Years, ago we pointed out that those who might be persuaded to enter into treasonable conspiracies against the Crown and Government in Ireland would and that, for all they had been told about English to the try anny, English oppression, and slavery to England; they had been conspiring not against England, and Englishmen, but against Ireland and Irishmen, that they would be betrayed by Irish accom-plices, arrested by Irish policemen, committed by frish magistrates, tried in an Irish court, found guilty by an Irish jury, and sentenced by an Irish Every word has come true. If the insurrection had broken out, into whose breasts would the pikes of the conspirators have been plunged ?-Into the breasts of Irishmen. If the insurrection had succeeded, whose lands were to have been taken from their owners? The lands of Irishmen, and from Irish owners. What part has England or the English had in this Fenian conspiracy, or in its detection, or in its suppression, or in its punishment, beyond reading extracts from the Irish newspapers about them? England has run no danger, England has made no efforts, England, has not interfered -The conspiracy has been the work of one class of Irishmen against another class of Irishmen. Its suppression and punishment has been the victory of one class of Irishmen over another class of Irishmen. The loss, the injury, the suffering, the misery, have all fallen upon Ireland and upon Irish homes. The Nationalists cannot deny or disprove these notorious truths, but they cannot afford to give them a practical recognition, and will still keep up the cry of Ireland against England, whilst all the time they are contriving no mischief either to England or English. men, but are working solely against their fellow Irishmen for the ruin of Ireland. - Tublet.

The following paragraph appears in the Cork Herald in reference to the jury panel :- We understand that the greatest dissatisfaction is felt by the advisers of the Fenian prisoners at the composition of the jury panel, which has been summoned for the Special Commission. It appears that the county panel will consist of 310 persons. Of these are at least 100 magistrates who attended Lord Fermoy'. meeting to proclaim the country. It also seems there are only 42 Roman Catholics on the panel is also complained of. One hundred and sixty-one persons are on that panel, and of these only fortyfour are Roman Catholics. From what we can learn, a strong appeal will be made to Judge Keogh on the subject, and it is expected that it will command his lordship's sympathy, as he was during his parliamentary career when opposed to the Whig officials, an unflinching denouncer of anything like the manipulation of the jury list.

The Belfast News-Letter states that a man named John Cunningham a pipe-maker, was arrested on the night of Sunday, 10th ult., in that town on charge of having on the same evening sworn in two soldiers of the 58th Regiment to be Fenians. That was the first case of the kind in Belfast.

A good deal of excitement was created lately in Kijkenny by the arrest of a young man named Dan. Darcy, a cabinetmaker, on a charge of attempting to seduce a soldier from his allegiance a few days previously. The prisoner is a young man of very good character, and is universally respected throughout Kilkenny.

The military authorities in Dublin have deemed it necessary to adopt more stringent measures for the preservation of the peace, and have accordingly directed that until further orders one troop of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and one company of infantry shall always be under arms in Portobello Barracks, the guards in the other barracks be doubled and one troop of cavairy always saddled and in readiness in Linen-ball Barracks.

The trials have now lasted for fifteen days, and so little have they stirred popular feeling that, save for the sentries, no one passing Green street Court House would suppose that even the Recorder was sitting. It is not so, however, throughout the provinces, where the daily newspapers are sought for with the greatest avidity, in order to know the result of each trial. This difference of feeling may be seen in the greater precautions and preparations made for the Special Commission in Uork, where a strong force, escorts for the judges-who, in Dublin, go on foot, wholly unattended, to the court daily—and a pilot engine to precede them on the Great Southern Railway has been provided. The stationing of the Chancel Fleet, during the winter, round the southwestern coast also indicated the locality supposed to be the chief seat of disaffection, as it would also be O'Donovan Rossa did himself much damage. He the natural point of attack from America. Kickham's almost total deafness, and the necessity thus the twenty years awarded to Mr. Luby and the other created, at the request of his counsel, of repeating, through a speaking tube, every word of the evidence, rendered it impossible to go on with his trial with any hope of closing it in time to adjourn the Commission, and the Crown withdrew his trial until the return of the judges from Oork. It is supposed that when the Crown obtains verdicts against a few more of the leaders, justice will be deemed estisfied, and an example sufficiently deterrent created so as reader it expedient either to allow the other prisoners out on bail; or, on their pleading guilty, to inflict some nominal punishment, in their cases. A rumour that the man who had been arrested in London, on a charge of pike making for Fenians, and is in jail in Cork, awaiting his trial, has turned Queen's evidence is contradicted by the Cork Examiner.

In O'Donovan Rossa's address to the jury on Tuesday, while quoting several passages from articles in the Irish People, he cited speeches made by Judge Keogh, when member for Athlone, 1847-1852, in which sentiments of a strong political tendency were rather warmly expressed, on reading which Judge Keogh appealed to the good feeling of the Press not to publish those quotations.

The Evening Post of Tuesday seems to be confident that Stephens has arrived in Paris, and even states that the British Government demands his extradition, not as a political offender, but as an escaped prisoner which demand has, it would appears, been refused.

There has been a case of breach of promise of marriage in our courts this week, which excited considerable interest. Both the parties are old Kerry families, related to each other, and also of the first rank in the county. A Miss Chute, daughter to the late Dr. Chute, a physician in superior practice in Tralce, is the plaintiff, and her cousin, Mr. John Bienerhassett, a magistrate for three counties, who had formerly been in the army, defendant. The conduct of the defendant was of the most indefensible character, and the jury instantly returned a verdict of £1,000 damages and costs. The main features in the case were the utter breaking under Sergeant Armstrong's cross-examination of the evidence of a professional expert from London, as to the handwrit. ing of the young lady, and the scathing denunciation by Mr. Whiteside of the coarse and vulgar defence set up by Mr. Dowse for Bienerhassett. -- Cor. of Weekly Register.

The Cloumel Chronicle of a late date contains the following paragraph : - There seems through some of our rural districts no diminution in the active agency of Fenianism. The State prosecutions, unfortunately, are not, we regret to find, sufficient to deter many in the humbler classes from joining the movement, and actually braving all the terrors of the law. A few nights since, we hear upon unquestionable authority, that a party of men were observed manœuvring in the neighborhood of Ballydavid, near Bansha. Upon watching their movements more closely, it was observed that the body of men was divided into two squads or companies, each performing distinct evolutions. In front of each company, too, stood a man who was apparently giving the word of command, while the two parties were acting under their respective direction and control. The circumstance has since been tested and proved to be auto true. quite true.

At the Templemore Petty Sessions on the 6th ult. before Sir John Carden, Bart, Jas. Mason, and John Gore James, Esqrs., Mr. J. M'Gough, of Dublin, was charged by two of the Templemore constabulary with making use of tressonable language in the shop of Mr. Geoghegan, of Templemore, in their presence by saying he was going to Dublin to elect a Head Centre in place of James Stephens, and that he himself was drawing pay as a colonel of the Fenian army; also that he would think very little of shooting an Irish landlord for a cruel eviction. Two witnesses gave evidence to contradict the police; and Mr. John Connolly, J. P., and two other highly respectable merchants of the town gave the highest character of Mr. McGough, and though it was apparent that the words, if spoken, were in jest, the conversation going on for nearly twenty minutes in the shop, in the presence of the two policemen, a majority of the bench decided that the case should be sent for trial to next assizes, and that they would not

A man Daniel Reardon, having but one eye, was arrested in Cork and charged with being a Fenian. Reardon is the man to whom the informer Warren makes the following allusion in his depositions :know Daniel Reardon, a carpenter, with one eye Reardon was a 'B 'in the (Fenian) society; he used to work at the Cork barracks; he told me he knew every corner in the barracks, and where all the old exercise arms were kept; there were frequent discussions about how the barracks could be taken. Reardon was brought before the magistrates and remanded for trial.

On Saturday, December 2d, a warder in the Nenagh Gaol named John Cunningham, who had charge of the informer Kennedy, previous to his breaking down in his informations was called before the Board of Superintendence and told that he had been suspended, on the grounds that it had been alleged he was friendly to Fenianism, and associated with persons suspected of being favorable to Fe-He denied the charge, and called for an investigation, but though the case was postponed for a week, he was afforded no better satisfaction on his second appearance than the information, that nothing could be done till the " authorities" in Dublin were heard from.

On the 28th of November, Michael MacDonogh, Patrick Jorce and John King were brought up on remand before the magistrates at Clifden, charged with being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy. The charge against MacDonogh was that he had in his possession certain forms or documents relating to the Fenian movement; and the charge against the other two was that they attempted to swear in certain parties, and advised others to go to MacDonogh for the purpose of having themselves enrolled as Fenians The document found on MacDonogh proved to be a memorandum of certain matters relating to Fenianism. The handwriting was proved to be that of the prisoner by Michael Murray, Presbyterian schoolmaster, and by Thomas Conneely, one of the souper teachers. Christopher Armstrong was the informer in the case. He proved that MacDonogh swore him in as a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. After occupying five days in investigating the charges, the magistrates decided on sending MacDonogh for trial, and on discharging the other two prisoners. Miss Taylor of Derradda, gave important evidence in behalf of the two discharged parties. While MacDonogh was being taken to gao!, he was lustily cheered by the vast crowd of persons, assembled inside and outside the Court-house. - Castlebar Telegraph.

The Fenian triels in Dublin have been suspended to enable the Judges to open the special commission in Cork. The last of the prisoners tried was O'Do novan (Rossa), who cast off his legal advisers and took his case into his own hands. If his object had been to destroy all chance of an acquittal, and to aggravate guilt and punishment, he could not possibly have hit upon surer means of effecting his purpose than those he adopted. By the most perverse ingenuity imaginable he succeeded in bringing out evidence most fitel to his case, and eliciting damnatory facts which the rules of evidence precluded the Counsel for the Crown from extracting from the witnesses for the prosecution. The Judges allowed him the utmost latitude - possibly it would have been better for him if they had not, and gave every advantage which he could claim; and thus a great deal of time was wasted. It was not necessary for the prisoner to take so much pains to prove the approver Nagle an infamous scoundrel. That wretch's character was already as loathsome as it could be; and in the labour thrown away in blackening it grossly insulted both Judge and Jury, and instead of directors of the Irish People, he has been sentenced to penal servitude for life. If the law had allowed capital punishment in the case, he would infallibly have hanged himself. Of course no one supposes that these sentences will be carried out, if the Fenians should not by some outrage render elemency impossible. Even O'Donovar Rossa will be let loose long before his natural death, it the Brotherhood will permit it. At Cork the preparations of the Government are on a scale of defence commensurate with an apprehended descent of the American Head Centre at the head of the whole American fleet borrowed or stolen for the occasion from Mr. Gideon Welles .-Never did

The bells of Shandon Sound so grand on

The pleasant waters of the river Lea.' as the booming of the gunboats that float on that stream on the precincts of the 'beautiful City,' which is, moreover, beleaguered with horse, foot, and artillery, to strike terror into the Southern Fediana, and forbid any attempt at a rescue of the prisoners.-Weekly Register.

SNOW STORM AT KILLARNBY .- There was a very heavy fall of snow about Killarney and all along the east of the county on Saturday night and Sanday morning. The Trales mountains were covered half-way down their sides with snow; but the fall was heavier from near Farranfors into Killarney, near which town not alone were the mountains covered to the base, but the lowlands had a foot of show on them for miles around.—Kerry Evening Post.

AN ORANGE MANIFESTO. - The Orange body of Ireland have issued an address apropos of Fenianism and other matters. After complaining of one sided legislation, they say: - Our ground of complaint is this; There has long been, and there continues to be in Ireland a deeply laid and extensive conspiracy against the laws and peace of the country, and yet this conspiracy has been suffered not only to exist, but has been in a great degree encouraged, stringent laws being explained away so as not to reach its members-for instance, the well-known ensigns of rebellion, green and white, being construed by the Executive as not party colours, whilst the whole weight of the same law is brought to bear with the greatest rigour against Protestants, whose only crime s that they will not forget the events which seated Queen Victoria on the British throne.' They state it as a special grievance, that in August, 1864, the Ultramontane party - the head and fountain of the principles that are now called Fenian-had their procession in Dublin under the eyes of the Executive; and the Government, through their present Attorney-General, declared the logalty of what was plain and palpable violation of several distinct laws; whils: the same Government were then, and had been for some months, in possession of distinct information regarding this conspiracy, and yet affected this tone self-complacency.' A prominent member of the Irish Conservative party and its leading orator, will, it is said, formally re echo this complaint in the new parliament. The Orangemen say ngain: 'Whether our rulers be Whig or Tory we care not.' They will uphold ' true Protestant government, utterly regardless of party names or leaders.' The paper is signed

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF PIKE-HEADS .- AD incident in connection with the importation of arms in this country has just come to our knowledge, and tends to show the preparations which have been going on. A few days ago the owner of an establishment in Downpatrick ordered a considerable number of 'grapes' from a highly respectable firm in the hardware trade in Belfast. In due time a large case, supposed to contain the articles alone, was duly forwarded without any examination to the county of Down shopkeeper. On the earty who issued the order proceeding to examine the contents of the case, he was considerably surprised at finding, in the centre of each bundle of 'grapes,' a number of pike-heads of the most approved workmanship. The members of the Belfast house from which the novel consignment was made, were no less astonished than the party who gave the order on hearing intelligence of the discovery. No doubt the pike heads were intended for another part of the country, but as it turned out, they have found their way into the hands of the constabulary .- Bunner of Ulster .

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Just as we are going to press we have received a telegram from Glasgow announcing (without any details) that the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, died at half past three on Friday morning. - Weekly Re-

## THE QUESTION OF RE-UNION.

To the Editor of the London Weekly Register. Sir-9n the part of the multitude of the unlearned would presume to ask, with reference to Dr. Pusey's late publications, the following four questions: - 1. The orders of the Anglican Communion not being acknowledged by the Church, how could its clergy be received as Priests? 2. The re-establishment of the hierarchy having abolished the ancient English Sees, how could there be a re-union of them with the existing Catholic Church in England? 3. Can we otherwise than by courtesy speak of more than one Church; and then, being but one, how can there be a re-union of Churches? 4. And therefore, should we not be correct in speaking only of the re-union of the English people (or of some people) with the Church ?-Yours most respectfully, Ŕ.

THE SCOTCH KINK VERSUS THE NORTH BRITISH RAIL-WAY COMPANY .- We are in the midst of a fierce controversy here at present, a controversy in which Catholics are, however, only spectators, though hearty sympathisers with the resolute Board of Directors. of which the presiding genius is Richard Hodgson,

The North British Railway Company having lately acquired the Edinburgh and Glesgow line, and having thought proper to resume the Sunday morning and evening trains which were formerly run on that line, the three branches of which the Presbyterian Church is composed, have united in the attempt to put down the said trains. With this riew many of the Ministers of Glasgow, most of whom are renarkable only for the intemperance of their views, have inaugurated a series of indignation meetings, Pastoral' Charges. &c., and have likewise endeavored to injure the railway company's traffic by urging their followers to enter into illegal and unchristan combinations, to withold their support from what they are pleased to term 'Subbath breaking and apostate undertakings.' In these penevolent designs they are opposed by all the moderate men of the Presbyterian Church, and by the almost entire press of the country, and also by a section of the Ulergy themselves. The excitement has at last found its way to the Presbytery meetings from the newspapers and platform, and during the last few days the whole attention of the country has been turned on the Established Presbytery of Glasgow,

where the warfare had reach to its greatest height. The Sabbatarian party, who seem to predominate in one Glasgow Presbytery, having prepared a 'Pastoral' on the 'Sabbath observance' topic, and having moved that it be read from all the pulpits within the jurisdiction, Dr. Norman McLood, who is well known as a Royal Chaplain and editor of that excellent magazine, Good Words, got up and opposed the motion. He denounced the 'Judaism' of his brethren in strong terms, and in a long, and in many respects able speech, delivered for upwards of three hours, he demolished all the arguments of his oppopents. He went in for a little toleration in the matter, and condemned the policy which would not even allow, and which declared as sinful, the slightest recreation on Sunday.

Had the Rev. Doctor contented himself with this, he would have done service, but being once on his legs he could not be induced to resume his seat without giving his own Church, of which he is a salaried official, as great a wound as ever Colenso did to the Anglican system. He abolished the Decalogue at one blow, and then gave battle to the Westminster Confession of Faith, which is for the Scotch what the XXXIX. Articles are for the Angli-

can Church. Dr. McLeod contends that the Decalogue qua Decalogue was abolished at the coming of Our Saviour, but that the moral law remained, &c. It would be very unprofitable to follow him in his erratic course of quibbling to prove his new-fangled theories; suffice it to say that he has kindled a discussion of which it is impossible to foretell the results. The Doctor then defended the principle of private judgment versus the Westminster Confession of Faith, and told his reverend brethren that it was impossible for them to have perfect ananimity 'on every litte point.' His brethren in the Ministry, who were quite unprepared for all these theories. were much scandalised at the Rev. Doctor's speech, and the consequence was he was outvoted. However, on the publication of the Presbytery proceedings, a perfect deluge of theology was let loose on the public, through the columns of the press, and which deluge seems in no danger of subsiding .-What one remarks when reading these columns of crude theology and misquoted Scripture, is the exceeding ' breath' of the theories of correspondents and the 'leaders' of editors. Evidently the days of the Westminster Confession of Faith are numbered like those of the Thirty-nine Articles. How astonished John Kuox would be at the 'progress' of his children. Scarcely has Dr. McLeod sat down, when we have the voice of Principal Tullock, from Saint Andrews, addressing the divinity students of the University, and confessing the total inadequacy of the Confession of Faith to supply the wants of the Intelligent Christians of the nineteenth century.'-It is a relic of a bygone and superstitious age, and the Christianity of the nineteenth century must rest on a surer foundation,' Principal Tullock is not for abolishing the Confession of Faith but only wants to abolish the belief in it. He says a Church can't get on without one, and this is his only reason for retaining the formal standard of his Puritanical forefathers.

What a sham Calvinism is! Here is a nation building churches, putting up organs, making innovations in their manner of worship and yet they are beginning to overthrow the last vestiges of Christianity which that Church has preserved. The parents who subscribe for these edifices are not sure what they shall teach their children, and faith in the eternal truths of our common Christianity are becoming mere matters of opinion and newspaper com-Verily the end of Calvinism is drawing near. ment. Let us hope that out of these dark clouds of sheer infidelity which are rapidly overspreading Scotland, the Almighty will yet cause the sun of Catholic Truth to shine more brilliantly, if such be possible, than in the nappy days gone by when our country was not the least bright jewel in the diadem of His

Church. Mr. William Roupell, ex-M.P. for Lambeth, works at the quarries in Portland, and it is said has become a reformed man-" a very excellent prisoner."-Doubtless his ticket of leave will be forthcoming erelong.

THE " ROWISH CONTROVERSY,"-The following excellent letter appears in the Manchester Courier :-

"Sir - It seems to be the peculiar privilege of

Oatholic Church with singular vehemence, and con-

sequently with no small amount of unfounded alle-

learned Clergy of the Church of England any of that

uncharitable vindictiveness so conspicuous in these

redoubtable champions of Protestantism. 'The Romish system' to them is one of 'gross immorali ties,' and they are incapable of understanding that it has an individual as well as a general application, and is an unmerited insult to the immeasurable majority of Christians who are in communion with the Catho ic Church. There is no small amount of impertinence in an insignificant body of men crying, like the Pharisees of old, 'I am holier than thou; and proclaiming in a triumphant tone that 'The material prosperity of a nation is a proof of the truth of its faith.' This is a doctrine which receives no sanc tion from those 'Sermons on the Mount' preached by Our Lord when He ascended from the coast of Galilee to instruct Jews and Gentiles. I am led to make these observations from the letter of the Rev. J. Bardsley, and others whose letters have lately appeared in the Courier, and I intend that my answer, which is a final one, shall meet their statements with as direct a negative as can be given. And first poor Ireland, with its Established Church imposed upon it, having a limited Protestant population, which according to the last religious census is considerably on the wane. I know not where Mr. Lumley obtained his statistics, nor even the purpose for which he published them, but I am aware of an adage which speaks of the accuracy of figures, but the inaccuracy of those who use them. At the suggestion of Sir William Crofton, who was one of the commissioners appointed to investigate the prison discipline of Ireland, an act was passed to improve the convict system. The report to the late Earl of Carlisle, upon which it was founded, states that the average committals in England reaches an average of ninety per cent, while those in Ireland do not exceed ten per cent.' This is not unfavorable state of 'reformation' amongst Catholic convicts. The judicial statistics, furnished by Dr. Hancock, also declare that there has been a general decrease in criminals, and that known thieves in Ireland are fewer in proportion to population than in England by no less than 59 per cent; that, taking the criminal class collectively, Ireland may boast that in proportion to population she had in 1864, 34 per cent. less of known or suspected criminals in prison and at large than England and Wales.' The greater number of constabulary force in Ireland is readily accounted for by the fact that she is ill-governed by a minority; an infliction England would not readily submit to were the case reversed. If the argument were worth anything, as raised by your correspondents, it has fallen through ia this particular. I would advise those who are continually abusing the Roman Government to read the report of Count de Rayneval, the French Envoy at Rome in 1856, which denies the allegations which are made. He asserts that the Pontifical Government can be favorably compared with any European Government, and he further states that the condition of the population is that of comparative ease.' This brings me to the ingenious device respecting the criminal statistics of the Roman population in prisons According to the way in which these writers cook their dish of figures, people are led to believe they represent the annual amount of crime, and that the percentage made upon the number of prisoners in custody is a correct one. In 1856 the number was under 10,000, the entire number of prisoners accumulated for years, the Roman Government having no penul colonies, like England, to which it can deport its worst portion of the population; therefore, prisoners for life, for any long or short periods, always remain in the Pontifical States. What would be said if an inhabitant of Rome were to take all the criminals in the gaols of England, and all who had been sent to penal settlements, say during a period of 25 years, and declare it to be the annual amount of crime? You may live a lifetime in Rome and say, with President Van Buren, 'I have never seen a pros-titute nor a drunken man.' I will draw the attention of these Roman libellers to the condition of their own metropolis. Dr. Lankester, at an inquest held on the body of an infant not a long time since, said that it was as common for the police to find the remains of dead children upon which no inquest could be held as the curcases of dead cats. Mr. Goodwin, in his work entitled 'Another Blow for Life,' asserts on good authority that there are in the metropolis 16,000 children trained to crime, 15,000 men living by low gambling, 50,000 by constant thisving, 5 receivers of stolen goods, and 150,000 men and women subsisting by other disgraceful means. There are not fewer than 25,000 beggars. So that there are not less than 259,000 persons in the London districts, of all ages and sexes, who prey upon the honest and industrious part of the community.' What would be said of me if I declared this was the result of the Protestant religion? No country in Europe presents such a deplorable state as England with regard to the the education of her children. Cardinal Morichiai, in his report upon education, gives statistics which show that one in six of the population of Rome are educated, irrespective of those in universities and colleges; and Mr. Horace Mann, in his celebrated report, adverts to the opinion of Mr. Edward Baines, that one in nine 'would be a proportion quite as high as the condition of society in England would permit. Now, how stands the fact as to English children? and the statement comes from one who held the highest position, next to the Queen, in this realm: the honored and lamented Prince Albert. At the Educational Conference, opened on Monday, June 23, 1857, presided over by His Royal Highness, speaking from official sources, he said: 'We are told that the total population in England and Wales, of children between the ages of three and fifteen, being estimated at 4,908,690, only 2,046,843 attend school at all, while 2,861,848 received no instruction whatever; and, further, that out of the two millions of scholars al luded to, more than one million and schalf remain only two years at school,' and that of the same number attending school only about 600 000 are above the age of nine! I think the time wasted in the ungenerous attack upon the Catholic Church would be be ter employed in setting four own house in order, following the wise and benevolent example of Mr Edward Bretherton and the 'Educational Aid Society,' and look after our own little ones. This is the true reformation in which all good men might take a part, with credit to themselves and of incalculable benefit to society. With regard to the statement made by the Bishop of Oxford, respecting suspended Priests, I wilt quote a passage from Sir George Bowyer, addressed to the Times newspaper in May last :- 'The Abbe Rogerson has stated that the Prefecture of Police which grants licences to cab drivers, not without investigation of their antecedents, had granted such licences to only three interdicted Priests in eight years, and I am informed by a digoitary of the French Church that the whole number of interdicted Private in France (who naturally congregate in Paris) is under 100, though there are upwards of 40,000 Pricats in that country.'-I am, &c.,

DANIEL LEE. Springfield House, November 16, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE .- In a letter to the Times, Mr. George Seward, General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, says :-

Several hundred miles of the core, or interior portion of the cable, are completed, and the Great Eastern is chartered to go to sea in June, 1866, for the double purpose of laying an entirely new cable, and of raising the broken end of the one thousand one hundred miles of cable laid this year, so as to splice additional cable thereto and thus, if successful, furnish to the public a second means of communication. The one thousand one hundred miles of submerged cable is ascertained to be in the most perfect order | was about 90,000,

by daily tests taken from the time it broke, and still continued daily. The buoys at the end of it are washed away, but this is of no consequence, as they Low Churchmen,' as they are called, to assail the were intended only for a temporary purpose, the anot. for grapuelling having been laid down by solar observations, so that a good navigator can at any time You do not see amongst the pious and sail to within half a mile of the broken cable.

THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS. - The settlement voted by Parliament to the late King of the Belgians, then Prince Leopold, of £50,000 per annum. in the event of his surviving his first wife, the Princess Charlotte, His Majesty did not draw in full after he became King of the Belgians in 1831; but always drew from the Treasury some £12,000 a year, which went in part to pay certain annuities to servants and bequests to charities which the Princessdirected should be paid, and also to keep up Claremont, where His Majesty resided with the Princess after their marriage. The reason why the claim to the £50,000 annuity was never waived was in case His Majesty should have at any time to vacate thethrone of Belgium.

Dr. Pusey said last mouth of London: There are places in London, as I have myself seen, where for generation after generation, the name of Christ has never reached and their inhabitants had much better have been born in Calcutta than in London, because the charity which sends forth Christian missionaries would the sooner reach them.

Yielding to the clamor raised by the political and personal enemies of Governor Eyre, in England, the Government has suspended the exercise of that officat's functions. He will temporarily replaced by Sir Henry Storks, who has been also appointed chief of a commission to investigate the circumstances of the Jamaica revolt.

THE YELVERTON CASE. In the First Division of the Court of Session on Thursday, the case of Yelverton against the Saturday Review was brought up on a motion for a new trial, the ground for which was that the verdict of the jury was contrary to evideuce. The motion was sent to the 'summer roll, and the judge's notes ordered to be printed.

It is intensely humiliating and mortifying to the pride of Protestantism to have to admit that in Pro. testant England the supernatural claims of the Church of Rome are growing upon men's minds : and moreover, the admission is deemed bad policy .-At the time of the Papal aggression, the National Press asserted all its strength in pursuance of an avowed resolution that Popery must be written down. The result was unsatisfactory; the newspapers were beaten, and the conclusion arrived at was that a conspiracy of silence offered better chances of success than a conspiracy of clamour. In the meantime the movement has progressed, and the recognition of the Press can no longer be withhedl.

## UNITED STATES.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A BISHOP .- The Ciucianati Enquirer says :- On Saturday night last Bishop Rosecraus, while climbing the hill leading from Sedamsville to the Catholic College, was set upon in the dark by two rollians, who demanded his money. The Bishop had with him his purse and a valuable watch and chain, and not particularly desiring to lose either, he stoutly refused their modest request. One of the highwaymen then drew and cocked a revolver, remarking that he would find a way to get money, whereupon the Bishop turned and ran down the hill, making his escape, although two pistol balls were sent after him, one of them grazing his cheek.

The Cinci mati Commercial tells us the following rather good 'un: Some of our Irish fellow-citizens, of the Fenian-

ersunsion, had a little festivity in St. Louis a few days since, and when the affair was well under way they forgot themselves so far as to send for Major General Frank P. Blair with the purpose of drawing a speech from him. The General was found just at the conclusion of a dinner party, which had not been conducted on strict temperance principles, and, to put a fine point upon it, he was not precisely in condition to confine himself very closely to one subject. He concluded, however, that he would go and make the boys a speech, notwithstanding the advice of some of his friends, among them Gen. Sherman, that he had better postpone his remarks on the great Fenian question until some other occasion should arise. Arrived at the hall, where the sunburst glowed and the shamrock bloomed, he was presented to the audience with the usual flattering observations, drawing bimself up to his full height, his countenance wearing a look of inexpressible solemn. ity, he roared at the top of his voice:
'Finnegans! I'm with you!'

The mercurial fushmen dushed a little by the apparent mistake of the General in addressing them by a name they had not called themselves and looking upon his broad declaration that he was with them as all right, interrupted him with a tremendous round of applause. Poising himself as if to meet a great emergency he continued :

But mind, I tell you, you have a big contract on hand, and Old Ireland is away across the ocean.-But when you get your ships, and have them loaded with cannon and things, and sail down New York harbor, I'il go out there at Sandy Hook, and take off my hat, and say with all my heart, good-bye Finnegans! And when I think its about time you had touched the acd over there, I'll give you my prayers, and say - go in Finnegans !

At this point there was another interruption, and one not altogether of excessive approbation. General Blair was tumultuously told that they were not Finnegans, but Fenians; and after apologizing for his mistake, by saying he had been down South so long he had forgotten the name of things, the hero gracefully retired.

In an article on the Unity of Missionary Effort, the Concord Statesman says :-

' Hitherto it has been the practice for the missionary agents of various religious denominations to endeavor to quicken the exertions of those whom they publicly addressed, by representing that if they did not bestir themselves, Papacy would possess the earth. That process has been found to be of very little avail. The Catholic Church carries its faith and observances wherever there are materials susceptible to its sway. There are no present ingications that it secures recruits, in any considerable number, outside the immigrant population of the land and their immediate decendants. But its missionary spirit is worthy of imitation. The same zeal which quickened Xavier to leave his home, and perish on the burning sands of India, and sent within the western wilds of this country those missionaries who gave names to lakes, places and rivers of the far West, and even along the Mississippi river, from its higher waters to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico, still survives in all his fervor. They who believe that Popery is in its dotage are entirely mistaken. It is well to accept the fact that the Papal Church is to be a permanent institution in the earth, and the people are not few, even amongst Protestants, who believe that if it came to an end, multitudes of the human race, now held in check by its power, would become worse and worse.

The 'National Woman's Rights Committee' of the Northern States have concocted a petition calling for an amendment of the constitution providing that strong-minded women have the right to vote at all the elections.

LIVES LOST BY THE REBELLION. - The War Department computes the number of deaths in the Unionarmies since the commencement of the War, at 325,... 000, and of Southern soldiers at 200,000, making at least 525,000 lives that have been lost, a part of costly price paid for the defence of a nation's life. At Gettysburg 23,000 Union soldiers were killed, wounded or taken prisoners-our greatest loss during one campaign. Gen. Grant's losses, from the time he crossed the Rapidan until Lee's surrender,