## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-----JANUARY 18, 1867.

traublesome than Fenianism. The last phase of the | tors of Divinity, both great authorities in their requestion is a new scheme of gr mmer or middle-class schools grafted upon the model schools of the na tional system propounded by Rev. Dr. MacIver, ex. teaching are the laity to believe? The two doctrines reliand of Trinity Oullege, but since 847, Rector of are diametrically opposed to each other, and each Ardstraw, county Tyrone, a college living worth £1,373 per annua, and Rev. Dr. M'Ocah, Protessor Logic, Queen's College Belfast. They propose Divinity ever officiate in the same place of worship? 500 such schools through Ireland, each having a classical department, and all conducted on the mixed ayatem. The scheme is before the National Board, and receiving, it is said, very favourable considera-110a. The twin authors of the scheme bruited the matter in Trinity College ; got, of course, support for it; improvised a committee containing some 65 names, 18 being those of Catholics, including bishops Bud other digutiaries But, although the improvised list has been in circulation for a month, only two Catholics, of the eighteen whose names were most improperly placed on the list, have assented to act, and when you learn that the two are the Right Hon. Judge Keogh, who has gone to Rome for six months either through fear of the Fenians or from some lower motive, and that the other is that of a kindred spirit, Sir Robert Kane, President of the Queen's College, Oork, you will not be much scandalized at the only two who could be found in Ireland .-Little only two who could be found in treasm. — Four bishops, the Primate (Designate) and the Bishops of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick; Lord Castle crisse; Baron Dessy; Messrs. Monsell, O Rielly, and O'Conor Don; Sir D. Corrigan, the rector of the British public; and he could hardly be ignorant who C. tholic University, the President of Maynooth ; the are the most favoured correspondents of the 'leading Very Rev. Monsig, Meagher (Dublin); Dean Murphy journal.' It was quite within the limits of possibility (Cork); the Very Rev. Dr. Moran; and Mr. Kirk, (as the event ras proved) that the author of the (cond), the sty are the eighteen names of Catholice, those of Judge Keegh and Sir Robert Kane included. The forty-seven Protestant names on the committee included those of peers, bishops, judges, members of Parliament, deans, archdeacons, divines, and others, the Chancellor, Vice-Provost, and seven Fellows of Trinity College, professors of the Queen's colleges, and senators. and Secretary of the Queen's University. Twenty-five of the forty-seven are clergymen. Dr. Ingram, Fellow of Trinity College (author of 'Who Fears to Speak of '98?'), whose name appears on the circulars as one of the secretaries, writes to the Press disavowing identification with the proceeding. Such is the last phase united education in Ireland ! - Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

المالية المراجعين

Information Wanted of James M'Cann bricklayers from co. Armagh, Ireland ; last heard from in Montreal; now supposed to be in California. His brother, Patrick M'Oann, residing at 40, Bridgegate street, Giosgow, Scotland, will be glad to bear about him. (American papers please copy.)

PROHHECY .- A report gues that a prophecy made some centuries ago declared that in the year 1866 a certain nobleman named Abercorn would rule Eire as Viceroy, and that he would be the last who would ever hold that position in this country. The same prophecy further adds : It is said that a remarkable descendent of the famous king MacMurrough would be, it will, most likely, prove ineffectual. If it could be elected to represent a part of Ireland in a foreign so far succeed as to eject the Ritualists from the Es-Senate-that suid descendant would bear the patro. n; me O'Cavanagh-that he would have neither legs all our great towns Ritualistic Churches would be nor arms. This part of the prophecy is certainly multiplied, which, being quite free from State inter-Berris House, has been returned to represent Wexford more effectually than any now existing. Exclusion in the British Parliament. Time can only tell whether Lord Abercorn is to be the last Lord-Lieutenant school has abundant wealth, and in London espeor not. The above production has been talked of in the coffee-houses, hotels, and other public places, and even in the Tower of London.-Connuight Pa-

the days of Strongbow) is situated the church of I The War Department steam store ship Earl Grey is Lady's Island, formerly 'the Lough Derg' of the shipping for Dablin and Cork 10 five half inch iron south of ireland as a pilgrimage, and therefore fre-quented from all parts. We have heard it from Palliser shot and shell ammunition, breech loading credit-worthy persons that they remembered bodies | rifles, &c. Laving been brought from great distances to be in terred there, who had made it a dying request to be ouried in the Lady's Island without a coffin-the while to be left in the ruins of the old church for the evenings ago searched the house of a medical genuse of the first poor person requiring one. was always looked on by the people of the locality as an act of humiliation and devotion on the part of as an act of humiliation and devotion on the part of writer said he was concealed there, and the police not smile upon revolutionary proceedings, nor en the deceased, but was not a general custom, nor is swallowed the bait. On Wednesday they fell into a covrage rebellion against the powers that be. It is in tradition as having ever been imitated in any more egregious blunder. Somebody at Runcorn other of the burial places of the barony. In the wrote to say that Ferian arms were concealed at a but it can co-exist, cordially with a Republic. Order Lamed Tracey, and their connexions-the Doyles, triggers. the Daleys, and others-of the townland of Graan, and adjoining. The body being brought to the graveyard in a well-made coffin, the friends assemlel around, and the face was uncovered, in order that they might take a farewell look at the loveddeparted. The body was then taken from the coffin, and laid in the grave, previously prepared with great care, being made six or more feet deep ; and at each end was raised a course of stone work, without mortar, eighteen inches or thirty inches high, according to circumstances. Much attention was paid to providing tough green sods, cut from the adjoinng allurial bank of the Slavey River : and several them about seven feet long and two feet wide. esch, being well rolled up, were conveyed to the graveyard, and with them the grave was carefully and nearly lined from top to bottom ; one the breadth o: the grave being laid lengthwise over the ends of the others. In this green chamber was strewed moss (in the season) dry grass, and flowers; and a villow of the same supported the head of the corpse, when laid in this its last earthly bed. One or more stout planks were then placed longitudinally, and the green sols of the sides turned over and downwards, completed all but the filling up in the usual way with the clay. The mound being covered with the original green sode of the grave, prayers were then said without any coaining or any wailing but the feelings which natural grief gave utterance to, and a purticular solemnity is said to have marked every occasion of the kind The last person at whose funeral this form was observed was named John Doyle, a oachelor; and all his friends since have conformed to the custom of the neighborhood, and use coffics. - Dundalk Democrat.

The oducation question is becoming only less beneficed clergymen of the same Church, both Doc- occasion of Pritchard's execution, when, moniting ancing Vice. 'A Clerical Member' says to the spective schools. Is there any authority in the Anglican Ohurch that can say which is right? In which certainly involves another query, namely, what is the teaching of the Ohurch of England on the subject of in this country any document more damaging to the Anglican Church than this — we presume accidental -combination of two adverse writers on the same question meeting in the same column of the Tunes. The column is worthy of preservation as a gem of Anglican homogeneity. Neither Milner, Wiseman, Faber, Manning nor Newman ever more complete y demonstrated the utter absurdity of the Anglican claim to be ' Catholic.' Had these two divines been really in the pay of the bitterest enemies of the Anglican position they could hardly have damaged that position more effectually. It is we who insult Dr. Pusey by coupling his name with such a person as | Hugh M'Neile, D.D.' When the Regius Professor of (as the event ras proved) that the author of the Eirenicon might find himself linked in one column with the D.D. of Liverpool, who, once when he addressed his enlightened public on the subject of Confession, offered (as his Eirenicon) a rope, to be em ployed in the judicial strangulation of every priest who should dare to hear a confession or to give absolution within this realm. It is really time that Anglicans should offer, if they can, some explanation of the anomalies of their position. Its absurdities become every day more mountainous. If the Church Review would address itself to this work, it would be doing something much more al rem than by abusing Archbishop Manning, insulting the Pope, and vilifying the recent converts .- Weekly Register.

> Loxdon.-The seizure of Enfield rifles in Cardiff is attributed to another police mistake. The arms were only waiting consignee in the usual course of trade. - Times.

On the whole, the facts seem to be that a school among the Protestant clergy which may be numbered certainly by hundreds, and probably by thousands, is bent upon restoring Catholic worship as a means of restoring Catholic doctrine ; that some of the bishops feel more or less with them; so also do a numerous body of influential laymen and women in still greater numbers; that judicial proceedings can do nothing effectual against them ; that any new law can be passed against them is unlikely. If it should tablishment, the result would be that in London and from the Establishment would be no real loss, for the cially the most popular places of worship have al the movement what it may, we must end as we began. The present seems to us the most important

HOAXES ON THE LIVERPOOL POLICE. - 'In consequence of information received,' the flead Constable of Liverpool and a strong force of detectives a few This tleman, who is well known as a high officer in an cality Orange lodge, for James Stephens. An anonymous art of writer said he was concealed there, and the police

a rostrum erected near the Green railing about three ! Record :-- 'I have no doubt but that it will give un. o'clock in the morning, he sought to improve the coming spectacle to the assembled multitude.

"The same ostentations display of plety led him to exhibit a series of boards bearing Scriptural exhortations, such as appear on the walls of schools, in the show room of his photographic establishment; Divicity ever officiate in the same place of worship? | and his studio was also well supplied with bloks of could the one listen to the other's preaching? There a religious character. Added to a very prepossess. can be but one reply to these questions ; and it as ing appearance, his gentle and dignified manuer was well calculated to gain for him the favorable regard of those with whom he came in contact. In short, absolution? Certainly there has never been put for h he possessed those graces of person and manner which, if employed only as a mask for hypocriay and deceit, make a man one of the most dangerous enemies of society.

"Whatever fears Greatrex may have at first entertained as to his apprehension, he had evidently adopted the balief latterly that his plans to outwit the authorities had been completely successful. Accordingly we find from a letter which has just been received from the bank clerk who went to America along with Superintendent M'Cali, that he commenced operations as a preacher and revivalist in New York and its neighborhood, and had seemingly attained to a measure of popularity which was denied him in this country.

" It would appear that after his arrival in America, cannot but be aware that he will not be consulted as Mr. M'Call advertised in the New York He; ald for a to the company in which he will appear b-fore the first-class photographer, the advertisement being worded in such a way as was thought most likely to attract the attention of the person 'wanted.'-Amongst other replies to the advertisement was one which, from its guarded tone and the character of the handwriting, Mr. M'Call believed to be from Greatrez. This letter appears to have communicated the applicant's address, and the clue thus gained was at once followed up.

"Mr. M'Call, with one of the New York detectives and the back clerk, who knew Greatrex by sight. went on an early morning to a German lager beer saloon, commanding a view of the boarding house in which Greatrex was supposed to have taken up his quarters. Several hours passed away with no reault, but they were by and by rewarded by seeing Greatrex and the young woman who went after him from this country pop their heads out of the window as a band of music passed along the street.

"The officers waited until Greatrex quitted the house for an afternoon stroll, when they followed him. He had taken off his beard and whiskers, and wore his hair after the manner of the Yankees, but notwithstanding this change in his appearance, the bank clerk at once identified him. The American detective then came forward and quietly slipped his arm within that of Greatrex, accosting him by name. while Mr. M'Call took him by the other arm, and the trio walked in the most friend y way along the street. Greatrex did not speak for some time, but when addressed by the bank clerk he stared, his face became flushed, and he affected not to know the person who was speaking to him.

" As we have already hinted, Greatrex had so improved his shining hour in America, as a preacher and revivalist, that at the time of his apprehension his settlement over a Baptist church near New York was considered an extremely probable matter. He occupied one of the New York pulpits in place of fuffiled, as Mr. Kavanagh-recte O'Uavanagh-of ference, would be able to carry out the system far Rev. Dr. Adams, who appeared to have been pleased with him, and recommended him as a suitable pastor to a congregation out of town which had been deprived of its spiritual guide.

"With a viaw to secure the appointment, in all ways been practically unendowed. But the future of likelihood, Greatrex had labored for four or five days in the ueighborhood of the vacant church, where a BURYING WITHOUT A COFFIX. - In the barony of religious crisis that England has witnessed since the his talents to account in seeking to convert his fel-Forth (the celebrated Anglo-Norman colony planted so called Reformation. - Weekly Register. great work of revival was going on. He also turned a writer says : 'I know most of those in his lodging. He was there very busy in what he called the Lord's work. The lady of the house, aged about sixty, I think, he had been very anxious about, and had marked a number of passages in her Bible, and had reasoned often on others. He prayed regularly in the house, and altogether was very good. Greatrex told that he was a victim-a sort of martyr for others. However, none here who knew him would believe a word he says."

We admit at once that the Catholic Church does decidedly monarchical in old monarchical Europe, other of the burnet process of the burnet burn Emmanuel, because he is a usurper of the throne of the Kingdon of the Two Sicilies ; while the Cardinal Archbishop of Venice chaunts a Te Deum in his Cathedral for the same Piedmonteee King, because he has acquired a legal title to sovereighty in Vene tiz from his late lawful sovereign, the Emperor of Austria, through the Emperor of the French, to whom the Kaiser had voluntarily ceded his royal rights in the Lombardo-Venetian territories. In ireland the Ostholic Clergy have always set their faces against insurrectionary movements, even when suffering under the most cruel penal code that was ever frained in a Christian country against the profe sion and practice of a Christian form of divine worship, and when as men they must have sympathised with the motives by which the insurgents were impelled, and the object they proposed to themselves-unmely, a redress of grinding grievances.-It is against the Irish priesthood, and not against the Orangemen, that Stephens hurls his fiercest invectives. We have not the least doubt that the Hend-Centre of the Fenians sympathises much more with the Graud Master of the Orangemen than with the Papal delegate in Ireland; and very naturally, for the Cardinal is a friend of order, whereas the Grand Master is the head of the most disorderly confederacy that ever kept up dissections and prevented the growth of harmony in any country .- Weekin Register. RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY. - The returns which have been issued for the year 1864 show that in that year 27,754 recruits were examined: 10,725 were rejected at the primary inspection (386 per 1,000), and 1,720 more were rejected at the secondry inpec by the breaking of the cable by a vessel employed to tion, bringing the rejections up to 448 per 1,000 and leaving 15,309 to pass into the army as soldiers. Of every 1,000 recruits 563 came from England and Wales, 112 from Scotland, 320 from Ireland, and five from parts beyond the seas. These figures, when compared with those for the preceding year, show a slight decrease in the proportion from Scotland, and a corresponding increase from England. Of Scotchmen, only 358 per 1 000 were rejected, and of Welchmen only 366 : but 458 Englishmen per 1 000 were rejected, and 471 Irishmen. The ritualistic controversy still rages. This morning's Times contains amongst other controversial correspondence another letter from Dr. Pusey, the th within a week on confession, in reply to Lord S. G. O., and 'Hugh McNeill.' As if the poor Orford Doctor has not enough in these two antagonists to grapple with, he is this morning assailed also in There is, therefore, a decrease of 1,505 in favour of the Times by another Lord Shaftesbury, who calls upon the laity, in heated language, to make 'one prodigious effort,' to get rid of both Puseyism and the 'Church of Rome,' at one blow out of the country. So much for 'low church' toleration. Dr. Pusey elso writes to the Times of Thursday an explanation with regard to an ambiguous expression about the Real Presence in the ' Obristian Year' and its recent alteration. He has completely removed the impression that Mr. Keble was not so definite in his views on the subject of the Real Presence at the member of the 'Plymouth Brethren. In this circle time of his writing the' Christian Year,' as he afterwards became. In consequence of this alteration

feigned pleasure to your readers to be informed of the decided terms in which his Grace the Archbishop condemned from the chair ' the unhappy alterations

## UNITED STATES.

introduced.' '- Weekly Register.

ConvEssions -- It was our happiness to witness, on the 17th inst., the interesting ceremony of the recep-tion of Mr. And ew Stewart and Lady into the Catholic Church at Hagerstown, Md.

Mr. Stewart was formerly a pupil of the learned exponent of 'Mercersburg Theology,' Dr. Nevin whose theological writings have attracted considerable attention in the different religious denominations. More recently, Mr. Stowart, having been or dained in the German Reform Church, was stationed at Burketsville, Frederick county Md., where he remained ten years-ouly five weeks since he relin-quished his clerical duties. - Bult, Mirror.

On Thursday last Henry Berner of Cincinnati bought two bogs. On Friday and Saturday his family ate some of the meat. The result was the entire family, five in number, were taken sick on Saturday night and three died the next morning. -The other two recovered. It is thought the hogs were diseased.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES. - ID the filnois Penitentiary the number of inmates has doubled since 1864, and the same alarming increase of crime, as indicated by the number of convictions, exists in other sections of the country. Since the close of the rebellion, society has been in a chaotic condition. Peace threw back a large number of young men whose morals were not improved uy army experience, and their natural desperation was doubtless increased by the disposition of boldness and daring which are parts of a soldier's training. In many instances want, arising from the loss of former means of employment, has aggravated a natural de-pravity of character. The breaking up and scattering of many households, by which mothers and children were separated and thrown upon their own resocurces, and removed from the conservative influences of the household, is a prominent cause of that phase of c ime which grows ou : of domestic infidelity or indifference. But a still more fruitful cause of crime may be traced in the general laxity with which the laws are administered and the frequent abuse of the pardoning power.

New York, Jan. 8. - Another important meeting of Fenian Centres and Delegates was held this evening. A direction of nine members was elected to supervise the action of the executive officers and control the management of the funds. Nothing deterred by the supposed treachery of their late leader James Stephens, nor by the tremen Jous odds against them, the Fenians here propose to persevere in their desperate enterprise.

A letter was read from Mr. Stephens, stating that he was both surprised and indignant at the recent action of the centies and delegates, and at the reports which have appeared in the daily papers in reference to his defection. He denies having deserted the organisation, and refuses to be deposed.

He requested a committee of six members to wait upon him, to whom he might explain the situation of all'airs. Owing to illness he was unable to attend in person.

The feeling of the meeting was that M". Stephens should receive a hearing before being finally condemned.

FIZZLIFG OUT OF THE C.O.I.R. STEPHENS. - Fenianism, the Irish Republic and the Chief Organizer Stephens appear to have all suddenly collapsed. Few sensible people, we presume anticipated any other termination to the affair than than announced at the meeting of the representatives of the organization on Sunday, that Stephens, the C. O. I. R. had turned out to be a H U M B U-G and had become an enfant per due, his whereabouts and the funds in his possession being a mystery to the circles and contres of circles Fenianism made a good deal of noise in its day, and it has gone out of sight in a most ignominous fushion. A few miserable pretenders succeeded in intriguing out of the movement the only two sincere men who probably ever intended to put it to any honest uses - O'Mahony and General Sweeney. Falling into the hands of the Philistines its fate was only a matter of time. We trust that the exposure will serve as a warning to our honest, warm hearted and pasigning fellows who play upon their generous natures

On Saturday evening. Mr. Spalding of Ohic, offered the following resolution :-'Resolved,-That no movement looking towards

3

the impeachment of the President should be made at any time without the concurrence of a majority of the Republican members, who may attend a caucus called for that purpose.'

Mr. Ashley of Ohio moved in amendment to substitute the words ' that no articles of impeachment of the President shall be ordered at May time, etc. This was adopted by a voted of 31 to 20, and left the way clear for all resolutions of inquiry necessary for impeachment to be introduced into the House, without first going before a caucus. In the dehate which took place, a number of practical difficulties were discussed. The points raised were: Whether an impeachment could not be partly tried by the Senate of the XXXIXth Congress; also, whether the House of Representatives of the XXX!Xth Congress could prefer articles of impeachment on which the President could be tried by the Senate of the XLth Oougress, or whether, should articles of impeachment be now preferred, and the trial of them not conclude at the expiration of the present Congress they would have to be received in the XLth Congress.

THE BOSTON LIQUOR LAW. - Ever since the fourdation of the constabulary system in this State, two years ago, the officers have been striving to suppress the retail sale of liquor, which is here a criminal offence, by prosecuting the small groceries and groggeries. The large hotels, at the bars of which a very large part of the drinking is done, have not been interfered with ; their gains have been increased by the losses of their poorer neighbors; and the Chief Constable has vowed his purpose of leaving these powerful establishments alone till that remote period when the traffic shall be suppressed everywhere else, on the theory that be must begin somewhere, and that less gross intoxication can be traced to these than to the bars of the lower grade. Naturally this course has not been gratifying to those numerous small dealers, who have been exposed to expenses devouring all their profits by the complaints of the constabulary, while men who had got rich from the same beginnings were allowed to commit the same offence with impunity. At last they have allowed their wrath to take form in a practical protest. A formal complaint was made in the Municipal Court at the instance of one of these minor rum sellers, against the proprietors of three of our principal hotels - Parker's, Young's and the Revere charging each of them with 'maintaining a liquor huisance.' And on Thursday the three wealthy and substantial gentlemen complained of, J. Parker, George Young and W. Brigham, appeared in the character of prisoners at the bar. They all pleaded guilty without a blush, and were each seutenced to pay a fine of \$50, to be imprisoned for three months, and to give bonds in the sum of \$1,000 not to offend again. The sight of the three toiling in the penitentiary would be a rare one, but it is not to be granted yet, for the whole trie appealed, and were bound ever to appear before a higher court. And so the case goes over, with the multitude like it, to await the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the constitutionality of the law.

Republicans propose to reduce the late seceded States to the rank of territories by right of conquest. Of Texas it is proposed to form four territorial governments.

The Governor of the State of New York, in his recent annual message, stated the debt of that State to be \$51,750,000-an increase of nearly two millions in the year.

Dr. Cadieux, the renegade French Canadian who wants to sell out his country to the United States lectured in Detroit on Friday night last to a very poor audience. It is lecture was a tirade against England and contained besides lying misrepresenta-tions with regard to the feelings of the French in Lower Canada. The doctor may as well abandon the lecturing business. The Sons of Liberty as well the Femans are played out.

There is a constant succession of reports of frauds and swindles of every possible description, from all parts of the country. Smuggling, defaications, re-venue frauds, illicit distillation of spirits, and violations and evasions of the law in every conceivable way, are now the burden of the news columns of a daily journal. As the Philadelphia Ledger remarks, either we are now in a condition of extraordinary wickedness, or else the concealed villanies of a long period have all been suddenly uncovered to the light of day.

ANGLICAN DOCTORS DISAGREEING -It is curious to observe that the very same number of the Times (that of the 8th instant, the Feast of the Immaculate Con. ception) which contained the sneering article against the Archbishop and the meeting of Thursday, the 6th bears witness to the divided state of the Anglican Church, and does so with a force that could hardly be exceeded, by the well known Hugh M'Neile, also an Anglican D D. and Canon. The opinions expressed by these two communications, both of which may claim (from the position of their respective writers) no small share of Anglican authority, are certainly as diametrically opposed to each other as it is possible for opinions to be. Both regard the question as a most vital one; the former writer looks upon it as vital for the great truths it inculcates; the latter for the fearful heresy and soul destroying doctrines which it involves. Dr Pusey takes the wording of the Anglican Prayer book in its natural and gram matical sense ; Dr. M'Neile says that the use of our Lord's words in the ordination of priests must be taken as 'in character with all our services (in the English Church) charitably constructed for true beliavers only,' and that' the application continues minister and witness! Radical and Tory, Legitimist and Revolutionist, Unitarian and Trinitarian, Oatholic and Protestant, Deist and Obristian, could not be ic and Protestant, Dest and Obristian, could not be inequality preached, and is said to have convert. Watte botante. In consequence of this alteration indisance and an more utterly and entirely opposed to each other than ed some well-to-do citizens, who are now zealons in the sale of the first edition of 'Keble's Christian eighteen months are these two writers, whose letters appear in the 'he faith. The talent which he possessed for this 'Year,' with the 'Beal Presence' alterations, is pro-same column of the Times; and yet they are both kind of harangue was strikingly exhibited on the 'hibited by the Dublin Association for Discounten- paired six times.

Supposing the population to be 130,000 ; we have a death rate this year of about one in 35, against one in 31 last year. But the rate is yet greater than in crowded cities such as London and Livernool. In London, the death rate was once one in 20; Liverpool, one in 28; and in Philadelphia, one in 39. But steps being taken to improve the Sanitary condition of these cities, the rates were respectively altered as follows: one in 45; one in 44; one in 57. If the work be persisted in here, there is no doubt a like estisfactory result would soon be apparent .-- Herald.

ALARM IN JERSEY. - The island of Jersey has this week been greatly excited by current reports apropos of Head Coutre Stephens, whose arrival on Monday by ste mer from St. Malo, his capture and imprison ment in Fort Regent, were for some time thoroughly credited. American gold to a considerable amoun was changed at some of the backs on Saturday, and this excited no small degree of suspicion. Detective officers are in the island and the military officers on the qui vive. It is thought not unlikely that Stephens may attempt to make his way to England by St. Maio and Jersey, as being least likely to excite suspicion. The whole of the island militia have received notice to be prepared for assembling at a moment's notice, the summons to be three guns fired from Fort Regent. The excitement was in no way subdued on Wednesday by the discovery that tel-graphic communication with the island was interrupted. The line crosses from Plicquet-bay, on the north side of the island, to Piros on the French coast, and rumour is basy in ascribing the cessation of communication to Fenian agency

## GREAT BRITAIN.

drag across it.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has written a letter upon Ritualism, in which he says : - ' It is said - and truly said - that the laity have the power in their own hands. No doubt: but will they come forward and exercise it? Will they address their bishops, memo. rialize their clergy, leave no abuse unnoticed, sustain one another, and sink all minor difference to subserve the common cause? If they will do this we shall be secure. If from a variety of reasons they decline to do so, a miracle slone, and nothing else, will save the Reformation in Great Britain.'

PAUPEBISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES .- An official return was lately published, showing that there were 836 386 paupers in England and Wales (so far as returned) on the last day of the 5th week of July last. The corresponding number for 1865 was 837,991 the present year.

THE CAREER OF A FORGER-His Pietensions and Experience as a Revivalist. - The Glasgow Herald gives some curious particulars respecting the ante-cedents of Greatres, the photographer, who was recently arrested in New York on the charge of having been the principal in the late extensive forgery of bank notes in Scotland, and sent back to that coun-

he frequently preached, and is said to have convert-

notoriety .- N. Y. Herald.

NEW YORK, Jap. 10 .- The Fenian Stephens is reported by the Evening Express as having changed his residence three times within a few days in order to conceal himself from exasperated Irishmen.

A prominent member of the Fenian Brotherhood had a lengthy interview with him. During the conversation, Stephens said he was in dread of the Irish people in this city, and that he would sooner give himself up to the British Government and let it hang him than surrender himself to them,

A Washington correspondent says that one of the chief arguments relied on for the impeachment of President Johnson is that it was mainly through his influence the Southern States repudiated the Amend ment to the Constitution. Mr. Johnson tersely defined his posision in the following 'sentiment,' at a dinner in Washington on Tuesday night, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleaus : --

No state of its cwn will has a right under the Constitution to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union, nor has the Congress of the United States the constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to a condition of merely territorial dependency upon a Federal head one is disruption and dissolution of the Government : the other is consolidation and exercise of despotic power. The advocates of the former and the latter are alike enemies of the Union and our constitutional form of government.

EMIGRATION TO NEW YORK DURING 1860. - The records in Castle Garden show that in December there were 9,638 arrivals. Of these 4 013 came from Liverpool; 887 from London; 577 from Glasgow; 409 from Havre; 2.270 irom Hamburg; 1,202 from Bremen; 47 irom Genoa; 83 from Christiana, and 141 from Antwerp. These were brought in 16 sailing vessels and 50 steamers. Of the latter, sixteen bore the flag of Great Britain ; two of Bremen, and two of Hamburg. The destination of 80 of the emigrants was Canada. The total arrivals at Castle Garden for the year were 750 vessels, bearing 28, 143 cabin passengers, and 231,829 sterrage. There were 254 births on board the above vessels, and 1,667 deaths. - Montreal Herald.

THE LAST DEVICE OF SHODDY .- Cheuting Lame Soidiers out of their wooden Legs. - Congress over a year ago, made an appropriation to sapply one legged soidiers with artificial limbs. The job was a large one and the pay was large; and the shoddy politi-CIBDS seized upon it to make money out of it at the expence of the poor lame veterans. And a nice job they made of it. The contract price was \$75 apiece. Yet not only were shabby and shackly limbs supplied at this rate, but all sorts of extortion in the way of express charges and repairs added. Some had to pay as high as \$50 extra and \$50 for repairs. Two hundred letters from the invalids show the character and extent of the swindle.

One who paid \$50 extra states that he has made himself a wooden stump which is much more comfortable than the government limb. Another of these congressional pegs is pronounced by the owner a nuisance and an imposition, after having had it eighteen months wearing it only four, giving \$50 for it, and paying \$5 for repairs. One has had it re-

FIFTEEN THOUSAND WORKMEN IDLE .- According to the estimate of a New York paper, there are fifteen thousand men in the United States out of steady work, connected with shipbuilding. This industry was at one time, in a most flourishing condition in the United States, giving employment to a large number of artizans and mechanics, and adding to the national wealth. Why is it depressed now ? Simply because, by the operation of the unnatural laws of protection, the builders are not enabled to get the materials which enter into the manufacture of ships at their market price. The customs duty on iron has been raised so high for the benefit of a small class of iron-masters in Pennsylvania that those who are compelled to use iron have to pay for it a much greater price than could get it for elsewhere. And so with other articles. The iron-masters are ' pro tected' that the shipbuilders and the thousands of families depending upon shipbuilding would starve; that the railroads should be so burdened with highpriced rails and machinery that they must charge ruinous freights on the farmers' products. This is always the way in which protection, as it is called, works. A particular kind of industry appears to flourish, but at the cost of some other or all other forms of industry With coal and iron at their very doors, there is no reason why the Pennsylvania ironmen should demand protection; or, in other words, should rob the whole community for their banefit .-They ought with the advantage in their favor of Atlantic freight, insurance, and other charges, to be able to compete with foreign nations in the menufacture of iron. The work of protecting the iron-masters is the enhancement of the price of iron, and this enhancement forces other people 'o charge high prices for articles they make, into which iron enters; or failing to get this increased price, the industry falls to the ground.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stephens, who is a Candidate for United States Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, writes the following respecting the present practice of gross political corruption :-

It cannot be denied, and therefore need not be concessed, that for the last ten or fifteen years the legislature of Pennsylvania has had a most unenviable reputation. Corruption and fraud bave been freely charged, and I fear too often proved to have controlled their actions. No matter how, honest when choser, the atmosphere of Harrisburg seems to have pierced many of them with a demoralizing taint. A seat in the legislature becomes an object of ambition, not for the per diem, but for the chance of levying contributions upon rich corporations and obtaining large jobs. Corruption finally becomes so respectable as to seduce candidates for office boldly. to bid for them, and to pay the cost for the delivery of the ballot. The very office of Senator is known to have been once bought with gold, and to have, trafficked for an offer on several occasions in exohange for the precious metals. Indeed, it has become proverbial that the longest purse is surest to win. So sure is this, that men once or more detected in such shameful practices do not hesitate to appear before the public, and ask leave to practice the same game.

The Oroton Aqueduct or New York Water Works in 1866 received \$1,113,000 from fifty-five thousand houses.