

QUEENSTOWN PETTY SESSIONS.—(Before Captain Seymour, Chairman; O. B. Martin, J. L. Cronin, R.M., and T. H. Tarrant, Esqrs.)—Michael Brien, tailor, was charged by Constable Ryan with singing a very seditious song. The information of Constable Ryan was read as follows:—Deposited on his oath...

After a consultation between the magistrates, the chairman said the magistrates were at first disposed to impose a rule of bail on him, but taking into account that he was under the influence of liquor...

The extremely peaceable condition of the county Dublin, Kilmansham or suburban division, may be understood from the fact that at the Quarter Sessions...

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE KISH BANK, WICKLOW.—The tempestuous weather of the past few days has proved disastrous both to life and property.

WRECK OF A FRENCH SCHOONER AT TRAMORE.—A French schooner from Glasgow, bound for Nantes, was wrecked off this coast last night.

WEXFORD.—I am sorry to have to report ship wrecks and loss of life on this coast. The following are the facts I have up to the present time ascertained:—The schooner Undine, Captain Kelly, belonging to Messrs. B. and R. Allen, extensive shipowners here...

Another vessel was wrecked on Saturday night at Tacumshane, not far from where the Ceres was lost. Name unknown. Four bodies have been cast ashore.

This fearful storm, at the time of the wreck, blew from the south-east, the most dangerous points for any vessel near our coast. The names of those lost are:—James Kelly (captain), Patrick Oarty (mate) John Ennis (seaman), and Nicholas Lacy (boy); those saved Miles Oodd and James Moran.

The Mayor of Limerick has given £100 towards the subscription in aid of the sufferers by the Quebec fire.

CAUSES OF IRISH DISAFFECTION IN IRELAND.—Why is not Popish Ireland like still more intensely Popish Malta? The question is forced upon us by the accounts of the reception of Sir Henry Storks on his return to his duties as Governor after the completion of his work in Jamaica.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LOVE SHAFTESBURY.—The following letter from Lord Shaftesbury appeared in the Times of the 15th ultimo:—

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—It is not right that the laity of the Church of England should leave 'S. G. O.' alone and unaided to fight his battles.

I cannot, of course, undertake to affirm anything in the name of the wealthy, professional, and leisurely classes of England; but I will venture to affirm, from my long and intimate knowledge of the other classes, that the majority—the vast majority—of thinking workpeople of London and the north regard the ritualistic system with dislike, and the principle of it with abhorrence.

A sentiment has long prevailed, owing to the practices and exaggerations of the ultra party, that there will soon be but little difference between the Anglican Church and the Church of Rome.

The fact is the more serious because these declarations are not made by ambitious, worldly-minded men (with such we could easily deal), but by persons whom to know is to esteem. The Lord Bishop is among the most gentle and amiable of mankind; and every one must regard the virtues and talents of Dr. Pusey with admiration and respect.

It is said—and truly said—that the laity have the power in their own hands. No doubt; but will they come forward and exercise it? Will they address their bishops, memorialize their clergy, leave no abuse unnoticed, sustain one another, and sink all minor differences to subserve the common cause?

If they will do this, we shall be secure. If, from a variety of reasons, they decline to do so, a miracle alone, and nothing less, will save the Reformation in Great Britain.

Your obedient servant, SHAFTESBURY.

Dec. 12.

The foregoing letter having called forth considerable criticism, his lordship replied as follows to his numerous critics:—'It is said that I ought to have asserted the peril of the Established Church, rather than the peril of the Reformation of England.'

I plead guilty to having used the word 'Reformation' intentionally, and not by oversight. The peril of the Church of England I assumed as a matter of course, but I desired to indicate a far greater peril. Deeply as I value the Established Church, I value the Reformation a vast deal more.

Among other reasons for profound and reverential affection to the Church of England, to her Liturgy, her stated ministry, and her ordinances, I hold that she is the grand and only effective bulwark for the maintenance of the Reformation against the unceasing efforts, the insidious combinations and methodical encroachments of the Papal See.

I am still, conscientiously convinced that were the Establishment swept away a large proportion of her members would join the Church of Rome; many would remain indifferent; some no doubt, would hold steadily to her doctrines; but even they, by their very weakness, would contribute to the progress of the great enemy.

Highly as I appreciate the zeal, learning, talent, and principle of several of the Nonconformist bodies, I cannot see, in their organization and action, any power of presenting a systematic and continuous opposition to the Papal policy, but a few of them, even of those who are not already Romanists, would probably become eventually the blind and willing disciples of the 'Confession and Absolution' of a subtle and easy priesthood.

Even the Church of Scotland, once so zealous in the cause, seems to be asleep in that false security which is, to every one of us, the greatest danger of all. That all traces of the Reformation would be obliterated I did not mean to assert.

They are not obliterated in Austria or in Spain; but it would cease to be predominant, and the England of no distant future would no more resemble the England of to-day, than the actual Church of Smyrna resembles the Church of Smyrna as exhibited in the Apocalypse.

Commenting on Ricasoli's late circular to the Italian Bishops, the Manchester Guardian thinks that it may be questionable whether the religious world in the United States would feel altogether flattered by the description of it given by the baron.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Court of Admiralty has just given a final judgment in favor of the United States in the Rappahannock case.

ARREST IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2d, Mr. Horne and Mr. Oastle, inspectors of the Liverpool detective force, acting upon certain information, apprehended a respectable looking middle-aged man, named Patrick Murphy, on suspicion of being unlawfully in possession of Government arms, &c.

ANOTHER ARREST IN LIVERPOOL.—Numbers of persons suspected to be connected with the Fenian movement continue to arrive in Liverpool from America. Many of them are known to the members of the Irish police who are on duty in Liverpool, and on their arrival they are placed under strict surveillance.

ARREST IN NOTTINGHAM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, John McKearney, coach fitter, was brought up on remand, at the police-court, Nottingham, before the borough magistrates, charged with being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy.

It appears from the official statement just issued that 251 lives were lost by the colliery explosion near Barnsley, and it is thought probable that there are one or two volunteers whose names have not yet been ascertained.

The London Star says that actions for damages have been instituted by Dr. Bruce, of Vere, Jamaica, and Mr. Phillips, of Vere, against Mr. Eyre and General Nelson, for illegal apprehension and cruel treatment during the Jamaica disturbance.

The Scottish journals contain an extraordinary account of a robbery committed on Thursday on the Dundee and Arbroath Railway, Mr. Andrew Cunningham, Lord Dalhousie's steward, who had collected rents to the amount of £1,800, entered a first-class carriage at Carnoustie in order to travel to Dundee, where he intended to deposit the money in bank.

The Engineer states that the recent strikes are seriously damaging the British machinery trade. Mechanical engineers, it says 'especially those residing in London, find that they can get plenty of orders, but only at prices at which they cannot execute them, employing English materials and English labour.

It was infamous to make so gross a charge without evidence; but it was no more than Mr. Johnson deserved. The first act of his Presidency was to bring a like charge, without evidence, against Jeff. Davis, and now he finds that his curses like chickens have come home to roost.

JAMES STEPHENS.—Those parties who still continue to take a lively interest in the movements of the defect U. I. R. (among the number, perhaps, his successor,) may like to know something of his present whereabouts, and what he has been doing since his involuntary abdication.

REMOVED DEPARTURE OF JAMES STEPHENS AND OTHER PROMINENT FENIANS.—It is stated by well-informed Fenians of New York that the recent troubles between James Stephens and other prominent Fenian officers were all settled last week, and that James Stephens, C. O. I. R., Deputy Kelley, General Halpin, and others of note, sailed from New York on Saturday last for Europe.

Two families, named Roberts and Johnstone, residing in Carter County Tennessee, have been waging a bloody war between each other for twenty years, during which time fourteen men belonging to these two families have lost their lives.

THE REFORM LEAGUE IS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER MONSTER TRADE DEMONSTRATION. The affair will come off in London on the 11th of February, and it is expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever made in England.

Another Redpath Robson fraud has terminated in England with the conviction of its perpetrator. The convict this time was in his day one of the lions of the London Stock Exchange, and recently sold his business to the London Joint Stock Company for a very large sum, remaining in the company as Managing Director.

The London Times remarks that the movement for the impeachment of President Johnson, is an evidence of the revolution through which the Union is passing. It is a hint of what may come after. The fate of Johnson is a trifle compared with the safeguards of all personal liberty and individual freedom, which are thus subjected to the unchecked caprice of a fluctuating majority.

At a show in Portland, England, 'The Wild Men of Jesso' were the chief attraction. They were visited by some of the seamen of the Channel fleet lying in the roads, and Jack took it into his head to poke fun at one of the wild men in the cage by stirring him up with a stick.

SHOOTING A GAMESPHER.—Considerable excitement has been created in Radnorshire by the conviction for trial of the Rev. Mr. Evans, a respectable connected Baptist minister, on a charge of attempting to murder a game keeper named George.

CONVERSION.—It was our happiness to witness, on the 17th inst., the interesting ceremony of the reception of Mr. Andrew Stewart and Lady into the Catholic Church at Hagerstown, Md.

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On Congress on Monday last, a Mr. Loan, in introducing a resolution for the impeachment of President Johnson, made use of the following language:—

'The crime (meaning the assassination of Mr. Lincoln) was committed. The way was made clear for the succession. The assassin's bullet, wielded and directed by rebel hands, and paid for by Rebel gold, made Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. The price which he was to pay for the promotion was treachery to the Republic, fidelity to the party of Treason and Rebellion.'

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'Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting under the flag.'

'We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office.'

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WHERE THE MONKONS COME FROM.—A Mormon elder in a long and well written article lately, clearly announces as follows the source of the Mormon body:—'The Monkons are Wesleyans. We differ very little, excepting in a few peculiarities—such as polygamy—from the ancient Wesleyans. Most of us are from that body—from Wesleyan parents, Sunday schools and churches. The writer's grandfather was an early Methodist, and a member of the connection fifty-two years. Thus it is with many more of our body, many of whom have been Wesleyan local preachers, Brigham Young and his brothers were Methodists, and in spite of our few outward differences, there are no people so much like John Wesley and his early followers in spirit, faith and missionary energy, and almost every other distinctive feature, as the Monkons. It is true, we are Baptists, but it is Wesleyan Baptists.'

The convention of spiritualists held in Boston last week, adopted the following pellucid declaration of principles:—First, the spiritual unity of nature. Second, the co-relation, equality and universality of law. The spirituality of soul. Fourth, the moral equality of the sexes and the moral integrity of sexism. Fifth, the harmony of progress. Sixth, the eventual fraternization of nations. And the Springfield Republican has discovered that any of these words can be changed without at all affecting the sense. The united spirituality of nature. The soul of spirituality. The equal morality of the sexes and the sexual integrity of the morals. The progress of harmony. The fraternal eventualization of eventually, or the national fraternization of eventually, or again, the eventual nationality of eventually.

A MODEL CITY COUNCIL, AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—Of some of our municipal councils in Canada the people have no great reason to be proud, but they rise into respectability when contrasted with that of New York. In the common councilmen branch of that body, on Thursday, a scene was enacted which puts to the blush the doings of Congress in its liveliest days. It is thus described by the Commercial Advertiser:—

'As soon as the doors were opened a rush was made to get in, and the half dozen policemen who had been sent for, had had work in keeping the crowd back and preserving something like order. The roll having been called a motion was made to dispense with the reading of the minutes, and the President declared the motion carried, when Councilman Hartman exclaimed: I enter a protest against the decision of the President; that gentleman in the Chair is a perjurer.'

'Councilman Flynn here moved that when the board adjourn, it does so to meet two weeks from to-day. The motion was declared to be carried; and several members, misunderstanding the purport of it, rose to leave, causing great confusion. The clerk, Mr. Green, however, read a list of the clerical appointments made by him, and submitted them to the board for approval. This was the signal for a general row. The board has adjourned, shouted several members. We are no longer in session, and can't transact any business.'

Councilman Stearns, amid a general confusion, said: 'I appeal to the Republican members of this board for justice. We can show that the man in the chair is a perjurer, and he has no right there.' Here an instant was thrown across the room, and narrowly missed President Brinkman's head. About twenty persons jumped over the lobby railings, and the President left the chair and retired to the rear of the chamber. The members rose, and some left the room, while others crowded round the President, who appeared perfectly calm and not at all alarmed by the threatening demonstrations. 'Liar, scoundrel, perjurer, thief,' and other complimentary expressions were freely exchanged among those present, and just at this juncture, four policemen entered the room and took Mr. Brinkman into custody, on a charge of drawing a pistol. The weapon had, however, been handed to some one else, but Mr. Brinkman was escorted down to the Mayor's office, and taken into Mr. Hoffman's private room, this being done more to protect him from the crowd around than for any other purpose.

General Butler says that President Johnson 'does not like to show his hand.' Mr. Prentiss adds: 'If he were to show both his hands and all his pockets, and the inside of his hat, his cock-eyed assassin would see no stolen spoons in them.'

We subjoin a paragraph taken from the New York Herald. The comments of that journal on the petition presented by Mr. Sherman are quite characteristic:—'An Astounding Proposition.—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a petition in the Senate of Tuesday asking Congress to prohibit any person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors from holding office under the United States government. This is the first proposition yet made for the total abolition of the government. If this law were to pass it would be equivalent to dissolution, for we would not have a soul to administer or execute the functions of government.'

The Richmond Times tells a story in illustration of its opinion of 'Puritanic hospitality.' A distinguished Southern clergyman was invited to the house of an eminent Northern lawyer, and in the midst of the conversation the family dinner was announced:—'My dear Mr. S.,' said the hospitable lawyer, 'our dinner is ready and we must beg you to excuse us for a short time. Be good enough to glance at my library while we are dining.' The wife however, not liking to lose the interesting conversation of the guest, is represented as saying: 'Perhaps, Mr. S., you would prefer sitting by the fire in the dining room, and continuing your interesting and edifying remarks while we are eating our dinner.'

New York, Jan. 19.—The President's Washington evening organ of yesterday says, of the Administration:—'If necessary its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of Radical Treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 600,000 majority of the voting population north and south will not forget him.'

'Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the Radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters.'

'At the call of the President, his friends north and south, and the army and navy, will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful.'

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