Since the proclemation of the city and county some excitement seems to prevail amongst a certain class of Diblin! It is stated that large quantities of fire. arms and other weapons have been either destroyed or concealed, or in some manner got rid of for the present. An acknowledgment will be given for any arms surrendered; and persons will be appointed in tificates will be given to the parties receiving such licenses, and their frames will be stamped or branded.—Irish Times.

The Cork Reporter of Tuesday understands that

المساء الأراث المناطبة المالية المعلود المستعود المالية

the Royal Victoria Hotel, in that city, was Bearched about eleven o'clock on Monday, night for Stephens, but without effect ; and the Skibbereen Eugle of Sa turday publishes a selegram from Cork, stating that manners and prepossessing aspect arrived in Liver-the Head Centre was even within four miles of that pool by one of the steamers from New York. The city. The Constitution throws doubt on the accuracy of this latter statement.

The result of the proclamation of the city of Dab lin has given rise to a multitude of rumours, the large majority of which are of the wildest and most improbable character; but, at the same time, it is only right to state that the authorities are in possession of information which points to the residence, in the city and its neighbourhood, of a very considerable number of strangers having no ostensible occupation, yet still well supplied with money, which they spend liberally. Those parties appear to be men who have re-ceived a military training, as their tearing indicates A watch is kept upon their movements, but up to the present nothing has been discovered to justify the police in interfering with them. It is said that so far from recent proceedings having abated the exertions of the agents of the Fenian conspiracy, judging by appearances, they are as active and as energetic as ever, and that even of late a numerous body of misguided young men have been drawn into the brotherhood by specious statements that the day of deliverance' is rapidly approaching-that large quantities of arms are prepared and ready for the occasion, and that arrangements have been made with distinguished American officers to head the movement. There is a confident belief amongst the police authorities that there are secreted in Dublin quantities of arms, and they feel certain that as soon as the proclamation can be acted upon they will be anabled to reach them.

FURTHER DISCOVERY OF PIKES AND FENIAN UNI-FORMS. - It was generally rumoured on Saturday evening through the city that Dublin would be proclaimed on that night, and this rumour caused much uneasiness amongst a large number of persons who had been known to be at least sympathisers in ' the Fenian movement,' and who were known or suspec ted to have arms in their possession. Soon after the proclamation had been published anxious groups were to be seen collected reading it on all the places where it was posted, and the police received information that pikes, pistols, swords, ammunition, drillbooks, &c , were being made away with as quickly as possible by concealing them in most ingenious places, or by throwing them into the river and ca-Many who had not read the proclamation attentively, or who had been misinformed concerning it, thought that the search tor arms, ammunition, &c would commence on Sunday; and for that reason the greatest vigilance was exercised by those who were afraid of the police visiting their houses, to make an overhaul' for pikes, revolvers, riles, &c. Yesterday evening some constables of the E division proceeded to a field in the neighbourhood of Harold's cr ss, where in a haystack they found twenty pikes, ready for immediate service. In the same locality on the road a bundle was found, which, on being opened.
was discovered to consist of a military clak, composen of superfine green cloth, with red facings, and secured at the collar with a solid gold chain and clasps; also two green tunics with red facinge bearing the initials of The frish Republic.' All this uniform was elegently finished, and was evidently the property of some person who had recently re turned from America, as the cloth and style of workmanship are foreign. In the Grand Caual uniform coats of a similar kind were found. It is supposed that large quantities of arms will be delivered to the police this day and to morrow. - Freeman.

The proclamation having come into operation yesterday, the police instituted searches in different parts of the city for arms of all descriptions A large number of persons sent in arms yesterday to the several police stations to procure the necessary certificate of registration. Between 200 and 300 arms of various kinds have been deposited at Sackville place Police stction, about 100 at College street Police station, and similar quantities at the other stations through the city and suburbs. - Irish

Died at his residence, Kilespenan, near Newtownbutler, County Fermanagh, on the 30th ult., Mr John Donegan, father of the Rev. P. Donegan, Adm. Clogher, and the Rev. James : Bonegan C. C., Maguiresbridge, at the silvanced age of eighty years -He was interred in the old parish camatery, Bonagh, on Tuesday, the 2ad sult. His funeral was one of the largest and most respectable witnessed in this part of the country for many years, being attended by a great many of the clergy of the dioceses of Clougher and Kilmere, and the laity of all classes and denominations from a very large district of the surrounding neighborhood. Rarely has it falled to our lot to chronicle the death of one who, in life, deserved and enjoyed the esteem of so many, and for whom, in death, this esteem was universally tes-

The Killarney correspondent of the Cork Herald says :- ' Success still attends the exertions of The O'Donoghue Tenant Fund Committee. The people of Kenmare have taken the initiative in the South of Kerry; and the first instalment of £25 has been hand. ed in to the Treasurer, Mr. Patrick Hayes. The utmost enthusiasm was reanifeseed by the peasantry of Ardfert, Lerrig, and O'Dorney, when the committe visited them to solicit subscriptions, and whereever they passed, many long and hearty cheers great-The Killarney committee also is not idle, ed them. The Killarney committee also is not idle, and it is daily increasing its subscription list. Mr. J. O. O'Riordan, solicitor, has been most indefatigable since that committee was formed, and his expectations for its success are very sanguine. The total amount collected in the town of Trales alone is up wards of £220."

A late tourist to the islands in Lough Ecne writes of them as follows: - The islands are said to number 366 - Innishmere, in the Upper Lake, containing over 2,000 acres, and Bos, in the Lower Lake, rearly as much, the others varying from some hundreds of scres to a perch, some covered with woods and others with the richest grass and crop lands. On Paris the oldest man in Ireland lives, 114 years of age, with a wife over 100, the lady being the fourth spouse and the gentleman the fourth husband. On the banks of the Lower Lake, and in the islands are said to be 50 verging on 100 years, proving the salubrity of the climate-from Devenish to Castle Caldwell and Roscor, the shores being gravelly. The Upper Lake, on the contrary, is subject to floods.

ORANGE OUTRAGES .- A fight took place between soms Catholics and Orangemen a few nights ago, in Newry, in which two men named Daniel Boyle and Francis Pedan received some severe stabs of a sharp instrument in the back and head from the Orangemen, inflicting dangerous wounds. Seven of the tatter were arrested and brought before the resident ma-The injured persons not being able to attend, the magistrate proceeded to their house and took their informations, and remanded the case for hearing. Tais outrage is supposed to have originated in consequence of some evidence given in 1864 by one of the injured party relative to a murder case Which took place July 1864:

William Carleton is suffering un ler severe physical infirmity, which precludes the fur her exercise of his literary powers.

GREAT BRITAIN. A. FERIAN AMBASSADRESS IN LIVERPOOL AND DUB Lin. - A good deal has been said and not a little has been been believed, to the effect that the Fenian movementihas been crushed out in the British isles by the vigorous efforts made by the 'Imperial 'government', but the stubborn logic of facts emphatically contraeach district to grant licenses to retain arms. Oer dict that pleasing belief. In Liverpool it is an ascertained fact that a gentleman of considerable at tainments acts as a kind of charge des offaires to the body, receiving and despatching property to accredited agents to and fro between this town and New York. A new phase of this guise diplomatic arrangement has just made itself known here. In the course of last week a ladylike person of engaging lady was unaccompanied, had but a moderate amount of luggage for a 'lady traveller 'her baggage consisting of two neat but not large trunks, and a glazed satchel. She were no crinoline, and on the voyage, while evincing great general intelligence and good breeding, spoke in disparaging terms of it and those who were its slaves. On arriving in Liverpool she was conveyed to a first-class hotel, where she spent the remainder of the day of her arrival and the succeeding night. On the following day she left this town for Dublio, travelling via Holyhead. Soon after her arrival the lady placed herself in communication with the resident diplomatic gensleman already referred to, with whom she had an interview of about a quarter of an hour's duration. She also gave audience to another gentleman not so refined, but well known for his Penian partialities. -The lady, it is said, was none other than the somewhat notorious Ellen A. O'Mahony, who recently issued an address to the Fenian Sisterhood of New York, calling on them to contribute to the very ut-most of their power the means requisite to aid in equipping a fleet and raising an army for the political regeneration of Ireland. The history and antecedents of this lady are also said to be both singular and interesting. She is stated to be the only living representative of an ancient and much re spected Irish family, but consequent on the social and political partialities of her ancestry, the patrimonial property which she should have inherited has passed into alien hands. For this the lady holds the British government responsible, and has taken strange means, at different times, to demonstrate her wrongs as well as her claims. Some years ago she was well known in Dublin, where, on account of accomplishments, presumed sufferings, and the sympathy which her family connections created, she was received into the best society of the Irish motropolis. The proceeded to London after leaving Dublin, and there her family prestige and engaging manners secured for her entre to good society. Sub sequently she went to America, and eventually sailed to New York. When the Tenian movement was commenced in that city, instigated by her al leged wrongs, she warmly espensed it, and being known to, and respected by many of her countrymen there, she was able to render the Fegian cause great service in the way of obtaining recruits, and procuring pecuniary contributions to the funds .-This made her extremely popular with the leaders. and one of the last acts of the Fenian executive in New York was to accredit Ellen A. O'Mahony, which, it is needless to say, is not her name—as ambassadress from the American Fenian Irish Republic to the Brotherhood in Ireland. To enable her to discharge the duties of that office it is said she has been endowed with full discretionary power to aid the movement by any means which in her judgment appears best suited to promote it. The lady is now understood to be in Deblin; how or when she may m ke any public appearance it is at present impossible to say, but those exquainted with her antece dents consider she will have considerable influence with her countrymed and countrywomen. - Liverpool Post.

The London correspondent of the Irish Times, writing on Saturday last, says :-

A very alarming rumour got abroad vesterday afternoon, and, in certain quarters, continued to create something rather like a panic chrough the course of this morning. It emounted to a declaration that Fenianism had not only extended to a most dangerous height in London, but that on attempt would be made to day to dura down some of the princip l buildings in the metropolis, and to pillage the rest in the confusion The Bank, the Custom-house, and Somerset House were the edifices named as chose most likely to be the first attacked, and the most exaggerated but circumstantial statements of the likelihood of the attempt, and the reliable sources whence the information concerning it was derived, found their way into circulation. Strange to say, they found credulous listeners, and I understand that fears were so far aroused that extra precautions were taken throughout the day at the establishments named, and at many other important institutions. whereby the slightest demonstration on the part of any person of suspecious appearence or actions would speedily have consigned them to durance vile. Of course it is quite right that such precautions should never be neglected in such localities, but it seems that there was not the slightest need for them in the present instance.

The successive steps which the Government than been forced to take in dealing with the Feniens, are enough to show that the movement is a serious and a dangerous one. It may he very foolish that leishmen should think that, by casting bullets in cellars and hiding pikes in haystacks, they will overcome the whole strength of the British Empire; but as they are foolish enough to think this, and to risk, if not their lives, certainly their comfort and personal freedom in carrying out their opinion, their folly: hurts us as well as themselves. The theory that this is a mere frenzy of the mob, auxious to pull everything down, to spoil the rich, and feed on the fat of the land, is evidently untrue. There are no: educated Fenians, or rich Fenians, or wise Fenians; but the ignorant, poor, silly Feniaus, who do exist are manifestly not actuated by a wish for plunder. Their main motion is that they are fighting, or ready to fight, for their country; and the tie of patriotism, or what they regard as patriotism, is found to be with them as it is with other nations or sections, in the present day, the strongest and most operative of buman ties - stronger than the tie of religion, and even stronger than the tie of self-interest.

Fenianism is a protest against us and our illusion. The poor wretches who aid in working out the plans which their ignorant and uncalculating leaders suggest to them have none but the very faintest notion how Fenianism is to prosper, or how they are to contribute to its prosperity. But they are deeply penetrated with the conviction that Iceland is their country, and that their country is, and ought to be very dear to them -so dear, that they will risk any. thing for her sake, and will blindly coey the orders of those who profess to speak in her name. It is difficult to say what vein of popular thought could have been more unwelcome with us. We could easily deal with an insurrection like that of Smith O'Brien. But to deal with enthusiasts who think that their nation has been down-trodden, and has now a hope of rising again to her proper glory, and who are ready to brave the law for her sake, and to disregard in her cause the threatenings of their spiritual guides is by no means a light and easy mat-

The city and county of Dublin have been proclaimed, and placed under a peculiar kind of tume of the kilt. And so it was in religion. When limited martial law, which permits the agents of England fell from the faith, she retained some of the the government to search where they please for arms; and arms have been found, not in any very great quantities, but in quantities sofficient to indiate that those who superintended the macufacture are in no want of money, and that those who make and distributed the arms are: zealous and industrions. In every part of Ireland, too, there is apprehension, and signs are obvious to watchful eyes that the minds of a large portion of the peasantry are have at length recognised that the national religion 'escaping.

wrapped up in the one absorbing thought of the spproaching triumph of Fanianism. Arrests have been made at the same time in Longford and in Clare, and a panic reigns at once in Tipperary and Armagh. It this panic grows, and provokes, as it is almost sure to do; the outbreak it dreads; then there will be an agrarian civil war, and the furious pent up passions of the Orangemen will seek with delight a welcome relief in trampling out of existence the miserable creatures who are at least by birth Catholics, who shout the old cry of 'Ireland for the Irish,' and who, if not mere plunderers or socialists, are very willing that their richer neighbors should be made exceedingly uncomfortable .- Saturday Review, Jan 30.

The old solution of the question as to the treatment of the poor was Slavery. When the Church succeded in abolishing this simple but harsh Poor Law, other ways were found for maintaining the poor. Christian charity set them free, and the same charity was their support in their distresses .-Pro salute anime mee was the consideration which procured the poor man freedom, and the same consideration found him daily bread. In those days the poor were honoured, the devout poor man was thought the most perfect image of our Blessed Saviour upon earth, poverty was considered a blessed state. The devout rich embraced poverty as the fullest garment of holiness. Charity to the poor for the love of God, for the amendment of life, for the atonement for sin, for the power to resist temptation, was the universal practice: there was no need of a Poor Law.

Self-renunciation is the stuff out of which the heroes of charity are constituted, and to perform properly such duties as our workhouses require would require heroes and heroines of charity. It is not by wages that they are to be bought, but by the rejection of wages that they live and have their being. We say nothing against Poor Law Guardians or workhouse masters, warders, porters, and the rest. We believe them, as a class, to be as good, if not better, than most of us, their neighbors. But they are set to a task which they have no chance of performing properly because they have not got and they do not know, they are not required or supposed either to have or to know the principles, the motives the objects, and the rewards which alone would enable them to deal with the poor as the poor ought to be dealt with .- Tablet.

FENIANISM IN LIVERPOOL - Curious Revelations -Our Liverpool correspondents have received from a gentleman, whose previous communications relative to Fenianism in Liverpool have proved that he was a trustworthy informant, and capable of getting at the secrets of the soi disant brotherbood, some information which he assures them is strictly true, however absurd and improbable the facts may appear to any one outside of a lunatic asylum. The purport of the communication is that in Liverpool, which has always been one of the great centres of Fenianism. and where the chi.f members have bad active means of communication with other towns in England, Ireland, Scotland, and America, the movement is as as vigorous as ever. Of course the proceedings of the brotherhood are now conducted with much more caution than before the recent trials and arrests. Delegate meetings coastantly held in Liverpool, and attended by persons from different parts of the United Kingdom, and North America, but these meetings are never held twice in the same place, in order to baffle the police, to prevent the auspicion of outsiders, and to put the spies and informers, who seem to be inseparable from an Irish conspiracy, on the wrong scent. The communication with Amerrea is now more active than ever, but it is not carried on by writing at all. What may be rivled Fenian ambassaders now arrive at, and leave Liver. pool, to and from American ports weekly, and as many of them are persons of good address, and even education, and as they always travel ' first class" no suspicion whatever is excited. So far as our informant has been able to le ra. the latespraove of the Fenian body is to appoint the netorious Eeagher, ! of the eword, as Birector who, it will be remembered. was the leader of the Irish Brigade in the recent American civil war. Bis plans are said to be to divide the ' Fenian army' into two immense bodies. and with one to invade Canada, and with the other to join the Emperor Napoleon in sustaining the throne of Maximilian in Mexico! By this stroke of policy, it is stated, that Meagher hopes to secure the eternal good will of the Emperor (Napoleon), and to gain his support, to the scheme of establishing an krish Republic. Though all this may sound the wildest and most improbable nonsense, we are positive. ly assured that such is the bonasfide present policy; of the Feniac Brotherhood, and the events will probably happen in a short period to demonstrate the truth of the greater portion of these remarks. In conclusion, our correspondent's informant states that the authorities will find it advisable to keep for some time a most active watch. Money is plentiful in aid of the cause, and recruits also. - Stor.

The Pall Mall Gazette contains the ominous re-

minder : --"When it comes to watching Somerset House like & menaced fortress, the time for leniency has very nearly passed away, and the Brishmen in England will do well to remember mint their own prejudices against the Sazon are reflected back from the lower classes of Englishmen with very little abatement

But worse still, and more threatening to all who wish well to Ireland, are the symptoms of an Orange Protestant re action against Feninsism. The Ulcier Observer tells and that large consignments of arms are reaching the Orangemen of the North; and the I met of Tuesday, after saying traly, "it is not be. tween Ireland and England after all so much as between the upper and lower classes of Irishmen that the struggle has to take place," adds :-

"There are other elements of difficulty at this moment in Ireland. The Orangemen profess to believe that the British Government is mable to protect them in the possession of their lives and properties against the Roman Catholics, and that it is necessary for them 'to sheep their powder dry' and hold chamselves ever ready to take the field at the shortest notice. We have eften had to deplore the readiness of this society to provoke a collision with the Roman Catholics Now, Fonianism is in steelf not a Roman Oatholic movement. It is denounced by the clergy, and is levelled just as much at the Roman Catholic as at the Protestant possessors of property. But, no doubt, Fenianism being a movement of the lower Irish, most of the Fenians who have any religion at all are of the Roman Catholic faith. How long will the Grangemen, ever ready for the conflict in time of peace, endure the spectacle of the arming and drillng of a race the traditionary object of their hatred and suspicion? If the Fenians forbear to draw the sword, who will assure us that the Grangemen will

THE SCOTTISE RELIGIOUSTS. - Since the days of Knox-the infamous John Knox-Scotland has been celebrated for her religious dissensions. When once the Scot rejected the Catholic Church, he rejected wholly and entirely everything approximating to Catholicity, and contented himself with the very barest semblance of Christianity that could possibly be invented. There was a wonderful simi larity hetween his raiment and his religion. Whilst other men clothed their nether extremities in comfortable but nameless garments, the Scot preferred, even in his cold northern climate, the comfortless, and to modern ideas, inexplicable, semi savage coswarmth and consolation of Catholic; but it was not so in Scotland. When Catholicity was rejected it was rejected in its entirety. No vestige of the only perfect Christianity was allowed to remain; and to worship under a roof even would have been consid-

ered a sin by the old Covenanters.

But modern fashions have broken in upon them as

is no less cold and uncomfortable than the national

> There has been a row royal in Scotland on religi, ous matters; and no less than four points are now in dispute They are fighting about Sabbath Observance, the Westminster Confession, the innovations in the Kirk, and the Ritual of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

Irish like, we begin at the end, and merely state that the last subject is raised by the works and actions of Dr. Les, of Edinburg, who has composed a ritual, (mainly extracted from our ritual) for the Epigeopal Church in Scotland. The question of innovation concerns the use of organs, and the all-important questions of sitting, standing, and kneeling. Scottish Protestants may sit and stand ab libitum, but they may not kneel. But a very sharp controversy has been going on, not as to whether they may kneel or not, but as to when they are to stand. and when they are to sit. And these are the men who accuse the Catholic Church of mere formalism. Letting them fight out between themselves the ques-tion of 'Westminster Confession' we will pass on to the 'Sabbatarian Observances.'

And here we have them regularly up in a corner. What do they say? 'Trains must not run on the Sabbath. Your Sabbath journey must be merely from home to 'kirk,' and from 'kirk' to home.— Whilst you are at home, do as you please in the way of eating and drinking; but amile not nor utter a thoughtless word.' And so they lay down a law of the most absolute and complete slavery for those who are subject to their authority but not to the law of God. Ask them their authority for imposing such restraints upon men, and making Sunday not a day of rest but of slavery; and they meekly and demurely answer :- 'Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath.' But we reply, 'Sunday is not Sabbath.' Saturday is the Subbath day. Whence, then, have you any authority for imposing your detestable and puritanical obligations upon the poor people of Scotland? By whose authority was the day of rest changed from Saturday to Sunday?

They cannot cell, but we can. It was by the authority and power of the Catholic Church, and every Protestant in England and Scotland who observes the Sanday instead of the Saturday as a day of rest. obeys not the command of the Bible, but the command of the Catholic Church. And so when on Sundays, we see the crowds of Protestants wending their way, each one to his own chu ch or meeting house, or zoar, or Bethesda, or Tabernacle, or New Jerusalem, we quietly say to ourselves - My good people, you think that to day you are obeying the Bible (the Bible only), and you little know that you are only obeying the precents of the Catholic Church.

But the true faith has never died out in Scotland. In spite of John Knox and his successors, in spite of bitter and unceasing persecution -a faithful remnant ever remained; and through the long years that have elapsed since first the sword of persecution hung over their heads, they have preserved intact and transmitted, as a sacred heir-loom, from generation to generation, the faith-the Catholic faith of their ancestors. We are not speaking of those who from Ireland or England have recently settled in Scotland and carried the faith with them. We speak of the Catholic Scot, who traces his ancestry from the pure Gael, and who can look back through the record of the last three hundred years without counting a single apostate amongst his ancestors. -That any such should have remained, considering the circumstances, is a proof of the Divine vitality of the Church. That so many should have remained faithful shows that the Scottish nation did once appreciate thoroughly the beauty of the Church, and that the persevering and persistent constancy of he: children has been manifested in their adhesion to the Catholic fuith.

A bright dawn is broaking upon the land of mists. The Scottish Catholics and the Erish Catholics in Scotland may well congratulate themselves upon the dissensions of the 'Scuttish Sabbatarians,' for it is a sign that the ice is being broken up, and that there will soon come, in Cod's good time, an end to that cold dreary winter that has so long frozen up the religious instincts and feelings of the Protesterts in Scotland .- London Universe.

THE Extigious Would or London .- The year 1866 has opened with an extracrdinary effort of the anti-Popery faction to create a sensation. They are profile in prophecy, tracts, and pamphlete, and, what is equally romarkable, conderfully liberal of own part, we must say that to us they are lavish in their New Year's gifts of tracts, pamphlets, and thoroughly anti-Popery productions We cannot wested, whereby it is proposed to violate do less than thank them for their kind attentions; and, when we assure them that we are kept rather busy just now in the political department to attend to prophecies, we doubt not they will overlook our omission to notice them individually. We must say, however, that it is no joke to be a sound Souper these days if the requirements he as the tracts pefore us set forth. The 'scarlet lady' must not be coquetted with in any sense; the idea of toleration of error must be dispensed with in public and private; and, to clap the climax, the Emancipation Act must be repealed; and all this by the generated alone. -Some of these 1866 prophete gravely tell us that England must fall this very year, in order that the elect may rise and regenerate the world. It would appear, by the seers of the 'Armourer,' not to mention 'the Churchman's Dilemma,' that Pepery cannot be extirpated while the power of England exist -for Jesuits are at the helm of the State, and the big Church itself is turned into a buge School for the education of Romanists. We mention these things for the information of the natives of the wilds of Connaugut, who, in their ignorance, thought that the Protestant Church was engaged in a very different pursuit; and it was about the last thing, we are-sure, they would imagine, that the government of the empire was under the direct control of the lesuits. This is a rather awkward disclosure for the modern Soupers. They must change their vocabulary in this year of grace; for if it becomes generally known that the Protestant Church is the nursing mother of Popery, she will at once become a favourite, and the occupation of sumpers will become a sineoure. - Mayo Telegraph.

Biohop Suther, of Aberdeen, has another ritualistic difficulty upon his bands. He demands that Mr. Comper, of St. John's, shall abandon the use of vestments and alter lights. Mr. Comper gives up the vestments, but maintains the candles. - Church and State Review.

LIBERALISM IN SCOTLAND .- In a recent discussion on Sabbath Observance in Glasgow Presbytery, Dr. Jamieson lamented 'with deep grief' that 'the wave was beginning to roll over the Church of Scotland, which had already produced such disastrous results in the Church of England, and that an uneasy feeling of being fettered by the standards of the

Ohurch' was prising.
FORTY VESSELS WRECKED-One Hundred Lives Lost in Torbay. - The effects of the gale in Torbay were most tearful, many vessels have been driven ashore, and it is reported that about 100 lives have been lost. An eye witness describes the furious breaking of the waves on the beach as most appalling. The surf rendered it extremely difficult to give assistance to the wrecks. Many of the vessels attempted to work out of the bay, but were unable to do so. One schooner was blown ashore at Goodrington, ten are ashore at Broadsands, five of which are totally destroyed. There are two ashore Spain. at Churston Cove, and at Brixton the scene is awful | Switzerland, 2,512 Russin, Amongst the vessels wrecked are - The Wild Rose, of Whitby, a barque laden with wheat from Odessa, and bound for Dublin, put in here from Falmouth. The vessel was entirely wrecked, but the crew, numbering seven, were saved. The Princess Beatrice, another barque laden with wheat from Odessa, and well in attire as in religion; and men in Scotland also bound for Dublia, sank; all the crew, however,

MRS. YELVERTON AND THE 'SATURDAY REVIEW.'-The Caledonian Mercury says : The British public, who were so much shocked by the recent verdict in the case of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton against the Saturday Review, and who had so much difficulty in comprehending how that verdict was arrived at, will be greatly gratified to learn that the decision has already been virtually overturned six of the jarors who voted the Siturday Review article to be no libel, with the three who were for giving a verdict in favour of the pursuer, having made solemn declarations, in the presence of magistrates and justices of the peace in their respective localities, that they gave their verdict under an erroneous impression of the law of the case, and that since they read the judgement of Lord Jerviswoode in the public papers—a judgment which some of them say they did not hear at all when delivered, and others aver they herd only very indistinctly - they have felt convinced that they would now give a verdict in hor favour. The nine jurors severally ask for a trial, on the ground that without it injury would continue to be wrongfully inflicted on Mrs. Yelverton, and that they thomselves would suffer under the conviction that in ign rance or misapprehension they had done her that injury.

The inevitable Dr. Cumming has just issued his Last Warning cry.' It is dedicated to the Duchess of Sutherland. He fixes the end of all things in 1867, as the prophecies, according to his theory, ruc

UNITED STATES.

At New York, a man accused of passing a counterfeit \$50 greenback, was discharged after two months imprisonment, occause experts were unable to determine whether the bill was genuine or counterfeit. Nice kind of currency that. We wonder the Americans in their conditions for Recirrocity did not stipulate that we should abolish our currency, and make greenhacks a legal tender.

There are three Heraldry offices in New York whose trade is to furnish coats of arms to the aristocatic democracy. Of late these offices have been very busy in providing magnificent shields for successful shoddy, but some wags among them have taken a professional revenge in many cases by the insertion of the bar sinister into the arms ordered by aspiring persons suddenly become rich.

A GOOD EXAMPLE, AND ONE TO BE FOLLOWED -The New York Herald says: 'The Board of Health' of Brooklyn, assisted by a large committee of physicians and citizens, are about taking some precautionary measures against the cholera, should we have the misfortune to be visited by that postilence in the coming summer. They propose to make a thorough examination of every house, street, lane and alley in the city, with a view to removing everything that is calculated to impair the public health, before the warm days of spring are upon us. Some forty eminent physicians have volunteored their services in this good work. This is an important sanitary movement, which might be adopted in the metropolis with great advantage to the public health. Brooklyn has, perhaps, less evils to remedy in the way of dirty streets and allegs than New York; and if such measures be deemed advisible in that city, how much more necessary me they here? Many weeks will not clapse before the winter will begin to break up, and all the disease breeding material in our parrow streets will be released from itspresent icy bondage. We should therefore follow the example of the Brooklyn authorities and 'take time by the forelock.'

FURTHER AGGRESSION .- In the annual report of the Superintegent of Common Schools, for our State we find the following remarks under the head of Colleges Seminaries and Academies.' It is sug gested for thesconsideration of the Legislature, whether it would not promote the cause of general cducation in our State to have all of our educational interest brought under the scope of legislative nuthority, and all of our chartered institutions placed, to a certain extent, within the control of the School Department. 'It is believed that, if they were made subject to some State authority, and liable to official visitations by some State officer, and the recipient of State beneficence to some extent, and under certain prescribed conditions, it would greatly increase their

efficiency and usefulness. The italies in this coel passage are our own. Here we have a proposition, first, to place all the educational interest of the State under that learned and their gifts in this line to the more Irish For our scientific body, the State Legislature, and next, our chartered institutions directly under the School do. gested, whereby it is proposed to violate the rights of the fadividual, in order to increase the power of the State. It is not enough that all taxables are obliged to pay for the support of the present School system, though many object to it, some because of the inferior quality of the education given, others on moral, and others on religious grounds. Now, it is proposed that if a private school be established at private expense, it be put under State control. Would any one tolerate such interference in any other private undertaking gotten up by citizens of Pennsylvania? That, however, it should be even mooted in the matter of education, shows how the official mind has gone wrong .- Philadelphia Cutholic

General Sweeney has hit upon a notable scheme trevade the Federal neutrality laws and invade Canada, as shewn in the following remarks made by General McGrourty at the recent demonstration in Buffalo:

General Sweeney does not ask your money, but if you give him a dollar he will give you a rifle-ariffe, I tell you, and you can take it without going outside the bounds of American law! (Applause.). Let me tell you that with our rifles on our shoulders we can go out target shooting; we can roam all over this fair land of our adoption unquestioned, and if some very fine morning we should find ourselves on the other side of a certain boundary, is it Unclo Sam's business? Not a bit of it.'

A return submitted to the Federal War Office . shows that the war expenditure of the loyal States . during the late war amounted to a total of about \$500,000,000, and this it is now proposed to add to the Federal debt, the States being of course proviously re-imbursed.

NEW York, Feb. 7th .- Dennis O'Sullivan was arrested to day for driving a team containing fix large boxes, which he confessed were military (quipments for Fenians. They were claimed by Ool. O'Mahony, and the prisoner was discharged, it being proved be was not a thief.

New York, 7th .- There was a large amount of mmunition and accoutrements of war discovered in this city last night belonging to the Fenians, who are rapidly arming. During the year 1865, 195,075 emigrants arrived

at New York from foreign countries - 13,000 more

than in 1864. One of the most interesting features

of the report of the Commissioners of Emigration is the nationality of this large body of people. Germany heads the list, but Ireland closely follows her foutsteps and the whole statement is of deep interest : Germany, 82,454 West Indies, 281 Treland, 70,338 Nova Scotia England. 27.144 South America, 169 3,961 Canada, Scotland. 43 505 China, 36 2,054 Sicily, France. 3 222 Mexico, 93 729 East Indies, Holland. 7 Norway, 157 Turkey, 5. 2,737 Greece, 5 Denmark, 727 Poland.423 591 Africa, Italy, Portugal. 42 Anstralia, • • • • 18 • Belgium. 97 - London Times' Cor.