

The education question is becoming only less troublesome than Fenianism. The last phase of the question is a new scheme of grammar or middle-class schools grafted upon the model schools of the national system...

Information Wanted of James McCona bricklayer from Co. Armagh, Ireland; last heard from in Montreal; now supposed to be in California. His brother, Patrick McCona, residing at 40, Bridgegate street, Glasgow, Scotland, will be glad to hear about him.

Prophecy.—A report goes that a prophecy made some centuries ago declared that in the year 1865 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.

Burying without a Coffin.—In the barony of Forth (the celebrated Anglo-Norman colony planted in the days of Strongbow) is situated the church of Lady's Island, formerly 'the Lough Derg' of the south of Ireland as a pilgrimage, and therefore frequented from all parts.

Hoxes on the Liverpool Police.—In consequence of information received, the Head Constable of Liverpool and a strong force of detectives a few evenings ago searched the house of a medical gentleman, who is well known as a high officer in an Orange lodge, for James Stephens.

Alarm in Jersey.—The island of Jersey this week has been greatly excited by current reports of the arrival of Head Centre Stephens, whose arrival on Monday by steamer from St. Malo, his capture and imprisonment in Fort Regent, were for some time thoroughly credited.

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, memorialize their clergy, leave no abuse unnoted, sustain one another, and sink all minor differences to subvert 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 alone, and nothing else, will save the Reformation in Great Britain.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANGELICAN 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 Conception) 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 McNeile, also an Anglican D.D. and Canon.

beneficed clergymen of the same Church, both Doctors of Divinity, both great authorities in their respective schools. Is there any authority in the Anglican Church that can say which is right? In which teaching are the laity to believe? The two doctrines are diametrically opposed to each other, and each must involve teaching as distinct from the other as light from darkness.

LONDON.—The seizure of English rifles in Cardiff is attributed to another police mistake. The arms were only waiting consignee in the usual course of trade.

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.

The War Department steam ship Earl Grey is shipping for Dublin and Cork 10 five half inch iron and brass mortars, howitzers, and brass field guns, Palliser shot and shell ammunition, breech loading rifles, &c.

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 Liverpool. In London, the death rate was once in 20; Liverpool, once in 28; and in Philadelphia, once 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 persisted in here, there is no doubt a like satisfactory result would soon be apparent.

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PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—An official return was lately published, showing that there were 838,388 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. There is, therefore, a decrease of 1,505 in favour of the present year.

THE CAREER OF A FORGER.—His Pretensions and Experience as a Revivalist.—The Glasgow Herald gives some curious particulars respecting the antecedents of Greatrex, 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 country. It says:—

'Greatrex was known in Glasgow as an active member of the Plymouth Brethren. In this circle he frequently preached, and is said to have converted some well-to-do citizens, who are now zealous in the faith. The talent which he possessed for this kind of harangue was strikingly exhibited on the

occasion of Pritchard's execution, when, mounting a rostrum erected near the Green railing about three o'clock in the morning, he sought to improve the coming spectacle to the assembled multitude. 'The same ostentatious display of piety 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; and his studio was also well supplied with books of a religious character. Added to a very prepossessing appearance, his gentle and dignified manner was well calculated to gain for him the favorable regard of those with whom he came in contact. In short, he possessed those graces of person and manner which, if employed only as a mask for hypocrisy 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 belief latterly that his pious 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 McCall, 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, Mr. McCall advertised in the New York Herald for a 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. McCall believed to be from Greatrex. This letter appears to have communicated the applicant's address, and the clue thus gained was at once followed up.'

'Mr. McCall, with one of the New York detectives and the bank 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 result, 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. McCall took him by the other arm, and the trio walked in the most friendly way along the street. Greatrex did not speak for some time, but when addressed by the bank clerk he started, 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 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 view to secure the appointment, in all likelihood, Greatrex had labored for four or five days in the neighborhood of the vacant church, where a great work of revival was going on. He also turned his talents to account in seeking to convert his fellow lodgers in the boarding-house. Upon this point 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, 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 not smile upon revolutionary proceedings, nor encourage rebellion against the powers that be. It is decidedly monarchial in old monarchial Europe, but it can co-exist, cordially with a Republic. Order and legitimacy always find in the Catholic Church a steadfast support. Of this we have a striking instance in Italy at this moment. The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples refuses to do homage to Victor Emmanuel, because he is a usurper of the throne of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; while the Cardinal Archbishop of Venice chants a Te Deum in his Cathedral for the same Piedmontese King, because he has acquired a legal title to sovereignty in Venice 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 Catholic clergy have always set their faces against insurrectionary movements, even when suffering under the most cruel penal code that was ever framed in a Christian country against the profane and practice of a Christian form of divine worship, and when as men they must have sympathized with the motives by which the insurgents were impelled, and the object they proposed to themselves—namely, a redress of grievances.—It is against the Irish priesthood, and not against the Orangemen, that Stephens bursts his fierce invectives. We have not the least doubt that the Head-Centre of the Fenians sympathizes much more with the Grand 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 dissensions and prevented the growth of harmony in any country.—Weekly 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 secondary inspection, 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 Welshmen 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 4th within a week on confession, in reply to Lord S. G. O., and 'Hugh McNeill.' As if the poor Oxford Doctor has not enough in these two antagonists to grapple with, he is this morning assailed also in 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 also writes to the Times of Thursday an explanation with regard to an ambiguous expression about the Real Presence in the 'Christian 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 time of his writing the 'Christian Year,' as he afterwards became. In consequence of this alteration the sale of the new edition of 'Keble's Christian Year,' with the 'Real Presence' alterations, is prohibited by the Dublin Association for Discounten-

ancing Vices. 'A Clerical Member' says to the Record:—'I have no doubt but that it will give unfeigned pleasure to your readers to be informed of the decided terms in which His Grace the Archbishop condemned from the chair 'the unhappy alterations introduced.'—Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

CONVERSIONS.—It was our happiness to witness, on the 17th inst., the interesting ceremony of the reception of Mr. and Mrs. 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. Stewart, having been ordained in the German Reformed Church, was stationed at Barkslettsville, Frederick county, Md., where he remained ten years—only five weeks since he relinquished his clerical duties.—Balt. Mirror.

On Thursday last Henry Berner of Cincinnati bought two hogs. 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.—In the Illinois Penitentiary the number of inmates has doubled since 1864, and the same alarming increase exists, as indicated by the number of convictions, 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 by 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 depravity of character. The breaking up and scattering of many households, by which mothers and children were separated and thrown upon their own resources, and removed from the conservative influences of the household, is a prominent cause of this phase of crime which grows out 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 tremendous 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 centres and delegates, and at the reports which have appeared in the daily papers in reference to his detection. He denies having deserted the organization, and refuses to be deposed.

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

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

FIZZLING 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 that 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 humbug and had become an enfant perdue, his whereabouts and the funds in his possession being a mystery to the circles and centres of circles. Fenianism made a good deal of noise in its day, and it has gone out of sight in a most ignominious fashion. A few miserable pretenders succeeded in intriguing out of the movement the only two sincere men who probably ever intended to put it up with 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 patriotic Irish citizens, laborers, mechanics and servant women not to be led astray again by selfish and designing fellows who play upon their generous natures in order to line their own pockets and make a little notoriety.—N. Y. Herald.

New York, Jan. 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 Amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Johnson tersely defined his position in the following 'sentiment,' at a dinner in Washington on Tuesday night, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans:—

No state of its own 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 mere territorial dependency upon a Federal head; one is a 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 1866.—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 from Hamburg; 1,202 from Bremen; 47 from Genoa; 83 from Christiansa, 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 steerage. There were 254 births on board the above vessels, and 1,667 deaths.—Montreal Herald.

THE LAST DEVICE OF SHODDY.—Cheating Lane Soldiers out of their wooden Legs.—Congress over a year ago, made an appropriation to supply one legged soldiers with artificial limbs. The job was a large one and the pay was large; and the shoddy politicians seized upon it to make money out of it at the expense 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 shakily 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 pees 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 repaired six times.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Spaulding of Ohio, offered the following resolution:— 'Resolved,—That no movement looking towards 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 any time, etc.' This was adopted by a vote 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 debate 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 XXXIXth Congress could prefer articles of impeachment on which the President could be tried by the Senate of the XLth Congress, 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 foundation 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 grocers 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 he 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 nuisance.' 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 sentenced 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 tottering in the penitentiary would be a rare one, but it is not to be granted yet, for the whole trio appealed, and were bound over 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 \$31,750,000—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. His lecture was a tirade against England and contained besides lying misrepresentations 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 as the Fenians 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, defalcations, revenue 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 villainies of a long period have all been suddenly uncovered to the light of day.

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 artisans 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 'protected' that the shipbuilders and the thousands of families depending upon shipbuilding would starve; that the railroads should be so burdened with high-priced 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 benefit.—They ought to have the advantage in their favor of Atlantic freight, insurance, and other charges, to be able to compete with foreign nations in the manufacture of iron. The work of protecting the iron-masters is the enhancement of the price of iron, and this enhancement forces other people to charge high prices for articles they make, into which iron enters; or falling 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 concealed, that for the last ten or fifteen years the legislatures of Pennsylvania has had a most unenviable reputation. Corruption and fraud have been freely charged, and I fear too often proved to have controlled their actions. No matter how honest when chosen, 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 exchange 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 Oregon Aqueduct or New York Water Works in 1866 received \$1,113,000 from fifty-five thousand houses.