The London Court Circular says it is the intention of Her Majesty to take a cruise during the coming summer in the Victoria and Albert, which will be ready for service by the 20th of May. The Prince and Princess of Wales also intend to take an extensive yatching cruise during the coming summer The same paper says that beside the season. intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to spend a portion of each year in Ireland, it is Her Majesty's intention to visit the Lakes of Killarney during the present year.

One evening, eight years ago exactly, the wife of a man at present working at the Neptune Foundry, in this city, disappeared from her house in a mysterious manner, and not the slightest clue could be discovered to trace her, or account for her abscence. The husband was arrested on suspicion, and was in gaol several months, but was finally discharged; and after a long and fruitless search he returned lo his work, and ever since was an object of suspicion to his fellow workmen, who sometimes annoyed him by asking, 'Who killed his wife?' The missing wife was given up as lost, when, to the astonishment of the husband and his friends, the truant walked into his house one evening this week as cooly as if she had only just returned after going to market. Whatever account she gave of her travels, the husband did not receive her with open arms. And so, after his eight years of trial, the poor fellow's innocence is completery established .- Waterford Citizen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London ship-building trade has been in a very depressed state for some time. Recently, however, one or two firms were offered contracts for building iron ships for Continental Kingdoms. They found that the contracts would enable them to pay their artizans six shillings and sixpence a day, and leave themselves almost no profit at all. They asked the men would they accept this sum in the present low state of the trade. Remember it means one Pound Nineteen Shillings a week-and this at a time when many skilled artizans are getting pauper rations from their parish, and breaking stones for three pence a-day. The men, or rather the 'Union' (or what it is called) which acts for them, refused the offer, demanding seven shillings. The masters decided that they could not pay that sum, without ruinous loss to themselves, and the result, I believe, is that the contracts are given up. Of course, some enterprising firms in France will take up the work; and thus the money, some hundreds of thousands, will be lost to London and its working-men-

Don't you think that the Trades' Union system may be carried too far? One Pound Nineteen Shilings per week is surely better these hard times than eighteen-pence and the pauper's loaf. It is said that France and Belgium are competing dangerously with England in manufactures, and actually beating her out of the Continental market. Indeed, French steam-engineers are at work at this moment on more than one English railway. Sagacious people, who profess to know all about the matter, say that this is the result of Trades Union. At all events, it is a startling fact that, with all their disadvantages, the French can compete with the English in England's (hitherto) special forte, iron manufactures. - London or. of Iri hman.

Universal Supprage .- Sir, -Mr. Kinglake said the other day, at Bridgewater, that though constichise, members would not, or words to that effect. I beg to call his attention, and that of your readers, to the following extracts from a debate in the Asnembly of New South Wales. They are taken from the Sydney Morning Herald of the 24th of November, 1866. The subject of debate was a picnic given to its supporters by the Government, for which it was alleged that free railway tickets were illegally issued, and at which much drunkenness was said to have prevailed: -

Mr. Cowser, leader of the Opposition .- Was it because members were implicated in a dishonest traesaction that the public were to be robbed in this way?

Mr. Do Silis-If any one charged him with drunkeuness . . (which nobody had), he would

esy it was a lie. Mr. Digam describes the picnic .- I travel up the river 12 miles in a bost. God knows my shirt was wringing wet. I go in for a feed, and then I slip off. We had saddles of mutton and what d'ye call it, and everything that's nice. There was no mistake about it. It was a flummocker (whatever that is),' &c.

General and Premier, cable dedge.

Mr. Martin. - It is false. 'Mr. Macpherson. - He has uttered the greatest

lie that he has uttered since he swore a lie. 'Mr. Martin, Premier .- If the honourable member accused him of resorting to a dodge, it was as falso as hell If he (Mr. Martin) held any other position than he now held, such language would be followed by personal violence. Mr. Buchanan .- The Botany Bay aristocrats were

the most unmannered dogs he had ever seen. 'If the language had been used to me I would have gone and wrung the honourable member's head off,

Now, this Assembly was elected by ballot and manhood suffrage. It sits for a colony where there is an excellent University, where there are good schools, a well educated clergy, a highly intelligent mercantile class, and an excellent Bar, which is, as every one knows, resorted to by young men of good family and gentlemanlike manners and ideas as a field for successful industry. Can we trace any of these elements of civilization in such debates as these? Or is it not quite evident that, whatever language the Assembly speaks, it is not that of those portions of the community best entitled to influence its opinions and conduct? Imagine the feelings with which men of property and cultivation must read these debates of their House of Commons, and consider, not whether it is wise to establish such things here, but to make any considerable advance towards them .- I am, Sir, your obedient servant, QUIA TIMET. London, Feb. 9.

STATISTICS OF THE ARMY. The Appendix to the Report of the Recruiting Commission shows that the establishment of the army (non-commissioned officers and men) on January 1, 1866, was 200,966, while the actual number of effectives was 194,449; the numbers 'wanting to complete' being 6,417. The 194,449 effectives comprised 16,919 cavalry, 5,531 foot guards, 126,840 infantry, 6,690 colonial corps, 31,138 artiliery, 4,107 engineers, 1719 military train, 931 army hospital corps, and 584 commissariat staff corps. Of these numbers 77,701 were serving at home. 48,806 in the colonies, and 68,042 in India.

THE ARMY .- We understand that the scheme for the reorganization of the army is now nearly completed in its details, which, when announced in the House of Commons, will not be found to coincide in all points with the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners on Recruiting. The militia will be made the foundation of the active army. Men will be enlisted for 12 years instead of 10 as at present; seven of these will be spent in the army available for general service, the remaining five in the militia under certain advantageous conditions. A measure will be proposed for obtaining their further service. at the end of the 12 years. Non-commissioned officers and men will still be permitted to re-engage in the army and serve for pension. Such, we believe, will be the leading features of the plan. The difficulties of the details are, of course, financial, but the House of Commons will, without doubt, afford the Government the means of carrying into effect their scheme if it can be shown that it will give the country sufficient available force for general service, and

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE. - At the Shire ball, Nottingham, on Saturday, the Rev. Charles Forth, of Basford, near that town, was charged with the fol-lowing extraordinary offence. A suit is pending be-tween Mr. Forth and his wife in the Divorce Court, and a fortnight since one of his servants went to London to give some evidence as to the matter. When she came back the reverend defendant forced her into a chair and asked her what her evidence was. She made no reply, whereupon he said, 'I suppose you have been to say that you saw me strike your mis-tress.' The girl replied, 'Yes,' and the defendant then rushed away to get a piece of paper, on which he wrote words which in effect affirmed that the statement she made was false. He then seized the girl and forced a pen into her hand, at the same time compelling her to sign the document, the young woman being too frightened to refuse. The magistrates treated the matter as a common assanlt, and fined Mr. Forth 42s.

LONGITUDE BY THE ATLANTIC CARLY .- The difference of longitude between England and America has hitherto, rested upon the chronometric expeditions instituted by the Coast Survey during the years 1849 51 and 1855. Fifty chronometers were transported three times in each direction across the Atlantic. The probable error of the result of these expeditions was 19 100ths of a second. The value thus obtained though for all practical purposes sufficiently precise, is not so for the necessities of astronomical science in its present refined state. When, therefore, the success of the cable provided telegraphic Transot-lantic connection with England, parties of the Coast Survey were formed, under the direction of Dr. B. A. Gould, to take advantage of this means of obtaining a value more precise than that furnished by the chronometric expeditions, allusion to which has been made. The pecularities in the methods and apparatus employed in working the cable render the process of determing the longtitude by its means different in many respects from that by the land telegraph lines. New obstacles, which made success exceedingly doubtful, were to be surmounted, and new sources of error eliminated, but, thanks to the genius, experience and perseverance of Dr. Gould, these have been overbome, and results of remarkable percision elicited. The probable error of the resulting longitude is about four hundredths of a second. Perhaps it will give the reader a ciever idea of the nicety implied in by stating that a distance of about 1,900 miles had been measured, and that the measure is not probably more than 40 feet from the truth. The time required for a signal to pass through the cable has been discovered by still greater pracision to be 31 100ths of a second. This is equivalent to a velocity of 6,020 miles a second, and is notably less than the velocity of the electric fluid upon land lines, which numerous observations have shown to average 16,000 miles a second.

In a recent number of the London Tablet we find the following remarks on the ludicrous dissensions existing in the English Church as by law established. 'A remarkable letter,' says our contemporary, 'has been addressed by the Rev. Dr. Pusey to the Literary Churchman. The subject is 'Dissensions within the Church,' and Dr. Pusey seems to think that a popular storm may be directed against the Church by law established as a diversion from Fenianism and Reform. Dr. Puser gives a startling enumeration of the subjects of dissension within the English Church. The inspiration and truth of Holy Scripture as the authority for all revealed truth, the inerrancy of the Apostles—nay, of our Lord himself—these are among the subjects of dissension. Within the substance of His revelation, the doctrine of the Atonement, the Divinity of our Lord, judgment to come, are among the subjects of discention. In regard to the evidences of faith, there is dissension whether there be either miracle or prophecy. The Bishop of London, in his recent charge, expressed a hope (which in itself implied a misgiving) that none of the clergy would deny our Lord's Resurrection. It has been contemplated in quarters, in which this is startling enough, that the truth of our Lord's Resurrection will have to be left an open question among ministers of the English Church. If there be any heresy which does not find acknowledgment among the members of this school, it is because it contains not too much error, but too much truth. Even Mohammedanism, as a great heresy, has retained more frag nents of truth than much of this so-called Christianity.' A ghestly picture, truly: But Dr. Pusev thinks it not discouraging, if the future be regarded rather than the present, for he says that the peril to the English mind is from inconsistent not from conlies between receiving the whole Catholic faith on the one hand, and naked unbelief on the other, drives it to that belief of refuge.' We desire that Mr. Puser's words may be verified in his own person. and that he may embrace the alternative of receiving the whole Catholic faith.' in the meanwhile, he deprecates the outery against sacordotalism, and the remedy proposed against it, viz: Legislation. Dr. Pusey then comes to the 'signs which,' he says, 'amid whatever pain, betoken deliverance.' As far as we can understand his argument, it is that the destruction of the Irish Establishment would involve the disestablishing of the Scotch Kirk, followed by some modification of the English Establishment. -And, therefore, that those who might be willing to consent to the destruction of the Irish Establishment alone will resist it for fear of its consequences to their Establishments. If that be not the meaning we can see no other. 'The fierceness of the attack against everything objective in religion is the greater security for all. Certainly in our numble judgment these are not days when Catholics ought to be found laboring hand in hand with the enemies of all Church Establishments for the destruction of any one Church Establishment. The concluding por-tion of the Rev. doctor's letter is altogether beyond the reach of our interpretative ability. We have failed to understand its drift or meaning, and must eave it where we found it.

SINGULAR IDENTIFICATION OF A DROWNED MAN. -On the night of the 6th December, 1865, a resident at Shrewsbury, named Evans, left the house of a friend with the intention of returning home, but mysteriously disappeared on the way, and was never again seen, either dead or alive. The affair created some excitement at the time, and a reward was offered for any information that might lead to a solution of the mystery, but none transpired, and it was at length concluded that Mr. Evans had fallen into the Severn, and that his body had been carried away by the stream. His wife, however, steadfastly refused to believe in his death, and even continued to pay his usual subscription to the club of which he was a member, in the expectation of his ultimate return. After a lapse of 14 months all doubt has now been set at rest by the discovery of the unfortunate man in the Severo, at a place called Cressage, six miles distant from the spot where he probably fell in. An old woman gathering wood on the bank accidentally caught eight of it clinging with outstretched arms to some bushes which had arrested its further progress down the stream. The only articles of clothing remaining upon it were a necktie, a collar, a pair of stockings, and a surgical elastic sock on the lelt leg. Mrs. Evans arrived at Oressage on Thursday, and was at once enabled to identify the body of her long-lost husband by means of the elastic sock. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and, considering the long period during which it had been in the water, it was in a remarkable state of preservation.

The Malta Times of the 31st January says:—We have good grounds for stating that it is the intention of the home Government to expend a very large sum of money on increasing the armaments of this foran efficient reserve to rely upon in case of need. — | tress. The amount determined on will probably exceed half a million sterling.'

The London Morning Star, the organ of the ultra Radical or Bright party, says that although Ottawa has been confirmed as the capital of the new Dominion of Canada it is probable that the Queen, in the exercise of her prerogative, will have to choose a more central point, in which case there can be hardly a doubt of Montreal being selected as the permanent capital.

Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, who has lately been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for an assault committed on a brother officer, upwards of ten years ago, served in the Confederate army during the late civil war, under his own family name of Captain Stewart. He appears to have been a most distinguished cavalry officer in the Southern army, and was very much liked by his comrades in arms.

LONDON, Feb. 5th. - The Duke of Richmond has declined the Colonial Secretaryship, and the Duke of Buckingham, to whom it was subsequently tendered, has accepted the position.

The Government promises that the provisions of the Reform Bill, which it is preparing for submission to Parliament, will be liberal in their character.

The Edinburgh Courant is authority for the following statement in regard to Queen Victoria as an author :- The preface to the collected speeches of the late Prince Consort, if not actually written by her Majesty, was at least 'inspired' by her, and har reputation for literary skill has on several occasions given grounds to reports that her Majesty has intended that her name should be jucluded in the roll of royal authors.' A rumor of this kind is again current, and we understand it is very generally bolieved, that her Majesty is actually preparing a book of her own composition for the press,'

The Lords of the Admiralty have sent instructions to Port-Admiral Sir William F. Mactin to have the following vessels prepared for sea immediatelyviz., the screw steam corvette Raccoo, 22, Captain Richard Purvis; the Corvetto Charybdis, 17; the sloop Vostal, 4: the gunboat Pigeon, tender to the Calcdonia: and the gunboat Redwing, tender to the Cambridge. Some of these ships may leave to-morrow. It is supposed they will go to the coast of Ireland. Several detachments of Royal Marines are under orders for embarkation.

Several of Mr. Bright's political friends have written to him, begging him to explain the sentence a his speech at Rochdale, where, after speaking of the mutiny in India, he hinted that a great event might break out in England before long.

The following resolution on the subject of Ritualism was unanimonsly adopted in the largest meeting of the prelates of the Southern Province which has for many years assembled in Convocation :- 'Resolved-That having taken into consideration the report made to this House by the Lower House concerning certain ritual observances, we have concluded that, having regard to the dangers (1) of favoring errors deliberately rejected by the Church of England, and fostering a tendency to desert her communion; (2) of offending even in things indifferent devout worshippers in our churches, who have been long used to other modes of service, and thus of estranging many of the faithful laity; (3) of unnecessarily departing from uniformity; (4) of increasing the difficulties which prevent the return of separatists to our communion—we convey to the Lower House our unanimous decision that, having respect to the considerations here recorded, and to the Rubric concerning the service of the Church in our Book of Common Prayer, to wit-

'Forasmuch as nothing can be so plainly set forth but doubts may arise in the use and practice of the same, to appease all such diversity, (if any arise) and for the resolution of all doubts concerning the manner how to understand, do, and execute the things contained in this book, the parties that so doubt or diversely take anything shall always resort to the bishop of the dioceas, who, by his direction, shall take order for the quieting and appearing of the same, so that the same order be not contrary to angthing contained in this book; -and if the bishop of the diocese be in doubt, then he may send for the resolution thereof to the Archbishop;

our judgment is that no alterations from long-sanctioned and usual ritual ought to be made in our churches, until the sanction of the bishop of the diocese has been obtained thereto.'

The Mark Lane Express publishes the following estimate of the average yearly crops of cereals in England for the past ten years; 'Rather more than three millions of acres are sown with wheat-the istake about it. It was a flummocker (whatever that is), &c.

'Mr. Macpherson charged Mr. Martin, Attorneycharal and Premier, with a miserable and despicharal and Premier, with a miserable and despicharal and Premier, with a miserable and despisawn with barley, averaging thirty seven and three quarter bushels each total average yield, nearly nine million quarters. A million and a half acres are sown with oats, producing forty six and a half bushels each; total average yield, same as barley. Half a million acres are devoted to the production of beans, and nearly as many to peas, producing on an average nearly two million quarters of beans, and a million odd quarters of peas. The average crop of wheat in the whole United Kingdom is probably about sixteen million quarters annually; but, reckoning the consumption of each individual at a eack of flour a year: twenty two million and a half quarters of wheat are needed for the supply of our thirty million of people, leaving six or seven million of quarters to be supplied by importation.'

House of Commons .. - Major Jervis asked whother the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the recent arrests in London, by the civil power, of two officers of Her Majesty's service, in consequence of a court-martial recently held in Jamaica; whether, taking into consideration the grave and responsible duties imposed upon officers of the army and navy by the legislative chackments passed for the regulations of these services, and the result of the inquiries instituted by the War Department and the Admiralty with reference to the conduct of the officers of both these services during the recent disturbances in Jamaica, Her Majesty's Government purposed affording those officers who had been so arrested the fullest legal assistance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer. - I have no doubt whatever that when an officer in Her Majesty's service, obeying the commands of his superior officer, performs acts which are afterwards legally impugned, it will, of course, be the duty of the Government to defend him. (Loud and general cheering.)

UNITED STATES.

A CANDID CONFESSION .- The Speaker of the House of Representatives is reported as saying, on Saturday, that 'in the British House of Commons there is generally much more noise and confusion than in this House.' We cannot imagine how the Speaker got his information; and lest the House should take comfort in its disorder from this unhappy remark we beg to inform both the head and the heels of that body, which are quite too often to be seen on the same level, that the House of Commons is usually a quiet and orderly assemblage, where every speaker is easily heard, unless the House is determined not to hear bim, which really occurs but seldom; and where nothing whatever is permitted to go on at any time, except the business before the House. Not a document, not a newspaper, not pens or paper, not every distinctive doctrine of Christianity, and sends anything whatever is permitted in the hands of any us back in morals to the condition of the Arabs and member, excepting only the printed order of business for the day. Conversation being likewise prohibited as well as the peanut and apple trade' it follows that no public legislative assembly is or can be more quiet and decorous in their demeanor than the House of Commons. As a matter of sober fact, though it seems a pity to despoil the poetry of the amiable Speaker, our House of Representatives is a den of howling Dervishes beside it. -N. V. Tribune.

peachment Committee reported they had examined, a large number of witnesses, and collected a large number of documents, but have not concluded their laboure.

They state sufficient testimony has been taken to justify and domand a further prosecution of the investigation.

Mr. Rogers, one of the minority of the Committee reported that there was not a particle of evidence to sustain the charges.

NEW YORK, Marck 4. - The Tribune's special says au effort will be made immediately upon the assembling of the 40th Congress, to have the impeachment project referred to a Special Committee, with Gens. Canade, Butler and Legan on the Committee.

Washington, March 4 .- The Committee on alloged frauds in the New York custom house, report the most reprehensible conduct on the part of the present Collector, Mr. Smythe. There appears to have been established what was called a general order business which Mr. Smythe sold out ; and that Peter A Nanbergen, Geo. F. Thompson, Senators Doolittle and Paterson, and a Mrs. Perry, had interests in the business. Mr. Smythe obtained \$40,000 per annum for this business from Messrs. Miller & Conger. The \$40,000 were divided as follows: Geo. F. Thompson Sens tors Doolittle and Patterson, \$5,000 each; other parties, from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

CONGRESSIONAL RECREATION-TEASING THE LION. Under this heading the Buffalo Express of Friday pepetrates the following good-humored squib in re-lation to the motion Mr. Raymond introduced into Congress on the 'Kingdom' of Canada:-

It is not the nonsense of this resolution that we make a point of objecting to. Congress must have its little fooleries, and especially just at the close of a short session, when a great deal of immeusely important public business remains to be finished up, no reasonable people to be sure, would think of grum. bling at the waste of a sitting or two in the indulgauce of some playful and innocent pinching of the Brush lion's tail. But it was for Jack Rogers, or Ross, or Noell, or some other lively wag to lead off in these pranks and not for Mr. Raymond, who has enough to do keeping his merry go round in motion. Of course we must be right in interpreting this very solemn resolution to inquire 'whether any remonstrance has been made by the government against the proposed consolidation of all the British North American provinces into a single Confederacy, as gotten up for a mere bit of Congressional sky-larking; for why should any body think seriously of interfering with the innocent amusements of Her Majesty's children over here in the nursery next door to us? By all means let them build their playhouse Kingdom,' and pretend that it is a 'Kingdom,' and lelight themselves with a recreation which, to say the least of it, is remarkably well calculated to dovelop the powers of the imagination. For the life of us we can see no harm in the indulgence of so simple and pretty an illusion. We should not like, of course to see a real piece of imperial architecture put in such close proximity to our own humble republican cottage; but when we look over Her Maesty's fence and see that she has only set her young hib-aproued colonists to work with paste and pasteboard and gill tineel, to keep them quiet for a while, we have surely nothing to do but smile our admiration of her Majesty's ingenuity. Let them play. By and by, when they grow old enough to get tired of playing with imagined 'Kingdoms' and imagined Kings, and want semething real for their pocket noney, we'll invite them over to look at what Uncle Sam has got to offer in the way of confederation .-By that time the boys will have learned enough to be ready for going into political buildess on the terms of an equal partnership. Don't let us be too

impatient with youth. No sconer had the news reached Washington, that the national movement north of us had received the formal sanction of the imperial government of Great Britain, and scuully been christened as a 'Kingdom, than Mr Henry J. Raymond sprang to his feet in the U.S. House of Representatives and hurriedly asked 'leave to offer a resolution, declaring that the establishment in the immediate preximity of the United States, of a powerful monarchy, under the support of a foreign nation, cannot be regarded otherwise than as being hostile to the peace, and menacing the safety of this republic, and requesting the President to inform the House whether any remonstrance has been made by this government against the proposed consolidation of all the British North American previnces into a single confederacy, under the imperial rule of an English prince, and whether the consent of this government has been given in any way to the coust mation of that are-

While it is complimentary to the Canadians, to be termed 'a powerful monarchy' by an Honorableand would be leading-United States Representative In Congress; we submit that Mr. Raymond's course incked both dignity and good judgment, and received a fitting rebuke by the House, in its promptly declining to suspend the rules in his favor. The following day we observe the 'resolution' was received, and referred to the 'Committee on Foreign Affairs,' where it will no doubt rest for the present. We imagine Mr. Raymond will find few thoughtful men in the United States who with agree with him in considering the rising Kingdom, 'as being hostile' to the United States, and fewer still who will believe the movement to be 'menacing the safety of this Republic.' We can assure the affrighted gentieman that the Canadians have not the faintest idea of attempting to force their peculiar views of government

upon an unwilling people.

As to the suggestion that the President should remonstrate against the proposed consolidation of the British North American Provinces, into a single confederacy,' it is not only the height of impertinence, but ridiculously absurd, and will be pro-nounced so by even the 'Young American' element, which this weak buncombe resolution was undoubtedly intended to win the support of, in the next election.

The Mormone are represented by Mr. Dixon (in a sketch which is accepted as substantially accurate, and as being by far the most interesting description of Mormondon and the Mormons, that has proceeded from any pen,) as being thrifty, industrious, what is called 'moral,' and happy. Drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, and pauperism, are [unknown amongst them; they claim that they owe their prosperity wholly to their religion. It is certain, at any rate, that they have wonderfully prospered; that they have done wonders meterially in the land which they have taken to themselves, and that their Government is not only a despotism, but a religious despotism.

Those who attribute our prosperity as a people to our 'Liberal institutions,' and the misery of the Mexicans to the 'Popish' religion, have additiculty to meet here, and unless they are determined to shirk it by denying the facts, it is very much to be desired that

they would set to work to its serious contemplation. Thirty five years ago there were only six Mormons in the world. There are now nearly, perhaps over, two hundred thousand; consider all the difficulties that they have overcome, and it cannot be denied that these Mormons in Utah have in their third of a century done very much more in the way of material progress than have we Americans in our hundred years of national life. Yet the Mormons have a false and abominable religion; a religion that rejects the Turks. They reject with scorn all our cherisbed principles of Government and all the views of the party of progress; they are not opposed to negro slavery, they spit upon women's rights, they despise universal suffrage, and they laugh John Bright to scorn. Yet they are, on Yankes principles, the most community by far to be found anywhere on this priately heads its account of this performance, 'Are continent. We have seen only the beginning of we civilized?'

Malandar.

Washington, March, 4.—The Majority of the im- | them, but it has been more wonderful in every way than the beginning of Mahomet. It would be well for those who guage religion by a material standard alone, to read Mr. Dixon's work so toon as it can be procured, and to meditate upon this problem of Mormonism and its success, which is certainly well worthy the attention of every thinking man, and which before the end of this century, will have forced itself upon the consideration of the civilized world, in a manuer very little dreamt of at the present time. - St. Louis Guardian.

FRAUDS IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE. - A COngressional Committee appointed to inquire into this subject has made a report, which exhibits a state of corruption and extortion so astounding that but for what appears to be the most incontrovertible evidence, it would be esteemed impossible that it could exist anywhere out of Turkey or Russia, where the corruption and extertion of officials are proverbial. We shall probably give hereafter a more detailed account of these scandalous revelations. In the meantime we may say that the report turns chiefly on two heads. First, the selling by the present col-lector of the port of New York of the Custom House business known as the general order business, which is connected with the warehousing system; second, the unbeard of tyronny to which the merchants of New York are subjected for the sake of increasing the plunder of three officials.

The New York correspondent of the Dublin Irish.

man writes :--

You will recollect that Bishop Duggan was very violent in his denunciation of Fenianism always. The reason was that he believed it contained a secret sworn society underneath its open plans: And he was right in his reason. The fact is admitted. An inner circle did exist. The military circles were all sworn to obey, unquestioning, their leaders. The best authorities hold that in all conspiracies at revolution an oath should be sternly exacted. The late Polish insurrection was purely the offspring of secret and oath-bound councils, and to that it owed its strength and the prolongation of its existence. Miss O'Mahony thinks that a pledge of honor would have done as well as an oath with Irishmen, and therein I agree with her. John O'Mahony refers to the matter in a letter describing the Cincinnati Congress. Towards the end of the session there was an inquiry instituted, and witnesses were examined as to the existence of a secret sworn society' within one brotherhood in Chicago. It was not only proved to exist, but fully acknowledged by some of its prominent members. All its objects were not revealed .-But one of its practices is to set friend to spy upon friend: and report to some secret conclave which does not recognise the constitutional laws of the F. B. This alone would damn it for ever to any honest mind If it was to this Bishop Duggan had reference, Bishop Duggan was right in denouncing us.—And if he thinks I knew anything of it, he must think me a man of barefaced 'falsehood' and 'hypocrisy.' The truth is, there was suspicion in the ranks from the commencement. And John O'Mahony, a gentleman by education and by descent, was teo sincere for suspicion. He wears his heart on his sleeve. And on that account, like poor Smith O'-Brian, he is the wrong man for revolution. His reverence for the Catholic clergy is profound, as the brief reference to Bishop Duggan in the above and other letters to the Irith People office incontestably prove.

Getting in the Money .- To accomplish this work the money had to be got in. Some gave freely and the burden fell upon their shoulders; as you may have often remarked in an Irish parish, it is one little section of the congregation-and not by any means the richest-which always feeds the priest's horse.-Some hoary beaded old hypocrites refused to unleasings. Very properly Miss O' Mahony told these canting curmudgeons, these little-hearted mawworms, that their caree with the money would be more acceptable than their blessing without it. At some of the meetings called to work up the excitement no-ticeable meedens turned up. Here is one. At a very large meeting a wily speaker stood up and, and while inveighing against British spies he suddenly thrust his hand into his pocket and drawing out a scrap of paper, held it before him .. 'There is that in this paper, said he, which not all the wealth of England could buy! If a British spy is present I tell him this to his teeth!' The sensation was terrific. A deep stillness fell upon the swaying multitude, it swaped with emotion, and then as from one throat sprung up a tremendous cheer. After the meeting Miss O'Mahony pressed this person as to this important news from Ireland. 'I'll show it you, says he with a grin, and Demosthenes put his hand into his pocket and produced a private business telegram which he had received from Buffalo that morning! It was a capital rhetorical artifice, bu, I would rather have that fellow against me than for me. He was too smart by long chalks.

'Knaves and Traitors.'-Another particular smart man was B. Doran Killian. Miss O'Mahony is down upon him, and I believe justly. He humbugged John O'Mahony up to his eyebrows, then he humbugged the public in general with his Eastport expsditions, and then he went to grass. So much for Bogus Killian. Miss O'Mahony, as I told you before, is hard on P. J. Mechan, and rakes up the story of his having been expelled from the Emmet Monument Association. So he was sure enough, and lost his papers in Ireland stupidly enough. It is wrong to call him traiter, for be underwent trial for traitorism at both sides of the Atlantic and came out acquitted. But certainly after his unpardonable neglinence in letting compromising documents fall into the hands of the British authorities-documents that. if they did not positively precipitate the arrests of the leaders, at least put a nail in their coffins-I conceive Mr. P. J. Meehan richly deserved expulsionfrom the organization. There is a wide difference between a lion and a donkey, but a blow from a lion's paw, and a kick from a dunkey may be equally fatal, and where the results are of that circumstance it is hard to forgive. And yet Mr. P. J. Meehan has the cheek to be vicious in his little paper, and to practice tremendous patriotism—a thing I always distrust. We have had just enough of this almighty blowing. If I caused the injury to my comrades that Mr. Meehan did, I would have more modesty than to stick myself in the van at public meetings. But enough of Fenianism for this week.

We read the following in the Vicksburg, Miss. 2 Times, of Feb. 13th: There were about thirty converts, among whom we noticed some of our old est and best citizens, baptized in the Catholic Church yesterday. The Mission at this place, which closes to-day, has been extremely successful, both in gaining new converts and in strengthening the faith of old members.'

In dissecting the corpse of a pauper at the Twenty-Third Street Medical College in New York recently the students unexpectedly found evidence that another human being had been devoured by the infinitesimal worm which the faculty style triching spiralis. The intestines, when subjected to microscopic examination, proved to be literally alive with these minute destroyers.

SNUBBED .- The Chairman of the U. S. Committee on Foreign Relations requested to be discharged on Thursday from the consideration of the memorial against Confederation presented to Congress by some Canadians residing in the States. Leave was granted, and, so far as Congress is concerned, the matter falls through.

A new method of punishment has been introduced into one of the public schools of Holyoke Mass. A disobedient scholar is ordered up, its mouth forced opened and a dose of cayenne pepper administered. moral, the most industrious, the most prosperous A correspondent of the Boston Transcript appro-