

DUBLIN.—A man named Aylward was waylaid on the Royal Canal on Thursday evening, May 23rd and fired at by a number of men, supposed to be Fenians. He escaped with two slight wounds in the head.

A Dunbar correspondent writes: The poor of this town are in a bad state for want of employment, and the country in every district of the union is inundated with women, men, and children seeking relief. It is but fair to state that the farmers and their wives share freely with the destitute poor, though paying a very high price for the sack of Indian and oatmeal. It must press very heavily on this class of persons to be able to meet the demand of poor rates, county rates, &c., and the wants of the applicants above stated. It may be very rationally asked why don't they go into the poorhouse for which rates are paid? I must say that they would suffer to die in their houses sooner than enter these Irish battlements, where they become demoralized, as they state themselves, and after once leaving it they have not the slightest wish to return.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PURJAN SABBATH IN SCOTLAND.—At the annual meeting of the Sabbath Alliance of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on Thursday, a report was read, stating that notwithstanding all the efforts of this and kindred institutions, Sabbath profanation has increased rather than diminished. There is great reason to fear, the report added, that lax notions respecting the Divine authority and perpetual obligation of the Lord's Day are becoming more general in Scotland.

The discontent of Ireland at present is very much of a tradition, and was English of 1867 are expiating the tyranny of the Hanoverian reigns, if not of William and of Cromwell. So it may be that even this century may close before the last enemy of the Saxon ceases to rail at an alien Government; but as soon as all reasonable causes of complaint have been removed, even hereditary discontent will be harmless.—Times.

At the Middlesex Sessions for the transaction of the business of the county, held yesterday, Thursday, the 16th, at the Session house, Clerkenwell, there being sixty-three magistrates present, the celebration of the Mass in one of the county prisons for the benefit of the Catholic prisoners was forbidden. The motion disallowing this act of religious worship was carried by a majority of one, that notorious bigot Mr. Serjeant Payne being the proposer thereof.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—In the House of Lords on the 21st, Earl Russell wished to ask the noble lord opposite whether any final answer had been received from the United States Government in reference to the Alabama claims, or whether negotiations were still going on.

The Earl of Derby was understood to say that the Government of the United States had admitted the principle of arbitration, but as yet no agreement had been arrived at with regard to the points to be referred. Her Majesty's Government asked for a specific statement of the points to be referred to arbitration, but it was contended by the United States Government, on the other hand, that the whole of the correspondence which had passed between the two countries should be submitted to arbitration. Of course there were questions which Her Majesty's Government could not consent to have so treated, but he might say that the whole of the negotiations had been carried on in a spirit which was likely to lead ultimately to a satisfactory termination.

The Bishop of Salisbury held his triennial Visitation at Bridport lately where there was a large attendance of clergy and churchwardens. The Charge consists principally of a vindication of these doctrines:—1, that certain men have had intrusted to them by God as fellow workers with Him, supernatural powers and prerogatives; 2, that God had been pleased to give to these His ministers the power of so altering the elements of bread and wine as to make them the channels of conveying to the soul for its subsistence the refreshing body and blood of Christ; 3, that as Christ the ascended Lord is ever pleading, so the clergyman, His ministers, plead on earth that which He pleads in Heaven; 4, that God who alone can forgive sins, had delegated to them, His representatives, the power and authority of expressing to those fitting to receive it the pardon of their sins.—He proceeded to say that there was a time to speak and a time to keep silence, and he felt that the time for being outspoken had arrived in his diocese, and he had, without any mental reservation, God knew, acted on that conviction. At this point, the Rev. William C. Temper, rector of Burton Badstock, stepped from his seat into the aisle in front of the Bishop, and exclaimed with much fervor, 'I believe there is a time to speak and a time to be silent; let those that are on the Lord's side follow me; and he turned and walked out of the church, followed by one of the churchwardens. This created a profound sensation, and intense silence prevailed for a minute or two. His lordship manifested some emotion, but recovering, he said, 'I would only remind you that this is a court and the clergy are bound to attend it, though their consciences are not bound to receive all they hear; of course, a person may be punished for any contempt of court.' He then resumed the reading of the Charge, but, before he had concluded, every churchwarden had left the church, and there were manifest signs of weariness among the clergy.

THE DUTY OF EVANGELICALS.—We call the following choice morceau from an anti-Ritualist lecture recently delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lowe incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool:—'What is the duty of Evangelical men in this grave emergency? Is it to abandon the Church? Now, that is a most important point. There have been rumours very industriously circulated of late, that all the Evangelical men are going to leave the Church. Now I beg to assure our Dissenting friends, or whoever they may be who have heard or propagated these rumours, that they were never more mistaken in their lives. What I leave our beautiful house because the rats have eaten a few holes in it. What I leave our glorious Ganaan because some of the Hivites, Jebusites, and Perizites, have entered in? No! we will not leave our house, but we will with the stout stick of Divine Truth, drive out the rats; or we will, with sword of the Spirit, which is the word of the living God—God being our helper—wage war against the seven nations of Ganaan.'—Church Times.

GARDNER AND THE REFORM LEAGUE.—General Gardiner, having been asked to become an honorary member of the Reform League, writes to Colonel Chambers accepting the office in the terms following:—'Honorary President of the great League of the English working men! This is indeed the most precious title that you could offer to me, your countryman, myself truly a son of the people, and a working man in heart and arm. In the immense laboratory of the human family England is justly the captain in the great movement for our rights and emancipation, and our unhappy but good population here will be proud to follow your example in the glorious path which you have traversed. Hundreds of years ago even your strong and brave population overthrew the tabernacle of idolatry and falsehood which still weighs down the energies of this beautiful country. We will boldly follow your courageous imitation and in the place of impurity, irreligion, misery and tyranny, substitute the true religion of God, the Father and the Saviour of all, and the true brotherhood of free nations.' Mr. Beales, in reply, addressing him as Italy's renowned patriot and captain, and London's illustrious citizen, says:—'General! The Executive Committee and counsel of the English Reform League have received with the liveliest emotions of pride and gratification the cordial and complimentary letter to you and your friend Lieutenant Chambers, in which you communicate your acceptance of the office of honorary president of the League. They profoundly appreciate the honor you

have thus conferred upon the League. They heartily respond to all your noble aspirations for the completion of the civil and religious liberties of your own beautiful country, and its entire emancipation from all evil rule in both Church and State. In striving to realize the theory of their own Constitution, and perfect the Parliamentary representation of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, the League feel that they have a just claim on your sympathies, not only because you do so often, and so generously proved the champion of true freedom in all countries, but because Italy herself has yet to clear away many defects in her representative system, and prove that the surest and best guarantee of the strength and prosperity of a nation is to be found in the union and harmony of all classes under a government dependent upon the free choice of the people and administering public affairs in accordance with the will and for the interests of the people. We joyously hail you as our own fellow-countryman, and our prayers for the happiness and progress of our own land will be henceforth deeply bedewed with wishes and prayers for the happiness and progress of our Italian sister.'

AN ACCOMPLISHED FENIAN.—His experience in 'the territories' of America had taught him much. He was equal to three ordinary men in capacity for work and facility in expedients. He hoed and baked our bread, cared and milked our cows, mended our butter, did a trifling of blacksmith's work, repaired our gates and fences, and executed rough jobs of carpentry. We found out that he washed, clear-starched, and 'did up nice things' as well as any laundry-maid. There was nothing he was not willing to attempt and could not manage to do in his own way so as to answer the purpose for a time. He soon brought our small farm to rights, working himself energetically but noisily, and making others work. With our children he was all in all; their great authority and lawyer in the air; constructing rabbit-hutches, setting snares for hares or birds, and building toy ships to sail upon the pond. He knew where the hawk had young, and the woodcock built her nest. Great was the store of wild birds' eggs the boys gathered on the moor and 'blew' under his direction. As a help he was a valuable one, but there was a restlessness and wildness sometimes, a degree of violence in his character which caused uneasiness. He spoke of our farm as his own, and openly said what he would have done next year; but the Irish steward identified himself so far with his master, that this occasioned no surprise. We knew not then that he had purchased an Irish bond 'on our small estate. He boasted more than once to others that 'he could buy and sell us' if he pleased. I was informed he threatened to leave those behind him who would revenge him if I dismissed him, but the evidence was vague and wavering. The Irish peasant will not 'peach,' and if in passion he blurts out a charge, under examination he softens down his words and leaves you powerless.—D. C. K. 'All The Year Round.'—No. 10 18th May.

FENIAN RISING.—Yes, there is life. A mile away behind the house they are burning furze upon Knockree. The huntsmen will not thank those who destroy the cover. Yet these are not turf-burners, now that I look again. The light is too steady and too red. It must be just above the ledge on which the police-station can be discerned, white above its own dark shadow. It is extinguished, and flashes out again. Once more I try to fix the spot where it appeared, once more in blackness out, and stronger than before. Is that an electric flash, marking out a path of light among the trees, glancing off the red-barked pine? Signal answers signal, as I live! They speak to each other across the gorge, those men upon the hill and some round my homestead. All is still as death, but near me there are others awake, and watching like myself. The stealthy drawing of a bolt, the rattling of a chain, the creak of a hinge, upon the gate, and suddenly the clank of hoofs on the hard roadway. My horses are away! Have they broken loose, or are they ridden? I shout, and in reply hear from the skirt of the wood, horrible in the night's quiet, that demonic war-whoop which James Fitzpatrick learned of the Indians—a succession of yells ending in chuckling laughter. It is Fitzpatrick; he has thrown off the mask at last! Distant, ever more distant, is the clatter of the hoofs now ringing more clearly as they mount the hills, now dying away in the hollows. At last it is heard only at distant intervals and then no more.

A parliamentary committee, charged with the investigation of insurance matters reports that at least one third of the fires in London are intentionally lighted for the purpose of disposing of the property insured to the companies which insure it—and that the most of this is done by 'gangs of foreign Jews,' who settle in London for the express purpose of following this as a business.

A terrible crime has been perpetrated in Norfolk. An old man, named Black, who from early life had been employed on the estate of Sir H. Barmes, at Barton Badish, was shot dead on the grounds of his employer, and his nephew is in custody charged with the crime.

What is dearer now in England than it has been at any time since the Crimean war, The Owl says that Mr. Walpole in all probability will be the responsible Minister of the Crown nominated by the Government to a seat on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill Select Committee. Among the first witnesses to be examined are Dr Manning and Cardinal Cullen.

It seems that the Bishop of Salisbury's visitation charge has terribly scandalized the more Protestant portion of his flock. A country paper, the Wiltshire Mirror, says:—'The Bishop's charge has created intense pain in the minds of all Protestant Churchmen. Far from diminishing the dissatisfaction which has existed for some time in this diocese, it has augmented it to a large extent. It grieves us exceedingly to assume a position of opposition to our diocesan, but we must say that so unsatisfactory a charge has not been delivered in the English Church since the days of Gardiner and Bucer.'

The Paris correspondent of Toronto Globe writes: 'The debatable scandals of this railway have made railway law in England the subject of a perfect flood of pamphlets; and the immediate consequence is such a stagnation and depression in the share market as threatens to work great mischief. It has hitherto been the rule in England that a good security need never go begging; but now every borrower is a beggar, and the doors of the capitalists are closed. The 'British capitalists,' by-the-by, who recently furnished such a ton of food to Jenkins in America have been much talked of lately at the clubs. Mr. Betts has left his splendid seat at Preston Hall, and it is advertised for sale. He probably saves less from the wreck than the unctuous baronet (Peto by name and trade)—who the other night received a tolerable rebuff, sugar-coated, however, and in the guise of eulogy from Disraeli—has managed to secure.'

The Church Times (High Church Organ) says:—'It cannot be too often remarked that, now that a course form of Ritualism is spreading amongst Broad Churchmen, Archbishop Tomson has steadily ignored the representations that have been made to him as to the openly Socinian teaching of a clergyman in his diocese. The clergyman is not a Ritualist and therefore it matters very little that he is an unbeliever. It is not so long ago that the Bishop of Carlisle bawled in open church against two young ladies who, in full accordance with Scripture, with a Canon of the English Church, and with custom descending from Nicene times, bowed their heads at the most holy name of the Redeemer, a coarse insult which no one above the moral level of a Bradlaugh would have offered. Exactly in keeping with such antecedents was their conduct on Tuesday. They have been loudly denouncing the Ritualists as transgressors of the law, and they are fully aware that the numbers and zeal of the school are considerable.

Yet they not only have not had the fairness and temper to wait for the results of the prosecution now begun in the St. Alban's case, which will approximately test the legal question, but they have shown the strongest reluctance to let any hearing be allowed in the matter at all. A Royal commission, whatever its faults may be, has, at any rate, this much in its favor; it must be decently dispassionate, it must accumulate evidence, it must weigh both sides.—This is exactly what Drs. Tomson and Waldgrave never do, and never wish to do. Consequently they call out for immediate legislation for the sake of stifling all discussion and forcibly suppressing the section which they know to be right in law, and which they might know, if they choose, is honored by the bitterest hate of the whole infidel school.—This is treason, for it is a shameful effort to drive out men who are scholars, Christians, and gentlemen and who work and on behalf of the poor and suffering, and who do so when the cry of spiritual destitution is going up on all sides. It is treason, because it aims at hiding the shortcomings and disloyalty of every Latitudinarian who has tampered with the plain facts of the Gospel, every Puritan who has brought the Church into discredit by assimilating it to the lowest types of Dissent, that every secret breach made in the walls of the fortress may be condoned, and the truest soldiers driven upon the enemy's lines in disgrace because they have bled the ancient flag upon the bastion which they are holding gallantly against enormous odds, and which they have strengthened till it has become the most formidable part of the works.

The London correspondent of the Belfast News Letter touches for the truth of the following somewhat remarkable narrative:—A short time since an old lady, living in one of the small streets leading out of Albany street, Regent's park, close to what was once the Colosseum, entered the shop of Mr. —, a poultryer in the neighborhood, and purchased a chicken. The tradesman was attentive to her, as such people ought to be, and the lady became a customer, always coming to the shop and giving her own orders. She appeared to be very old but to have all her faculties about her. On Saturday evening she came when the poultryer happened to be very busy. She said she wished to speak to him and he asked her to walk into the little parlour behind the shop, and he would come to her the moment he was disengaged. In the parlour, she met the daughter of the poultryer, and after some conversation, in the course of which she remarked that the young girl looked ill, and required change of air, she produced a parcel, tied up in paper, and said, 'Give this to your father, as he is busy and cannot come, and I cannot wait. I wish him to take you away for a little change, and here is something that will enable him to do so.' She placed the parcel in the girl's hand, and told her to lock it up in a cupboard to which she pointed. The girl did so, and thought no more of the matter; but when some hours subsequently, the shop was closed and her father came into the parlour to get his supper, she produced the parcel and gave the message by which it was accompanied. The poultryer laughed as he unrolled it; but to his amazement, the parcel was found to consist of bank-notes and gold of the value of £1,000. There was also in it an antique gold watch and chain. The next day Mr. — hurried round to his customer to thank her, when she desired him to take his daughter out of town for a few days, and on their return to inform her of their arrival. This, of course, was done. A day or two after their return she called at the shop of Mr. —, and said she wished him to come to her house to tea, accompanied by his daughter. As they were about to leave, after partaking of her hospitality, she said to Mr. —, 'I wish you particularly to call upon me to-morrow morning, and bring with you two respectable persons upon whom you can rely.' The next morning, Mr. — attended, accompanied by the curate of the parish and a neighbor. The old lady then said that she was upwards of ninety years of age, and had no relative living but a cousin, an attorney, who she alleged, had not treated her well, and by whom she said she had lost £20,000. She added that she had £25,000 in consols still left, and that, as she felt she would not live long, and was resolved that the attorney should not get anything belonging to her she had asked Mr. — to attend, with two witnesses, in order that she might transfer to him, for his own absolute use, the £25,000 to which she had referred. She added that she knew very well what she was about, and that by giving him the money while she was alive, instead of bequeathing it to him at her death, he would be saved the payment of legacy duty to the extent of £2,000. This announcement appeared to be of so singular a nature that the clergyman very properly suggested that a solicitor should be sent for. The man of law came accordingly, and the transfer was duly effected. The old lady's presentiment of approaching dissolution proved to be correct, as she died a few weeks after making this singular disposition of her property. It seems that before her death she had intended to give the money to a chemist with whom she used to deal, but that he offended her by some inattention to her wishes.

The debate on Ritualism in the House of Lords remarks the Westminster Gazette, and the quotations which were made from the writings of the Ritualist will have, at least, the effect of directing attention to the fact which has been too much overlooked, that the Ritualistic practices have no meaning unless as outward expressions and manifestations of doctrine. No bill to repress or to curtail such public manifestations will alter the opinions of those who are constrained by law to substitute a black or a simple surplice for a more appropriate vestment.—The House of Peers has done well in rejecting the Lord Shaftesbury Bill. The lay peers were wiser than a majority of the bishops, who voted in the proportion of eleven to eight in favor of the bill.—The bishops, we are inclined to believe, would not venture to take the only measures which would go to the root of the difficulty and to the question of doctrine. It is not to be denied that the principles and the doctrines of the Reformation are held in abhorrence by a large section of the Established Church, who abhor the name Protestant as much as the majority of the bishops, of the clergy, and of the laity abhor the Catholic faith and name.

THE LONDON MAZ MEETINGS.—Regular Londoners have been somewhat surprised, and not a little amused, at the great influx of clerical characters into the Metropolis during the last ten days. In every street, and at every place of amusement and sight-seeing the black coat and trousers and the white neck-cloth have been visible in immense numbers. From the decided Dissenter to the highest of High Church parsons, every kind and form of Protestant preacher and teachers seem to have flocked to the capital for some reason or other. To those given, as the detectives say, to 'reckoning up' the people they see, the various sects and sections of sects to which these revered gentlemen belong were written upon a card and pinned to their backs. First, there are the Dissenting ministers mostly north countrymen, trying hard to look like Evangelical clergymen of the Established Church, but failing most egregiously in the attempt. The rest of their paleotes—for your Independent Presbyterian and Baptist preachers are too secular, their stand up shirt collars too old-fashioned and too high, their neck-cloths too unmitigated water-like, and their hats too decidedly provincial for the wearer to have ever been at any University, or even to have 'taken orders' as literates. Even when they dress well, their wives, daughters, or sisters—without some of whom they are never seen in public—are too unmitigatedly of the very strong-minded class to be the relatives or helpmates of Established Church ministers. The Evangelical clergymen of the English Church is also easy to distinguish. His frock coat is clerical as to cut, but not nearly so much so as

the garment worn by his High Church colleagues.—His neck-cloth, too, is without any tie in front, but it is far from being the semi-Roman collar of the High Church parson, or the determined imitation of the some of the Ritualistic 'priest.' The wife or sister who accompanies him—for without one of the fair sex he is seldom seen abroad—although provincial and pious in her garments, is generally decidedly a lady in her general appearance, notwithstanding that she is evidently much given to tract distributing in her own land, and is rather surprised at the apathy upon Evangelical subjects evinced by those to whom she speaks in London. High Church clergymen are also to be seen in great numbers in our streets just at present. They have a comfortable, genteel look about them, their general appearance being that of men well-to-do with large balances at their bankers, evident present possession of a living not to be despised—a looking forward to preferment in the Church, and to leaving something exceedingly comfortable in consols behind them.—Nor are the Ritualistic 'priests' absent from what Mr. Sala calls 'Babylon the Brickly' just at present. Their Roman collars and the shape of their coats are so well copied, that were it not for a tendency to lavender gloves lovely wiles on their arm, and an occasional breaking-out in whiskers and beards, they might pass for what an Irishman would call 'the real thing'—to wit, Catholic priests. They have evidently the same ambition to be taken for one of the latter that a volunteer officer has to be thought a fine officer. But somehow they do not hit off the dress and general appearance of our clergy, and are at once seen to be mere parsons, although certainly very fair imitations of priests. The latter—real and not sham priests—are also to be seen in London in great numbers at this season; but there is something so unmistakable about them that we need not describe their appearance. They come and go, and vanish. Business seems to bring them to town, and business is to call them away again. A few are to be seen at the exhibition of pictures, some at the leading bookellers, and a good many at the British Museum; but they always appear to be more or less pressed for time, are never found 'loafing' in the streets, nor are they given to whiskers and kid gloves. All these various clergymen—preachers, ministers, parsons, and priests—real and imitation—appear to have points of destination to which they are bound. The Dissenting and Evangelical are always asking their way to Exeter Hall; the High Churchmen from the provinces seem to be bending their way at all hours towards the Houses of Parliament; the Ritualistic gentlemen are trying to find out the shortest way to Christ Church, Clapham, St. Mathias, Stoke Newington, or St. Alban's Holborn, and the real priests to be bound for York-place or the Oratory, so that there is little chance of their ever finding themselves in company with one another.

LONDON, June 6th.—Lord Nass, the Chief Secretary for Ireland announced in the House of Commons to night, that the sentences of all the convicted Fenians have been commuted.

ENGLAND'S PAUPERS.—The returns presented to Parliament disclose a lamentable increase this year in pauperism.

UNITED STATES.

BISHOP LYNCH.—We announced in our last issue that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch of Toronto, would preside at the co-consecration of St. Joseph's Church, in Watavia, on last Sunday. It is with regret that we now state, that this distinguished Prelate was unable to be present, having been confined to his bed, by a severe illness, and fears were entertained of his recovery. It is therefore with pleasure, that we now state that the good Bishop is rapidly recovering, although he has not as yet left his room. He has been attended by Drs. White and Rochester.—Western N. Y. Catholic, 1st inst.

INCREASING ACTION.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—If the Fenian furor and excitement are not again revived, it will not be for lack of labor on the part of certain journals to fire the Milesian bear's paw. One morning contemporary has been for days extemporizing (on paper) a fresh campaign against the Canadas, and were a stranger to the States were proposing to invade the British Provinces en masse. Another journal learns, from undoubted sources, that the Fenians are really determined to make another raid upon Canada. A third, after circling the intended departure of one of the Fenian leaders for Europe adds: 'He will return by the 1st of August when it is almost probable that the invasion of Canada will be inaugurated.' Indulgence in such talk and predictions merely serve the purpose of disheartening followers, who are calling meetings in Jones's Wood and elsewhere in order to still further dupe the Irish masses, and wring more money from their hard earned savings. We have no idea that the 'leaders' intend a fresh advance upon the St. Lawrence. Past experiences have convinced them of the utter futility of attempting to overrule the Canadas and all this hue and cry about fresh raids is simply made for the purpose of filling duped ex-heretics.

THE ELK FLAG OUTRAGE.—It is stated that the enquiries of the United States authorities into the main outrage on board the British schooner Elk, Captain Gubbins, in American waters, by hauling down her flag, have resulted in the arrest of twenty-two persons, who are now in prison at Cleveland, pending further investigation.

THE PRESIDENTIAL IMPEACHMENT.—The Judiciary Committee closed the impeachment investigation on Monday, and most of the members left for home.—The committee decided to make the following proceedings of to-day public: On the question of reporting articles of impeachment, the yeas were four and the nays were five; so it was lost. A resolution was then adopted, with but the two Democratic members dissenting, that President Johnson should receive the censure of the House, and was unworthy of the respect and confidence of the American people.

EMIGRATION.—Up to yesterday evening the arrivals of new comers from the Old World (including the steamship City of Baltimore with 734 passengers, the last ship loaded at the depot at 9 o'clock p.m.) numbered 9,858. The last five days' report runs thus: 23d, 2,810; 24th, 1,190; 25th, 1,688; 26th, 2,021; 28th, 1,743—total as above being an average of 1,872 per diem.—N. Y. Tribune, 29th.

AMERICAN RUDENESS.—In an English railway car, a short time since, an individual who persisted in smoking a cigar after he had been requested not to do so, was summarily ejected by the outraged passengers. The aggrieved smoker caused the arrest of one of his assailants and charged him with assault and battery.—The magistrate, before whom the case was tried, decided that the smoker had given sufficient provocation for the assault, and he was doubtful if he would not be compelled to look him up for the assault and battery in puffing smoke in other people's faces. We do things differently in America. Recently, while four or five hundred ladies and gentlemen were jammed together on a narrow pier for two hours, waiting for a tug boat to convey them on board the Great Eastern, a dozen persons pulled out their cigars and cigarettes, lighting them with bad smelling matches, and deliberately blew clouds of smoke into the faces of the ladies near them and who could not retreat. When informed by gentlemen that second hand smoke in such a crowded place was offensive to the ladies, who were coughing and sneezing on all sides, the unamused smokers stared indignantly at them and coolly continued their fumigations.—N. Y. Times.

AMERICAN VIEW OF THE TALKED OF FENIAN INVASION.—A dying effort appears to be making to organize the forces for another invasion of Canada. After the madness and folly which have been witnessed in the attempt to liberate Ireland by making 'ritals' into

the Province it would not be strange to see another expedition set on foot. The Fenian treasury must be low at present. The real raid was not upon Canada, but upon the pockets of the poor Irish population of this country, whose sympathies are so easily excited when anything touching the Green Isle is proposed. The leading orators and patriots doubtless made a good thing of it. But it won't do to try the experiment over, before the dupes of the former imposture have had time to recover from their surprise. There is reason for believing that if another invasion of Canada is projected, it will be treated very differently from the former, both by our own Government and by the Canadian authorities. No interference on our side of the frontier will be made with the Fenian huns. They will meet with no resistance immediately on the other side. They will be allowed to cross over without opposition, and to penetrate some distance into the interior. The Canadians will retreat until sure of their game, and then slipping round into the rear of the invading boats, will bag the whole of them. The rest may be surmised. Had the Canadians adopted this strategy last summer, we never should hear of any renewal of the Quixotic scheme of taking possession of Canada by a mob—a mob because unprovided with artillery, cavalry, a commissariat and the ordinary appointments of warlike operations. Syracuse Journal.

THE FENIAN DELUSION.—It is announced with a flourish of trumpets, that Roberts, the head of the Fenian organization in this country, has gone to Europe to visit the principal cities on the continent, and confer with the leading Liberals and chiefs of Revolutionary Societies, with reference to united action and common purposes in unsettling the governments of the world. It is, of course, impossible for us, outsiders, to determine how much longer Irish credulity can be played upon by the pretenders who figure in the management of the Fenian organization, but so long as money can be made out of it, the magnates will be flitting about between this country and Europe, and stilling their dupes with stories. To men of sense and judgment, the scheme of achieving Irish independence through such agencies as the Fenians are able to command, has been a sham and imposition from the beginning. The leaders in the movement doubtless look upon it in the same light. But Irish susceptibility has kept up the delusion, until millions of dollars have been wrung from the hard working rank and file.—Ib.

THE FENIAN FRAUD.—There should be an end to the mischievous agitation of the Fenians—an end to villainous deceptions and delusions by which wicked adventurers are fattening upon the plunder drawn from a credulous, earnest and liberty loving people. The English government came near making a great mistake in the case of the Irishman recently convicted of treason in Dublin. It acted wisely in commuting their sentences to imprisonment. Had it hanged them it would have added fuel to the fire; it would have furnished new capital to the worthless clamorers; there would have been new appeals to the people, and under the exciting cry of revenge the leaders here might have forced a few deluded wretches to slaughter; and all to find once more a way into the pockets of the classes they have already victimized so deeply. The Fenian clamor has become a nuisance and a positive evil. It is sham has been abundantly shown by the fact that when something might have been gained—when there was a chance to fight—nothing was done. The heads of the organization on both sides of the Atlantic lacked both heart and brains for the high purpose in the name of which they had gathered, the earnings of their dupes.—N. Y. Herald.

The prospect for wheat and oats was never better. The cold, weather has had the effect of causing the roots to spread so that the ground is well covered and the plant has a strong hold, and will therefore grow with the great rapidity when warm weather comes. The winter wheat, in some exposed localities, is said to have suffered from the hard freezing of the winter and early spring; but as a general thing, it is said to look extremely well and promise a fine harvest. The prospect for corn is gloomy enough. The cold, wet weather has prevented many from planting, while that which has been planted has in some instances rotted, and will have to be planted a second time. It is not yet so late, however, as to cause any serious apprehension of an entire failure of the crop. With the fine weather which is now faintly foreshadowed as at hand, we may yet have a heavy crop of corn. The same, as far as we have been able to learn, will hold true in other northern states, and even in some of the southern states, the wheat is said to promise well. The breadth of ground sown in the northern states particularly is greater than ever, so that there is reason to anticipate the large crop of this cereal that was ever raised in this country.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The latest new thing in Prayer-books reaches us from America. The editor of the New York Home Journal was ushered into a pew on Good Friday into an up-town 'High church,' and, taking from the rack a book of 'Common Prayer,' opened it, and, to his great surprise, found inserted on the inner side of the cover a looking-glass. This arrangement, he presumes, enables the fair owner to admire herself and adjust her coiffure during the service.

It must have been gratifying to many in this city, and, indeed, throughout the Union, who were totally destitute of Fenian sympathy, to learn from one special cable despatches yesterday that the extreme penalty of the law was not to be visited upon the Fenian convicts in Ireland. It is not to be denied that the British government would have been justified—justified by the law itself, justified by precedent, justified by leniency formerly shown and by warnings repeatedly given, justified even on the high ground of humanity itself—in carrying out the death sentence. It is felt, however, by all, even by those who are most disgusted with Fenian folly, that they have acted well even magnanimously, in commuting the death sentence to imprisonment for life. The shedding of blood could not have strengthened the hands of government, while the magnanimity they have shown in sparing life has taken the sting out of Fenianism forever. The British government have made a clear gain by the course they have followed, and Fenianism has been more effectually crushed than if a hundred heads had dropped from the scaffold. We may hear more of Irish discontent, and even of organized opposition to British rule on the island; but the discontent must assume a new form, and the opposition must come under a new name. It would require more true vitality than Fenianism has ever had to survive the three dreadful fuscias which have been made in its name.

Our principal object, however, in reverting to this subject is to call attention to a characteristic of modern process which the leniency now shown by the British government strikingly illustrates.—New York Herald, May 30th.

RELIGION IN HIGH PLACES.—An exchange paper says: President Johnson is a non-professor of religion. Of the seven members of his Cabinet there is only one professor of religion Secretary Welles, who is a communicant in the Episcopal Church.

The New York Herald says:—We are told that the Fenians are to invade Canada. Canada has just been declared a dominion and set up as a new nation, and is, or is soon to be, practically independent of Great Britain. How, then, is a Fenian invasion of Canada to affect Ireland? Ireland, if she suffers any terrible tyranny, suffers it from England; and how can the acts of England toward Ireland be changed by the invasion of a territory on this side of the Atlantic not subject to English rule, and, of course, not to be defended by English money and an English army? Would not a Fenian invasion of independent Canada, with a view to benefit Ireland, be the work of an Irish bull? Indeed, simple respect for the Irish intellect must force us to seek some other cause for this proposed invasion than one put forth. If it is a gigantic cover for a system of wholesale embezzling...