

THE FENIAN PANIC AT THE CASTLE.—The festival of Christmas was celebrated in Dublin on Monday, if not with pomp, at least with circumstance; the police appearing in great force, marching in pairs, and armed with cutlasses. Much preparation for this grand spectacle had been made for several weeks previously. Reports of an apprehended general rising of the people were put into circulation; mysterious conventions of detectives were held; a raid was made, with ostentatious secrecy, into the nucleus of Kingsend, and on Saturday half a score of Fenian convicts were deported by mail packet from Kingsend. In short it was not the fault of the Government if all the harm a panic of slaughter and rapine could do was not done; nevertheless, the only insurrection we have to record was an outburst of goddammed feeling, in which the police heartily joined, at their own ridiculous appearance. There was, not we believe, the shadow of a ground for this alarm—which, however, cannot be dismissed as merely ludicrous. In Ireland, no doubt, every one understands the necessity, for party purposes, of showing that the savoury terrors of their own minds at least had black shadowy terrors of their own minds content with. This necessity, too, must have seemed the greater in the eyes of the savoury themselves when the whole substance was knocked out of their plot and their panic by the news of the Fenianism in America, which has completed the solution of the affair in laughter. The story of the deposing of President O'Mahony, and transfer of his 'patent leathers' to other feet, did, indeed, come to hand very unlooked for, and nothing but the strongest evidence of a panic in 'the Castle' could convince the public mind that there was ever any danger in the affair at all. We trust, however, that the absurdity of this Castle panic will have an effect different from that which was designed, and that people at a distance will see its true nature and origin. Some harm has already been done to the material interests of the country, and a good deal of ridicule has been brought upon us by Fenianism and counter-Fenianism; the ridicule, we hope will be counter-balanced to the Government, and the material damage, it may be expected, will be somewhat repaired by the transfer. Scarcely will the staunchest believer in Irish news for the London market think the worse of Irish investments by reason of the Fenian panic at the Castle. We confidently expect a favourable reaction as the result. — Evening Acel of Tuesday.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS.—On Tuesday night and yesterday morning a general search was made by the police, accompanied by a detachment of cavalry, for Stephens. They made minute inquiries in the neighbourhood of Irishtown and Sanyonment, but had to return to town without having obtained the slightest clue to the whereabouts of the object of their search.

McGough and other prisoners charged with Fenianism in Nenagh jail have been admitted to bail in sureties of £100 each, and two sureties of £50 each, by the Court of Queen's Bench.

REMOVAL OF CONVICTED FENIANS TO ENGLAND.—A Dublin letter of Saturday says:—

The rumour that the Government had resolved upon sending the convicted Fenians to Dartmoor has proved correct. This morning the entire nine of them—those found guilty in Cork as well as in Dublin—were taken by a strong force of dragoons to Kingsdown and placed on board the Holyhead packet, en route for that prison. Luby, O'Leary, O'Donovan (Rossa), Moore, and Hattigan, who immediately after their conviction, were conveyed to Mountjoy prison, were suddenly aroused, at about four o'clock this morning, and ordered to dress. No information as to the reason for this proceeding was vouchsafed them; but probably they guessed what it meant, and the night mail from Cork brought up Charles Underwood O'Connell—who, it appears, is content to remain in the safe keeping of the Gaol until the Irish Republic claims an 'exchange of prisoners.'—Jeremiah Donovan, Lynch, Dillon, and Duggan. As the cavalry escorting the band of 'patriots' galloped through the streets they awakened the inhabitants out of their sleep, and aroused in the minds of many the greatest apprehension. Some would have it, indeed, that the Fenians had risen; that the first blow had been struck. The scarce weak-minded individuals, as soon as they found out that the convicts were being removed to England, were seized with a new alarm. According to the Fenian programme the dreaded rising was to commence on Monday next (Christmas Day), and they at once jumped to the conclusion that the Government, still fearing an outbreak, had thought it wise to remove from the country those who organised the Fenian movement in it. It is absurd to imagine that the convicts were not safe in Mountjoy prison, or that the Government fear any disturbances; the prisoners have simply been sent off to Dartmoor to show that the Government is resolved upon administering justice with vigour, and putting in force the full power of the law.

An adjourned meeting of the Dublin corporation was held on Monday in the City-hall. A letter was read by the Lord Mayor from the Lord Lieutenant, in answer to the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the council. The letter was to the effect that the Lord Lieutenant was satisfied, from the evidence taken by the inspectors general of prisons, that it was his duty to remove from office the Governor of Richmond, Bridwell, who was mainly responsible for the custody of the prisoners; that the duty of appointing the officers of the prison could not be discharged by his excellency by merely giving his formal approval of the nomination of the board; neither could the Lord Lieutenant make the Government a party to any renewed inquiry, which, however, the board might hold themselves if they wished. It was not intended, however, to cast any undue share of responsibility upon the board of superintendence for the recent occurrences at Richmond Bridwell. The letter was referred for consideration to the board of superintendence, who afterwards met, and passed a resolution agreeing to hold a public investigation, at Richmond prison, on Wednesday.

A brutal murder has been perpetrated near Mount Melville, in the Queen's County. The victim was a poor old man named John Morton. On Saturday night a stone was hurled through the window of his dwelling, and with his two sons he ran out to pursue the aggressors. They caught one, but the old man who had separated from his sons, did not return, and was found at six o'clock on Sunday morning, about a stone's throw from the barnack, brutally murdered. This affair is shrouded in great mystery.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS REGISTRATION.—IRELAND.—This return includes the marriages registered during April, May, and June, and the births and deaths registered during July, August, and September, 1865, in the 719 registrars' districts of Ireland.

MARRIAGES.—The marriages registered in Ireland in the quarter ending 30th June last amounted to 5,661, being equal to an annual ratio of 1 in every 266, or 390 per cent. of the population; of these marriages, 3,673 were between Catholics (under the 26 and 27 Vic. cap. 90), and 2,088 between Protestants (under the 7 and 8 Vic. cap. 81)—the number affording an annual ratio of 1 in 315 of the Catholic population, and the latter of 1 in 164 of the Protestant population. The number of marriages registered in the corresponding quarter of last year was 6,029—4,088 of Catholics, and 1,941 of Protestants—being on the whole 368 more than were registered during the second quarter of the present year.

BIRTHS.—34,168 births were registered during the third quarter of 1865—17,573 males, and 16,595 females—affording an annual ratio of 4 in every 42, or 2.36 per cent. of the population; the number registered in the corresponding quarter of 1864 was 38,892—17,307 males and 16,565 females—being equal to an annual ratio of 1 in 42.9, or 2.34 per cent. of the population.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered during the quarter ending the 30th September last amounted to 18,854—9,528 males and 9,326 females, being equal to an annual ratio of 1 in every 76.9, or 1.30 per cent. of the population. The number registered in the corresponding quarter of 1864 was 19,259—9,825 males and 9,434 females, affording an annual ratio of 1 in 75.3, or 1.33 per cent. of the population.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SCOTCH SABBATH.—What is remarkable in all this, is that the men who talked most about religious liberty were the same who thus appealed to the law to compel other people to observe a form of religion peculiar to themselves among all nations, religions, and sects, existing on the face of the earth. Perhaps the worst effect of such compulsion is the vast amount of hypocrisy which it engenders. The Scotch are not a nation of angels; and yet they are forbidden, partly by fear, and far more strictly by a public opinion which they dare not resent, to do nothing on Sunday except attend the preachings and prayers of their ministers, or read religious works at home. The majority of them have no real pleasure in religious books, or at least no pleasure sufficient to enable them to spend the whole day even then without weariness. Multitudes again, whatever they might desire, have no religious works over which it is possible to human nature to hang for an hour together. But public opinion can control only their outward actions. It may compel them to shut themselves up in their houses, but what they do there, so that they make no sound (whether musical or other) loud enough to reach the streets, it cannot tell. For it must be said the main solace of a Scotchman debarred from work is whiskey. Whiskey is always within reach in Scotland, and all men, even if they cannot read, can at least drink. We have been assured by those who have lived in Scotland for years that the mass of respectable burghers in the hands of John Knox, spend the Sabbath afternoon in a state of solitary drunkenness. We would gladly disbelieve this if we could, but we fear there is no possibility of doubting it. That there are some less strict who venture to meet for this purpose, we are all inclined to believe on the strength of an anecdote which we heard on good authority. A physician at Edinburgh, who prided himself on his choice wines, was so unfortunate as to have his cellars divided from his dwelling house by the street. His butler crossing the street one Sunday when his master had friends to dine, was stopped by the police and lighted of his basket on the charge of 'working on the Sabbath.' The doctor was accustomed to watch symptoms, and he saw a motive here. Next Sunday he obtained his own supply over night, but sent his butler to cross the street with a basket of wine well drugged with jalap; his friends were still about his own hospitable board, when the host was summoned to all the chiefs of the corporation one after another, each, respectively, himself attacked with cholera.—The remorseless physician, compelled each in turn, by the strong pressure of terms, to admit what he had been drinking; and then made matters worse by the length of face with which he hoped that the Bailie or the Provost had not taken much, as it was drugged with very powerful poisons to use in his practice. But sincerity is even greater danger than sobriety. A gentleman of high character, and who had always maintained his reputation as a religious man, confessed the other day that he has always taken a walk on Sunday—but that he has always gone out at the back door.—Weekly Register.

MONSIEUR PUSEY.—A Rev. G. F. Fox, writing on "The Signs of the Times," thus gives vent to his apprehensions:—"1. The Puseyite heresy, after having been for a while snubbed, has broken out again with greater virulence than ever. One cannot shut one's eyes to these two facts—the rapidly increasing numbers of Puseyite clergy; and secondly, the growth of their doctrines, the progress of their views, the ultraism of their present position. Why, the Puseyites of the 'Tracts for the Times' were mere babies to the full-grown Puseyites of the present day. . . . 3. And, thirdly, I must remark on the decay of Evangelism in our Church. We have just lost Stowell—Stowell is aging, and the standards of our Protestantism and Evangelism are drooping of one by one. Where are the men, I often ask, to take their places? I cannot hear of them. There is a great profusion of Evangelism, it is true, but it is a feeble diluted species. Many men who call themselves Evangelical are largely imbued with Broad Churchism, and have a dread of Calvinism. Though we have a few very faithful and powerful leaders still left, and many goodly men, labouring in more retired spheres, yet my painful conviction is, that the standard of Evangelical doctrine is lowered by many of those who profess it, and that our ranks are not being recruited by 'workmen who need not be ashamed.'"

INTERESTING TO MONEY SPENCERS.—Seventy years ago, according to Lloyd's registers, a vessel was wrecked in a certain bay in Cornwall, on board of which, it is stated, were no less than 27,000,000 dollars. Making due allowance for exaggeration, there is, we believe, no doubt that a large amount of treasure was lost on this occasion, and the story is to some extent authenticated by the periodical appearance of some of the dollars washed ashore after severe storms. Such a prize in this age of speculation was pretty sure to be angled for, and accordingly it is proposed to form a company, bearing the name of 'The Dollar Recovery Company,' to fish for the hidden treasure.—Western News.

The man Forwood, alias Southey, the murderer of his wife and child at Emsgate, and of three children at a coffee-house in Holborn, London, which excited intense interest at the time the enormities were perpetrated, has been tried and sentenced to death. The defence was the usual one, that the prisoner was insane; but the prisoner's surgeon and other officials declared their belief in his perfect sanity. Three "mad doctors" as this class of practitioners used to be called, held out that he was insane. One of them went to the extent of declaring his belief that Southey did not comprehend the nature of the proceedings instituted against him; while another said as emphatically that the criminal knew perfectly well that he was being tried for murder. The jury took the worst view of the case, and declared him guilty of wilful murder. The whole career of this wretch, from first to last, leaves no doubt that his heart was of the blackest, and justice can only be satisfied by his being put out of the world.

A SAGACIOUS OFFICER.—The smuggling going on the frontier is unexampled, and one of the many ways in which it is accomplished is thus accounted for, by one of the officers selected to prevent smuggling. We copy from a confession to a coney:—"I have not altogether a bad office, though taxes are very high, and everything is very dear for a poor man, and I've six small children, and they're no mother living, and two dolls a day are not much." But, sir, he added significantly with a bright look in the corner of his eye, 'two dollars a day is what I get for preventing smuggling, but that is nothing at all to what I get for not preventing it.'—Boston Paper.

Some singular disturbances have taken place at Carlisle. There have been so many deaths of cattle in that city from rinderpest that no room could be found for their burial in corporation ground. In this strait it was resolved to cart the carcasses near to the race-course and bury them there. The farmers of the neighbourhood, however, stoutly objected to this, and collecting in crowds, assaulted the men employed in the work. The Mayor and some members of the corporation went out to endeavor to allay the excitement, but they too were roughly handled. A farmer named Carr was summoned for being concerned in the disturbances, but after an excited hearing the charge was dismissed.

EXCITEMENT IN LANCAHIRE.—As may be anticipated, this extraordinary and sudden dispatch of troops has created no little excitement and speculation in Lancashire, for combined with recent military and naval movements in Ireland, it leads to the belief that the authorities having good grounds, if not for alarm at least for extraordinary precautions.—London Herald, 29th Dec.

Two regiments have been suddenly sent off to Ireland, one from Manchester, the other from Chester. The Manchester regiment, 1,200 strong, was aroused at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 8 o'clock they were en route for Liverpool, whence they were to embark at 3 o'clock. Seven officers absent on leave, were ordered by telegraph to report themselves at the Clarence Dock by five o'clock yesterday evening. Our information is that the Chester regiment was ordered with equal haste to Dublin, via Holyhead. Movements such as these will create a deal of uneasiness, and they must indicate either a serious danger or remarkable credulity on the part of the authorities. No doubt the troops who have been sent are Englishmen. For the last few days there have been statements made as to certain very extensive designs being entertained by the Dublin Fenians, and these have been supported by the measures taken by the authorities. Agitation has prevailed at Limerick, fostered by the hasty transfer of troops from place to place.—Liverpool Post, Dec. 29.

The Carnarvon Herald says that some excitement has been caused in that town by the arrival there of an Irish detective, who accompanied by the chief constable and a posse of armed constables, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Portludellan in search of Stephens, the Fenian "Head Centre," who, it had been reported, had landed upon the coast and was then living in a bog in Llyeuan. After a few inquiries had been made it became evident that the constables had been put upon a wrong scent.

The Capital Punishment Commission has been published this week. It contains important recommendations. First, it is suggested that there should be an amendment of the law which would get rid of some few anomalies and make treason and murder the only offences for which capital punishment can be inflicted. The abolition of capital punishment for treason unaccompanied by overt acts of rebellion, assassination, or other violence is recommended, and the Treason Felony Act under which the Fenians are being tried, is pointed to as a model for a new law. The death penalty is to be retained, however, for overt acts of rebellion and violence. The commissioners draw attention to the manner in which malice aforethought, in cases of murder, is construed in the courts in a very general sense, and they recommend that the punishment of death shall be retained only for all murders deliberately committed of express malice aforethought, and for murders committed in or with a view to the perpetration of escape after the perpetration, or attempt at perpetration, of any of the following felonies—murder, arson, rape, burglary, robbery, or piracy. All other murders are to be punished with penal servitude for life, or for any period not less than seven years. With respect to infanticide it is recommended that it should be made an offence punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment maliciously to inflict injury on a child during its birth or within seven days afterwards, in case the child should have subsequently died; and no proof that the child was completely born alive should be required. Concealment of birth may not be found under an indictment for murder, but must be charged separately; but there is to be no acquittal if it should be proved on the trial that the offence amounted to murder or manslaughter. The power of recording sentence of death is to be restored to the judge. Where the death penalty is inflicted the commissioners recommend that it shall be carried out, not in public, but within the precincts of the prison. Finally, the commissioners point out that the law as to criminal courts of appeal, the exercise of mercy by the Crown, and as to insanity in criminal cases, requires consideration and amendment. All the commissioners have signed this report, but some of them have signed a separate paragraph to the effect that the punishment of death might safely be wholly abolished.

The slaughter of human beings in the streets of London is becoming really terrible. Since the beginning of the present year, according to the Registrar-General, no fewer than two hundred and fifteen persons of various ages have been killed by horse conveyances in the dirty, neglected, and ill-regulated streets of London.

THE NEGROES AT JAMAICA.—With all their zeal for the negroes cause and their admiration of his character, the missionaries themselves cannot speak of him without being the most damning witness against him. His profligacy, idleness, and dense ignorance have been testified by every impartial traveller who has visited or ruled who has governed a West India island, but we hardly expected to find them so fully admitted by his own partisans. Among the causes of the distress we find in every paragraph 'want of industry' here; 'want of want of industry and energy; again 'idleness' or 'downtrodden industry on the part of the young'; 'idleness, negligence, and the nature of the climate'; 'Laziness, especially among the young, who do nothing on the six laboring days, and seem quite content to get hold of anything to satisfy the demands of nature.' 'Laziness in many'; 'Fric and laziness'; 'Indolence of many of the young people.' Such are the reports from one district after another. In any other climate the idleness of the negroes alone would dispense with the necessity of seeking any other cause for a distress severer than that which has befallen Jamaica.

'Want of employment—abandonment of estates' is the cause of distress next in importance. But why are estates abandoned and employment wanting?—Because for thirty years, under the advice of the missionaries, the negroes have refused to work except on their own terms and at their own pleasure; have abandoned their work at the critical moment, to the utter destruction of the crop; and finally, having gratified their hate by utterly ruining the planters, and they have overreached themselves by their idleness and insolence, and would gladly, in their distress, accept the terms they so long rejected with scorn. Even now wages are as high as in England, the hours of work shorter, and food on the whole cheaper. 'Stealing is much on the increase' and particularly the robbery of provision-grounds. If some honest and diligent negroes have cultivated his patch of land, secured water for it, and perhaps gone so far as to fence it against cattle, the chance is that he wakes some morning to find it trampled and plundered by some idle scamp in the neighborhood, who prefers theft to work. And this kind of plunder is common enough to be enumerated as one of the causes of the prevalent distress. Nor is this the only vice of Dr. Underhill's amiable clients. His own witnesses assure us that they respect the rest of the Decalogue as little as the eighth commandment. If the seventh is not more frequently broken it is because the ceremony of marriage is falling into disuse. And parents have lost all authority over their children, who are led away from home by vicious companions, or leave at their own sweet will, and earn an easier living by theft than they could in any other way, without incurring disgrace or odium among their neighbors; the sympathy of the negro going invariably with the thief, and not with his victim.

Such is the character of the emancipated negroes of Jamaica, as drawn by their own passionate and not very scrupulous advocates. Thirty years of freedom have done nothing to improve or civilize them. Instead of becoming more diligent and effective laborers now that their labor is their own, they have almost ceased to work at all. Instead of being elevated to the level of the white, they have sunk back into a barbarism the more degraded that it retains the vices of civilization. They are as thievish

as immoral, as in their servile state; no better in themselves, and far less useful to the world at large. All this, of course, need not make the Abolitionists repeat their work; but it should convince them of their profound and utter ignorance of negro nature. Every one of the evil anticipations of the planters has been fulfilled to the letter. This humbling fact might at least teach them modesty, and induce Dr. Underhill and the sect to which he belongs to let alone a subject which they have proved themselves incompetent to handle, and leave the management of negroes in the hands of those who have learnt their business by experience, whose humanity is somewhat less one-sided, and whose notions of justice are formed on a somewhat better model than those of the Jamaica missionaries.—Standard.

SINGULAR CASE.—THE 'TERTOTALLERS' EIGHT CAP.

At the Preston police court, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. J. A. Bell, chemist and druggist of that town and well known throughout the north of England as the maker of two curious mixtures, called 'Indian brandee' and 'Indian whiskey,' was charged with having sold a certain liquid containing methylated spirit, whereby he had rendered himself liable to a penalty of £50, and also for having sold such liquid as for a beverage, whereby he had rendered himself liable to a penalty of £100. Mr. Lane, supervisor of Excise at Preston, said that on the 31 of August last he went to Mr. Bell's shop and purchased a pint of his 'Celebrated Indian Brandee' and a pint of his 'Original and only genuine Old Whiskey,' combined with the Grand Stomachic Essence of Hops, for which he paid 12s. Afterwards he sealed up the bottles containing the two mixtures and sent them to Somerset-house. In June, 1864, he cautioned Mr. Bell, through his son, against selling methylated spirit, and he had previously been informed that he could not retail them without a licence. Mr. William Harkness, analytical chemist from the laboratory of Somerset-house, deposed that he received the two bottles sent by Mr. Lane, and analyzed their contents. He first examined the 'brandee,' and found that it contained 70 per cent. of methylated spirit, the rest of it being treacle and water. The 'whiskey' had in it 72 per cent. of methylated spirit, and the rest of it was sugar and water. Both the 'brandee' and the 'whiskey' were, as he examined them, equal in quality to strong gin highly sweetened, and they were evidently prepared as beverages. In some places 'brandee' and 'whiskey' were drunk, and they were the 'Tertotallers' eightcap.' They were liquids which would both cheer and inebriate, and they were injurious to health. The 'brandee' and the 'whiskey' which Mr. Lane gave 12s. for were not worth more than 2s. In his defence Mr. Bell said that he had not had any methylated spirit on his premises for several years; that in making his 'brandee' and 'whiskey' he used spirits of nitre; that he was allowed by the Inland Revenue authorities to make use of that spirit, and that for anything he knew spirit of nitre might contain methylated spirit. He afterwards applied for the case to be remanded, in order that he might produce his invoices and bring witnesses to show that he did not use methylated spirit in the preparation of his celebrated 'brandee' and 'whiskey.' Mr. Harkness, on being recalled, said that there was not a particle of nitre in the 'brandee' and 'whiskey' which he analyzed. The Bench refused to grant a remand, as Mr. Bell had had his remissions ten days, and had plenty of time to produce whatever evidence he wanted. The mitigated penalty of £37.2s. was then imposed upon him.

The London Times refers to the satisfactory aspect of European affairs, and trusts the prospect of a lasting peace will have some effect on the military administration of the European Powers, and that there will be some alleviation of these burdens which everywhere weigh so heavily. Mazzini is dangerously ill in London. The cattle disease is again increasing.

UNITED STATES.

THE SOUTHERN METHODISTS.—Since the close of the war it has been proposed to re-unite the Northern and Southern Methodists in one body. This scheme, however, is earnestly opposed by many of the latter; and among them a Rev. Dr. Marshall of Mississippi, who has published a long letter against it in which he says:—

'But the Southern Methodist would sooner seek repose and spiritual consolation in the bosom of the Catholic Church, a thousand times over, than re-enter the bosom of the Northern Methodist Church. Indeed we have been more kindly treated by the Catholics than by the Northern Protestants for the past 25 years.'

RARE INSTANCES OF TOLERANCE.—The Christian Advocate is a Protestant religious journal published in St. Louis. In a recent number of that journal we find an indication of liberal sentiment so rare in these days of religious and political bigotry that we make an extract from the leading editorial. It is most creditable to the head and the heart of the writer. The article is headed: 'The Catholics—Oh! the Catholics!'

The Catholics are increasing rapidly, very rapidly—no doubt about that—and if you attend to your own legitimate work, and had worked as faithfully during the five years past as have the Catholics, you would have increased as well as they. The Catholics, priests and people, stick to their work—all at it, and always at it. Had you done likewise, it would have been more creditable to yourselves and much better for the interests of Protestantism. The Catholic believe the teachings of his Church and labors to spread its influence; and who blames him for that? Would you not increase the numbers and influence of your Church? You claim to be honest. So do we. You believe he is in error, and talk about fighting him. He believes you are in error; he tries to convert you. 'Oh! but if he gets the power he'll force me.' Well, if he were to—that's precisely what you talk of doing with him. Would it be worse to him than it is to you? But the Catholics are seeking to get control of this government.—Well, suppose they are—what the Advocate is certainly not inclined to affirm—but suppose they are, then come out, 'honor bright,' and say if you have not been aiming, at least indirectly to do the very same thing? Don't get mad. It will do no good. Anger is no argument. Honestly and candidly, has not Puritanism, as represented by you, been trying for years, to accomplish the same end? The Advocate makes no charge, but simply asks a question or two.

Your course as ministers, the course of your press, and the course of a large portion—a majority, perhaps—of your people during the few years last past, is well known. The effects of it are very plainly to be seen. All this while the Catholics have worked—in the camps on the fields, in the prison, in the hospitals, and wherever else they could find an opening. They desired to increase their numbers and influence; they labored earnestly and constantly for that purpose; nor have they labored in vain.—Why did you not pursue a similar course? Had you done so, you would now have less to complain of; you would have increased in numbers and in influence; and hundreds and thousands of men and women who have gone into the Catholic Church would never have done so had you and your co-laborers always maintained in principle and practice a pure, non-secular Church.

You did not do this; and the result is, you have lost more than will be speedily regained. Don't blame the Catholics, blame yourselves; Yours is the fault, and yours will be the sorrow.

A Fort Monroe correspondent states that there is a plot on foot to rescue Mr. Davis, and that the guards have been doubled and extra precautions are being taken to secure the illustrious prisoner.

The work of proscription, under the new Constitution, progresses very well. Five priests have been arrested at Cape Girardeau, three at St. Charles, and one at Chillicothe. Though there is not the slightest fear of their running away, yet the bigotry of their persecutors induces their arrest, to answer an indictment when found. The Sisters of St. Joseph have also been thus arrested, as in this Protestant country, where freedom of religion is supposed to exist, there is no more gracious spectacle than dragging a grey-haired priest, or some gentle Sister to the squad's office, to secure later their incarceration.—N. Y. Freeman.

A very horrible case of suffering at sea and neglect on the part of a ship's surgeon was brought to light before Coroner Gover, at New York, on Thursday afternoon. The neglect of the surgeon promises to result in the death of one of the emigrant passengers. It appears that the ship Neptune, Captain Enosh W. Peabody, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday last with a load of emigrant passengers. One of the female emigrants was in an apparently dying condition, and the Coroner being notified of the circumstance proceeded to make an investigation. On boarding the ship, which lies at the foot of Beekman street, he found that a woman named Mrs. Mary A. Gilroy, twenty-five years of age, and a native of Ireland, was lying on the Neptune, apparently at the point of death from neglect and exposure during the passage of the ship across the ocean. On making inquiry, the Coroner found that the vessel left Liverpool on the 13th of November last, and arrived at New York on Wednesday, as stated above, after a long and stormy passage. Deputy Coroner John Beach made an examination of Mrs. Gilroy, and found that her lower extremities were badly frozen below the knees and insensible to the touch. Her nose was also completely benumbed. In the opinion of Dr. Beach, there is little or no hope of her recovery. Captain Peabody, of the Neptune, was yesterday arrested for cruelty to his crew, and search was made for Dr. J. C. Herrick, surgeon of the ship; but having become frightened, he made his escape, and has not yet been found.

PERILS OF REPUBLICANISM.—Blatant spouters talk about dangers from the encroachments of European Despotisms on this Continent. The only despotism we need to fear is despotism within our own borders. If the United States (so-called) were really free States, as our grandfathers understood it, there would be no trouble. These States, called the United States, if really free, would have no reason to fear the assaults of all other nations combined. The real trouble is that one large part of these States are not free, in the true acceptance of the term. The States of this portion excited astonishment by the quickness with which they accepted the victory of the Northern States. In case of a war with France, in regard to Mexico, the advance of a trained and expert French army through the Southern States, from the Texas border, would be accompanied by a general revulsion of sentiment among the Southern people. A war with the powerful forces of France, managed as the Imperial forces of France would manage it, would create a new, and more intense hostility than ever, in the Southern States. The reason of it would be the disquieting opinions of the United States Attorney General, Mr. Speed.—N. Y. Freeman.

INVENTRY OF SMUGGLERS.—Quite a novel dodge was successfully carried out on the St. Lawrence river by a party of smugglers a short time ago, which has recently come to the knowledge of the Commissioner of Customs. The facts are these:—One of the gang of smugglers called upon a collector on the frontier, and informed him that he had information that parties would endeavor to bring across the river a barrel of whiskey in a small boat. The place and time of landing were given to the collector by the informer. At the appointed hour the officer, with a posse, was on hand, and after watching for a short period, descried the boat nearing the shore. The smugglers, seeing that they were observed by parties on the land, allowed their boat to drift down stream with the intention of landing at another point. The collector with his force followed, and after some little manoeuvring, captured the party together with the whiskey. While this one barrel was being risked by the smugglers, the main portion of the gang successfully landed, at the spot first visited by the collector, three hundred barrels of liquor, and, having teams near at hand, got away with it, thus avoiding the payment of the duty. Buffalo Courier.

A vote was being taken on an important measure in the Indiana Senate the other day. Mr. —, a grave and reverend Senator, had not been attending to his 'biz,' and didn't know what the question was. His name was called by the Secretary. He looked puzzled for a moment, and then rapping the desk with his knuckles, after the manner of card-playing, said, 'I pass?' A audible titter ran through the hall, and the President of the Senate 'took it up.'

News of considerable importance reaches us from the Northern Mexican frontier. It appears that a party who are called by the telegraph account filibusters, but who seem to have been troops of the U. States in garrison, crossed the river which forms the boundary, and attacked the town of Bagdad; surprising the Imperial garrison and capturing the place. This they are reported to have still held at the last accounts; but Imperial troops in large numbers were proceeding to confront them, and the American commander is also on his way thither to place things, we suppose, on such a footing of neutrality, as may accord with the later American views of neutral duties.—Montreal Herald.

The greater part of the funded debt of the State of Pennsylvania is past due, and it having lately paid the interest in depreciated paper instead of gold, the bonds are at a large discount. It is now profiting by its bad faith by buying up and cancelling the bonds.

To be a citizen of the chief city in the United States is a very costly honor, according to the New York World, which says:—

The national debt, in round numbers, is three thousand millions, which, divided among thirty millions of people, is about one hundred dollars a head; the State debt is about fifty-one millions, which, divided among four millions of people, is nearly thirteen dollars per head; and our city debt is forty-one millions, or about forty-one dollars per head. This makes a total of one hundred and fifty-four dollars for each man, woman, and child in the city of New York. As not over one person in six is a laborer or creator of wealth, it follows that each actual producer is saddled with a debt of one thousand dollars, upon which he must pay interest for the rest of his life. The prospect is not a pleasant one for the laboring classes.

When the war in the United States was going on, Irishmen were most excellent fellows. No flattery was too servile to be used to induce them to enlist, ransoms to be indulged in, no scheme for the attack or dismemberment of Britain is too monstrous to be openly proclaimed and encouraged, no folly too great to be patronized by Americans. The usefulness of the Irish soldier of fortune has ceased—and the pretence of sympathy with his foolish bravado and mock heroic patriotism disappears also. The Albany Evening Journal, a faithful friend of the Administration, and one of the keenest traders in Irish hatred of Britain, now turns upon them thus:—

THE FENIANS.—The Fenian Congressmen are still in session at New York; and there is a broad grin all over the country at the ridiculous character of their proceedings. Were it not the fact that a grand swindle, involving millions of dollars, lies behind the fanfarade and gibberish of this movement, it would excel in unrelied folly the most silly performance ever narrated by Butler or Cervantes; delineated by the artists of Puch and Charvart.—Gazette.