## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-OCTOBER 18, 1867.

weather to secure them. We have lately had heavy rains, but the return of sunshine has removed the injory-may we trust that the latter will now predoninate, and secure the blessings of a good harvest. The polatoes, from all we can learn, still continue comparatively free from , disease .- Roscommon Messenger, Sept. 7.

His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, has been pleased to authorize the importation of sheep from Scotland to Oork, and the necessary instructions have been issued accordingly.

Sir Joseph N. McKenns, M.P., has contributed tion towarda the building fund for the erection of the new Presentation Convent and Schools at Youghal.

A communication has been received from Mr. Foley intimating that the model of his design for the O'Connell Monument will probably reach Dublin about the 20th of September.

The old ten gon brig, Ranger, was sold at Kingstown on September 9, to Mr. Good, of Dublin, for the sum of £480.

Amongst the emigrants that left Killarney on September 11 was Toomas Garde, one of the Fenians tried and acquitted at the late Trales Assizes.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The police have not obtained a clue to the hiding places of Kelly or Deasey; and as the days pass sway without any trustworthy information being obtained, the hope of re-capturing the fugitives grows fainter. In this city and all the towns in the neightainter. In this city and an ins towns in the beigh-borhood-at London, in Huil, Liverpool and all the ports a strict watch is kept; and police offi ers are at work in the towns which are now known to be infected with the Fenian taint ; but the bead centres seem to be effectually concealed for the present -The rescuers of Kelly and Deasy burried across the fields in a body, to the number of 20 or 30, every man being armed with a revolver. But they had not gone far before the fear of pursuit began to operate. Bevolvers were thrown away or concealed; and if there hal been half a dezen persons amongst the large number that hed collected, with sufficient determination to follow this retreating group, and keep it in sight until aid arrived, it is scarcely possible that the two fugitizes could have escaped in their manarled condition. It has been ascertained that when Kelly and Deasey were in the village of Bradford, where Deasey's handcuffs were removel (as wo reported on Fridas), not more than forty minutes had elapsed from the time of the rescue. It is obvious, therefore, when the distance between the two points is considered, that the movements of the men must have been sacrificed. bare been slow and in fact, most deliberate, and that they knew they were not being pursued. We hear that on Friday a man living at Gorton found an empty revolver on the side of the railway, where the chester. The number of persons arrested for com-Fenians crossed. On Friday evening two of the plicity in the rescue since the last accounts, amounts London detectives, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Clarke, visited the place. Whilst the officers were on the line, some porters shunted a few trucks that had been on a siding since Wednesday. The movement of the trucks displaced the cenves covering of one, being Pentonville Prison England. This removal chambers, and seven of them were loaded, the other notice of a plot which was being formed for an st- inspiring their energies and consecrating their powers. baying apparently been fired. The weapon bears the | tack on the prison. the meker, Mortimer, London, and is a name of strong serviceable arm, of the same description as design of the Fenians. They cause much anxiety in that fourd in Allen's possession. Several arrests England and Ireland. All the prisoner vans are that fourd in Allen's possession. Several arrests bave been made since Friday. At three o'clock on Saturday morning a budy of police entered the bouse No. 68 Buckley street, Rochdale road, and arrested Jubn and James Sherra, brothers. They were not, and proper precautions are being taken. however, the persons whom the police most desired to find, and a close search was made for a man who had been described as one of the ringleaders in the attack In an outbuilding the police found an Irishman who refused to surreader. Ho was armed with an old saw, and attempted to use it as a wespon, but the police disarmed him, and removed him, with the Sherrss, to Livesey street. He gave the name of John Francis Nugent, and his appearance fully bore out the sketch that had been farnished to the police. The three men were taken to the Albert street station, in company with two others who were arrested at five o'clock in a street off Deansgate. Nugent has been identified by five witnesses-two policer en and three civilians - as having been one of the most conspicuous of the rioters A letter was, we are informed, found upon him, and the contente seem to murder of Sergent Breit at Manchester. indicate that he has been concerned in the Febian

not

of need. The officers and men, both of the infantry and cavalry, have orders to keep the barracks ready for any sudden emergency. One bundred and fitty men are placed on guard at the Ci y Jail, and another guard protects the barrack armory.

"FENIAN RISING IN LOYDON .- There being some reason to believe that the hunted Fenians Kelly and Deasey, for whose apprehension so large a reward has been offered, might venture to enter the metrcpolis by the way of the North Western Railway at Euston Square Terminus, a body of rough Irishmen, numbering as many as 200 on Sunday night last, and about half the number on Monday, was seen loitering about the neighborhood of the gates of the Euston Square Terminue, and acting under the direction of a respectably dressed man. This person sppeared to ba in command of the party. Their attitude was of a most menacing and threatening description, and indeed some of these men were actually said to have been seen with fire-arms in their possession. Doubt less they were assembled there for the purpose of rescuing the Fenians Kelly and Deasey from the hands of the authorities if an att-mpt was made to capture them on their arrival. The police authorities at headquarters having, however, rec ived information that these persons had congregated in the threatening manner described, at once took steps of a preventive nature to check any disturbance which might arise. A strong body of the S division of Preinte be right, ' martyred Reformers have suffered police, under command of some of the most experienced officers of the force, were immediately ordeacd by Sir Richard Mayne to remain within the enclosure belonging to the railway company; and their presence no doubt had the desired effect, for although these apparently evil-disposed persons again assembled on Tuesday night they retired to their bomes after the arrival of the last trair, without making the least attempt to disturb the usual quistude and order of proceedings. There is every reason to believe that had the Ferians Kelly and Deasey arrived, as was anticipated, at the station nemed, a most serious disturbance would have taken place: but an infimation having fortunately been conveyed to the police authorities, all precautions that could be taken were taken, and the safe cusinor | dred and ninety-two churchwardens to the contrary of the Fenian chiefs Kelly and Deasey would have notwithstanding. been en:nrod. As may naturally be surposed, the intelligence spread rapidly throughout the neighborbood that a Fenian rising was about to take place, and no small alarm was caused by the appearance of so strong a body of men. They seemed all what may be called rough Irishmen. It was rumored and with some truth, that the police were armed with revolvers ; and had there been any attempt to rescue the prisoners from their custody bloodshed would

The authorities in Manchester profess to believe that the two 'head centres' are still hidden in Manvicted at the last assizes and who were confided in

have been the cousequence, and many lives would

Rumours are constantly arising in regard to the doubly guarded by armed policemen to prevent any attempt at reacue. Threatening indications lead the authorities to apprehend some disorder at Berwick,

London, 9.- Manifestations of ill feeling on the part of the Irish in the North of England have cre ated much alarm, the inhabitants believe the Feniana are concerting an outbreak in that part of the conntry. Troops have been despatched by railroad to assist the civil authorities there should any disturbance occur.

Arrests continue to be made of persons implicated in the reacue of Deasy and Kelly, but the principals have evidently got clean off. A remotur prevailed that they had sailed on the Hibernian for Quebec, but the protabilities are greater that they took passage in a steamer bound for a United States port.

At Sunderland on the 25th plt., the Feniars held meetings and passed resolutions expressing joy at the

REPORT OF THE RITCAL COMMISSION .- It is a pilitroubles in Ireland. The other men have not us yet ful s ory which this report reveals to us. It is idle strictness and firmness, resulting in quiet obedience for Mr. Bennett and his fellow innorate talk of 'Oatholic usage,' the 'Universal Church,' the conducted themselves in an orderly and satisfactory Church of the Apocalypse,' and all the wordy bosh manuer. They take an interest in their work, and which they prate so glibly, as if they were anything in the daily rate of marks obtained, feeling that they but the officers of an Establishment which is the creation of an Act of Parliament, and the subject of cff so many months of their sectence, and this is the men who have been apprehended since Friday out them off and cast them our, and define with a them the elements of instruction, without interbeth expressly avoided the doctrines and the prac tices which alone are to be permitted in the Oburch of England. It may come one day to that; but we much doubt whether the labors of the present Royal Commission will help towards such a result. There are symptoms already of a wish to widen indefinitely the limits of the fold, and to let the most ornste Ri tualist flourish by the side of the plainest Evangelilical. The report discloses to us the germ of a sec-tion of the Establishment which may be called Church of England D'ssenters'-men who, displeased with the ornate ceremonies of their vicar, erect a fabric for themselves, and worship according to the pattern which existed before the 'Tructs for the Times' were written. One of the promoters of this movement suggests as a remedy for the present troubles of the Oburch of Rogland, that the bishops should have authority to license chapels for Dissenting congregations whenever appealed to by a sufficient number of the parishioners Oddly enough, Mr. Bennett seems to approve of this idee. Ho sees no reason why, within the same Church, there should not be a thousand forms of worship, from the most bare to the most ornate; and he says that he him. solf, if necessary. could worship under either form .-Let the incombent and the congregation decide for themselves, with an appeal to the bishop, and from the hishop to the Ohurch in Synod Assembled. Bat is not this the idlest of verbiage? Has not Mr. Bennett, in his ' Ples for toleration.' asked, without answering, the question, ' Where is the Council of the Church to whose legislation we may safely submit?' And in the same book has he not suggested that there is room in the Church for both the great parties which are contending for the mastery ?-What becomes of his pretensions after this ? And why for the sake of practices and doctrines which he bolds so lightly that he will not refuse to shide in. the same fold with men who utterly condemn them, should the peace of the Ohurch be disturbed .- London Review. The Freeman states that the Rev. John Purchas, a noted Rituelist, lately preached at Brighton a sermon upon the report of the Ritual Commission, in which he defied the Commissioners to make any change in the practices of the party. Mr. Purchas took for his text the words (relating to the three children thrown into the fornace by Nebuchadnez zar): "Neither were their coats changed." The ritualists are not yet quiet. Will they ever be so? Here is a lively suggestion from one of their papers-lively, that is, with horror :- 'Now that the oustom of wearing moustaches is so general, it seems imperative on' the part of the clergy to adopt measures for guarding the Blessed Sacramont from. the consequent irreversuce and sacrilege. Do the saw, and offered a good deal of resistance but was clergy speak on the subject from the pulpit, or bave

The crops look invuriant all we require is good ties are to be will supported by the military in oase My questions are prompted by witnessing the con- place; and now that more Broadheads and more suddenly raised to the postession of an income of have to minister to such a congregation | Such a sight I have only seen when an Anglican bishop has been the celebraut.' Such blasphemous nonseuse requires no comment. The dirty kick at the Anglican bishop shows the same base insinuation as that which was before pointed out in this column. In the same paper the Lord's Supper is freely called the Mass.' Do we want any more ritual commissions to prove the intention and the issue of ritualism?

What is the teaching of the Church of England with regard to the meaning of the Thirty-nine Acticles ? The bisbop of Salisbury thinks he knows but ninety of his clergymen and one bundred and ninety-two of his churchwardens consider that his ideas on the subject possess a strong flavour of Romanism, and have invoked the interference of the Archbishop of Oanterbury. His Grace of Salisoury, it appears holds views of the Euchart t and auricular Confession, 'which have a suspicious resemblance to those of the Papal Church, and the scandslised c'ergymen and the church-wardens declare if the in vain.' But who is to decide ? Not the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has shelved the uppeal of the memorialists on the score of the legal as well as theological difficulties involved in the dispute. Under these circumstances, we are gravely told ' the Con-stitution must be appealed to.' The Court of Arches or the House of Lords must fix the ground of faity for the Protestant faithful. With the results of the Colenso law-suit in remembrance it is hard to believe however, that the legal tribuoal will be more successful than the ecclesiastical in answering the question - What does constitute her heresy, accordog to the English Church ? On the whole we are icclined to regard the Bishop of Salisbury a master of the situation, the ninety clergymen and one hun-

A PHYSICAL OUALIFICATION IN BAPTIST MIN'STERS. -A curious condition seems to be imposed on the preachers of the Baptist persuasion. To be perfect they must be fat. The Freeman, the organ of the body declares that the minister they delight to honour are the men of great physical bulk. Weare so much the creatures of circumstance,' easy the paper we have named, ' that it is difficult to put the same amount of coulidence in the slender speaker that we do in his stouter brother. How many a time have we heard it deployed that because this was lacking a sermon has lost half its force! Our recullection reverts to men now occupying our own pulpits whose carriage and outward advantages instantly command respect. A feeling of trust rises unbidto 24 On the 24th about 30 noted Fenians. con- den in the minds of their hearers, and shows itself victed at the last assizes and who were connect a countenances. These are not the speakers who will the Mountjoy Prison, were shipped on board Her Ma-jesty's ship Helicon for England, their destination argue so much as 'mightily convince.' We scarcely dare dispute their assertions. And when we have in the comfortable, half-resigned expression in their of the international and the second of the Government receiving God's Word, and the glorious Gospel of His grace, we have a good reason to be thankful the there are 'Sauls among the prophets.' The apostle whose bodily presence was weak would have stood a poor chance among the Baptists. If the Freeman represents the state of feelings amongst that body, no preacher under twelve stone may hope to persuade none under fitteen to arouse and edify. We wonder whether Mr Spurgeon weighs his young man & fore admitting them to his school of the prophets at the | years old and upwards. Tabernacie- Pall Mall Gazette.

> dockvards, which includes large demauds for Port land stone, continues to afford ample work of a usefu and remunerative description for all the ab'c-bodied convicts at the three large prisons at Portsmouth, Ohatham, and Portland. The directors of convict prisons report that in the year 1860, a daily sverage of 2,857 men were at work in these three prisons, and that their total earnings, closely measured and valued in the schedule of prices approved by the Admiralty and War-office, amounted to £88 648. At Chatham, the value of the work done by the convicts more than covered the expenditure of the prison. A high state of discipline was muintained in these prisons through out the year. Silence on the works was made the rule; the prison administration was marked by great on the part of the convicts risopers have power to shorten their time in prison, and buy fering with their work. An order is now enforced that a convict to whom permission is granted to write to his friends must write his own latters. This has stimulated many to loarn to write - London Tunes. The Saturday Review rejoices that the trades union managers resort to a defence of their principles of action, and no longer say that Shellield is an exception. The organs of 'labour' admit that they are attacked from all sides; misrepresented in every quarter; misunderstood by the public at charge ' They acknowledge the crisis; and they appeal to prin-ciples and the future. The law of England is against them; but the law must be altered. Public interests, morslity, religion, the most elemental of social duties, are against them; but they must have a new moral code. Baron framwell has decided that picketing is illegal. The tailors' strike continues, and we have been favoured with a clause which it is seriously proposed to engraft on the Act of 1859 (urder which combinations are at present legalised), by which for the fature, in order that such hands on strike, may if so combined, carry out the full privileges of the said Acr, they shall be permitted to watch or picket any shop, establishmen. &c. To be consistent the unionists should go furiber: and, after baving legalised picketing, there is no reason why they should not go to a reformed Parlinment, on whose sense of justice they rely, in order to legalise rattening, homicidal arson, destroying tools and property, and even murder itself, all of which come under the broad and simple designation of the necessity, to use their own newspaper language. of openly using even the most violent means of forcing their rule on the minority.' 'As a question of ab stract right or wrong the members of a trade have the same right to enforce their laws on a small minority as the majority of a nation have to enforce theirs on the whole community.' This is beginning, at the beginning, and going to the root of the matter; and it is as well that it should come to this. The law which hangs Palmer for murder is neither more nor less justifiable, the unionist writers tells us, than the law under which Broadbead orders the execution of Linley. In either case the judge or the executioner is only the irresponsible representative and exponent of public justice. With these yiews based on high, or at reast very intelligible, principles of religion and morality, we need not be surprised at Broadhead's present position in Sheffield. On these grounds he has done nothing to be ashamed of ; and his friends and constituents are consequently not ashamed of him. They still continue him in office and authority and respect. They consider him, and rightly, as their representative man. At the first burst of public indignation there were symptoms of abandoning him to the natural indignation of mankind; and here and there and in some cases honestly,

duct of the members of the congregation of Obrist Sheffeldism are coming to light it is found out that seventeen hundred dollars per year with a profusion Church, Clapham ; there you may see the men leave the bull must be fairly taken by the borns, and the of shawls ranging from seventy-five collars to two the altar with their monstaches bedewed with the principle of murder in trade interests must be vinprecious blood, and the star clergy, after mass, have dicated, or the principle of unionism abandoned. To to go down on their knees to search for that which denounce Broadhead's acts is as nothing when Broadhead bas been suffered to drop. What an awful thing to head's principle of coercion is vindicated; and it has head's principle of coercion is vindicated ; and it has come to this at last.'

> OFIUM BATING IN LINCOLNSHIRE. - Dr Hawkins, of King's Lynn, has published an alarming report respecting the prevalence of opium-sating in the fen country. One Lyon chemist sells on average of 170 lbs. of solid opinm in the year, besides corresponding quantities of laudanum. Indeed, it is said that half the quantity imported into this country is consumed in Lincolnsbirs, Norfolk, and Leicesterabire. The result is a great mortality of chidren, and a marked degeneration of the human race in those districts. We suspect that in other parts of the country also, the practice is not only prevalent but increasing. The testotallers are said to indulge in it as a substitute for the stimulant they profess to have renounced. There is not much to chose betwixt one vice and another; but we confess that we prefer the ' social glass" to the more secret and solitary crime

Mr Read, chief constructor of the British usvy, bas designed a vessel intended to carry 600 pounders and plates fifteen inches thick. He proposes furnishing her with engines which will drive her at the rate of fourteen to fitteen knots, and if the Admirally should approve his plans and direct the work to be proceeded with, by 1869 England will possess an engine absolutely impenetrable to the artillery of the present day, and capable of collectively annihilating every war vessel now affoat. Mr. Read seems to have been ut last converted to Ouptain Cowper Cole's system for this, his new ideal man of war, combines the best features of the turret as well as the broadside.

An English shin builder has devised a gunboat 75 feet long, which will neverthelees curry a 12] ton 9 iach guo, with sumunition. It is provided with machinery by which the gun can be lowered below the water-line when not in use, while sixteen of these little hornets can be put together for £100,000 ; that is to say that 80 of these gunboats, collectively carrying SD 200 and 300 pounders, can be built for the cost of the one Hercules now on the stocks.

MABRIAGE AFTER DIVONCE -- The registers of manriage in Hoghand in 1865 show the marriage in that year of forty-nine divorced versons. Twenty-three divorced men married spinsters, and four divorced men married widows. Seventeen bachelors and three widowers married divorced women. One divoiced man married a divorced women. Half these marriages took place in London.

Telegraphic intelligence received at Aden from Abyzeinia announces that the English captives were at Magdala on July 27. The camp of the Emperor Theodoro was at Debra Tabor on the Lith of July. The surrounding country was in a disturbed condition and the rainy season had commenced.

The Globe states that on the 24th, £2,000 were forwarded from London to Italy for aid of Garibaldi's expedition to Rome; that a few days previously oue gentleman forwarded a donation of £500, and that very large sums have been sent from Engiand since the 1st of September.

The Army and Navy Gazette says :- The Abyssinian expedition will entirely consist of troops from Bombay The European infantry will consist of the Eighteenth battaliou, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtythird and Forty fifth regiments.

The Registrar General's returns for 1865 show that 490 909 persons died in England during that year. Of this number 47,370-s largs proportion-were 75

Two persons, man and wife, have been committed Convict Labour. - The extention of the Royal for trial for threatening the life of one of the informere, the megistrate refusing to bind them over in the usual way.

## UNITED STATES.

The Radical Press of the United States attack Mrs. Lincoln in a bitterly person mauner, about the receat disclosures' and reported destitution.

MRS. LINCOLN - Gossip has for some time past asserted that Mrs. Lincoln was in New York and, under an assumed neme endeavoring to dispose of a large amount of personal property. The matter has at length taken form. Several letters from her in regard to the proposed sales are published, but it is be settled satisfuctorily by arbitration. The obintimated that there is something not revealed by them. The New York Times essents that the articles has protracted a very disspressible quarrel, and might were received as presents by her while in the White House, from parties interested in securing ber favor, and montions that it has heard 'mysterious whisperings that unless they were redeemed by parties who bed received political favors at the hands of their owner very damaging revelations were likely to be made.' She on the other hand speaks of them as gifts of dear friende, which only urgent necessity compels me to part with.' The country would be glad to get at the facts in this case, not merely from curiosity but because it is protor that it should be known whether favors, and what favois, have been purchased in this way Perhaps, too, it would be well that the revelations should include the story of the mysterious disarpearance of property from the White House after President Lincolo's death, a matter thus far involved in some mystery. The Boston Herald in noticing the same subject says: Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has been in the city of New York for some time past under the assumed name of Ulark, trying to dispose of a quantity of valuable loces, shawls, jewelry and other articles received as presents by her while at the White House, from parties interested in securing her favor "bees goods she values at \$24 000 but is willing to make a reduction of \$8,000, and relinquish them for \$16,000 in five twentics, 'nothing less.' The resson assigned by Mrs. Lincoln for selling these articles is that she must have means to live, at least, in a comfortable estate. To the gentleman whom she has employed to advertise the goods for sale, Mis. Lincoln had written several letters complaining of the conduct of Messys Seward, Weed and Raymond, whom she says 'the late President throughly detested and' had become fully aware, before his death of their treachery and falsences.' It is whispered in New York' that unless the srticles effered are redeemed by parties who received political favor at the hands of their owner, further damaging revelations are likely to be made. They will create a sepsation. The Oleveland Herald says :- Our readers in perusal of the article we copied from the New York World, will agree in this, that the disclosure made there is very indelicate on the part of Mrs, Lincelr, and sadly discreditable to that person ; for, of course the private letters there spread out are published with the kdowledge and consent of the writer. No person would be justified in dragging Mrs. Lincold before the public, and in probing the domestic affairs of the White House, so far as she was instrumental in their administration ; but Mrs. Lincoln has Lerself come before the world, appealing to the public for sympathy, and if that appeal results in disclosures damaging to berself she can alone be held responsible therefor. It has been believed that charity and oblivion, were the cloaks that should cover Mrs. Lincoln's career as Mistress of the White House, and s generous public has been willing such should be the case, but it Mrs. Lincoln will not nermit it. on her own head must lie the consequences Congress has been charitable, too, for it is well known that investigation has been suppressed through regard for the feelings of that lady. But we hope that nothing will now be kept secret, and that we may know the whole truth in the premises-let the scalpel

of shawls ranging from seventy-five dollars to two thousand dollars, with dress patterns costing four thousand, with a flunce worth one hundred and filty dollars, a parasol costing two hundred and fifty dollars, and a handkerchief valued at eighty dollars. with diamond rings to match, cannot expect plain economical people to believe her when she complains of being pressed f r means of common subsistence. The facts are just these : Judge Davis, Lincoln's administrator, reported that the estate was worth \$75,000. Congress gave Mrs Lincoln the President's unexpired year's salary, and also gave her \$25,000 besides, the same as was allowed the late Mrs. General Harrison. Congressman Wentworth pressed Mrs Linc in's claim for one hundred thousand collars, but Congress did not think such a gift justifiable. They are other facts that abould see the light and perbaips would explain lars. Lincoln's present straitened circumstances. Among such facts is this that a bill for some \$15,000 for jewelry purchased by Mrs. Lincoln was presented to Congress and disallowed, and the secrets of that committee could divulge most remarkable items that through Mre. Lincoln were presented for payment. We hope these things will be made public, and that it also may be known what the forty huge boxes sent to Chicago from the White House, after the death of Mr. Lincoln, contained. Let the country know the fact that it required an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to make good the encliation at the White House, and let it be provedwho had the benefit of such plundering.

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The Yankees are becoming alive to the evils of electing judges by the popular vote. - The North American Review has given faithful and apparently not overdrawn pictures of the United States bench, which is as appalling as anything to be found in the books of the prophets Amosand Micah The evil culminates in New York, owing to the immense increase of the foreign population. There these immi-grants choose it is said, the worst candidates on the list. Many of the judges are as incompetent as they are carrup', and they have brought down the bar to their own level. It is notorious that they indulge in course language and profane jokes on the bench. and what is worse, sell decisions. Not long ago, certain parties having an important effuir in litigation, were privately notified that if they wished to succeed they must employ two lawyers peither of them having any claim to the business at a handsome fee. Another Judge was asked to dine with a priconer and his counsel. He accepted the offer, and found a bill for 100 dollars under his plate. He pocketed the affront, and decided in favor of the accused Where the accuser is poor and the guiltyperson wealthy there is small chance of justice being done. The extertion pravised is frightfal. During the war thousands of men were liberated from prison on condition that they would enlist in the army, ' the judges, lawyers, and prison officials. receiving the bounty money,' amounting to \$600, or even \$1,500, for each person. From Lamirande, the French Cashier, these harpies extorted nearly \$20 000 and bribed his guolers with part of the pluidir to les him secape. There are exceptions to this description. The integrity of Chief Justico Robinson of the Supreme Court is above suspicion. Mayor Hollman, of New York, is a gentleman of the bighest character. The Constitutional Convention of New York, new sitting, has power to re-model the laws of the state. It remains to be seen wheter it will deal with a judiciary which is a disgrace to the age.

THE ALABAMA ODAIMS - Thore is at length a fair prospect of a pacific settlement of the disputes between England and America respecting the Alabama claims. From a 'further correspondence' which has inst been published it appears that Lord Stanley consents to an arbitration on the subject; his only stipulation being that there should be two distinct tribunale-one to dispose of the Alabama claims, and the other to deal with the general claims on both sides. Mr Seward insists on a single tribunal to settle all matters in dispute. This reduces the question to a very narrow compass Both parties being agreed as to the principle of a sottlement, there remains no insuperable difficulty as to the form in which the inquiry shall be conducted. A triffing concession or either side, or or both, is all that is required. We can see up reason why this course could not have been adopted at the first. It was obvious from the beginning that the effair could only

been identified, but all the witnesses them last night. Yesterday, several batches of men were apprehended in different parts of the city, and one man in Ashton under-Lyne, on suspicion of heing concerned in the riot; and we are informed that the police a tach considerable importance to one of the party, who has been identified as one of the the Grown. But they have done work which cannot more to them than the amount of gratuity credited. men who were armed with revolvers. The whole of be undere unless by a new Reformation which shall A fair amount of progress le made in conveying to night, and who yet remain in custody, will be brought rigidity that the R-formation of Edward and Eliziup to day at the Ci y Police Court. The melancholy duty of interring the remains of Serjeant Brett was performed yesterday at the Harparbey cemetery.-

The London Times' Manchester correspondent of 23rd ult, remarks; - The murdered policeman, Sergeant Charles Brett, was followed to the grave yesterday afternoon by the Mayor and members of the city council, a large number of corporation officiale, numerous representatives of each division of the local police including the firemen and a long train of rehicies occupied by private persons, who took the opportunity to show their respect for a man who had died at the post of duty. It seems to be beyond doubt that when Brett was summoned by the mon to give up the keys of the police var, he declared he would not doso 'under any circumsiances,' and was then killed. Broti's rolatives yesterday were almost overwhelmed by the magnitude of the popular demonstration in his honor. Considered as a public funeral, the multitudes who attended it rendered it one of the most imposing ever witnessed The pavement on each side of the street leading from Brett's house to the Harpurhey Ceme tery a distance of two miles, was entirely filled with well-dressed people walking from six to eight abreast, the midule of the road being thronged beyond the possibility of moving except en masse. The blinds of the houses were drawn, and hats were taken off as the funeral procession-a third of a mile in length-The funeral office was celebrated by the passed by. Rev. S. Harris. The total strength of the police force was about 400 men. The Globe adds: To prevent the repetition of such acts, the Government must act with decision and severity. Hitherto the prisoners captured in Ireland have escaped with their lives, the foll penalty of the law having in no in stance been enforced. This lenity, we now see, has toen abused. Feniaciem lingers emong us maioly because its supporters belong to that class who cannot, on detection, suffar either in reputation or in property. The only mode of dealing with such men is to make the purishment certain and adequate to the beinduscess of their crime.

THE FENIANS - The Pall Mall Guzetie says the special commission to try the Fenian prisoners at Manchester early in December next will consist of one Obief Justice and two puisne judges. Some alarm ber of strangers of the Irish American class. Their principal object is to assist Kelly and Deasy n escaping to the Continent should they get as far as The police and detectives who watch and Dever. search the mail steamers are armed with revolvers. The police made hix further arrests in Manchester on. the 21st ult.; one of them had armed himself with a

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have led to consequences which all wold plore.

TRADE IN DIVORCES .- If Western courts offer unnaunl facilities for obtaining divorces, the greater sheme of building up a business in procuring them must belong to the New York lowyers. Their cards appear in the morning papers :-- Une aunounces divorces legally obtained in any State, without publicity or exposure, and good anywhere.' Another lawyer ro eats the annous cement, and makes no oberge notil the divorce is obtained. In addition to these friends of the unfortunato, Detective W. informs the public that he has added the divorce to his regular ' lay,' and will find evidence ' if existing' in any State of the Union. He might have added that if evidence did not exist be would manufacture it with despatch, as witnesses can be found here to prove anything. What a comment on nineteencentury morality I

PROFANITY. - In New York city, recently, a man was fined ten doliars for using twenty oaths, the law in that State assessing the utterance of an gath at fifty cents. The profenity of the people of the United States is of a milder type than formerly, but still it is an American peculiarity to back up a statement by language which 'savors more of strength than righteousness,' as a deceased clergyman once mildly described words unfit for polito ears In this State the law provides that whoever, having arrived at the age of discretion, profenely curses or. swears, is hable to a fine not exceeding five dollars nor less than one. If this law should be enforced throughout the whole country, we might improve the morals of the community and pay off the national debt in a very short time. - Boston Journal.

The Memphis Avalanche tells a queer story about thirteen to lifteen car loads of pegrots passing northward daily on the Memphia and Louisville railroad. They come, says the Avalanche, from Alabama, Georgia and Southern Tennessee, as well as from this State. 'A majority of them old not know where they were going to, but said the 'Board was sending them somewhar to vote.'. Some of the more intelligent ones suid they were going' to Ohio for that purpose.'

It is said of the late Charles Dennison, of Peney !venia recently deceased, that just before the ad-journment of Congress he called on the President, in relation to some appointments for bis district .----. Mr. Pennison was a Democrat, and the Senate had rejected his friends as they had been sent in. 'It's no use sending any more names, said be. 'If you sent, in the names of the twelve Apostles they wouldn't confirm but one of them.' It is not difficult [7] to guess which one he meant.

Jeff. Davis, it is now settled, is to be arraigned for trial on the fourth Monday in November. No objection will be made by the government, and the trial will proceed. The charge of levying, war as sgainet the United States will be admitted and the defence against the charge of treason ; will be that ?... bis first allegiance was due to bis State. ....

PROIESTANT UNITY - The closing hours of Spirite and in the closing hours of Spirite and in the closing hours of Spirite and the spirite and th