

...in Australia. —By the last Australian mail we learn that the Government has been pleased to confer the honor of magistracy for the courts of Kapunda, Angaston, Tanunda and Riverton, South Australia, on our former townsman, Solomon Moody, Esq. Mr. Moody left this district some sixteen years ago, and we are glad to understand that he now occupies one of the most important positions in the Southern hemisphere. Mr. Moody is brother of our respected townsman, Mr. A. J. H. Moody, Church street. —Coleraine Chronicle.

Mr Duffy took his departure from London for Australia in the good ship Essex on the 23rd ult. The vessel made a stay of a few days at Plymouth, after which she proceeded on her long voyage. With the distinguished Irishman whom she bears will go the best wishes of a whole host of Irish hearts that his voyage may be prosperous and his future full of happiness. Would that his own land could retain in her service his high integrity and brilliant talents, but as that may not be, we cannot but rejoice that he goes to a land where "heart and brain can win their way to some bright destiny," and amongst a people who have already shown that they know how to appreciate his great qualities. —Nation.

Fenianism. —James Montgomery, who has been imprisoned in Enniskillen jail since March last, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, on suspicion being connected with Fenianism, was removed on Friday last to Mountjoy prison in Dublin. Prisoner belongs to Belleek. —Derry Journal.

There are 1,157 paupers in Limerick work-house, being a decrease of 253 on the year. —Five thousand pounds of white bread are consumed weekly in the house.

An English paper says: "The immigration from America into Ireland, recently noticed, continues, three steamers which arrived at Queenstown from the United States last week having brought one hundred and twenty steerage passengers, all returning emigrants—persons who sailed for America within the year, and had been disappointed in finding employment there at the wages they had been led to expect. On Thursday, however, one hundred and fifty emigrants left the port of Cork for the United States."

The Census of 1861 revealed the remarkable fact that in the whole south-west of Ireland there were but two Jews. One of these ancient people abode in Munster, and the other in Connaught, so that they sufficed between them for a population of nearly three millions. That little piece of statistical intelligence may be valued, perhaps, for its curiosity, but it is really of greater worth. We fear it is instructive. Jews can find no occupation in a land of poverty, without manufactures, without trade, without any of those commercial demands which provide them with employment. And the truth of this deduction is seen by a comparison of the north-eastern provinces of Ireland with the south-western. In the metropolitan districts of Leinster 200 Jews were found, and a Jewish colony had settled about Belfast. These are the rising districts of Ireland—the countries in which remunerative industry is taking root and prosperity gradually developing itself. The inhabitants themselves confess as much, and the fact explains the three important addresses received by the Lord-Lieutenant on Monday last. —Times.

Tax British government have never, we believe patronized an institution, or set up one for teaching, or giving relief to the poor, without striving to make use of them to rob the Catholics of their faith. The National Schools, the Queen's Colleges, and the workhouses in this country are the work of the government, and in each and all the Catholic faith is assailed, and every effort made to prevent it, and rob its possessors of their greatest treasure. In fact, the evil spirit which drove her more than three centuries ago to rebel against the divine authority of the Pope, and set up a man made church to please her sensuality, England has by her emissaries, worked for centuries to substitute her false religion for that which was established by God. She is now as anxious as ever to succeed in her evil course, and in Trinity College, the Queen's Colleges and many of the National Schools she succeeds in inducing weak-minded persons to give up the faith of their fathers, and follow a creed which emanated from wicked men. —Dundalk Democrat.

Professor Ferguson states that no new cases of cattle plague have occurred since the 8th inst. at Ballinakee in the County of Meath.

SLANDER ON KILMALOCK FARMERS.—A correspondent gave expression a few days ago to a gross calumny on three farmers in the neighbourhood of Kilmalock, who were said to have "made themselves scarce" in consequence of the discovery of the ball cartridges there. The calumny, we regret to say, was circulated rather widely; but it is a positive fact that there is not one word of truth in it, and that no farmer or any other respectable person in the neighbourhood of Kilmalock has any cognizance whatever of the ball cartridges, further than having heard of its discovery, &c. There are very curious notions about repeating these recent findings of gunpowder, &c., of which there may be more anon. They look suspicious. —Limerick Reporter.

Two coiners, James Clark and Mary Doran, alias Clare were brought before the magistrates at the Banorcitty petty sessions on Monday, September 3rd, and fully committed to take their trial at next quarter sessions. —Wexford Paper.

Wool and Flax—Work for the People.—What an outrageous declaration that was which we have frequently seen in English journals, that "Ireland is unfit to be a manufacturing country!" Why this statement is put forth is plain to every Irishman; but the history of our country proves beyond a doubt that it is unfounded. There was a time when the woollen manufacture flourished so marvelously in Ireland, that it was beating that of England, and an English King was asked to sanction laws that would destroy it.

In the face of this incontrovertible fact it is not shameful in English writers to persevere in their monstrous assertion? And the same fact should arouse the Irish of the present day to emulate the deeds of their fathers in the manufacture of woollen cloths. We make freize which cannot be surpassed in the world; and when we can do that, it must be admitted that we have the talent and skill to manufacture the finest woollen articles. But we have paid so much attention to land, and the breeding and rearing of stock, that we lost sight of a most profitable business; and the consequence has been, that English, and the French and the Germans come here and purchase our wool, and we employ the English to convert it into clothing for us, whilst millions of our people have but five months' employment in the year—two in spring, and three in autumn. They send us cloths, mole-kines, corduroys, flannel, and other goods which we should be able to manufacture for ourselves, and for other people.

Ireland is the poorest country in the world, and it is no wonder; because we depend solely on the land, and neglect more important matters. We don't provide labour for the working classes, and when there is not incessant labour, there poverty finds a home. The thrifty and busy family is always comfortable; the idle and thriftless family is generally in want; and it is similar with nations. England has much wealth; but if she has, her people work for it. France is prosperous; but if she is, she has laboured hard to win prosperity. And if America is growing rich every succeeding day, it is because we and others send them millions of hands to produce that wealth for them.

And although Ireland is poor, she could if she liked, push on in the race of prosperity as well as any of the nations we have named, if she only brought her wonderful ability into action. She has coal, iron, copper, and silver, mines to employ the vast portions of her population. She has a splendid climate for producing fax and wool, she has a hardy population, easily trained to skilled labour. With all

these advantages on her side, she might become one of the greatest manufacturing nations in the world. We know that without self government no nation can be truly prosperous; but we might do much as we are to increase our manufactures.

Dundalk, for instance, should have machinery speedily erected to employ 1,000 boys and girls in spinning flax. That number of young people are in streets and lanes, absolutely idle; and if they were employed at a flax spinning factory, at an average of 4s. a week each, they would earn £200 a week or £10,000 a year for themselves, and £500 a week or £26,000 a year for their employers! See what a vast service this would do to the trade of Dundalk! It would lead in a short time to the erection of a second factory, and to a third and fourth. And then people would flock into the town, new houses would be erected, and Dundalk in twenty or thirty years would double its population, and add one thousand houses to those it now contains. It is not worth while raking these matters into consideration? We complain of poverty and bad trade. But as we can change these things, and make the town prosperous, by providing work for the people, we should, like wise men, set about doing so, and instead of selling our wool and flax to others commence to manufacture them ourselves. —Dundalk Democrat.

It is stated that a Queen's Counsel in Dublin, who was in good practice, has absconded, and that a ruse or forgery, amounting to £20,000, is attributed to him. Possibly, in connection with this event, a London paper of Aug. 15th says: "The Atlantic Telegraph has this week taken across its first judicial message, namely, to stop a city gentleman who is crossing with other peoples money."

THE O'NEILL.—It is stated that the ancient lordship of O'Neill is about to be revived in the person of the Rev. Chichester O'Neill, of Shave's Castle, in the county of Antrim, father of Mr. O'Neill, M.P. for that county, and that it will be made a British peerage. It is further stated that Sir William Verney, Bart., M.P. for the county of Armagh, and Mr. McCintock, of Drumcar, in the county of Louth, will also be created British peers.

The Daily Express says it is rumoured that in the case of a vacancy in the borough of Armagh, Mr. John Vance, late M.P. for Dublin, will offer himself to the constituency. The friends of Mr. Miller, the present member for Armagh, strongly urge his claims to the vacant office of Master of the Rolls, which the Government seems to have some difficulty in filling, Baron Fitzgerald having declined to accept it.

'Taz Isaia News.'—This is the title of a new journal established in London, by Dr. O'Brien of Tuam, the talented editor of the Connaught Patriot.

On Tuesday evening a man, about 35 years of age, name unknown, was seen standing on the Wicklow Railway, near the Harcourt-road terminus, just as the train was coming in. The engine driver gave a warning whistle; but instead of getting out of the way, the man deliberately lay down and extended his left arm on the rail, which was completely severed from the body, with the exception of a small bit of skin. He was removed to Mercers' Hospital, but medical aid was unavailing, and he died yesterday. —Times Dublin Cor.

AN AGED PRINTER.—A working printer named Thomas O'Flanagan has just died in Dublin at the age of ninety whose career was somewhat curious and interesting. He was actively employed as a compositor up to literally within a few hours of his death on the Nation newspaper, whose opinions he shared. Seventy years ago he was a journeyman printer on the Press the then organ of the 'United Irishman,' and used to boast that he had, with his own hands, set up the manuscript of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. O'Flanagan at that time, as a sworn brother, was one of the armed bodyguard of the Geraldine, and took part in an encounter with Major Sirr and his force in the neighbourhood of Thomas street, in Dublin. On a subsequent occasion he saved Major Sirr's life, when one of the disaffected was about to fire upon him from a window, by striking the pistol out of the man's hand. O'Flanagan spent a subsequent portion of his life in London, and filled a responsible position as a chief printer on the staff of the Morning Chronicle in its best days. As he had been acquainted with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Napper Tandy, Arthur O'Connor, and Emmet during one Irish crisis so was he, at a later period in 1846, familiarly known to Gavan Duffy, Thos. Davis, and John Mitchell, as one of the Nation staff. In 1848 he was arrested, along with others employed upon the paper when it was seized, on the eve of the Ballygarry events after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act but detained in prison for but a few days, there being no charge against him or his fellow printers of complicity in the insurrection. When shortly afterwards an entertainment was given by his colleagues to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a journeyman printer, it was not supposed that he could retain his physical and mental powers, and be able to earn his daily bread, as he did, for close upon twenty years more. He was regarded with marked affection by his employers and daily associates, on account of his venerable age, intelligence, and amiability, and they buried him, with every token of respect.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is raised a cry both in Berlin and in Paris for fresh armaments—not raised merely by the Imperialists, but also by the O Constitutionalists, the rational and soi-disant moderate party. Thus the Revue des Deux Mondes proclaims that, Prussia having now an army of 700,000 men, France should not have less than a million. Nor does it disguise how this is to be done. It is by adopting the Prussian system of compelling every youth at twenty-one to serve three years in the army, whilst for the remaining years of his life he is to be more or less included in the reserve.

There is not wanting people in England to make the like recommendations. Fortunately, we can afford to laugh at them, for life assuredly is not worth having if the country is to become a barrack, and if the absorbing business of the youth of all classes become drill. Yet there is every prospect of its becoming the general system of Europe. It so, we know now it will end. It will end as the feudal system did. That system was an organization for war. A man was allowed to live solely on the understanding that he was ready to fight at his lord's bidding. And under this law all Europe became one scene of oppression, revolution, and devastation. The middle and lower classes having rebelled against it, they by degrees completely put it down.

So will it be with the conscription, which is the modern feudal law, the condemnation of the poor to fight for the caprice of the governing few. This will lead to a general revolution and a wide spread insurrection on the Continent, not against dynasties, but against the iron law of universal soldiery. The industrious class will not bear the constant burden. They may play with it, nay, admire it for the time. But the weight will soon become too destructive; and great countries will throw it off. And the European population will at length awake to the absurdity of putting its head under a yoke for the mere convenience of one portion of it in slaughtering the other.

The great conquest of the truly Christian principle over the barbarities of feudalism must be consolidated by a final arrangement of frontier, by the people themselves when a time shall arrive in which they are not animated by vanity and pride, and the desire to orow over their neighbors.

In the present state of Europe one country pretends to dominate or absorb another, merely because it can raise more soldiers. What test of real supremacy or fitness to govern is this? Who is likely to submit to it for more than the year or two in which the surprise is effected; for surprise it is after all, and not victory.

But however we see the end of such a system, we do not see it to be immediate. Big military empires

are the order of the day, and perhaps the more they exaggerate their principle the better, for the sooner we shall see the end of it. Let each Government in 1870 compel every man at twenty-one to enter a barrack and drill for three years in order to proceed from time to time to mutual extremities, and the great European public will soon cease to be proud, and learn to be sick, of a system as stupid and debasing as ever was any exploded system of the past. —London Examiner.

CELTIC INFERENCE.—The National Eisteddfod was opened on Tuesday at Chester under the presidency of Sir W. W. Wyan, M.P. A procession was made to the Gorsedd, a monument supposed to be of great antiquity, consisting of 12 stones in a circle, with a large one in the middle for an altar, when the Eisteddfod was declared open. The meeting was then held in a pavilion on the racecourse. Here competitions took place for prizes awarded to the best performances on the harp, piano-forte, and other instruments, and for songs and essays on various subjects. There is also a social section of the Eisteddfod, of which Mr. Hugh Owen is chairman. Mr. Matthew Arnold, in a letter to Mr. Owen, apologizing for his inability to attend the gathering, says:—"A representation to the University of Oxford from the Eisteddfod, urging the importance of establishing a chair of Celtic at Oxford, could not, I think, but have weight with the University. Your gathering acquires more interest every year. Let me venture to say that you have to avoid two dangers in order to work all the good which your friends could desire. You have to avoid the danger of giving offence to practical men by regarding the spread of the English language in the Principality. I believe that to preserve and honor the Welsh language and literature is quite compatible with not thwarting or delaying for a single hour the introduction so undeniably useful, of a knowledge of English throughout all classes in Wales. You have to avoid, again, the danger of alienating men of science by a blind, partial, and uncritical treatment of your national antiquities. Mr. Stephens's excellent book, 'The Literature of the Cymry,' shows how perfectly Welshmen can avoid this danger if they will. When I see the enthusiasm these Eisteddfods can awaken in your whole people, and then think of the tastes, the literature, the amusements of our own lower and middle class, I am filled with admiration for you. It is a consoling thought, and one which history allows us to entertain, that races disburied of political success may yet leave their mark on the world's progress, and contribute powerfully to the civilization of mankind. We in England have come to that point when the continued advance and greatness of our nation is threatened by one cause and one cause alone; far more than by the helplessness, of an aristocracy whose day is fast coming to an end, far more than by the rawness of a lower class whose day is only just beginning, we are imperilled by what I call the 'Philistinism' of our middle class. On the side of beauty and taste, vulgarity; on the side of morals and feeling, coarseness; on the side of mind and spirit, unintelligence—this is Philistinism. Now, then, is the moment for the greater delicacy and spirituality of the Celtic peoples who are blended with us, if it be but wisely directed, to make itself felt, prized, and honored. In a certain measure the children of Taliesin and Ossian have now an opportunity for renewing the heroic feat of the Greeks, and conquering their conquerors. No service England can render the Celts by giving you a share in her many good qualities can surpass what the Celts can at this moment do for England by communicating to us some of theirs." —Pall Mall Gazette.

MORNING A BISHOP.—The John Bull says that a party of roughs attempted to mob the Bishop of Chester on Sunday last after evening service at St. Martin's Church, Liverpool. An endeavour was made to break the windows of his carriage in which he was sitting with three ladies, the most insulting language being made use of towards him. All this arose from his presuming to preach in a church which the 'Protestants' of Liverpool had denominated a Puseyite one, 'Down with the Puseyite Bishop and other cries were very freely indulged in. The demonstration was, however, a miserable failure, and was quickly put an end to.

THE STRAND UNION AGAIN.—The guardians of the Strand Union have postponed by a large majority a motion that sisters of charity should be admitted as nurses. The motion was described as the thin end of the wedge for Roman Catholic proselytising purposes and this sentence seems to have decided the guardians. However, as the words of the motion were only that an inquiry should be made into the working of the sisters at the Chorlton union in Lancashire during an outbreak of fever these scruples were surely unfounded. It would be easy to ascertain what the sisters did at Chorlton, whether they acted as nurses or as mere nurses, and whether they tried to inoculate the sick with any heterodox 'ism.'—Mr. Corbett, the new Poor-law inspector, bore the strongest testimony to the great good done by the sisters in Lancashire, and some of the guardians had sense enough to urge that the Strand Union should set its house in order. But all to no purpose. —Pall Mall Gazette.

[If the sisters of charity needed a testimonial, they have here one of the converse sort in the dislike entertained towards them by a set of men whose treatment of the poor people under their charge has made their name infamously known throughout the civilized world. Horrors more awful have seldom been published than were disclosed in the recent revelations of the Strand Union Workhouse. No wonder the 'authorities' there won't have the sisters. —Ed. W. R.]

Why is it that in America so few men of good social position and ability will enter the arena of political life? It is partly because they know they stand so small a chance of success against unscrupulous competitors, and partly because they shrink from the unworthy means by which alone political influence is to be gained. The mass in every country is despotic—it acknowledges no such right as true freedom of opinion. Its dictates must be obeyed, or he who rebels will cease to be its servant. There is no nobler field for ambition than America presents at this moment; but how many fit and worthy men are there of sufficient enterprise and courage to enter it? 'Contract the suffrage' is the remedy the highest authorities now in America would apply if they dared, and what we see States aiming to place some reasonable limits upon the franchise—as all the new States do, and many of the old—we may fairly question the wisdom of the councillors who tell us that because all men are 'flesh and blood' all men ought to be privileged to vote. —Times.

On Tuesday a discovery was made in Liverpool which has caused an immense sensation in that great and busy town. A couple of detectives from Dublin, aided by some of the Liverpool members of the same order marched into a house which they had reason to believe was a Fenian rendezvous and depot, and there they found proof enough, in their estimation, that such had been its uses. They found some American military belts, a large quantity of cartridges, and sixty or seventy bottles containing a fluid which the newspapers sensationally describe as 'liquid fire.' Those bottles were carefully packed in three large tubs. Each bottle contained about a half pint of the liquid. One of them was opened by the police, and a little portion of it spilled upon the floor, when it ignited immediately; the policeman took the remainder of it into the street and poured it into a sewer, and there also it blazed up. Subsequently he was taking a bottle of it to a chemist for the purpose of having the contents analyzed; when, by some accident, he spilled a few drops on his clothes, and presently they were on fire. Before the flames were quenched he was severely burned, and it is said he had a narrow escape of his life. —The Liverpool Journal says.—Yesterday experiments were made at the central police stations with the liquid contained in the bottles, and it was found

that the compound, upon being exposed to the atmosphere, immediately ignited. It is said that the chief constituent of the liquid is phosphorus.

The Government have sent out by the steamer which sailed on the 3rd from Southampton the members of a court martial to be held at Jamaica on certain military officers charged with excessive severity during the suppression of the outbreak. Mr. F. W. Gibbs, C.B., accompanies them as legal assessor.

In December, 1862, a tinker named Robert Reid, residing in a court in Thurloe street, Liverpool, quarrelled with his wife and killed her by stabbing her twice with a knife. Though a reward of £100 was offered for his apprehension, he managed to escape to the United States, and there he was recognised a few weeks ago in a prison at Brooklyn, near New York. A Liverpool inspector named Marsden, was sent to New York, and yesterday morning he arrived at Liverpool with Reid, in the 'City of London.' Reid, who looked very ill and in the last stage of consumption, was yesterday charged with the murder of his wife before Mr. Raffles, stipendiary magistrate, and, on the demand of his attorney Mr. Cobb, remanded for seven days.

The Emperor of the French is thus severely censured by Punch:— A CARD.—Louis Napoleon begs to inform the Emperors and Kings of Europe, and the public generally, that his business of commission agency is carried on as heretofore at the Palace of the Tuileries, where he can be consulted daily, or, if pressing need be, nightly, and where all confidential letters must be sent. Having a few of the ideas belonging to his late uncle, L. N. may safely be consulted on State subjects, and feels himself quite competent to give the best advice. In all matters of dispute his judgment is proverbial, and being thoroughly a master of diplomatic language, he is able, for his clients, to prove that white is black.

Besides his advice to kings and emperors in need of it, Louis Napoleon is prepared to act for them as umpire at the very shortest notice, and may be relied upon for giving a decision quite unbiased by any party interested, except, of course himself. In arbitrating cases and quarrels between friends, L. N. may be called in without pecuniary fee, provided there be some little advantage to be gained by him. His knowledge of geography is thoroughly profound, enables him to render an estimable service to any one desirous of correcting an old map. Having had great experience in the art of land surveying, he is ready to advise as to the altering of boundaries and removal of all landmarks which may be thought a little obsolete and somewhat out of date. L. N. may, in like manner, be privately consulted as to the best means of upsetting an old treaty, and his advice may be had gratis as to changing or moving any ancient bounds of territory so as to increase his own.

Countries bought and sold, or valued and allotted, as the empire may direct. New maps exchanged for old ones. State treaties neatly broken and the pieces picked with the greatest care. A few more Emperors like Maximilian always on hand, and ready to be exported at half a moment's notice to any nation wanting them. Cracked crowns exchanged and repaired. State secrets kept most carefully. —Clever negotiators, such as Prince Napoleon, prepared to start upon important diplomatic missions, and furnished from headquarters with the brains they may require. A private telegram upon the premises of all the capitals in Europe, and an efficient staff of clerks who sit up day and night.

Address Louis Napoleon, European Empire and Commission Agent, Paris.

N. B.—No connection with the opposition firm of Feedlegu & Bismarck.

The Army and Navy Gazette says:—We are at last, we believe, about to adopt the 'running drill'; not too soon, considering how long the Continental armies have used it. We believe it has been reported on favorably by all. The officers approve it, and the men are said to like it. If this be correct, it speaks well for the soldier like feeling. They can no doubt perceive the immense advantage it will give to the men in action. No one who looks at a brigade executing extended movements can fail to remark the increased celerity and ease with which the regiments which have been practising the 'running drill' move. During the late war the Austrians generally wore their knapsacks in action. The Prussians never wore their packs. The Austrian officers assert that from this fact alone their men could never cope with their fresher antagonists. It is not to be supposed that a sane General will ever again go into action with the men wearing the portmanteaus which they are at present expected to carry. Perhaps next year the men may not have to carry them during field days. This will add greatly to efficiency and to quickness of movement.

UNITED STATES.

OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Prominent among the institutions of this city for the alleviation of human misery are St. Paul's Orphan Asylum and the Mercy Hospital. The Asylum, if not the first, is among the oldest establishments of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and was started at a time when the population hardly extended beyond the point where the children as yet find a home on Webster street. Originally it consisted, we believe, of a small two-story house, which has almost disappeared in the immense additions which have since been made to it. The projectors of this noble charity could not have supposed that it would ever attain its present magnificent proportions; yet, though one of the largest structures in the city, it has long since proved too small for the wants of the Catholic community. To provide the children with sufficient accommodation, the male orphans were long ago withdrawn from the home on Webster street, and placed in another, prepared for them in Birmingham. Quite recently it was determined that these two cores should be merged in one, as the orphans still needed more room, better quarters and a more healthy location. An excellent site was secured in the upper part of the city, and the corner stone of a new asylum laid thereon several months ago. The building is progressing rapidly, and we hope will be under roof this season. It will be one of the largest institutions of the kind in the State, and the general plan is such as to secure all the conveniences which the physical wants and educational culture of the inmates may require. —Pittsburgh Catholic.

A TERRIBLE WARNING.—On Thursday, the 13th ult., a prisoner known by the name of Holmes was struck with apoplexy while giving utterance to the most horrid blasphemies, and died the next day. The case was so remarkable that it was reported in all the dailies the same week. A few days ago all the circumstances connected with the horrible affair were described to us, and we give them almost word for word, as we received them from several respectable parties, Protestant as well as Catholic, and possessing the best means of information. Thompson (or Holmes was only an assumed name) had been several years, perhaps four or five, in the Penitentiary, having been convicted of horse stealing. He was possessed of a vigorous constitution, and though an educated and intelligent man, was a professed infidel, and accustomed on all occasions, to use language of a most profane and blasphemous character. He was employed at shoemaking, and on the fatal Thursday, while thus engaged, entered into conversation on religious subjects with the only other prisoner in his cell, a Protestant, working at the same trade. Thompson asked his companion, if his mother was a Christian; being answered in the affirmative, he observed that Christianity was an imposture. The other prisoner replied that Christianity could be proved from the Bible. Thompson answered, 'The Bible is like an old fiddle, you can play any tune you please on it.' When reminded that at least the Divine character of the Founder of Christianity was clearly set forth in the Bible, Thompson asserted with great vehemence, that 'Jesus Christ was a

bastard, and His Mother a ———,' a name which none but the vilest ruffian would apply to even the most degraded woman. Thompson had hardly given utterance to these horrible words, when his cell-mate observed that he was falling from the bench on which he sat, and, catching him in his arms, gave the alarm. A physician was summoned immediately, but the case was one beyond the reach of medical skill. Some said the poor man was attacked by apoplexy, others might suspect that he had been struck by the hand of God. There, with distended pupils, palied tongue, and rigid limbs, lay the stretched blasphemer; after twenty-four hours spent in this condition, he passed to his final account. —Once more had the 'Galilean' triumphantly vindicated His own honor, and most signally avenged the insult offered to His Mother.—Ju.

PUSHYISM IN NEW YORK.—A New York paper says: We published some time since an account of the sign of the new sisterhood of the Episcopal Church, which was organized some two years since under the auspices of the Rev. Bishop Potter. Nearly all the Low Church clergy of the city are avowedly opposed to this organization, on the assumed ground that it has been modelled after the female orders of the Roman Catholic Church, and necessarily consigns women to a life of celibacy. The ministers opposed to the sisterhood have held several meetings in their rooms at the Bible House, and they have resolved to present the whole subject before the Diocesan Convention. It has been arranged that a prominent minister shall call for information in relation to the 'vows' alleged to have been taken by the last fair religieuse, who has solemnly devoted her life to the work of charity in the institution known as the Sheltering Arms for children, at Bloomingdale; and that the fullest particulars of the recent service in St. Luke's Church, where 'Sister Agnes' was set apart by the bishop for her sacred work, will be demanded.

It is now definitely stated that Jeff Davis will not be tried the coming October.

New York, 21st.—Stephen, C. O. of Fenians, is receiving large accessions in men, money, arms, and ammunition every day. Arms are being shipped in mysterious packages to Ireland.

KIDNAPPING WHITE CHILDREN.—One of the most revolting features of the institution of Slavery consisted in the fact that it forcibly separated families and ruthlessly sundered the most sacred social ties. Though Slavery has been destroyed, its worst features still exist in white communities, and are enforced under the name of Philanthropy. A police item, in a late New York paper says:—

Mr. John Gorley, an agent or familiar of an institution known as the Children's Aid Society, appeared before Justice Conely yesterday in answer to a summons issued on the application of Catherine Kohos, residing in Eleventh Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth street, who charges this Gorley with having kidnapped or spirited away a daughter of said Catherine, a minor. Gorley, who appeared as though his presence in a Police Court on such a charge were not an unusual experience for him, repelled the charge with great coolness and assurance. He stated that the Association had sent the child out west. Justice Conely appointed Saturday, the 28th instant, for him to produce the child, and stated that, in so far as he could in his magisterial and judicial capacity, interrupt the organized effort of this and kindred societies to disrupt the bonds of society by severing the connection of parent and child, thus trampling upon the most sacred ties and affections, he would do so, and order that a warrant be issued against Mrs. Padcock, Matron of this very philanthropic and humane Society, to compel her attendance to testify as to the circumstances of this interference with the rights of a parent.

Had a negro been kidnapped from New York and sold into slavery for a term of years, the humanitarian press of the country would have overflowed with indignation. But it appears that a Society in New York, conducted according to modern humanitarian principles, is engaged in stealing white children, sending them to the West, far away from kindred and friends, and subjecting them to a state of servitude—slavery—for a term of years. These horrible outrages are perpetrated in the name of Humanity, upon white children in a Northern city, and hence no word of condemnation is urged against them by the New York Tribune and other humanitarian journals. Are not the parental feelings of the Catherine Kohos and filial affections of their children as deep, holy, and sacred, as those of the Dinahs and their offspring? We trust that by this time the man Gorley and his kidnapping confederates are expiating their offences within the wall of the penitentiary. —Western New York Catholic.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.—Gen. Grant expresses the opinion that there was a deliberate purpose to assassinate the President at Indianapolis. The Herald of that city says:—Gen. Grant said that the first shot fired came from a second story window on the opposite side of the street; that the ball struck one of the President's rooms suspended from the window of the President's room, and entering the room, passed within three feet of his own head. He expresses the opinion that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate Mr. Johnson.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—In New York on Sunday a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood was held. Fifty-five circles were represented by three hundred and eighty-one delegates. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and when more than twenty of the officers who had but recently returned from confinement in British dungeons avowed their unalterable determination to go back to Ireland to fight the good fight of Irish nationality, at the order of the Chief Organizer, the walls rung again with enthusiastic plaudits. Unmistakable indications of a complete revival were visible on every face. While intended only for a meeting of circles of New York and vicinity, there were also in attendance delegates from Canada, Troy, Michigan, Connecticut and Massachusetts, who were all eager to know of the contemplated movement in Ireland this year. Mr. Anthony A. Griffin was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Mr. J. O'Sullivan, Secretary. Mr. O'Connell, of the Irish Avengers Circle, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, James Stephens is bound before the world to return to Ireland this year, and

Whereas, His advent in Ireland must, to our mind, be the signal for battle; be it, therefore

Resolved, That any man or party, be they Irish or foreign, who should henceforth obstruct, or in any way injure his work, shall be for evermore looked upon as enemies of Ireland, and with the proverbial tenacity of our people, we pledge ourselves to remember, good or evil; the words and deeds of Irishmen or foreigners who aid or oppose us in this momentous struggle, involving not alone the independence of Ireland, but the very existence of our race.

PREPARING FOR THE EXECUTIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the Worcester Spy professes to reveal what occurred at a secret meeting of the loyal governors in Philadelphia, on the occasion of the convention of Southern loyalists. He says that Governor Brownlow told them that one fourth of the 40,000 Tennesseeans allowed to vote are plotting with the 70,000 disfranchised citizens to overthrow the present State government; that he had appealed to the President through Secretary Seward, and received an instant reply from the Secretary, in which it was intimated that the present State government is illegal; that the President will be on the 'inside' of the 80,000 against the 40,000; and he therefore asked help from the Northern governors in arming his State militia. The correspondent says the aid was promised, and steps taken at once to fulfil the promise.