received a batch of recruits from Denmark. A Salt Lake paper says :-There isn't one of them apparently, who might not as easily have been persuaded to emigrate to heathen lands where heathenism prevails, as to the Mormon heritage, provided the same misrepresentations bave been made to them by their proselytisers. The arriwal of these fair-haired girls from Paderland created considerable commotion among the faithful. A lot of old fogies, who had already six or seven forlors wives, were seen examining the new comers, most likely with the object of selecting one in order to save her soul.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFRESON DAVIS. - Washington, Dec. 20.-In the House to-day, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, submitted a series of resolutions, which, his own motion, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed for future action, namely:

That public justice and national necurity demand. that, as soon as it may be practicable, Jeff. Davis, a representative man of the repellion, should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest appropriate civil tribugal of the country for treason most flagrans. in character by him committed, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed, that treason is a crime, and that the offence may be made in-famous, and at the same time that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

Resolved—That public justice and national geor-rity demand that, in case of the conviction of said Jeff. Davis, the sentence of the law should be carried into effect in order that the constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated and faithfully executed, and the truth clearly established, that treason is a crime, and that traitors should be nunished.

Resolved-That in like manner, and for like reasons such of the most culpable of the chief instigators and conspirators of the rebellion as may be necessary to satisfy the demands of public justice, and furnish security for the future, and those criminally responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, should be tried and punished for the high crimes for which they have been guilty.

Resolved—That justice should not fail of its ourpose, and that all who are guilty of, or are responsible for the assassination of the President, and the great offenders of the recent rebellion are guilty of and responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, should be tried and convicted by a military tribunal.

' PRESENTED' TO GRANT .- Part of the scene on the 20th uit, at the levee held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by General Grant is thus described by the New York Times :- 'The presentation business was really very absurd. In front of the flowers stood General Granut with the committee all about him, like bees about a lump of sugar; just by and at his right were Mrs. Grant and other ladies mentioned; at his left wis. General Hooker, Mr. Ethan Allen, General Woo?, John Van Euren, Miss Dix, General Cook, occasionally General Hooker and the members of the presa: In front was the multitude shouting, jostling, her, tired, cross, weary crowd, badgered and bullied, and pushed and pulled by the infelicitous committeemen ... As each couple approached a little man asked their names; he generally managed to get them wrong; and announced to the General all queer kinds of cognomens which were as amusing to the parties presented as they were unintelligible to the General. Sometimes a couple would go by without a name being given, the consequence being that in his commendable effort to keep up with the crowd the gentleman whopresented them would give Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. the appellation by which Mr. and Mrs. Jones were ordinarily known, and the direct confusion of course existed. Every man and woman insisted upon shaking the General by the hand, so that by the time the affair was ended his right hand was shockingly swollen and shapeless. Some pious and reverent people offered little prayers for him as he passed, and others judged it a good opportunity of making pretty little speeches like these : - ' l'm so glad to see you, General. God bless and preserve you many years. General, this is my eldest son, William Mason - Willie, tell General Grant the little prayer you say for him every night.' (Willie attempts 10 do so, but is moved on suddenly by the active committeemen.) 1 always knew you would be victorious, General told Dr. Vinton that God would surely crown so good and great a mau with anocess. May I not kiss you, General? (The General declined.) 'You remember we met last fall at West Point?" (The Genoral smiled varantly, as if he did not like to tell a story.) 'Quite a crowd here to night. All deserved Sir; all deserved.' 'God bless, God protect you, dear, dear General?' 'I want to talk with you, old fellow, about Chattanooga.' I had a brother in the 29th Connecticut. I wonder if you knew him? These and scores besides were said to the General. who solemnly permitted his hand to be pumped up and down at the will of the merciless populace. So far as we could see, besides a tendency to blood in the head, there was no fatigue or change in him from the time of commencement until the close. He rarely spoke, save when some old army acquaintance or some particularly charming lady made a remark, and

then his words were brief, and to the point.' 1 34 YANKEE SMARTNESS.—The bill to stop the impor-tation of cattle juto the United States as a means of preventing the introduction of the rinderpest bas passed the Senate. The Courier is of the opinion