

THE ARREST OF AN ALLIANCE.—A man who gave his name as John O'Carry, draper, residing in Malloy, was arrested, last evening in Dame street, on suspicion of being a member of the Fenian conspiracy. The facts which led to his arrest were these:—One of the Fenian informers was walking with Constable Daly, of the Constabulary, through Dame street, when the former pointed out the prisoner, as a person against whom a warrant on a charge of Fenianism had been issued in Cork. The policeman went over at once and arrested him, and conveyed him to Chancery lane police station, where a formal charge was preferred against him. No documents of a treasonable or suspicious nature were found with the prisoner. The authorities in Cork have been communicated with about the matter.—O'Carry will be brought up for examination at the Head Police office this day.

MILITARY ARRESTS IN LIMERICK.—During the past few days the city has been thrown into a great state of excitement respecting the Fenian movement. It is, currently reported, that one of the soldiers on guard, before beating of tattoo, some night since, was requested to allow a man to enter the barracks. He refused, but was plied with liquor, so much so that the officer on duty going his rounds, discovered him to be strongly under its influence. We have not heard whether the person obtained ingress notwithstanding. Two sergeants of the City Militia (Artillery), Dunlop and Stenson, were arrested on Monday on suspicion of complicity with the Fenian movement. A court-martial assembled on yesterday at the New Barracks to investigate the charges against them, which were to the effect that they allowed Col. Byron, formerly of the United States Army, and others of supposed Fenian proclivities, to enter the Castle Barracks, contrary to standing orders, as it is alleged, to take a view of the interior, paying special attentions to the battery. Sergeant Stenson, it appears, some time since, asked Sergeant Dunlop who was on guard, to allow Colonel Byron and another gentleman to see the battery, stating they were friends of his from Cork, and the latter, believing the statement, complied with the request. It is further alleged that the colonel gained access to the barracks, and made a survey of the battery with a field glass. We understand Sergeant Dunlop has been liberated. Stenson is still in custody. (The court-martial assembled again to-day to investigate charges of a similar nature against a non-commissioned officer of the 13th Regiment. This arose out of the presence of Colonel Byron at a ball given by the sergeants about a week ago.—Limerick Southern Chronicle.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS.—A meeting of the Board of Superintendence of Richmond Prison was held on Monday. The press was excluded. It is stated that important statements were made with respect to the escape of Stephens. We were also informed that, in consequence, some dismissals have taken place amongst the warders.

DEPARTURE OF FENIAN CONVICTS.—Between five and six o'clock on Saturday morning the prison vans under an escort of mounted police and cavalry, left the Mountjoy Prison, and taking with them the following Fenian convicts:—Kirkham, O'Connor, O'Keefe, O'Mahony, Rosentree, Mulcahy, Keane, O'Carry, Flood, Brophy, Byrne, Dunne, and Kennedy. The prisoners were conveyed by special train to Kingstown, and placed on board the mail-steamer for Holyhead, from whence they will be forwarded to Pontonville Penitentiary to undergo the periods of their respective sentences of penal servitude.

CUTTING TELEGRAPH WIRES IN DUBLIN.—About three o'clock Tuesday morning some persons succeeded in cutting the telegraph wires communicating with the South of Ireland. The outrage was committed between Wood-quay and Castle-quay, and the mode of its perpetration appears to have been designed and matured with some care. Several parties must have engaged in bringing their strength to bear in order to break the wires, for the pole nearest to where they eventually broke was considerably broken and damaged, and had to be replaced.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS IN IRELAND.—The suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland, and very general satisfaction in Ireland. The first effect was uneasiness and depression, but the vigor shown by the Government restored confidence, and had a favorable effect. The act authorizes the arrest and detention in custody until last March 1867, any person suspected of conspiracy. The chief object of the measure is believed to be, to enable the authorities to deal with the numerous Fenian emissaries from America, who are represented as scattering in all directions. The police are acting vigorously and making large number of arrests.

LONGFORD, Feb. 7.—Four casks of gunpowder, consigned from a house in Dublin to a person in Stokestown, were this day seized by the constabulary at the railway station in this town, and conveyed to the police barracks awaiting further inquiry.

We know not if the Government have received any new and particular information which has induced them to act suddenly, but in the increased activity of the movement during the past month, and the presence of a number of persons in various districts with the scarcely concealed purpose of promoting insurrection, there is ample reason for the strictest precautions. The object of the Irish Government doubtless is to secure some of the emissaries of American Fenianism who are now numerous in Ireland, and who are working with disastrous effect upon the people. These persons are said to be well chosen, with respect to their knowledge of the country or of particular districts. Since one or two of them were convicted on the evidence of the papers they carried, they have taken care to possess nothing that might indicate in the smallest degree their mission or their connection with the conspiracy. An Americanized Irishman whom the Government well knows to be a Fenian emissary, and of whom it has probably had intelligence for weeks before, appears in a country town, perhaps with a military and a Federal uniform; he is manifestly expected by the peasantry, and becomes the object of respect and the centre of information. But if he be apprehended and searched there is not the smallest documentary evidence against him, while his oral communications are so guarded that it is difficult to bring home any offence to him. The Government has probably been convinced that the time has now come to deal summarily with these persons. As the conviction and punishment of the leading Fenians by the Special Commission, and the proof thereby given that the educated class are opposed to the movement, and the confidence of their dupes, it is now necessary, for the sake of the deluded people themselves, to act with increased vigour. The precedent of 1848 is on record as a guide to Parliament. On the 22nd of July of that year Lord Russell proposed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Singularly enough, the day was Saturday, and the House passed the Bill through all its stages at a single sitting. On Monday it went to the House of Lords; and became law as soon after as the Royal Assent could be given. On the present occasion the Bill, if legislation will be even more prompt, for the Bill, if passed by the Commons, who will meet at 12 o'clock this day, will go to the Lords; who meet at 4, and may receive the Royal Assent on Monday. The reasons given in 1848 for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which was for eight months, will not doubt be substantially repeated to-day, but we trust there will be a still closer similarity in the results.—The measure of 1848 brought the reasonable movement to a crisis, and showed its essential weakness. There is reason to hope that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act will produce a similar effect now with as little danger to the country. When the Fenian emissaries find that they are exposed to summary arrest and imprisonment, they must make their choice between abandoning their scheme or boldly taking up the challenge of a powerful Government.—Times, 17th Feb.

It is reported that Sir Hugh Rose, commander in Ireland, has demanded further instructions from Government. Four sergeants of a regiment at Limerick were placed under arrest. Among the latest arrests is that of Gen. John H. Gleeson, and his brother Joseph Gleeson, both of the Federal army. The police were fired on from a house in Tipperary, where it is supposed drilling was in progress. One officer was severely wounded, and some of the men were arrested. P. J. McDonnell, supposed head centre in Dublin, is arrested. Order continued to be maintained. A bill was passed in the House of Lords authorizing the British Government to take possession of the telegraph wires if necessary.

THE MAGAZINE IN THE PARK.—An eye-witness informs us of an unusual and somewhat strange occurrence which took place at the Magazine Fort, Phoenix Park, one night last week. It appears that some time near midnight, the sentinel whose post of duty is nearest the entrance gate heard footsteps approaching the gate on the outside, and on his moving towards it to look out, the parties, evidently more than one, moved away around the fort towards another sentinel stationed on the works, who says he distinctly saw four men, whom he in military parlance, 'challenged,' but received no answer. The men outside at the same time crouched down, and crept along towards another of the sentinels, who in turn challenged the strangers and alarmed the guards and inmates of the fort, when the intruders probably thought that they had carried their reconnaissance far enough for one night, and scampered off, and were not again seen, notwithstanding every search was made through the park by parties of military and constabulary till far on in the morning. Reinforcements were sent the following night, and orders given to prevent a similar experiment, whether in frolic or in earnest.—Satenders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.—At the Scotch town of Arbroath recently, a Protestant journalist, named Hay, delivered a lecture, at which a Rev. Mr. Lyon, president, on 'Thomas a Becket,' before a large Protestant audience. In the course of his remarks, which were heartily endorsed by his hearers, he paid the following tribute to the influence which the Catholic Church exercised so often for the protection of the weak and oppressed. He said that those same causes, which, throughout Europe, under the feudal system, made the Church the friend of the serf, the succor of the down-trodden, operated with increased force in England. 'In this country a whole nation was in bondage to a crown and nobility who were still regarded as foreigners, and who, in turn, had all the feelings of an alien power. To the Church which had never ceased to proclaim the sublime doctrine of equality of all men in the sight of God, the Saxon people were irresistibly drawn. They venerated a power which could protect them and their harvests, their wives and daughters from the depredations of baronial violence, and could exalt the meanest of their number to more than an equality with the proudest of their tyrants. We have here ample explanation of the fact that Archbishop Thomas was the idol of the common people. Nor was their affection lessened by this other fact—that the whole policy of the Primate was to sacrifice the independence of the English Church, and to bring that Church under the Sovereign See of Rome. It is difficult for us now—a days completely to enter into feelings and principles so opposed to what are now the National faith and the National policy. Yet it is most certainly true that during the worst time of the feudal tyranny the eyes of every man standing in need of help were turned to Rome. It seems to me that this fact, more than any other, explains the rapid growth of the Papal power—a power whose very existence would otherwise have been strange and inexplicable.—London Universal News.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS.—Ministers have lost no time in redeeming their promise last summer, when Lord Derby so foolishly threw out Mr. Monell's bill, to introduce a general measure upon the subject of official oaths at the earliest opportunity moment. On Tuesday Sir George Gray asked leave of the House to introduce a Bill for the purpose of substituting a simple oath of allegiance to be taken by all members of Parliament, in lieu of the several oaths, filled with obsolete nonsense and gratuitously offensive observations and abnegations, which must now be taken. He proposed also to legislate, by positive enactment, the occupation by Jews of seats in Parliament, where they at present sit only on sufferance. This will probably strike most of the people with surprise, as Jews have had seats in the House of Commons for many years. The fact is so, however. The House of Lords has invariably thrown out Bills for the admission of Jews to Parliament, and they sit solely because the Commons resolve that they shall be sworn on the Old Testament, and not be required to declare that they have sworn upon the true faith of a Christian, as other members are. The only opposition raised against the motion was by Mr. Newdegate (whose was Whalley?)—and he seemed to rest his objection on the fact that Archbishop Manning had lately called St. Thomas of Canterbury a Saint, whereas the dismal member for North Warwickshire stigmatised the illustrious martyr as a rebel, who resisted the laws of this country, and who lost his life in consequence of his rebellion. So speaks the pious Mr. Newdegate as so cowardly and brutal a murderer as any on record. It is his not approval of assassination as a means of accomplishing political purposes, we know not what is or can be. Certainly Mazzini, to our mind, never went farther. And this is another illustration of the remark that extremes meet.—Weekly Register.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir J. Gray gave notice that on that day month he should call attention to the question of the Church Establishment in Ireland, and move a resolution in reference thereto.

The death of the late James Smith, Esq., of Blair House, Oakley, Fifeshire, formerly of York-Place, Edinburgh, S.S.O., Secretary of the Catholic Institute, &c., is an event of deep interest to the Catholics of Scotland. Fifty years have elapsed since his conversion from Presbyterianism, and scarcely less since the first appearance of his contributions to various periodicals in defence of the ancient faith. Shortly before the passing of the Reform Bill, when Edinburgh was visited by a politico-religious deputation of the 'Reformation Society,' headed by Capt. Gordon, M.P. (Lord Roden's nominee for the then close borough of Dundalk), Mr. Smith alone accepted his challenge to the Catholics of Edinburgh for a religious disputation. After a discussion, at half-hour time for each disputant in turn, in the Church in Charlotte-square, lasting three nights, during which the logic of the lawyer overcame the declamation of the preaching Captain (which had been often rehearsed elsewhere), Mr. Smith concluded with 15 postulate, to which the gallant preacher promised an early answer through the press—which has not yet appeared! This triumph on the part of Mr. Smith, so unacceptable to the majority of his fellow-citizens of the 'modern Athens,' was not calculated to improve his prospects of business, but he never hesitated to sacrifice interest to duty. Afterwards he started the Edinburgh Catholic Magazine, a monthly publication of rare merit, which won for him the admiration and friendship of many of the leading Catholics of the United Kingdom. This work he conducted with very great ability, until called to London to undertake the editorship of the Dublin Review, soon after its being established by the late Cardinal Wiseman and Mr. O'Connell. His next appointment of Secretary to the Catholic Institute of Great Britain was also a high honor and a just tribute to his public usefulness and private worth.—

On commencing the 'Catholic Directory,' he generously allowed a pension to the widow of the gentleman who had been the proprietor of the preceding one. He was always singularly unassuming of others, as he was truthful and guileless himself. Amongst his friends his hospitality and kindness were proverbial. Under clouds and sunshine alike, he was remarkable for equanimity, and confidence in the care of Divine providence. He retired from London in 1859, after the marriage of his second son to Lady Harris. He lived to see his children's children, the former in positions of honor and independence which must have greatly consoled the last years of his life.

The poor Archbishop of Canterbury has been sorely badgered of late by the ritualistic innovation and their stern uncompromising opponents. On Tuesday a posse of the latter, headed by the inevitable Lord Ebury, waited on his Grace to demand a revision of the Prayer-book. After listening, with a patience and courtesy worthy of a better cause to harangues, by his lordship and several dull parsons, the Archbishop answered them with a gentle but a decisive negative. His Grace read the following reply:—My Lord, my Reverend Brethren, and Christian Friends—You ask me to advise her Majesty to appoint another Royal Commission to carry out a revision of the Book of Common Prayer similar to that which was charged two years since with the consideration of the terms of clerical subscription; but the cases are widely different. Supposing I were to yield to your solicitations, and recommended a new commission for the revision of the Liturgy, you could hardly hope to have your own undisputed way in its councils. Others, with very different views from your own, would gladly seize the opportunity of insisting upon changes to suit their own tastes and principles, would not rest satisfied without claiming their share of the spoils of the Prayer-book, and would carry the movement far beyond the intentions of those who originated it; and when the work of reconstruction was accomplished the reformed Liturgy would probably be such that a very large number of those who are now ministering in the Church of England would find themselves unable, consistently with truth and conscience, to retain their office in it. To this conclusion I have come, because from your own expressions I gather that the revision you contemplate is such as shall meet the views, not only of those within the pale of our Church who think with you, but also the general body of Nonconformists. The teaching of the Church of England must then be lowered to the level of their standard, the doctrine touching both sacraments entirely altered, and I know not how they could be content without the abolition of Episcopacy and the separation of Church and State.—To acquiesce in your request would be to place in your hands that which might become an instrument for the ejection of a large proportion of the ministers of our Church from their benefices. Each school of thought has, since the days of the Reformation, found a resting-place within the pale of the Church of England.—She has been a loving mother to us all, May we still continue to repose together in her bosom, and cultivate the spirit of peace and goodwill which is quite consistent with the earnest convictions of a different stamp on either side, and with the bonds of Christian unity. On the conclusion of his reply, the Prelate, with the spirit of a true martyr, dismissed his tormentors with a Benediction, and joined Mrs. Archbishops at lunch.—Weekly Register.

So far as any rebellion is concerned it has, of course, no possible terror for England. What Englishmen fear is simply the necessity of having to crush any such frantic attempt. To save the Irish peasant from being made the victim of reckless and unscrupulous investigators is now the great ambition of every honest Englishman. This object may be accomplished perhaps easily enough in the present instance if the Irish Executive only shows itself calm, firm, and strong. But long after the ferment of the Fenian mania shall have passed away, English legislation will have work to do in removing the causes which have made it a serious danger. We cannot begin that work better than by looking boldly and steadily at the realities of the case. Let us admit frankly that the Irish peasant of the south and west is profoundly disaffected. Let us recognize with equal courage the truth to which Mr. Bright valiantly invited serious attention year ago, that wherever there is an Irishman on a foreign soil there stands an enemy of England. Had we taken the trouble to inquire into the facts long ago we might have known these things in time; but with that good-humoured complacency which generally characterizes the sturdy Anglo-Saxon we declined to worry ourselves about dangers which seemed to be far off at all events. It is now a fact admitted by every one that in nearly all the counties south of the Boyne, and stretching to Galway in the west, the peasant population is disaffected; that among the young men of the working and the lower middle class in the towns there is a large proportion of the disaffected; and further—a symptom, be it observed, absolutely unknown in 1848—that there are evidences of the latent among the Irish peasants. Add to this that the best of the peasant class are still streaming across the ocean to America, where they enrol themselves in Fenian organizations and waste their hard-earned dollars in contributions to keep up the dignity of President O'Mahony, and to help the propagation of treason in Ireland. This is the condition of things with which we find ourselves at last brought face to face. And all this, we firmly believe, has been mainly brought about by what was on the whole a perfectly well-meant effort to govern Ireland as if it really were a part of England. Perhaps we are now at last beginning to see that Ireland is not England; but a very different country, which has passed through a very different history. If ever we succeed, to adopt Mr. Maguire's happy phrase, in apolishing the trade of the rebellious agitator, it will only be when we take our bearings with that great fact kept steadily in view.—Star.

SCOTCH ANTIQUARIES.—At a recent meeting of the 'Spalding Club' a report was read which stated that during the past year considerable progress had been made in preparing the second volume of 'The Sculptured Stones of Scotland.' Mr. Stuart, the Editor, reports that a considerable part of the preliminary illustrations has been printed, and that, if the artist can carry out his arrangements, he hopes to complete the work in the early part of the present year. He reports that drawings of several interesting copies of early Saxon work have recently been procured, which will afford useful grounds of comparison with the contemporary Celtic art of the Scottish crosses. A highly interesting source of comparative illustration has recently been opened by the discovery of a group of sculptured carvings on the coast of Fife. On the walls of some of these are many sculptures of a miscellaneous nature, among which however, are several of the symbols so common on the pillar-stones, crosses, and slabs of Scotland. Correct drawings of these cave sculptures have been made, and will be included in the volume referred to. Mr. Stuart, in accordance with the proposal of Mr. Dalrymple, then proceeded to make a few remarks on the analogy between the sculptured symbols recently discovered in the Fife caves, and those with which they were previously acquainted on the pillar-stones; (drawings of some of the former were exhibited in the room.) One of these caves near the East Neuk of Fife, known as the Cairn Cave, is mentioned by Winton, as the retreat of the early missionary, St. Adrian, and there is another at Dysart, in which St. Saff is stated to have spent his Lent. And it is gravely related by the chronicler, how on one of these occasions, the devil visited the Saint, and held debate with him. These Fife sculptures then have all been copied by Mr. Gibb; and as a great many different opinions had been expressed regarding them, by those who had looked at them, he (Mr. Saff) had gone over the whole of the figures with Mr. Gibb's drawings, so that these might be fully relied upon; as, indeed, anything copied by Mr. Gibb, might be. The most

remarkable symbol amongst these sculptures, is the the spectacle ornament with the dog's head below it, which is completely the same as the one already engraved in the former volume on the sculptured stones. And it so happened that, as he thought, there is not another of the sculptures precisely the same as any of those formerly known, though they belong to the same family. (Mr. Stuart illustrated this point by a drawing of the spectacle ornament engraved on silver, as found at Norrie's Law, amongst a great quantity of silver disinterred in a tumulus there, &c.) The other sculptures all differ; as, for example, the creature whom we have been accustomed to call the elephant, is found with its trunk or tusks turned upward in a way not observed before and so on. Of course the discovery of these caves led to the belief that there might be other similar sculptures in other caves along the Fife coast. He had examined the whole of the others, however, but failed to find any such symbols. There was another peculiar marking in these rocks, namely, two holes drilled in ledges a little apart, and as if it was meant there should be a connection by a strap between, as, indeed, the worn-down or hollowed appearance of the stone seemed to indicate that such had actually been the case. What these might have been used for, it is difficult even to conjecture. Still they enter into and form, as it were, a part of the history of some bygone period. In Arran there are sculptures probably as old as those of Fife, but of a quite different class and character, which is just in harmony with what we find elsewhere those sculptures being relics of a different people. He could only express the hope that there might be analogous discoveries in other localities, for there is hardly any part of our coast that is not connected with some of our earlier Saints. For instance, St. Ninian, in Galloway, and 'Medan's,' near the Rhins, whence we derive Midiankirk; and there is one such place within a few miles of Aberdeen, which figures in some of the charters of the fifteenth century as 'Holy Man's Cave,' and which may not be far from the place still known as the Cave; but which can scarcely be exactly that place itself, as there is not a bottom or cave suitable. There is a cave down Haddington, near the Bass, identified with the name of St. Baldred, who flourished about the seventh century.—So far the report; we may add, that the late A. W. Pugin was one of the earliest members of the Spalding Club and Bishop Kyle, V. A., has, we believe, been long a Councillor.

PEACE EXECUTIONS.—In the minutes of evidence taken by the Capital Punishment Commission which are appended to their report, there is a good deal of matter referring to the proposed substitution of private for public executions. Mr. H. N. Nissen, formerly sheriff of the City of London, said:—My opinion is that public punishments have no deterring effect at all upon the people; that is to say, the exhibition of a man being hanged. I think that the whole punishment of death is deprived of its solemnity by the manner in which the execution is conducted before a large number of persons. Not so much from the conduct of the persons who are there to witness it as from the entire want of any solemn preparation for a man being launched into eternity. A public execution in this country is (to use a word which is, perhaps, hardly applicable) too prosaic a matter altogether.

SCOTCH LAW.—By the law of Scotland the following offences are still punishable with death:—Child stealing; striking a person in the presence of the King's justice sitting in judgment; aggravated theft, amounting to *furtum grave*; killing or loughing cattle; cutting growing trees and corn; cursing or beating parents; incest; notour adultery; sorcery; engaging in a duel without the King's licence; bearing arms and concealing the same; Jesuits, priests, and trafficking priests saying mass. These laws are in desuetude, but it is no particular credit to Scotland to keep them on the statute book. In practice they are silent, because the whole duty of prosecuting for crimes, devolves on the Lord Advocate as public prosecutor, when he indicts for any of these crimes he frames a libel for a minor punishment.

THE REFORM BILL.—The Times says:—As the time draws near for revealing the plans of the ministry, it appears to become more and more certain that the Reform Bill of 1866 will consist simply of clauses lowering the franchise in boroughs to £6 rating and in counties to £15 occupation. It would seem, unless he has been sadly misled, that Lord Russell has acted upon the advice of Mr. Bright, and has, greatly daring, resolved to stake the existence of his administration upon the success of a bill which shall give us £6 for £10 householders, and £15 for £50 county tenants. The scheme of the Government is becoming daily clearer, but so also is the spirit of the House of Commons. Incredulity is giving place to resentment, and Mr. Bourne only spoke the sentiments of all independent Liberals, in and out of Parliament, on the night of the 9th, when he declared that such a measure as has been foreshadowed could not be accepted by any one as a satisfactory adjustment of the great question of parliamentary reform.

The announcement of the proposed suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was received by the Commons with loud and general cheering. This is what is called 'taking the bull by the horns,' and the suspension, it is believed, will be for twelve months.—The object is to seize, without bringing to trial, a great number of persons who hold, or have held commissions in the army of the United States, and who abound in the hotels and taverns of all the principal towns of the sister country.

Dr. Colenso is carrying on a vehement paper war with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Notwithstanding the scoldings, the slanders, and the numerous depositions to which he had to submit whilst in England, he found his charge at Natal ready to receive him with outstretched arms on his return. They had not been affected in their love and veneration for their bishop by the Essay on Pentateuch, much less by the denunciations it had drawn down upon the appointed head of its author. But the heartiness of the Doctor's reception was marred seriously when, on proceeding to his cathedral, he found a notice posted on the door, by the Dean, to the effect that a letter had been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, warning the congregation not to accept him as their bishop, as by so doing they would become identified with his errors. What are 'those errors?' asks Dr. Colenso. 'I am,' he continues, 'a bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, and not of the Church of South Africa, with which is common with the great body of the faithful, I neither have, nor wish to have, at the present time any inmate relations.' He reiterates his demand for an authoritative exposition of the errors of which he is accused, and reminds 'your grace's most obedient servant, J. W. Natal.' Dr. Colenso answers this appeal at considerable length. 'I have no hesitation,' he writes, 'in avowing that, according to my belief, you have been duly and canonically deposed from your spiritual office, according to the common law of the Church of Christ.' With regard to the errors, his lordship of Natal is told that they are specified in the judgment of deprivation; and he is reminded that for such 'errors in doctrine' an English clergyman would have been ejected from his cure. As the quarrel stands, no side seeming inclined to give way, Dr. Colenso may have his revenge, as it is whispered he means to have it, by projecting a new schism constituting himself his own Primate and Privy Council, and by solemnly communicating the Archbishop of Canterbury. As his favourite science is the mathematical, it will be only a trifling task to calculate how many colonists and Zulus would suffice to form a church, and pay the income of the episcopate with decency and regularity.

In England and Wales 27 letters were delivered to every person upon an average in 1864; in London, 61; in Scotland, 20; in Ireland, 9—the total number exceeding 679,000,000.

The lineal descendant of Dermot M'Morrough, the last Irish King, is now engaged working as a stone-mason on some outbuildings in Tortex Park, Liverpool. He is known by the name of Doyle.

UNITED STATES.

A call was issued, from the Fenian headquarters, on Friday for an 'aggregate meeting' to be held at Jones's Woods Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Great preparations were made; arrangements for the preservation of order were perfected and the most prominent members of the organization were promised as speakers. Upon all these measures for a good demonstration Archbishop McCloskey dashed the following pall-full of cold water, addressed to all the clergymen in his archdiocese:

Archbishop of New York, New York, March 6, 1866.

Rev. Dear Sir: I learn with much pain and regret that it is proposed by some of the leaders of the Fenian movement to hold a mass meeting to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon in Jones's Wood. As most of those unfortunately, who are connected with this movement profess themselves Catholics, I feel it my duty to beg of you to admonish and exhort our people to take no part in what must be regarded as an open profanation of the Lord's day, an act of public scandal to religion and an outrage to the feelings of all good Catholics, especially in this holy season of Lent. Such an act can hardly fail to provoke the anger of God no less than the sorrow and indignation of all sincere Christians. Very sincerely yours, in faith.

JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

FENIAN POLITICS.—Our Canadian brethren will be relieved when they read the proceedings of the great Fenian meeting which, in defiance of Archbishop McCloskey, assembled at Jones' Wood, New York, on Sunday. That important branch of the Fenian brotherhood had no idea of disturbing Canada.—'Let Canada alone,' said an important speaker; 'we would not take her if we could, which we couldn't;—a piece of practical philosophy which we highly commend.' 'No Irishman,' continued Mr. B. Doran Killian, whose name is a word of power in Fenian circles, however little it may be known to the unthinking mass outside, 'would consider a thousand acres of land on the banks of the St. Lawrence as much value as a potato patch in old Ireland.'—And even Captain McCafferty, the envoy from abroad, who came directly from James Stephens to Andrew Johnson, and who has in his pocket book his certificate of amnesty for his service in another insurrectionary army under one Jefferson Davis, this envoy intimated that the blow was not to be struck in America but in Ireland, and that money and not men is wanted. Accordingly we hear that the waiters in a hotel have given \$300 of their wages; the longshore men have given of their hardy earnings, and the laborers and mechanics, far and near are casting their scanty contributions in that treasury which is to out-weigh the exchequer of the British Empire. Contributions of this sort and upon this scale will no doubt amount to a respectable figure as compared with private fortunes, but for the real purposes of war, for which the contributors intend them, they will of course not outlast the first twenty-four hours. To make the matter quite sure the Jones' Wood meeting voted that all money raised should be sent to Mr. O'Mahoney to be by him forwarded to John Mitchell in Paris, that such moneys may be applied directly to the cause of Ireland.' Lord Wodehouse will be quite easy as to aid to the Fenians in Ireland from this quarter, when he learns that the money raised is to go to the lurking-place of John Mitchell, over which might be inscribed the old legend 'nulla vestigia retorsum'—freely rendered, 'fish seldom escape from this net. The Fenians declare that the conflict for independence has already begun in Ireland, and that badly as the channel for their assistance may have been chosen, the aid is for men who are at this moment struggling in arms against the Sassanach.—We call attention to the movements here, however not because we believe them to be of great importance as affecting the ultimate result in Ireland, but because they might be of great consequence to the United States, if the plans broached by the other branch of the Fenians, of entering Canada, were to be persevered in. A raid across our northern border would do nothing for the independence of Ireland; but, in the present state of our relations, it might in a day embroil the United States with England and bring on a war which, whatever it might do for Canada, would probably weigh down Ireland more heavily than ever.—Boston Advertiser.

The New York Tribune arguing the admission of 'ex-rebels' to Congress, says that they are excluded by an article in the Constitution which provides that no person shall be a representative who has not been seven years a citizen of the United States.—The Tribune asserts that while the war lasted they were not citizens of the United States but foreigners. If they were foreigners how could they be 'rebels.' Truly it is impossible for us unlighted foreigners to understand the 'institutions' of America.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.—The Rochester Democrat says: During the coming summer a large number of men are to be employed on this frontier as a mounted patrol, to prevent smuggling and arrest persons who are found engaged in the business. The opinion seems to be prevalent that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty will inspire smuggling with extraordinary activity, and that not a few of the vessels on the lakes will be thrown out of legitimate business and engage in traffic of an illicit character. A 'Seamen's Brigade' is organizing at the Northwest by the Sweeney Fenians,—it is supposed to operate on Canada. At a recent meeting in Chicago one Capt. Long said:

I will now subscribe the sum of one thousand dollars for fitting up the Seamen's Brigade, and also give a ship to carry them; and I will also say for my wife that she is organizing a lot of ladies to make shirts and other necessities for the equipments. An American present said he did not know much about the Irish cause, and was not a Fenian, but he and the other Americans in Chicago would go in for anything to humble the British flag.

The United States Government and the Fenians.—It is stated from Washington that important correspondence from the British Government in regard to the Fenian movement reached Washington by the last steamer through a special messenger, and will be immediately submitted to Mr. Seward by the British Minister. It is probable that measures will be at once taken by the government to maintain neutrality, and a proclamation to that end from the President may soon be expected.

Notwithstanding the increased enthusiasm, and the profusion of promises from the Fenian leaders that everything needed to supply the 'brave men in the gap' will be furnished if the straining of every nerve of the financial department can produce the results, some of the more prominent members have recently tendered resignations of important positions. The latest letter of this kind is from Dr. John T. Nagle, Head Centre of the Manhattan District. He assures President Roberts that it is from 'no lack of warmth or fear of labor, nor lessening of hope,' but from 'events beyond his control, and circumstances out of his reach.' He does not, however, leave the Brotherhood, and is assured that 'the day is dawning for Eric—that the sun of her fame is rising soon to burst in grandeur upon her green banner, her Isle of beauty and her children of virtue.' Mr. Patrick O'Rourke, Treasurer of the Brotherhood for many years under the Philadelphia Constitution, has also resigned. He has received votes of thanks from every Congress and frequent testimonials from E. O. F. B. John O'Mahoney, from whose policy, however, he dissented. He also retains his membership in the Senate wing of the Brotherhood.