

STEAMBOAT COLLISION IN BELFAST LOUGH.—On Wednesday morning a serious steamboat collision took place in Belfast Lough, resulting in the sinking of Messrs. Burns' Royal Mail steamer Wolf, one of the finest vessels of her class afloat.

It appears that the Wolf left Belfast for Glasgow on Tuesday evening at her usual hour of sailing. She is understood to have had a considerable number of passengers. Her cargo consisted for the most part of hay, flax, yarn, and provisions, with a deck load of cattle, but no dead-weight in hold. When the steamer left Belfast the weather was tolerably clear; but she had only proceeded some five or six miles down the lough when a dense fog was encountered. Under these circumstances, Captain Macaulay deemed it expedient to cast anchor, which he did between Carrickfergus and Holywood. Here the vessel lay till half-past five yesterday morning, at which hour, the fog having partially cleared off, steam was got up for the purpose of continuing the voyage. Leaving her anchorage, the Wolf steamed slowly down the lough till about six o'clock, when the steamer Prince Arthur, bound from Fleetwood to Belfast, was observed approaching in a position which seemed to threaten a collision. The engines of the Wolf were forthwith stopped and reversed, but it was too late to prevent a catastrophe. The bows of the Prince Arthur struck her with great force abreast of the fore-rigging, cut her down to a point considerably below the water level. The shock of the collision was described as terrific, and great alarm was naturally occasioned on board of both vessels. By and by it was ascertained that the Prince Arthur, though badly damaged in the bows, was likely to keep afloat. The Wolf, on the other hand, shipped large quantities of water, began to settle down, and no time was lost in transferring her passengers and crew to the Fleetwood steamer. The water, however, gained on her so rapidly that most of the passengers' luggage, as well as the mail bags, had to be left behind. As for the cattle on the deck of the Wolfe they were thrown overboard, and as the collision occurred within two miles of the shore it is believed that many of them succeeded in swimming to land. About half-an-hour after the accident the Wolfe sunk in 30 feet of water. The Prince Arthur then continued her voyage, and, though greatly disabled managed to reach Belfast Quay.

DEATH OF LORD ROSSE.—The death of Lord Rosse, is announced by cable. He was born in 1800, and after having graduated at the University of Oxford, became a member of the House of Commons, and afterward Lord Lieutenant of King's County. In 1845 he was elected to represent the Peer of Ireland, and voted for the Liberal party. Lord Rosse was a passionate admirer of astronomy and optical science, and had an observatory erected on his own estate with a telescope inferior in quality and size to none but Herschell's. As a philanthropist he is entitled to the thanks of the community, and the Academy of Science in St. Petersburg elected him to one of their members. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour, and became in 1852, Chancellor of the University of Dublin. He leaves a son, who will come heir to his father's estate.

THE CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENT.—In the dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, 15 of the 107 benefices have no churches, and one clergyman has the sole care of five benefices. The Archbishop holds 2 vicarages, the income of which is £1,714, and he hires a 1/2 to perform for £100 a year the spiritual duties of one of the vicarages, for which the people of the parish pay £704 a year. Farming tithes was a good trade in olden times, but farming tithes seems to be better. The Rector of Killeenau, with a gross income of £845 a year, gets the duty done by a Curate, who would strive on £75 a year if he himself were not a holder of sinecure pastoral charges in the diocese. His Curate is Rector of another benefice, and he besides another curacy so far off that even Boyle Rosse's bird, were he a 'Rook with my big back' could not say prayers in a 'Rook on the same day'—*Eccecum*.

A Dublin paper of the 19th ult. says:—A 'great public meeting of Protestants of all denominations' is intended to be held at Hillsborough, in Ireland, on the 30th inst., and is to be under the presidency of the Marquis of Downshire. The conveners of the meeting comprise six peers, Lord Downshire, Ernie, Templeton, Farman and O'Riordan, and seven members of Parliament, Major Stuart Knox, Captain Archdall, Mr. Edward O'Neill, Mr. E. W. Verner, Conolly, Mr. Lanyon, and Mr. W. Brown, and the meeting is said to be for the purpose of petitioning the Queen and the House of Parliament against any interference with the principle on which church endowments in Ireland are based, and of adopting an address to the Protestants of the empire.

SHORT-TIME IN THE BELFAST FACTORIES.—According to the resolutions come to at the recent meeting of mill-owners and flax-spinners in the Chamber of Commerce, nearly the whole of the mills in Belfast and neighborhood began to work short time on Monday, 11th inst. The short-time to be worked is forty hours per week, and this change is to last at least six weeks. This is the first time for many years in which the hours of labor have been reduced in the Belfast factories, and it is to be hoped that the necessity for such a step will be of short duration.—*Northern Whig*.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the recent Resolutions of the Irish Catholic Bishops, says that they 'afford, it must be owned, a mortifying contrast to the feeble maunderings of their Anglican brethren. There is no cant or nonsense in plain straightforward business-like language, and what they have to say relates to practical matters of the highest importance.'

BALLYMOCKIN BARRACK.—This redoubtable fortress is being put into a state of defence. Men are engaged, digging it, and making it in other respects an impregnable stronghold. When the architectural designs have been completed it will take more than a dozen regiments, armed with horse-pistols and an antidivine sword to ensue its future gallant garrison to capitulate.—*Cork Herald*.

Two policemen were shot last night and instantly killed. The murders are directly charged upon the Fenians, and energetic efforts are being made to discover the perpetrators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANISM IN SHEFFIELD.—The facts of Fenianism, so far as concerns this locality, are these:—The Fenians are numerous. Their organization extends like a network from town to town, and includes even the villages and hamlets where Celtic labor is employed. American- Irish may be seen in our streets from day to day, and in quiet village villages, strangers slightly bronzed by travel, and wearing the gaudy beads—beloved by the Yankee-fell Milesians—have been observed making their calls in the interests of the brotherhood. These facts are spoken of by shopkeepers, by overlookers, and by large employers of labor. Other facts are known. The funds are collected as regularly as the wages of the men, and in some cases soundly beaten, and in others threatened with violence. One case of assault on non-payment has come before the magistrates at Sheffield, and in Sunderland and its neighborhood several such cases of assault have been brought before the authorities. We do not speak without warrant when we say that the Sheffield Fenians are armed. Their arms consist of dirks and revolvers. Where the arms have come is from is not known, but that they have come is known. The local society has its secretary and its place of meeting; and its members have, if we may judge of their boasts, the most inflated idea of the capabilities of their organization. There are no idle statements. There is not, we believe, one word of exaggeration in what we have named. What we have given is a plain, unvarnished narrative of facts

and of facts which it concerns our readers to know. If such facts are of a nature to make some sensation in the town, we are not responsible for their nature; for what they are, and as they are we describe them.—*Sheffield Telegraph*.

ARRIVAL OF DETROITIVES FROM LONDON.—Aberdeen is still kept on the stretch with regard to the alleged Fenian movements which might have been supposed to affect the safety of the Queen at Balmoral. As we mentioned yesterday, the trains arriving from the south are carefully watched, and every police precaution possible has been taken to prevent even the appearance of mischief. So far as is yet known, only one suspicious circumstance has occurred to give rise to the watchfulness so promptly and completely exercised. The limited mail which leaves London at ten o'clock in the morning is due at Aberdeen at three o'clock the succeeding morning, and yesterday its arrival was waited by the local detective. It so happened, we understand that the conveyance of ammunition for the troops which left the city yesterday was being arranged for with the Queen's Messenger, when he told the guard that there was also in the train a person who had introduced himself as the bearer of an official letter from the Lord Mayor of Manchester to the Cabinet Minister at Balmoral, and who wished to be allowed to share his conveyance from Ballater to the Castle. This person was questioned by some of the officials, to whose inquiries he did not make very ready answers though he showed a large official-like pocket as that which he was charged to deliver. He was ultimately allowed to proceed by the train to Pa later which leaves Aberdeen with the Queen's Messenger after the arrival of the mail (being also advertised to carry passengers), but at the upper terminus he had to leave a conveyance for himself, which it was understood in Aberdeen yesterday that he had done. We were unable to learn whether he had been found to be what he represented himself, or whether he made his appearance at the Castle at all.—The detachment of military which left for Balmoral on Monday afternoon found orders awaiting them at Ballater to proceed to Aberfeldie Castle where they are still stationed; it is believed. Aberfeldie is some two miles distant from Balmoral, and was lately vacated by the Belgian Ambassador, who had resided there since the arrival of the Queen for her autumn stay. No more troops have been despatched, but a number are held in readiness to move on any emergency.—Of course, the whole alarm may turn out to have not the slightest foundation, but the steps taken by the authorities show that they believe there is reason for adopting every measure to avert danger from her Majesty, and for filling up any plot that may have been formed against her person or liberty.—*Dundee Courier*.

THE FENIAN ALARM AT PLYMOUTH.—The *Western Daily Mercury* supplies the following particulars of this affair. In consequence of some mysterious intelligence conveyed through an equally mysterious source, the police, volunteers, and military were on Sunday on the alert. Extra policemen have during the last night or two, been on duty or in reserve; and the military also have, we believe, been prepared for an emergency, though fortunately there has been no necessity for resorting to their assistance. The armoury of the Plymouth Volunteer corps has been properly locked after, and the arms, or some of them, so manipulated as to render them of little service to any Fenians into whose hands they might fall. During the whole of Sunday night a number of the members were on guard at headquarters, where they remained under arms during the whole of the night. Everything, however, passed over with unobscured quietude. We understand that the cause of these precautions being taken was the receipt by the Mayor on Saturday evening last of an anonymous letter, in which it was stated that a Fenian attack was contemplated on two gunsmiths' shops in the town, in order to secure arms and ammunition to enable them to carry out some projected depredations. In consequence of this intimation the stock of these tradesmen was removed to the Citadel for safety, as were also the arms deposited at the militia depot at Murtry; and, as an additional precaution, policemen were stationed in the neighbourhood for the purpose of guarding the places upon which an attack was contemplated, and raising an alarm if it was found necessary to do so, but nothing has as yet occurred to disturb the usual quietude of the town.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN.—About midnight on Saturday as John Saunders, 153 E. aged 24 an officer belonging to the metropolitan police force was on his beat in the Euston-road, he observed a man of suspicious appearance whom he thought it his duty to watch; with that intention he followed him to Appleton-place (a turning leading off of Euston-road) and then into Crescent-mews, where he lost sight of him owing to the darkness of the place. He lost sight of him for some considerable time, but feeling sure that the man was still in the mews, he, at about half-past two, proceeded to the bottom, where several empty cabs were standing. On approaching the last one the man whom he had been watching suddenly rushed from behind it, with a sharp-pointed knife in his hand, with which he struck the constable on the right side of the head. The knife pierced the helmet, and entering the skull inflicted a wound about an inch deep. The force of the blow felled the constable to the ground, and on his attempting to rise the man drew a pistol which he fired at the officer, wounding him in the thigh. The ball went in above the knee, and passed completely through the leg, causing a copious flow of blood. Saunders then sprung his rattle, on which he was again attacked from behind by the ruffian, who struck him several violent blows with some blunt weapon, thus rendering him impossible. The ruffian then made his escape, leaving Saunders apparently dead in the mews where he was found by Police sergeant Wheeler, 18 E. who had him conveyed to the Hunter street police station, where he was attended to by Dr. Paul, the divisional surgeon. Late last night we heard that the wounded man was in a very precarious condition.—*London Paper*.

REMOVED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.—The *Northern Whig*, under this heading, says:—We learn by special telegram that there was yesterday a report current in Aberdeen that her Majesty had been fired at by some Irishmen near Balmoral Castle. Happily the rumour proved to be without foundation and had been ordered to the Castle yesterday. The soldiers had been sent there to form a guard of honour on the occasion of uncovering a statue of the late Prince Consort, which has been put up by command of her Majesty within the grounds of the castle, but visible from the public road.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS TO THE VICINITY OF BALMORAL ABERDEEN.—Until the present season, when it was dispensed with a military guard of honour has always been stationed at Ballater, during the stay of her Majesty at Balmoral. This afternoon, however, a body of seventy five men, with three officers, was despatched from the garrison here to the vicinity of the Royal Highland residence. A strict watch is being kept on all suspicious-looking strangers arriving on the River Dee side.

IRISH IN ENGLAND.—As bearing upon current events a few figures about the number of Irish-born dwellers in England may be of especial interest. The Irish element of the population has, since 1841, increased more rapidly than the English, or rather than the residue of the inhabitants of England, to speak more precisely. The 'Irish element,' however, may be taken to include not only the Irish-born, but the English-born of Irish parents; and of the latter the census gives no account. In 1841 the Irish-born dwellers of England and Wales were enumerated as 289,404; in 1851, as 619,950; and by 1861 this number had increased to 801,635 men, women and children. The migration from Ireland into England was, as everybody knows, greatly accelerated by the potato famine, and more recently by the continued demand for labour in the manufacturing towns of the north.

Since 1841 the total population of England and Wales has increased by 4,152,076, or 28 per cent. But the Irish-born section has augmented its strength in the same interval by 312,230 persons, or 108 per cent.: that is to say, four times as fast as the people generally. A population made up of migrants may naturally be expected to possess a larger proportion of adults than the native people; such is the case with the Irish-born living in this country. Rather more than half the general population are adults—i.e. 'over twenty years'; but nearly five-sixths of the Irish born are twenty years of age and upwards. The last enumeration of the inhabitants of England and Wales born in Ireland gives us these figures:—Males—under twenty years of age, 53,889; twenty years of age and upwards, 244,840; 298,720. Females—under twenty years of age, 50,039; twenty years of age and upwards, 232,376; 302,905. Total, 601,734. The Irish are chiefly concentrated in large towns where there is a great demand for rough labour. Consulting our statistics to male adults, we find that in 1861—doubtless the numbers are greater now—there were 79,783 Irishmen in Laneshire, 40,742 in London, 20,679 in London, 20,670 in Yorkshire, 14,076 in Durham, and 7,201 in Northumberland. Restricting the list to the towns which had in 1861 the largest number of Irishmen, it will be found that there were 19, in none of which less than 1,000 Irishmen resided. The number of Irishmen in the following towns in 1861 was—in London, 40,742; Liverpool, 32,470; Manchester, 18,036; Birmingham, 4,910; Leeds, 4,031; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2,831; Sheffield, 2,753; Preston, 2,042; Merthyr Tydfil 2,029; Bradford, 2,011; Sunderland, 1,925; Bolton 1,910; Plymouth 1,807; Stockport, 1,892; Bristol, 1,634; Wolverhampton, 1,581; Portsmouth, 1,322; Hull, 1,196; Gateshead, 1,054. There are some registration districts constituted of several towns or parishes in Lancashire, where more Irishmen are to be found than in some of the places named in the list above. Thus in the Wigan registration district there were 2,695; Salford district, 2,896; and Ashton district, 3,056 not to mention other districts. Certain parts of the metropolis have, like the provincial towns of the north, their 'Irish quarters.' The under-named districts were marked in 1861, and are so still, by the prevalence of the Irish element. The number of Irishmen in certain districts of London in 1861 was as follows:—In the Western district—Keensington, 1,911; Westminster, 1,430. Northern district—Marylebone, 495; St. Pancras, 1,978. Central district—St. Giles, 1,785. Holborn, 1,081; E. at London, 1,039. Eastern district—Whitechapel, 2,925; St. George-in-the-East, 2,593; Stepney, 1,693. Poplar, 1,461. Southern district—St. Olave's, 1,073; Bermondsey, 1,084; Lambeth, 1,691; Greenwich, 2,845.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MASTERS AND DISCIPLES.—Among the losses and gains of the kingdoms of the earth must be reckoned the total extinction of the national spirit in the people of England. What force and policy have failed to do on subject peoples, has fallen on England, prosperous and unsubdued. If there be any such thing at all as patriotism in England, it must be among some of the old aristocracy—elsewhere it is not. The middle classes are devoted, heart and soul to trade and commerce. They have no country—it is a shop, a whole shop, and nothing but a shop. The spirit of the whole shop is the one that has rid England's councils for generations back—it rules them still. In the late American war, Lord Palmerston proposed the only statesmanlike idea that we have ever known him to originate. When the Trent difficulty arose, he wanted to take advantage of the incident at the time to recognize the South and declare war against the North. He calculated that, by such interference, the South would succeed so far as to establish its independence, that the great American Republic, divided so, would be no longer a subject of apprehension to England. He said, also, that England would have to fight America some time—and that so good a time for England would never come again. There was much in Palmerston's idea. Without mentioning any other assistance, the breaking-up of the blockade might have done more for the South than can be easily conceived now in the time of Northern triumph. If the South had obtained a separate national existence through England's help, England might, on any future emergency, rely on the friendship of the South against the enmity of the North. It would have been more than a mere division of the United States into two nations—it would have secured the active friendship of one of them. Even so the commercial spirit of England prevailed—there was no other spirit to withstand it. The merchant interest would not incur the chance of having their commerce interrupted and endangered. The good time passed away—the bad time is yet to come. In that day there will be no South to take England's part—the undivided attention of America will be given to England. As for the lower English classes they are utterly unacquainted with patriotism. The spirit of nationality has been taught out of them.—The commercial spirit has done ugly work on them, as we find by the recent Trades Union disclosures—but, beyond that, the moral, social, and political teaching of the lower classes has been actively carried out, and is not without its results. They have learned to hate kings and Queens and authority in any shape. They have learned to hate, with their own hearts, their own fellow-countrymen who happen to have wealth as land proprietors or otherwise. They have learned to think not as Englishmen, but as class-men—to send their sympathies abroad (if they have any to spare from themselves) to all revolutionary or class disturbers of the world's peace. They have been taught to respect, as a creed, what they were ready to obey as an instinct—selfishness. Above all, it is from England's dealings with foreign nations, in parliament, newspapers and elsewhere, that the English populace have learned to care for nothing but themselves and their own class. From mere dislike to the Catholic Church the public teachers and rulers of England have undermined every sound principle and good sentiment in the people of England. The principles preached for foreign use might do well, the people thought, for home consumption. They did not forget their characteristic proverb—'What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' And truly the aristocratic English 'gander' has got 'sauce' enough from the English people in late days. He might have painted a zealous English R. Y. list sitting astride on a sign board adorned with a likeness of Oliver Cromwell, and sawing it across, with might and main, between himself and the wall. Of course the operator forgets, in his enthusiasm, that the success of his work will bring himself to the ground. Even so it is with the instructors and governors of England—in their anxiety to destroy an imaginary enemy, they have brought matters to that pass that, when a great European convulsion comes (and come it will), their greatest enemies will be, not in foreign countries, not in Ireland, even, but at home, in the national household.—*Westfall People*.

Mr von Bothmer contributes an article on the 'Social Aspects of German Protestantism to the *Observer* number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, wherein he draws a colorful picture of the social status of Lutheran clergyman. 'I was seven years in Germany,' he writes, 'without once meeting a Protestant clergyman in society. It sounds bad, I know; but it is still worse than it sounds—and that is surely saying a great deal! Such an assertion, or confession, as the cue I have made, will fall on startled, possibly on incredulous ears; and yet it is to the latter truly. Protestant clergymen in Germany are nowhere, and their social influence is absolutely nil. It may perhaps be thought that I frequented ungodly men, whose conversation was such as no clericus could well endure, and whose manners might not be sanctioned by the light of a reverend countenance; or it may be argued that I sat in the seat of the scornful, and refused obstinately to listen to the charisms of Wisdom and Piety. On the contrary, I often and loudly expressed a desire to meet some clergyman of

the Lutheran persuasion, and openly regretted the absence of such from society. Neither must it be supposed that I did not go to church. I went thither industriously, patiently 'sitting under' the pulpit-thumping and cation-dusting pastors of various churches, and vainly hoping that, in time, I might acquire a taste for such church-going, and extract some spiritual consolation from the eloquence of these holy men. But it was not so. I found no rest to puzzle, and but little to comfort me in the dreary services and half-empty churches; and so, by slow degrees, my patience began to wane, my hopes waxed faint, and, finally, I abandoned the pursuit of piety altogether.' This writer's account of the interior of the Lutheran churches is scarcely less cheering to his fellow Protestants. 'Go to the churches,' he says, 'of Protestant Germany, and what will you see? A sprinkling of female worshippers, and one man to every forty women. Every forty? Perhaps, though it is Sunday, there will not be above three times that number in church. Then do your little sum, and see how sad the result will be. Even the three men who are there look infinitely bored and weary. There is no poetry, no passion, no grace, no attraction in a Lutheran service. It is cold and utterly formless. It is bare with an almost indecent bareness, and it seems as though the gifts of nature and art were thought to be too good to be used for its adornment; or rather, perhaps, that no hearts can be found loving enough to take delight in beautifying the holy places, or to rejoice in the task of making God's temple 'all glorious within.'

At the recent meetings of the Congregational Union a good deal of attention has been given to what was called 'the Romish tendencies of the age.' Indeed that formed the subject of a separate lecture by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, which evinced a considerable amount of acute observation on the part of that dissenting clergyman. Speaking of the Ritualists he said:—'They repudiate the doctrine of transubstantiation because the Articles expressly condemn it, but they are very anxious to maintain that the dogma rejected by the Articles was never held even by the Church of Rome, and would certainly convict our Reformers of great stupidity in taking such elaborate pains to mark their denial of an error which, in fact none but a few zealots ever held.' If we were to accept their teachings, our estimate of the morality of the compilers of the Articles would be extremely low, for they would have us believe that they took care to give them as much as possible of anti-Romish appearance, and yet so to shape their language as to admit of the retention of the very dogmas which to the unlimited they seem to reject.' Mr. Rogers considers that 'the strength of the party lies not only in the very doubtful language of some of the formularies, but in the fact that, even where the ritualists may be convicted of opinions inconsistent with their subscription, they may take shelter under the equally anomalous position of other sections, and the general belief which has grown up that the clergy of the Anglican Church may believe anything or nothing.' (See the *English Independent*, Oct. 17.) There is a wide and marked difference, which outsiders can hardly fail to notice, between the attitude of Catholics and Anglicans, when they approach such doctrines as Transubstantiation and the Real Presence. A Catholic says to himself, 'What language can I employ to express distinctly and emphatically a doctrine and belief which I have deeply at heart? Whereas an Anglican's inquiry is rather, 'How near may I get to error without actually committing myself to it? What, in fact, can I subscribe to? In the one case it is a religion of the heart and head together,—in the other of the head only.

The high price of food is beginning to attract remark. Oysters are not the only dear things in the market. Corn has risen so rapidly that an advance of 10s. a quarter has been established since this day last month, while wheat, notwithstanding the known cheapness of the cattle market, has by no means fallen in proportion. It is true that the actual price of wheat is not yet alarming to those who remember the rates of former times; but 70s. is a high figure and the market still rises. On the 10th of last month wheat ranged in Mark Lane from 58s to 72; the quotations this week are from 67s to 82s. This gives an average of 74s.—a higher rate than has been known since the summer of 1856. For the last ten years the average has been under 60s., and in six of those years it was under 50s. Wheat, in fact is at this minute half as dear again as it was last year, and almost twice as dear as it was in 1864. That it must be owned, it is a bad look-out for us, after what seemed to be the encouraging realizations of the late harvest, nor is it very clear how the fact is to be explained.

At Midsummer last the prospect was very unfavorable, and if, indeed, the weather of July had been continued through August, it is thought the whole crop might have been lost. Happily August was one of the warmest and sunniest months ever known, the aspect of the fields was changed as if by magic, and a harvest described as almost, if not quite, an average was housed in admirable condition over all the midland and southern counties of the kingdom. There remained the crops of the north still to be got in, but in those parts the gathering upon the whole was favourable, and nothing except some ugly symptoms in the potato crop appeared to darken the food prospects of the year. Barley and oats were reaped in excellent condition and great abundance; root crops were highly promising, and the hay crop had been productive beyond any late example. Suddenly, in the midst of all these hopes, the prospect became clouded. It was not denied that the harvest had been to all appearance such as it was reported to be but it was said the corn did not thresh out well. Under the sickle every thing seemed right; under the flail there was found to be a deficiency. A similar phenomenon, it was rumored, had been observed in France, and the harvests of western Europe generally were described as more or less defective. Then the accounts from America, which had at first been exceedingly promising, were gradually modified, and either from an ascertained deficiency or some less direct cause, the New York markets as long ago as the beginning of last month, began to rise. Of course all this told upon our own markets, and the result is wheat at 70s. instead of 60s., and a fresh rise in the last week after week.

THE WAY TO ROME.—Several correspondents, having written to ask which is the cheapest and nearest way of going to Rome, with the intention of entering the Papal service; the following which we find in the Roman correspondence of the *Tablet* may not be unwelcome:—

If any of your readers should be hesitating as to joining the Zouaves the present moment is that in which their services will be most needed. All that is necessary is to bring a letter from the Bishop of the diocese or the parish priest and arrive in Rome, the quickest route being by Paris and Marseilles and as a direct service for bringing the volunteers is organized it is only necessary on reaching Marseilles to ask at the railway station of the Chief de Gare the way to the Bureau d'Expédition du Zouaves Pontificaux, and every facility of speed and price is immediately given. The Pontifical Consulate is of course in direct communication with Rome; and will furnish all directions on arrival at Marseilles.

OVERLOOKING EMIGRATION SHIPS.—The magistrates at Liverpool are at last taking measures to put down the dangerous and illegal practice of overcrowding. Under the 316th section of the merchant Shipping Act, steamship owners carrying more passengers than they are licensed for, are liable to a fine of £20, and 5s. for each passenger in excess. Under this Act, the owners of the Isle of Man steamer *Suffield* have been fined £70 and costs for having carried nine hundred and twenty on passengers, the legal number being six hundred and fifty-four. Parliament has been called to meet on the 19th of the present month.

IRON SCREW COLLIES.—A considerable number of iron-screw collies have been fitted out in the north eastern ports, and have proceeded to the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff to load grain for Great Britain at very high rates of freight, some of them getting as high as 105s. per ton (allow for grain from the Sea of Azoff). All the available steam tonnage in the north has been taken up for this trade. Some of the London gas companies have entered into arrangements in the County of Durham to have their coals brought from the collieries by railway into London, and discharged immediately in the works. One of the companies has made a contract with the owners of Usworth Colliery on the Wear to be supplied with coals by rail for five years. About nine trains of 300 tons each are despatched in ten ton waggons weekly. The journey to the metropolis and back home with the 'empties' is made in 24 hours.

It cannot be denied, and we have ever maintained it, that the very appearances are bad in Ireland, and that it is scarcely possible, in the face of them, to maintain justice to the full rigor when there is so much to be said in extenuation of crime. Order collapses, and justice vacillates, in the presence of scandalous anomalies. In the public opinion of the civilized world, the greatest of all religious scandals is a Church Establishment which provides for one-eighth, and leaves seven-eighths out of the question. As all events, here is a house to be set in order one way or another, and the question impending is not so much what is best to be done as what is the wisest course to anticipate the more disastrous consummation that may some day come of itself.—*London Paper*.

UNITED STATES.

We take from the *Liberal Christian* the following letter, written by Dr. F. W. Holland in relation to the Sister's Hospital of Rochester, New York. It is seldom that we have ever read an article in any public journal with so much unfeigned pleasure as the annexed.—A mile from the Rochester Court House, on Buffalo street, is a noble pile of stone, the expression of a woman's pity for human suffering.—Ten years ago, this month, a Sister of Charity came upon this spot and occupied a stone stable, with three companions of her order, for the purpose of opening a public hospital for any kind of infirmity. The first priest that visited her in that year of financial trouble advised her to 'pack up and be off'; she brought but fifty cents in her pocket, and if she started a real hospital, he was certain that it could not be sustained. She mildly but firmly replied that Providence had given her a work to do, and with his help she would do it. After a while the Bishop visited her from Buffalo, and proposed to set up an altar. 'What, said she, 'in a stable?' 'My daughter,' he replied, 'our religion began in a stable.' 'By all means,' was the answer. Little by little she went on, collecting the money by begging and extensive travel, and inexhaustible patience.—In the summer of 1861 the present stately edifice was completed and was filled with patients before it was finished. During the latter part of the war it accommodated a thousand persons, over eight hundred of whom were soldiers. The tendance now averages two hundred and fifty. A farm of one hundred and thirteen acres supplies the establishment with milk, butter and vegetables. Though there are defects in the building as a whole, such as the want of water in the wards, and a debt of fourteen thousand dollars out of the one hundred and fifty thousand laid out, still, for one Miss Sister, I think it a more interesting evidence of woman's power than Miss Dickinson's best lecture.

RELIGION IN CINCINNATI.—Address of the Rev. W. T. Moore. The Rev. W. T. Moore addressed a considerable audience last night, in the Christian Church, at the corner of Eight and Walnut, upon 'The Present State of Religion in Cincinnati.'

He said there are fewer Protestants now in Cincinnati than there were twenty years ago. Allowing 200 persons to each of the 90 churches, we shall have 18,000 against the 20,000 we had at that time. Such being the case, Protestantism may be considered as at present a failure.

The causes of this may be briefly stated as—First, a loss of earnestness—a decline of enthusiasm. Formalism has taken the place of spirit. The Methodists, years ago, made immense progress with little means. To-day they have in Cincinnati resources ten times as great, but make not one tenth the progress. The same is the case, to a great extent, with our own Church. We were weaker in this city than we were twenty years ago. We once had all the country in South-west Ohio in our hands. But we, too, have been verging toward formalism, and we have lost ground in consequence.

The second cause of the failure is indifference—indifference as to whether the cause of Christ succeeds or not. This proceeds partly from formalism, and partly from the absorbing love of money getting, which pervades all classes of the community.

The third cause is the divided condition of the Protestant Church in this city. This destroys our influence; paralyzes our efforts, and substitutes sectarianism for true Christian zeal. In union there is strength—in disunion, weakness. These divisions prevent the world from believing that we are Christians.

The speaker took the Bible in his hand, and said if all branches of the Church would lay aside their sectarianism, and take that for their platform, the tide of infidelity would be stayed, the world would be attracted to the Church, vice and wickedness would lose their power in community, and Protestantism would renew its waning power.

Some of the Radical Congressmen, in Washington, on hearing of the immense Democratic majority in New York, professed to be glad of it, and others in Richmond, instigated by their party leaders in Washington, are favoring a re-franchisement of a large portion of the Southern non-disfranchised for the purpose of their claim, of preventing the return of negro representatives to Congress.

Further returns of the elections indicate a majority for the democracy in New York of probably thirty thousand. The next Legislature, on joint ballot, will comprise a majority of twelve for the Democrats. The next Legislature of New Jersey, as the result of the late election, will be comprised of eleven democrats in ten republicans in the Senate and forty five democrats to fifteen republicans in the Assembly. In Massachusetts, twenty eight of the Senators elected are for license and six for prohibition, while of the 105 representatives 155 are for license. Bollock's majority is probably 21,000. John Quincy Adams, his opponent for Governor, was elected representative from the Quincy district. In Maryland every position was filled by democrats.

The report of the United States General Land Office Commissioner shows, among other things, that the United States is three thousand miles in advance of England on the routes to China, Japan and the Indies. There are fourteen hundred million acres of public land undisposed of, in which is included the Wallrusian purchase; and there are thirty seven thousand miles of railroad already completed, which, counting from the time of commencing to build them, averages one thousand miles a year. There are 17,860 miles of them in course of construction.

Charles Jelane is the man who said that 'a New Englander's idea of hell was a place where everybody had to mind his own business; which is as crisp as Macaulay's saying that the 'Parisian hated bearing, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.'

The *Herald's* South Western Virginia correspondents say: Every negro cabin contains a rifle or revolver, and in deserted churches, barns, &c., the negroes are rightly drilled. The whites are fearful of negro outrages, and appear to be in great terror.