Sesticious Arrest in Armage. - A man named Rice has been arrested by Sub Inspector Faucett, ind y committed to Armagh county jail, under circumstanees which justify suspicion at the present crisis, especially when viewed in connection with what has been going on in that city for some time past? Rice lives in Tyhol and, near Glasslough, in the county Monaghan, and the ground of suspicion is the fact | only known to the most experienced fishermen on that the is found in Armagh, having brought ten | the coast, and by the latter with the utmost caution rifies, a six chambered revolver, &c. Prima facie, the buying of rifles and revolvers is not unlawful, if the transaction were for one engaged in the trade, with a view of making money in the ordinary way. A very large supply of arms, however, has been find ing its way latterly into that particular district of the county Monaghan, and that a degree of conning and secrecy is employed sufficient to lead to the inference that the object is not one of which loyal eitizens could approve. Why Armagh is selected as the railway station for the delivery of firearms to persons living in Monaghan or Glasslough, where there are also railway stations, is one element which makes recent transactions suspicious. Another is when we find that firearms is consigned to persons of known loyalty, either in Monaghan or Glasslough when these persons, on inquiry, know nothing at all of the matter, and express surprise on learning the fact. There have been instances of this kind lately, in which the firearms were consigned to loyal persons in the towns named, but were taken by different parties at Armagh, and the alleged consignees never heard of the thing until the question was put to them. In this way, it can be proved that a very large number of firearms has been conveyed within the last weeks to the county of Monaghan, and the government is bound to make a searching inquiry into the whole affair. Rice may be able to account satisfactorily for his connection with the arms: but, because the ice has been broken, it is hoped the fullest inquiry will be instituted. In the meantime, William M. Miller, Esq., R.M., has gone to Dublin to receive instructions as to how he shall act .- Daily Express.

BURGLARIES IN DUBLIN .- The city and its suburbs have for some munths past been infested by a gang. of burglars who have broken into numerous houses and succeeded in carrying away a considerable amount of plunder. So frequent were these robberies, and so complete the immunity of the perpetrators, that a good deal of public dissatisfaction was expressed, and people began to think that the police were so busily engaged in hunting down the Fenians that they were neglecting their ordinary, but not less important; duty of protecting the property of the citizens from midnight marauders. Certainly the case with which the burglaries were effected, and the success of the perpetrators in escaping detection, did not speak well for the efficiency of the police. though it is quite possible that the plans of the former may have been so ingeniously arranged and cleverly carried out as to baffle the utmost activity and vigilance that could be exercised to prevent or detect them. We have reason to hope, however, that some, if not all, of the members of the gang have at last been captured under circumstances which reflect much credit on the police officers by whom the arrests were made. It appears that Acting-Inspector Bennet accompanied by Sergeant Beatty, was passing through Holles street, between, five and six o'clock yesterday morning, when they observed a young man standing under the archway at Denzillelane. He moved off, and their suspicions being aroused, they followed and arrested him. In his possession were found a silver salver, a bottle of champague, and other articles. It was ultimately ascertained that these articles together with other property, had been stolen on that morning from Summonscourt House, Donnybrook, the residence of Mr. Tabuteau, which had been burglariously entered about bait past three o'clock a.m. The person first arrested is a tailor named Montgomery, aged seventeen years. James Quin, nineteen years of age, described as a 'reputed thief,' James Magee, a marine dealer, 9 Denzitle-lane; Anne Magee, his wife, and John Magee, their son, aged twenty one, were also taken into custody on information obtained from Montgomery. A bag containing a handsome silver epergne and a valuable Highlander's dirk, mounted with silver, both of which were broken to pieces, were found on the roof of Magee's house. The prisoners were brought before the magistrates at the Head office yesterday, Montgomery and Quin charged with having committed the burglary, and the Magees with the unia wful possession of the plate. They were remanded for further examination. - Saunders of

a long continuance of stormy weather has not been experienced as that which prevailed for the past fortnight. The tempest of Saturday night week was nearly equalled by that which broke ever the city this mornin about two o'clock, when the wind, which had been blowing in heavy squalls during the night from W. S. W., rose to a full gale, and caused general and well-founded alarm. States from the roofs of houses were to be seen flying in all directions, and portions of chimney pots falling on the footways rendered walking in the streets most dangerous. The storm increased up to six o'clock, when torrents of sleety rain come down and mederated the wind. Large numbers of trees have been blown down in the suburbs and much general damage has been done. Those who have come in from sea report that it is fearful 'outside,' and that there is every reason to apprehend that great loss was sustained in lives and shipping at the other side of the channel. In the evening the wind became intensely co.d, and a telegram having been received that the weather was fearful off the west coasts of England and Wales, it was deemed prudent to postpone the departure of the steamer Windsor, announced to sail for Liverpool at three o'clock. The London steamer that had gone to sen had to put into Kingstown for shelter. During a beavy equali a man named Miles M'Evoy was blown into the rivor, and was gallantly rescued rescued by Francis Toole, of Florence Place. When M'Evoy was brought 'ashore 'he was great'y exhausted; and although he was supplied with stimulants, it was found necessary to take him to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, where he has restored with much difficulty. A lurge stack of chimneys belonging to the establishment of the Mesars. Kennedy, Northwall, was blown down, and did considerable damage. We are happy to say that up to a late hour last night no account of any fatal ascident caused by the storm reached us. - Freeman of Tuesday.

A Love Trat. -The following story is just now current in a remote part of a neighboring county :-A few weeks ago, a certain young lady, possessing more than ordinary accomplishments for her class in life, being the daughter of poor but respectable parents, on the death of a wealthy relative, through his bounty, became entitled to the large sum of £8,000. When the glad tidings reached the ears of her neighbors, many friends and warm admirers were raised up. Her charms appeared to have burst upon the well-to do young men quite as suddenly as her accession to fortune, and there was no end to the overtures of love. Previous to the turn of fortune's wheel, a young man of humble pretensions had been the young lady's only suitor; but the knowledge of her wealth at once placed a formidable barrier in his way, and he contented himself with being a silent worshipper at a distance. Matters ultimately came to a crisis and in order to test the affection of her devoters, the young lady caused a report to be circulated that the supposed furture was in reality only a sham, the mistake having oc-ourred through a similarity of names. This intelligence had the effect of causing the visits of the lovers to become less frequent, and, finally, cease altogether. The humble youth rejoiced at the change, and at once took an opportunity to console the mistress of his heart, who, to the surprise of all, remistress of his heart, who, to the surprise of the sur

On the evening of Sunday, the 24th ult., a French | ugger, 200 tons burthen, was observed to approach the strand of Annagasson, hoisting a signal for a of the coast, the lugger entered by a sinuous passage, at all times. The police were communicated with, and a strict watch kept upon the movements of the vessel and crew. No further prequitions were taken during Sunday; but on the next day, to the surprise of the cordon of coastguards, another French lugger, of almost equal size, was seen to approach her sister at the strand, and, in nautical phrase, "speak with her;' and immediately afterwards went out to sea. Thereupon the hitherto laggard watchmen of the coast became apprehensive, and pictures of the Head Centre became prominent in their mental vision. A small force hurried off to a neighboring magistrate, swore informations, obtained a warrant, and pro-ceeded to sea, accompanied by a Mr. F., a local land agent and justice of the peace. The vessel was searched, but nothing was discovered save a small cargo of wheat. I understand that when the second vessel which spoke with the lugger in question came alougside the shore, the coastguard boat attempted to board her; but they were repulsed by the French captain, who resolutely stated that he would oppose force to force. Some of the fishermen and peasantry of the locality boast broadly that either the ' Head Centre,' or some parties prominently connected with the Fenian conspirace, have found escape by one of those vessels, and are now -like the wild geese of old-sheltered in a southern clime, where neither extradition treaties or other power can reach them them through the force of British law or international interference .- Cor. of Saunders.

I observe that some of the Irish papers have announced Sir John Gray's appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, and that the worthy knight himself has been at the pains of denying that he's accepted the office. It never was offered to him. It is not even vacant. Immediately on finding that he could not secure his re-election for Kidderminster, Colonel White tendered his resignation of the junio. lordship; but Lord Palmerston declined to accept it believe the gallant colonel made the same tender to Earl Russell; but like Lord Palmerston, the present Premier is not unmindful of the great services rendered to the Liberal cause by three generations of the White family, and as long as there seems a probability of a seat being procured for the colonel, his resignation will not be accepted. If, on the assembly of parliament, there does not appear such a likelihood, there will be a chance of office for one of the Irish members. But what about 'independent opposition?' Will it stand the test? We shall see .-London Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion.

The Limerick Chronicle of the 4th ult., says :-During the hearing of the insolvent cases in Ennis, a man named Mortimer O'Mahony, of Kilrush,a nailer by trade, who had spent some short time in Ame rics, and recently returned, filed a schedule, amount ing to about £160, due for spirits and groceries, into which business the petitioner had got extensively, on his return home. He returned assets to within £11 of his liabilities, but some of the parties in the petitioner's debt were alleged to be in America, and amongst the number the famous Head Centre, John O'Mahony, was returned a debtor for six pounds. The insolvent was discharged.

A respectable young farmer, named Andrew Gor man, was recently drowned in the river near Boyle. He had been returning from the fair of Belnagar, in company with an elder brother !n the attempt to drive some cattle into a yard which borders on the liver, some of the cattle got into the water, and the deceased, in assisting his helpers to rescue the cattle fell in and was swept off by the violence of the flood. A verdict was returned of accidental death. The sad occurrence has caused a sensation of very sincere regret to all who knew deceased.

We are glad to find that the decided contradiction which we were enabled to give the Tory canard about the 'Attempt to Assassinate Wodehouse,' has been prominently noticed by some of our London contemporaries, of yesterday. The Star remarks on the fiction: 'It now turns out that not only was the Lord Lieutenant not fired at, but that neither the train in which be was a passenger nor the engine sassination of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in a railway train, which appeared in some of our contemporaries, has experienced a collapse even more complete than such stories are commonly subject to. It has been found that a telegraph pole was blown against the engine and that no shot was fired at all.' Neither of these journals gave currency to the at-tempt to calumniate and 'dishonor' Ireland; not so the Morning Rerald - that journal gave the fabrication all prominence in its leading columns, accompanied with comments which would lead its readers to suppose that the 'attempt' was the work of a deeplaid conspiracy; yet that journal has not up to the present, published our contradiction. In addition otte journals already mentioned, the Times publishes the following from its Dublin Correspondent: The rumor that a shot had been fired at the driver of an engine on the Midland Railway, which one of your London contemporaries magnified in a horrible attempt to assassinate the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Worlehouse, has proved to be so utterly devoid of Dublin Evening Mail.

MI. FORTESGUE AND THE GRANGEMEN. - The Observer of to-day says the Ulster Orangemen are arming, and that their conduct is connived at or encouraged by Dublin Castle. Is this the way Mr. Fortescue is going to give happiness to Ireland? The Observer says-'The conditions of the future government of the country have been settled. The Castle hes announced an offensive and defensive alliance with the Orange lodges, and, in the first instance, the high controcting parties are the Under Secretary and a herd and a huckster from Moneymore. It is easy to surmise what is to follow, and we take this opportunity of entering our protest against a proceeding as monstrous and as indefensible as if Sir T. Larcom had exchanged courtesies, in the name of the Government, with the vulgar representatives of Captain Rock or Molly Maguire. Truly it is a glorious thing to have a Liberal Government is power; and we can now appreciate the full significance of Mr. Fortescue's appointment, and the other liberal advances on the popular side.

THE ARMING OF THE OBANGEMER. - The Evening Post protests-why does not an effectual protest proceed from Irish members against this seeming renewal of a shocking policy. Our Belfast contemporary denounces it as a revival of Ninety-sight policy. But, we cannot coincide in that view.

Things are considerably changed in Ireland since then, Catholics have been admitted largely into the public service since then. Large numbers of Soldiers are Oatholies; the majority of the constabulary, as well as the metropolitan police are Catholics. The Government of to-day understands thoroughly that to let loose the Orangemen would be a mistake and a blunder—it may patrionize them somewhat condone them, and keep in terrorem.— But we doubt much if it ultimately contemplates letting them loose; for it knows well that the deeds of such friends would soon thrill with horror the meekest of men. - Irishman.

Two of the bodies washed ashore from the recent wrecks near Oork harbour were without heads. A north door, and, standing inside the locked gates, large number of fishes have been beaten to jelly read a protest against the Bishop's entry. Mr Dickagainst the rocks in the vicinity by the violence of inson these unlocked the gates, and the crowd rushed

walter and Belfast by the mysterious disappearance of a carter, named Jeffreys, of the former town, who, pilot. Immediately the coastguards of the stations on the night of the 13th December, had been in in the vicinity were in motion, and to the surprise of selfast, in company with a porter named McClann every-person possessing a knowledge of that portion and two women. The latter were to him utter strangers, and with them the men had been drinking. On leaving the public house at night McCann got separted from Jeffreys and the women, and as Jeffreys has not since been heard of, fears are entertained. Jeffreys is a married man with six children.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following extract is from the Faneral Sermon on the late Bishop: Murdock, by the Reverend Mr. Forbes :-

"Dr. Murdock was consecrated Bishop on the 20th October, 1833. I may mention, at the outset, that his elevation to the Episcopate made not in him the slightest change, except to add to his burdens .-Along with the duties of Bishop, he for years upon rears, performed all the functions of a Priest, the ame after as before, the same as his youngest curate. But we must view him however, for a few moments, as Bishop. His administration, as Bishop, was ever distinguished for mildness, prudence, and zeal, for religion. Ever mild an ever merciful, he never had recourse to strong measures until every other means had failed. To some this might seem weakness, but to us who knew better, it was the kindness of an indulgent and affectionate father. His prudence and his zeal have ever been pre-eminent and successful; and here I might well apply the Saviour's rule - By their fruits ye shall know them,' Since he became Bishop, priests have multiplied, churches have been built, religious orders have been intro-duced, the faithful have increased, and the whole condition of Catholicity has been changed with a rapidity and effect that seem almost incredible .-When he came to Glasgow there were in this lowland portion of the district but three priessts, and when he became Bishop there were not ten-now, over the district there are nearly one hundred. Regulars, there were none. Now-glory he to God !we have three distinct orders of Holy Fathers-the Jesuits, the Vincentians, and the Passionists. Reli gious Prothers, there were none. Now, in Glasgow, there are several houses of Marist Brothers, for the teaching and training of Congregational Schools .-Not to mention the Orphan Institution, which he founded, and cherisned, and has ever guarded as the apple of his eye-we have now two Reformatories and two Industrial Schools. Aided by one whose name, for generous charity, is in all the Churches -he established the Dalbeth Asylum, which has already done, and still is doing, so much good. A few years ago in this district, there was not one Convent. We have now five distinct orders of nuns. all labouring in their respective vocations to promote the cause of religion education, and charity.

Among the passengers by the Atrato, which left Southampton on Tuesday, were eight Sisters of Charity from Chartres, in France, proceeding to Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, to fill up the places as hospital nurses of those who have just died of the cholers in that island. Most of the eight sisters who went out in the Atrato were very young women. They were dressed in the grab of the sisterhood viz., coarse woollen gowns and large white bonnets. Daily News .

A London correspondent of the Bublin Mail writes : - There is little news, but plenty of gossip, going on. Some say Earl Russell's health is break ing up, and that he cannot hold the first place long. is is the opinion of others that it is airendy arranged that the Government shall tumble to pieces, and that in that event, if Lord Berby be sent for, he will declize the responsibility of forming a Government, and recommend Lord Stanley, who will pitchfork Mr. Disraeli into the Upper House, and that great obstacle being removed, will see what he can do in forming a composite Government, with the bond of common antagonism to democracy and Ultramontanism. I give you these rumors 'quantum valeat.'

There is a curious paragraph in the Times about false lights being shown on the coast of Durham, between Tynemouth and Sunderland. A great many wrecks have occurred near Whitburn a village three miles from Sunderland, and all the masters of ships which were wrecked have stated that they were decoyed apon the rocks by a false light resembling that at the mouth of the Tyne. Some of driver was fired at. The alarm is now attributed to the Tyre pilots have also seen lights exhibited near manded for further examination.—Satisfies of a telegraph pole, which was blown against the engine So much for Tory canards." And the Pakl where the light was elevated considerably above the Mall Gazette says: The story of the attempted as land. This is really a case for a searching novestimate the considerable and the point where the light was elevated considerably above the land. This is really a case for a searching novestimate the considerable and the point where the light was elevated considerably above the land. This is really a case for a searching novestimate the considerable and the point was proposed as the point was provided from the proposed and the point was provided from the point was provided from the proposed from the propose Whitburn; there were no dwellings just at the point land. This is really a case for a searching investigation. People on the north east coast can hardly believe that lights have been shown wilfully to lure vessels on shore, but there must be some explanations. Were the vessels pillaged.

Jawish Antiquities .- Messrs. Farwooth and Pizzicani have recently discovered at Nadir Sarape. near Tripoli, the remains of a Jewish house, which is supposed to have been built one or two centuries B C. Some of the rooms are in a state of perfect preservation, together with the furniture, which is for the most part, similar to that which has been discovered in Egypt. It appears from the books that the house belonged to a man of letters. Among these books are those of Moses, the Psalms of David, and a collection of Hebrew poems, which is entirely new to the most learned Hebrew scholars. All those works have been forwarded to the Asiatic Society in

Punch has a good hit at Napoleon's preposterous demand for the reciprocal rendition of political prifoundation that no shot was fired at anybody.'- soners. The scene represents a picture gallery with Napoleon's portrait and the date "1848," at which the crowned and robed Napoleon of 1866 is complacently looking. Mrs Britannia points to it with one band and holds the Extradition Treaty in the other, saying, "That, Sire, is the portrait of a gentleman whom I should have had to give up to the French Government, had I always translated . Extradition' as your majesty's lawyers now wish "

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton has commenced an action for libel against the proprietors of the Glasgow North British Mail on account of an article which appeared in their paper commenting favorably on the verdict in Longworth v. Salurday Review. A similar action will be brought on the same grounds against the Pall Mull Gazette.

DR. COLENSO AT NATAL. - By the Natal Times of Natal, of Nov. 22, we (Guardian) learn that Bishop Colenso had not only arrived, but had succeeded in preaching in the cathedral church at Petermaritz. burg. It appears that on the previous Friday after. noon Messrs. Williams and Dickinson, the churchwardens, waited upon his lordship at Bishopstowe, and handed him their protest against his lordship's preaching at the cathedral. The Bishop, nevertheless, firmly declared his intention to preach as had been announced. The churchwardens then withdrew. On Saturday it became pretty well known in the city that the entry of the Bishop would be forcibly denied, and the Bishop's friends then made up their minds to appeal to the strong arm of the law. Accordingly Mr. Advocate Shepstone, the Bishop's registrar, waited upon the Chief Justice, as late as ten o'clock on Saturday night, and applied to his Lordship fer an interdict restraining the Dean and Churchwardens from locking the doors of the Cathedral on Sunday; whereupon the Chief Justice granted an interdict. Immediate steps were taken to serve this document upon the churchwardens, which service was performed about eleven c'clock on Saturday night. On Sunday morning, before ten o'clock, Church street presented a most crowded appearance. Instead of its customary quietude (savs the Natal Times), Mr. Dickinson came out of the

Much interest has lately been created in Bally Turnbull, in his capacity as registrar to the Bishop | held shortly before Christmas. Professor Virchow of Capetown, then read the sentence of deprivation which had been passed upon the Bishop of Natal by the Bishop of Capetown in the same building. The Dean, who had during the proceedings turned towards the congregation, then solemnly pronounced the following adjuration :-

That which ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven. That stands ratified before the presence of the Almighty. Depart! Go away from this House of God!

The Bishop, however, ascended the chancel step, and the centry door being shut, robed himself, assisted by his steward, and a Prayer cook which he had brought being placed on the reading-book, he

proceeded to read the usual service and to preach.
At the conclusion of the sermon, Bishop Colenso pronounced the Benediction, and the congregation quietly dispersed. At the usual hour of opening the cathedral, six o'clock, there was again a large crowd about the Cathedral doors; but, owing to some mistake, there was no service.

Sounding the Alark .- Financial like all other history repeats itself, but apparently with little effeet as a warning. Belief in the American power of resuscitation has now become a rage. The pressure of a debt nearly twice as great as its annual burden as that of the United Kingdom, the disorganisation of 4,000,000 labourers, the fiercest sectional antagonism, and above all the existence of a protective and prohibitive system only to be paralleled in China and Japan, are all drawbacks unworthy of notice in estimating the future development of the energies of the country! But something akin to this has been witnessed before. In 1836 the great fire of New York destroyed nearly all the merchandise in that city, and brought ruin upon almost every commercial firm and public establishment. The English correspondents of these houses stood against, and apprehended not only the loss of all their claims. but that there must be a lapse of years before the trade between the two countries could again assume its healthy proportions. The Americans, however, railied instantly, and declared the blow to be notting. Indeed, the calamity would inspire new energy, and thus actually add to their greatness and render them more powerful than ever. All that was wanted British was capital and confidence. To the astonishment of England, it seemed as if it were really the case. During the following twelve months the bu siness between the two countries attained a point both of magnitude and nominal profit never before reached. British capital and confidence were pour ed out to the measure desired. In 1837 a bad harvest on this side sent up the rate of discount. Sudit was found impossible to go on shipping capital to America, and as suddenly it was then found that America could not pay her debts Three American firms stopped payment in London with liabilities little short of ten millions sterling, anp in the U. S. there was scarcely a house which did not suspend. In the majority of cases the ultimate collections amounted to nothing, and finally a Bankruptcy Law was passed which was repealed as so n as it had done its work of cancelling all claims. Following bard on these events came the repudiation of the debts of some of the principle States—a repudiation which in four instances has been maintained to this hour-and, finally, the stoppage and utter break-up of the United States' Bank, the shares of which were largely held in Europe, and especially in Holland. To the great majority of our trading population these are forgotten facts, but there are some of our banks and discount establishments that must still bear them in remembrance. It is for them to consider whether any of the features of 1836 can be traced (on a scale larger in proportion to the subsequent growth of commerce) in 1866.- Times.

The coroner for Liverpool reports that 938 inquests were held in the borough in 1863, and 747 cases had been reported to the coroner, in which ro inquest was necessary. Out of the entire number, a verdict of murder was returned in twelve cases, and manslaughter in sixteen others. 145 inquiries were made into the deaths of children. These were all cases of accidental suffocation, principally between the Saturday and Monday.

Amongst the mest popular of recent books has been Mr. Moens' account of his captivity among the brigands. There is a vein of piety running through it which occasionally becomes nonsensical. For instance. I am told he evoluing that he was deterred by a glance at his bocket cony of the Psalms of David from avenging himself effectually on one or more of his captors at a moment when, like the King in Hamlet,' but not through a similar occurrence, he or they were in his (Mr. Moens') power. Furthermore, this spiritual stock broker, whose spirituality I mock not, but whose odd mixture of piety and simplicity amuses me, expresses his regret that he could not induce the brigandesses to keep the Sabbath. Fancy trying to convince an Italian brigand that it is a sin too commit murder after twelve on Saturday night and that robbery must not be thought of till five minutes past midnight on Sunday .-- Cor. Liverpooi Jhurnal.

It is confirmed that the Rev. D. Woolley, the new Bishop of Sidney, and G. Brooke, the actor, were among the passengers.

The cattle disease in England continues to increase. The latest returns show that the number attacked in a week approaches 10,000.

Under the caption ' The Lust New Disease,' the London Lancet publishes an article showing the changes which arises from the use of the flesh of the unclean beast' as an article of food :-

We have lately had to refer more than once to the revailance of parasitic disease in Germany, arising from eating pork infested with the newly observed trichina spiralis. Dr. Trudichum addresses us with the following particulars of the outbreak at Heder-

sleben : Reliable accounts of the enidemic of trichinissis at Hedersleben, in Prussian Saxony, show it to have been the most extensive and fatal of all outbreaks hitherto recorded. While the Hettstad: outbreak caused severe sickness to upwards of 150 persons, and the death of 28 out of this number, the epidemic at Hedersleben has already (up to Dec. 21, 1865) produced upwards of 90 deaths. From these figure we may fairly conclude that the total number of persons attacked amounts to several hundreds. All this havor has been caused by one trichinous pig! The butcher, having recognised the abnormal appearance of the meat of this pig, had carefully disguised it by mixing it wit the meat of two healthy pigs, or added it in small pieces to larger joints of pork to make up weight. He made this confession shortly before his death, which was caused by trichiniasis contracted from his own meat. His wife also died of the dis-

The most lamentable part of the history of this outbreak is, however, the circumstance that the practitioner resident at Hedersleben failed to diagnose the disease in the early stages of the first cases, when there would have been time to seize and destroy much of the fatal pork then exhibiting in the butcher's shop. The sudden and simultaneous seizure of many persons with vomiting and purging with griping, spasm, and collapse, effectually simulated a commencing epidemic of cholers, and opium was used freely to arrest the symptoms .--When the course and fatality of the outbreak at last led to a correct appreciation of its nature, the time for prevention, mitigation, or palliation had passed

Many physicians from all parts of Germany have gone to Hedersleber to study the disease. The public have been roused once more to a sense of the danger. Panic impels to unreasonable propositions. and reasonable measures are neglected. Ignorance and folly form a grotesque back ground.

addressed the meeting, and urged the necessity of instituting a microscopical examination of all pork. At the conclusion of his speech, he hunded to the president a piece of smoked sausage and a piece of meat from a pig which had been recognized as trichinous. Thereupon a veterinary practitioner named Urban rose and combatted all that science has acquired during the last five years as an unfounded illusion. 'Triching,' he said, 'are the most harm-less animals in the world. It is only doctors without practice who make a noise about them, in order to create some occupation for themselves,1 (Great interruption; the president is obliged to stop the veterinarian.) Drs. Virchow and Mason de-manded an acology of M. Urban. Dr. Mason challenges Urban to eat some of snusage on the president's table. (Great app'ause.) Urban wishes to explain. The meeting calls upon him to cut. He had not spoken of Berlin doctors (' Est ent l') but of those at Hedersleben. (Eat !) He would first see whether the sausage contained triching.' (Great laughter and continued shouts of 'Ent, eat, eat !) -Whereupon M. Urban suddenly seizes the sausage onthe president's table, bites off a piece, eats it, and leaves the hall forthwith, amid the applause and laughter of the assembly.

About five days later (on Dec. 23) the Ochkszeitung reported that the veterinarian Urban was ill. He was confined to his bed, and his arms and legs were paralyzed. A hope was expressed that the illness was not caused by triching contained in the sausage of which he had been badgered to swallow a piece. Vain hope.

The Berlin Sutchers, finding their trade extinguished, held a meeting on the 30th of December, and resolved, with 200 votes against nine, to make arrangements for the microscopic examination of all pork. They have petitioned for the co-operation of the municipality, and desire to make the examinatoirs obligatory upon all.

The butchers in the exporting towns of North Germany also instituted microscopic examination --Thus we learn that a butcher at Flensburg, in Schleswig, who kills 15,000 pigs per anoum, the ment of which is mostly exported to E glaud, has adopted this measure of precaution. This is laudable, but no one should rely upon such examination exclusively. All pork should be most carefully cooked before use. Triching in man are prevented with certainty only by careful and thorough cooking.

Some say, . We in England do not eat raw meat; and therefore the danger of trichiniasis does not affect us.' This is an error. In at least one county, the agricultural laborers do cat raw bacon. But the strongest proof of the possibility of trichiniasis breaking out among us at any time is the circurestance that the common tapeworm from pork, Ton.o. solium, is always infesting a number of persusy a throughout the kingdom. Now if measles carrive salting, smoking, and cooking (so-called), and after ingestion become taneworms, a fortiors it is clear that trichina will survive these processes, because they are much better protected against their influence than messles. The trichina has been discovered in this country; cases of trichiniasis have unquestionably been observed, and instances of incapsuled trichine are constantly being discovered in our anatomical theatres. Only last year a subject with million of triching in its flesh was diosected in the Middlesex Hospital. Why, therefore, disguise or deny the danger! Lat us prevent it. Let us be ready to meet it at all stages. Le. us search for the source whence the pig receives the trichina, and endeavor to close it up.

The Parliamentary Session commences on the 1st of February. The new Reform Bill was only laid before the Cabinet on the 10th ult., and then only inthe shape of a project Earl Russell and Mr Gladstone are the authors of it. It will not be introduced early in the Session.

The steamship ' London' for Melboarne, bad foundered at sea. 220 lives were lost; 16 of the crew and 3 passengers were saved. She was valued at £85,000 sterling.

UNITED STATES.

A FENIAN DENIED CATHOLIC BURIAL .- Burtholomew Higgins, a promising young lawyer of Waterford, was buried yesterday. He died of consumption after a short illness. The deceased had a large circleof friengs, who sincerely mourn his early demiss. He was a prominent Ferian - a circumstance which excluded his remains from being received in the Catholic church of the village. Arrangements had been made for the funeral services in the church. when a telegraphic dispatch was received from the bishop, the tenor of which is not known; but as the reverend father in charge, who was a warm friend of the deceased, declined to open the building far the ceremony, it is supposed the bishop refused his sanction to the occupation of the church for the purpose stated .- Troy Times.

Some of the New York papers have adopted a new political classification of the members of Congress. The Republican members are called Disunionism and the Democrats 'Unionists.'

Senator Raymond has brought in a bill to confer the right of suffrage on the negroes, Chinese, etc .-The indians, however, are expressly excluded.

The following sensible and beautifully truthful remarks we find in a late number of the New York. Ledger, from the pen of that graceful and piquan; writer, 'Fanny Forn':-

'How often have I seen a face loitering at a church. threshold, listening to the swelling notes of the organ, and longing to go in, were it not far the wide social gulf between itself and those sasembled-I will not say worshipped -there. And I know if that clergyman inside that church, spoke as his Master spoke when on earth, that he would soon preach to empty walls. They want busks; they pay handsomely for husks, and they get them, I say in my vexation, as the door swings on its hinges in some poor creature's face, and he wanders forth to struggle unaided as best he may wit a poor man's temptations. Our Roman Catholic brothren are wiser .--Their creed is not my creed, eave this part of it :--That the rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all.' I often so there to see it. I am glad when the servant drops on her knees in the visies, and makes the sign of the cross, that nobudy bids her rise, to make way for a silker robe that may be waiting behind her. I am gladthat the mother of many little entitien may drop in for a brief moment, before the altar to recognise bor spiritual needs, and then pass out to the cures absmay no longer lose sight of. I do not be leve azthey do, but it gladdens my beart all the same that. one man is as good as his neighbor at least therebefore God. I breathe freer at the thought:

IOE JAM IN THE NIAGARA RIVER - For Dearly & week the Nisgara river, from Queenston to its mouth, has been passable for pedestrians, and a road has been levelled through the confused mass of ice, and loaded teams crossed freely to and tro between Niagara and Youngstown. It is reported that the ice is coming down toe river in such vast masses, that. great fears are entertained for the wharves and ware. houses, especially at Queenston and Lewiston, where the river is not very wide and the current. very rapid This is the second time in the memory of the present generation when the Niagara river was blocked up by ice so that cattle and men could. cross in perfect safety.

THE CHOLERA IN GUADALCUPE. - The Bermuda Gazette says : - The frightful ordeal which Guadaloupe is passing through, from Asiatic cholera, innaturally causing much dread in the other West. India Islands and Demarara. From Guada'oupe learn that from the 19th to the 23rd of Nov., both days inclusive, the number of deaths, in a population of 'en thousand, was 373, and at Pointe a Petre,