

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, and that he had not been proved to be an associate of Fenians, they would take a more merciful view of his case, and discharge him with a caution.

The extremely peaceable condition of the county Dublin, Kilmasham or suburban division, may be understood from the fact that at the Quarter Sessions, now being held, there is only one criminal case of any moment, the four others being petty larcenies, returned on the calendar for three months; and as to the city, in the Head and the Chapel-street police-offices, on New Year's morning there were only a few unimportant cases and not even one prisoner was sent for trial.—Weekly Register.

"Prudence is the better part of valor," and Stephen seems to possess some common sense in keeping out of harm's way; for had he attempted to raise Ireland's Green Flag, he would have met a host which would have defeated him.—Dundalk Democrat.

EXPIRING ANTI-FENIAN LAW.—The Act suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland will expire on the 26th of next month, at the end of 21 days after the commencement of the approaching Session of Parliament. It was the first Act passed last Session; and it may be anticipated that one of the first Acts to be passed next Session must be one for the further continuance of this exceptional measure.—Times.

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. On last Wednesday morning a vessel called the Catherine Porter was observed to strike on the Kish Bank, near Arklow, and four of the crew including the captain and mate, unfortunately lost their lives, some by being washed overboard, and others in attempting to swim ashore. The remainder of the crew, consisting of a man and a boy, constructed a sort of raft, upon which they were drifted for a period of 36 hours, exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Fortunately the men of the Wicklow Swash Lightship observed their distress, and immediately went and rescued them. The names of those lost are John Jones (master), James Sullivan and named James Spark, and the mate. The survivors are a man named Richard Fennessy, of Liverpool, and Terence McKeon, a native of Bray. The Catherine Porter was a brigantine belonging to Chester, and was bound to Dublin with a cargo of coal. It is stated that this casualty occurred in consequence of the insufficient lighting of these dangerous banks.—Irish Times.

WRECK OF A FRENCH SCHOONER AT TRAMORE.—A French schooner from Glasgow, bound for Nantes, was wrecked off this coast last night. The crew, eight in number, were fortunately saved, and taken from the rigging when the schooner had become almost a total wreck. They were conveyed by means of the life-boat by which they were saved to the Brownstown Head side of the bay (Tramore), and afterwards brought to Lord Fitzmaurice's house, where they received every attention.—Irish Times.

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 left a Welsh port with a cargo of coal a few days ago; on Saturday morning she arrived in the middle of the gale outside Wexford harbour (?) at about 10 o'clock; but it happened that it was then half ebb, and on account of the small depth of water on the bar she could not attempt to make the harbour till near high water in the evening; so she was obliged to come to an anchor in the South Bay. It was soon perceived that the Undine, being exposed to all the fury of such a south east gale, began to drag her anchors and showed signals of distress.—She continued dragging towards land till about one o'clock when she struck on the strand of Rossilar. The crew then took to the rigging, and remained there for nearly two hours, till about three o'clock when she began to break up; all this time the sea was running mountains high, and she was rocking so dreadfully from side to side, that her yards actually touched the water, now on one side, then on the other. It now becomes apparent to the crew that their only hope of safety was in throwing themselves from the rigging and running the chance of being cast ashore by a sea; for they must have seen and felt that after being five hours in such a miserable plight in the broad daylight and no succour arriving that it was futile to expect any assistance from shore. The captain asked them all to save themselves, as he would stick to his ship to the last; but of the crew of six, only two boys were saved; one of these boys could not swim a stroke, but luckily he caught a spar floating close to him, and the next moment was pitched high on dry shore. The mate, Patrick Oarty, was a first-class swimmer, and struggled manfully for a long time, in fact he had reached within a few yards of the shore when a wave took him back and he, poor fellow, was seen no more. The captain and two more of the crew shared the same fate.

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.

Another correspondent adds the following particulars:—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 mate unfortunately leaves a wife and four children. Two of the bodies have been washed on shore. Also last night, during the height of the storm, a foreign vessel was driven on shore at Tacumshane, a total wreck, without any one on board, near the place where her Majesty's gunboat Blaklava, and the Ceres were wrecked. I have not as yet been able to learn any of the particulars concerning this last wreck.—Irish Times.

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. Here we have an alien race without any tie of kinship to the conquering power which holds an island numbering nearly 150,000 people for its own convenience as a military and naval station. This people, too, is so utterly and unanimously Catholic that it seemed the most natural thing in the world that if the Pope ran away from Rome he should take refuge among them, if only the conquering Protestant power would let him. Moreover, when it was supposed that if he left Rome it would be against his own will, that permission was actually granted and was only withdrawn on the hypothesis that he would now be a voluntary exile. And yet Sir Henry Storks has been welcomed back to this singularly situated island by the native officials, both secular and clerical, and by the population generally, with a spontaneous and genuine enthusiasm. It is perfectly clear, in fact, that it is quite in the power of Protestant England to rule a non-Saxon and Popish people, and be thoroughly popular among them. Why, then, is it not so in Ireland? The subject reminds us, also, that in a recent note on the suppression of the Italian bishoprics, we by accident considerably understood the case against the episcopal staff in the Irish Church Establishment. There is really only an average of 50,000 people to each established Irish bishopric.—Pall Mall Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LOVE SHAFFESBURY.—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. He has come forward with equal boldness and talent at a crisis of singular importance; and I desire to take my share of the responsibility he has assumed, and say how heartily I endorse his statements and opinions.

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 middle and the operative classes are much of that mind; and I can foresee the time when, if matters be allowed to go on unchecked, a prodigious effort will be made to get rid of them both.

If this sentiment was strong a year ago, can any one doubt the great increase of it since the declaration of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury and the letters of Dr. Pusey? These formidable announcements, if carried into effect, would lay us helms as the feet of our spiritual advisers, every right of private judgment would be taken away, and we should have to acknowledge, as it were, a God in every member of the priesthood.

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, SHAFFESBURY.

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' intently, 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 insoluble combinations and methodical encroachments of the Papal See. I have long been, and 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. Rightly 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. Exaggeration may cast an air of ridicule over the greatest of principles; and the baron exposes the rule of religious equality to this danger, when he buoyantly proclaims that in America, 'side by side with the Catholic Church rise the Protestant temple, the Musselman mosque, the Chinese pagoda.' The result stated in these broad terms can hardly be considered to afford ground for exultation or to furnish a good argument in favor of religious liberty. Nor could it be expected to exercise any prohibitive influence over the persons to whom it was presented. The Italian prelates could not fail to recollect that the Northern Republic is not the only 'virgin region' of America, and that in the Spanish and Portuguese settlements the Catholic Church was established on a very different footing, which it still struggles to maintain. But the statement is only one instance of the naïveté which pervades the whole of this remarkable despatch.

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.—Murphy was formerly a commercial traveller in the employment of a tobacco merchant in Bristol, and also a private in the London Irish Volunteer Corps; and it is charged that he recently absconded, taking with him his rifle and uniform, which were found in his possession when arrested.

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. Few of the suspects have the hardihood to make their way to Ireland, no doubt, considering that in the present position of affairs they are safer in England. On Thursday, Jan. 3, the officers received information that a young man named O'Donovan was expected from America by the City of New York. When the vessel arrived the officers were in waiting, and apprehended O'Donovan. It is stated that some time ago O'Donovan was apprehended in Dublin for complicity with the Fenian movement, but that he was liberated on promising to leave the country for America. He seems, however, to have thought proper to return, and the authorities hearing of it, he again found himself in custody. O'Donovan is a son of the late John O'Donovan the Irish scholar, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He has some military experience, and has written a treatise in reference to military manoeuvres. Two loaded revolvers were found beneath a seat near where he was sitting when arrested, but whether they are his property has not transpired. On being interrogated, he stated that he was proceeding to Paris, where he has received an appointment as correspondent for a New York paper.

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. Mr. Everall appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Heath for the prisoner. The chief constable (addressing the bench) said he did not intend to call further evidence. Mr. Heath then applied for the prisoner's discharge. The Mayor said the chief constable appeared to have failed in getting further evidence, and he would not like to detain the prisoner upon the evidence of one witness (Roach), and, therefore, he would be discharged. Upon the application of Mr. Heath the papers and documents which had been seized at the house of the prisoner were ordered to be restored to him.

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. Of the seventy-five brought out of the pit only five are now alive. There are, therefore, 276 bodies now in the pit, and a considerable time must elapse before any attempt can be made to explore the workings.

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. He arrived at Dundee in a state of unconsciousness, and when he was aroused found that his bag had been opened, and that his money was gone. He remembered that when he entered the carriage at Carnoustie he found in it two 'gentlemen,' who, after asking his consent, began to smoke, and soon afterwards he fell into a state of unconsciousness. It is conjectured that he was drugged, and that the two 'gentlemen' left the carriage at a station between Carnoustie and Broughty Ferry.

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. Therefore they endeavour to reduce the cost of the first item by sending to the Continent for their materials. We saw bars of excellent quality in the yard of a London engineer the other day, which he had obtained from Belgium with a clear saving to his pocket of £2 10s per ton, as compared with the cost of English bars of the same quality; we need scarcely add that he does not trouble the British maker. The English engineer next endeavors to reduce the cost of labor by substituting machine tools for thews and sinews. There is a limit to this, however. Having imported materials and done all that machine work can do, our manufacturer finds that he has still to compete with men who have the materials cheaper than he can procure them, because the cost of the transport is saved, and who have carried out the machine tool versus they and sinew system at least as far as he can carry it. The foreigner, therefore, has still in his favour cheaper labour and cheaper materials. The sequel comes as natural as possible. Instead of importing materials, the English engineer learns to import the finished article, puts his name on it, and sells it with all the prestige of that bright English reputation which still clings to us. There is nothing dishonest or disreputable in this (!) Muchies are made, say in France, under English inspection. The engineer, instead of managing his own works at home, travels about the Continent hunting up orders, which are executed under his own eyes in French or Belgian shops. He makes money by such a system, especially if he have plenty of capital and plenty of energy. The war of competition is thus being carried into our own camp by patriots, and the engineer, finding that it is fruitless to expect a return from capital spent on English soil, spends it abroad. Being unable to undersell his rival, he becomes purchaser himself, and stamps the article bought with his own name. He is careful to see that the credit attached to that name shall not be impaired, and he sells at a profit; it may be to the foreigner or a British subject. In saying all this we have sketched no fancy picture—some of our readers can testify to its strict truthfulness. They will be prepared to admit that it represents a practice which they have either adopted already, or contemplate adopting if 'things don't look better shortly.' There is another way in which capital finds itself abroad. Labour and materials are cheaper on the Continent than in England, while capital is worth at least as much, not infrequently more—a good deal more. Therefore the English engineer starts in business in France or Belgium or Austria or Prussia, not in his native land. We find English mechanical engineers, indeed, just now making money as well as steam engines, all over the Continent; and no doubt the money so won is just as sweet and pleasant and good a thing as though it were made on English soil. The end of all this it is not difficult to understand. England—that is to say Englishmen who remain at home—will suffer ultimately from the drain to another land of capital and wealth—producing energy and power. Those of the stay at home Englishmen who will suffer most are the working classes.

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. It went to the wall during the recent unprecedented panic, and recently again became famed for its prosecution of its manager, who was accused of stealing two of the company's checks one for about £5,000, and converting them to his own use. The charge was proved, and Wilkinson, the man who once controlled millions and lived like a prince, has been sentenced to five years of the life and toil of a pauper convict.

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. The fellow turned round, shook his fist, swore in very unimpeachable English, and said, 'You durstn't do that, you blackguard if I were outside the bars.'

SHOOTING A GAMESPHER.—Considerable excitement has been created in Radnorshire by the conviction for trial of the Rev. Mr. Evans, a respectable Baptist minister, on a charge of attempting to murder a game keeper named George. The charge arose out of a poaching affray, wherein shots were fired and George seriously wounded, it being alleged that Evans was the person who fired the shot. Immediately after the affray Evans disappeared from the neighborhood, and a reward of £100 was offered for his capture; but the efforts of the police, though stimulated by this extra incentive, failed to discover his whereabouts. At length, after nearly a month's concealment, Evans gave himself up to the police, his charged appearance testifying to the privations he had meanwhile undergone. He was brought before the magistrates and committed for trial at the Radnor Spring Assizes, bail being refused. On Monday, an application was made before Mr. Justice Mellor, to admit the prisoner to bail, it being stated that it would be shown on the trial that the prisoner was not anywhere near the scene of the affray when George was shot. Mr. Justice Mellor granted a summons for a certiorari to admit the prisoner to bail, and the summons not being opposed, Evans has been liberated on heavy recognizances.—There are two claimants for the reward of £100 offered for the apprehension of the prisoner, one being a woman.

UNITED STATES.

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.

Mr. Stewart was formerly a pupil of the learned exponent of 'Mercerburg Theology,' Dr. Nevin, whose theological writings have attracted considerable attention in the different religious denominations. More recently, Mr. Stewart, having been ordained in the German Reformed Church, was stationed at Burkettville, Frederick county, Md., where he remained ten years—only five weeks since he relinquished his clerical duties.—Baltimore Mirror.

In 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.' Has he (meaning the President) performed his part of the agreement as faithfully as the rebels did theirs?

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.—Montreal Daily News.

JAMES STEPHENS.—Those parties who still continue to take a lively interest in the movements of the defect U. O. 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. To gratify such a laudable curiosity, we will state that he has not yet sought the 'sunny south' of France, but is 'resting in the shade' of South Brooklyn, where, in a house not three blocks from Carroll Park, he receives hospitable shelter, and the spiritual aid and consolation which his condition requires, from an individual who was, some years ago, expelled from the Fenian organization with all the terrific formality of which the O'Mahony creed would admit. However, as Stephens and O'Mahony are in constant communication, we are to suppose that those minor difficulties have been merged in the more important question of how to get another haul at the funds. We learn likewise that Stephens' brother-in-law, Hopper, who was recently endeavoring to negotiate the sale of the drafts of which duplicates were seized by the British Government, carried back with him two bills of exchange for large amounts, one of which, at least, was made payable to the order of James Stephens' wife, who will thus be enabled to continue without interruption her shopping excursions in Dublin and Kingstown, while the wives and families of the men whom James Stephens duped, and then left in English dungeons, may 'live from hand to mouth' on the charity of strangers. It is also whispered that the disagreement between Stephens and his worthy lieutenant, Kelly, was a ruse, skillfully carried out to cover their retreat with the valuables, which would have been effected but for the inopportune disclosure which brought upon the C. O. I. R. the watchful eyes of certain parties who 'wanted' him.—Irish American.

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. In settling their differences before leaving, Stephens is said to have relinquished all control over Fenianism in America. It is also stated that the steamer belonging to the Fenians was sold, and the money received prior to the sailing of the parties named.

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.—On the evening of the 5th, the vendetta came to a bloody end in the streets of Elizabethtown, Tenn., by the sole surviving males of the Roberts and Johnstones. They engaged in a personal altercation, which resulted fatally to both. This domestic war originated about a trifling affair.

The New York Times is so disgusted at the rowdian and ignorance of the New York Council that it calls on the State government to interfere, and 'wipe it' out, arguing that if it does not do so the city will ultimately be depopulated.

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 fraternization.

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 Brickman'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. Brickman into custody, on a charge of drawing a pistol. The weapon had, however, been handed to some one else, but Mr. Brickman 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 assistant 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. 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.'

New York, Jan. 22.—The Herald's New Orleans special telegram of yesterday says:—Several prominent Fenians from New York left yesterday for Mobile, where the blockader Mary was being prepared for sea; but whether by Fenians or Knights of Arabia is unknown. She has a large surplus crew on board, and it is pretty well established that she is destined for some mysterious cruise; the Times says for San Antonio, Cuba, where she will receive her armament.

The Deputy Commander of the Knights of Arabia left this city incognito on the 3rd instant, leaving his baggage behind.

Something is in the wind, but whether the expedition is against the English merchant vessels or a raid upon the steamer Domingo by the Knights cannot be discovered.

New York, Jan. 22.—The Herald's New Orleans telegram of yesterday says:—'Such excitement prevailed among our Irish citizens to-day from some cause, possibly the card of Head Centre McCleary, calling on all able-bodied Fenians to report for duty immediately.

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