AN ORIGINAL POEM BY HALLECK.

A FAIRWELL TO CONNECTICUT.

I turned a last look to my dear native mountain,
As the dim cloth of mist grew pale in the sky;
All was still, save the music that kept from the fountain,
And the wave of the woods to the summer-wind's sigh.

Far around, the gray mist of the twilight was stealing,
And the tints of the landscape had faded in blue,
Ere my pale lips could murmur the accents of feeling,
As it bode the fond scenes of my childhood adieu.

Oh! mock not that pang, for my heart was retracing
Past visions of happiness, sparkling and clear;
My heart was still warm with a mother's enthroning,
My cheek was still wet with a fond sister's tear.

Like an infant's first sleep on the lap of its mother,
Were the days of my childhood—those days are no more;
And my sorrow's deep throb I had struggled to smother
Was that infant's wild cry when its first sleep was o'er.

Years have gone by, and remembrance now covers,
With the tinge of the moonbeam, the thoughts of that hour!
Yet still in his day-dream the wanderer hovers
Round the cottage he left, and its green woven bower.

And Hope lingers near him, her wildest song breathing,
And points to a future day, distant and dim,
When the little lone cottage of his childhood forsaking,
Shall brighten the home of his childhood for him.

—*Putnam's Magazine for February.*

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PENIANISM.

The *Catholic Standard* of this city, understood to be the organ of the Bishop of Philadelphia, contains, this week, the following leading article:

The Right of Revolution.

In times of great excitement it too frequently happens that principles well known, and calmly understood under ordinary circumstances, are lost sight of, and, occasionally, hastily condemned. And there are no principles of which this is so often true, as those which determine the Catholic doctrine on the right of Revolution. We by leave, then, briefly to state what is the teaching of Catholic Theologians on this subject, not, indeed, to tell our readers anything new, but to remind them of what some may be in danger of forgetting.

All Catholic Divines teach that tyranny on the part of a government, when carried to such an extent as to be *inappropriable*, does, under certain circumstances, justify armed rebellion. It is only amongst Protestant writers that we find defenders of the doctrine that the kingly power is given by God directly to the Sovereign, and cannot be forfeited by him no matter how unbearable his tyranny. This right of revolution becomes clearer still, when the tyrant originally has no just title to power. But, to render lawful an attempt at an armed uprising against even a tyrant, another condition is required, namely, that there be at least a *probability of success*. Otherwise, the attempt would be madness, and could result only in unnecessary loss of life, which is never justifiable. This is the universal teaching of Catholic theology, laid down by St. Thomas, inculcated by Suarez, and received from them by every Catholic writer who has treated of the subject.

According to the celebrated Blanchi, whose writings have received special praise from the Holy See, the early Christians had the right to revolt against the persecuting Emperors, who were denying them the most precious of all rights, true liberty of conscience, allowed to them by the constitution of the Empire, as well as guaranteed by the law of nature. But, as they were deprived of the means of successful resistance, they meekly yielded to brute force, and languished in prison, and died without a murmur, for the faith of Christ. Indeed, but too often practical duty is determined by the arbitrament of brute force. Principles are eternal, and do not change with the changing circumstances of worldly things, but, in practice, we often have to submit patiently to injustice and tyranny. We are never required to do anything that would involve a recognition of the right of the tyrant or usurper; but we may have practically to acquiesce in bearing an evil and heavy yoke, which we cannot throw off.

It is for this reason that the Catholic clergy of Ireland has constantly set its face against Fenianism. Not that it believes the English usurpation in Ireland to be now, or to have ever been, a legitimate government; not that it does not believe that, even had it ever been a legitimate government, its shameless oppression of centuries, its persistent maintenance of outrageous grievances, would give just cause for rebellion; but, that it knew that there was no chance of success, especially with the means Fenianism had at its disposal. And the heart of the priests yearned for their people, and they implored the young men of their flocks not to engage in mad enterprises which could be productive of much evil, and of no good. Experience has proved that the priests were right. The want of proportion of the means employed by the Fenians to the end they claimed to have in view would be ridiculous, had it not produced such fatal consequences. Fenianism has filled British gaols with prisoners, it has furnished victims to English scaffolds, what else has it accomplished? It has furnished some lazy loafers with a better support than they ever had before, and than, we hope, they will ever have again; this is the sum total of its record.

Fenianism cannot free Ireland. Its leaders are not to be trusted. One of them, O'Mahony, was at least *half* crazy. If we are to believe what the leaders of the two contending factions say of their opponents, they are all a pack of rogues, ready to betray their country for English gold, and the hanging of whom ought to be the first act of an Irish government, if one were ever to be established. Many unprincipled, disinterested men believe that James Stephens was all along in the pay of the British Government. Certain it is, at all events, that the English Minister at Washington was kept regularly informed of the secret plans of the conspirators. In one word, the whole movement was so badly managed that we are forced to the conclusion that the leaders were either fools or knaves. In either case, they are not to be trusted.

But, even were they honest and capable, they could not have succeeded. An application from the United States to Ireland is a mere chimera. It could never succeed. During the late civil war, our Government had undisputed control of the sea. Yet our Southern expeditions were always fraught with danger, and our gallant sailors breathed more freely when they had succeeded in landing the troops safely at their destination. What, then, could be the chances of an expedition to the distant shores of Ireland, guarded as they would be jealously and effectually by the English navy? As for raids on Canada, they are unjustifiable, and had the Fenians ever got into the country, they would have been met by regiments of loyal Catholic Irishmen. We need not say that blowing up prisons by way of liberating the prisoners, using Greek fire against witnesses in a court of justice, or even attempting to get possession of the person of Queen Victoria, will not conduce to the liberation of Ireland. In short, the Fenians have not the means of freeing Ireland, and many of the plans they have hitherto proposed.

For this reason we are opposed to the organization. It has been a blunder from the beginning. It assumed an air of secrecy, which made good men suspect it, while it was not able to conceal its plans from its enemies. It has received large sums of money, chiefly the contributions of the poor, for which it has never accounted. Rash in pushing its victims into danger, it is helpless to aid them, when they are most sorely in need of aid. In a word it is certainly a blunder, and, on the part of more than one leader, we fear, a crime. The rank and file have shown patriotism, courage and even heroism; the leaders a remarkable regard for the condition of their purses, and the safety of their persons.

We may be told that Fenianism has stricken fear into English statesmen, and drawn the attention of the civilized world to English misrule in Ireland. And we do not wish to deny that it has contributed to these results, over which no one can rejoice more than we. But, we remark that they are due not so much to Fenianism and its followers, as to the sympathy of all Irishmen for the patriotism, which doubtless animated the poor men whom the leaders have led into danger. The existence of this sympathy so wide-spread and universal has alarmed England, and met with a corresponding feeling in Europe and America. How many Irishmen, for example, sympathize with Allen, Gould and Larkin, who will have nothing to do with Fenianism! Besides, Fenianism will find its own death in the reforms proposed by the British Government, if they are carried out thoroughly and in good faith. We venture to say that if England commences to govern Ireland as she governs Scotland, Fenianism will die of inanition. From our land-guide, we should prefer independence; but we believe that the majority of the people in Ireland will be satisfied with political reforms.

We protest, then, against confounding this abortion with Irish patriotism. We love and abhor British rule in Ireland just as much as the hottest Fenian; but mere feeling does not make a successful revolution. Were it may be possible to strike a successful blow, in the name of God let all Irishmen join hands and strike it; until that day comes, let us, as O'Connell taught, strive by peaceful means to better the condition of our poor, badly governed, often starving countrymen. This were a work of real patriotism, better than empty vaporings and foolish boasts that can never be made good.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

British View of the Congressional Discussion in Regard to the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

[From the London Times, Jan. 8.]

The United States Congress is already active upon the President's message, and the liability of naturalized citizens must soon become the subject of serious negotiation. We cannot be surprised, and we ought not to be offended, at the keen interest manifested by the Americans in the principle which, as they suppose, is at stake. The whole number of foreigners and citizens naturalized in the United States has been estimated to exceed four millions, at least half of whom are immigrants from British territories, and more than one-third from Ireland. If the strict theory of perpetual allegiance were enforced, any of these Irish Americans who should serve against Great Britain in the armies of the United States would be guilty of treason against his lawful Sovereign, and, if captured, might be punished accordingly. Of course the law would never in practice be carried to this length, but a nation so largely composed of foreign elements must naturally feel against a rule which, if applied, would produce such consequences. Mr. Seward, however, went so far as to be intimated that it is peculiar to English jurisprudence and is not recognized in the United States. On the contrary, though disputed in one case by the American judiciary, it has been admitted, we believe, by all American judges and jurists of repute, down to Chancellor Kent, the Justice Story himself, though he points out that no State can give an extra territorial effect to its laws by requiring another State to execute them, carefully admits that allegiance is due to our natural born subjects returning within its own jurisdiction. He in express affirms this right in express and unqualified language. Now it is all, for the same eminent authority negatives, as if no allegiance, be admitted, that the American legislation can affect the *status* of natural born British subjects, or any other aliens in an English court. Hour common law cannot prevent the rights and liabilities of native Englishmen so long as they reside in America, it is equally certain that no American law can prevent those rights and liabilities when they return to England. Such matters are exclusively within the province of municipal enactment, and it so happens that, whatever conflicts may arise between the interests of the two countries, there is here no conflict between their respective laws. On the other hand, some misapprehension seems to prevail in America as to the nature of the charges upon which American Fenians have been tried in Ireland. We have not the authentic and official report of the proceedings actually before us, and are not, therefore, in a condition to prove a negative; but we are not aware that any prisoner now under sentence was tried for treasonable acts committed in the United States.

But the less ambiguous the existing law is, the stronger are the arguments for its revision, and we cannot but regret that more than 50 years have elapsed since the Peace of Ghent without an effort to place it on a more satisfactory footing. It is not, indeed, correct to identify the issue now raised with that which led to the war of 1812, for Great Britain then insisted not only on the indefeasible allegiance of her subjects, but on her right to visit and search American ships for the purpose of impressing them. Still, the conclusion of that war afforded a good opportunity of limiting once for all the privileges and duties of allegiance, by mutual and international policy, it is highly expedient that what ought to have been done in 1814 should be done now, before new difficulties arise. Should any overture have been made with that object by the American Government, we are not at least favorably entertained by Lord Stanley; and if no such overture has been made, we trust Lord Stanley will take the initiative in proposing a basis of settlement.

Sight Fete in the Bois de Boulogne.

[Paris Correspondence London Daily News.]

The night fete on the ice in the Bois de Boulogne came on with great *eclat*. The place chosen for the fete was a large and very shallow lake made expressly for them, near the Madrid cricket ground. Ten thousand "lots" of electrical light, many of them grouped in the form of garlands and bouquets, and a thousand Chinese lanterns suspended to the branches of trees, put out the moon, which was, moreover, frequently dimmed by snow clouds. The environs of the club's Swiss *chalet* were paved with soft cocoanut matting, and every luxurious application for passing an evening in defiance of the cold was provided within. Ladies in great numbers, reclining in fur-lined sledges, were pushed about by their cavaliers. But one small proportion of the fair sex presumed to put on skates, and dart about, rivaling the most expert of the men. Thousands of the meanest sort, not provided with tickets of admission, thronged the borders of the lake, and mingled with the splendid equipages of the members of the club. The *fête*, which began as early as 8 o'clock, was not prolonged beyond midnight. Contrary to very general expectation, the Emperor and Empress were not there. In consequence of the slippery state of the roads, the company did not arrive till some time after they had calculated to be on the spot. The land of the Twenty-fourth regiment, which was punctual, played its first tunes to a few soldiers. Ten o'clock, however, there was a good slow of the fashionable world. I cite as specimen names the Princess de Metternich, the Duchess de Morny, the Marquise de Gallifet, Countess Pauli Demidoff, Madame Sauvage (sister-in-law of the Duke of Montesquieu), Madame Pourtales, Princess Ghiga, Princess de Sagan, Duchess de Sa Tesoro, Duchess de Fernand Nunez, Countess de Bastard, Viscountess Agundo, Djemil Effendi, M. de Saint Priest, the manager of the *fête*, Prince Murat, and the husbands of most of the married ladies above-mentioned.

A fire occurred last night at one of the most unlikely places for such an event—the tea-house in the Bois de Boulogne. It is not related that the ice in it was burned; but owing to the frost, which caused a delay in getting water for the engine, one section of the range of buildings was entirely consumed and another much damaged. Ultimately a long "chain" of volunteers was formed between the building and the Passy streams, and the water, which furnished an abundant supply of water, and the flames were extinguished.

Mr. Bright on Tory Reformers.

In a recent speech Mr. John Bright severely maudvered on the inconsistency of tories, and especially of tory lawyers, in supporting Lord Derby's and Mr. D'Israeli's reform bill. He said:

Having that session of 1866 it is impossible in language which would not be exaggerated, unfair, and even insulting, to describe the eager and howling rage which they exhibited against the unfortunate proposal of a Liberal Government. Their bitterness and malice against the bill would have been scarcely justified if the bill had been so bad as they declared it to be. Their conduct in the pursuit of office reminds me of some lines which we have published a good many years ago, which never had a more exact application than when they describe the course of a certain party last year. The poet in the *Rejected Addresses* says:

"So when 'Dogs' meat' re-echoes through the street,
Rush sympathetic dogs from their retreat,
Pleased with bright lamps their supplicating eyes,
Sink their blind legs, scared their joyful cries;
Then, wild with hope, or maddening by rival,
Pounce on the joyous cur and wage the expectant tail."

[Loud Laughter.] Just so the gentlemen on the front opposition benches, and such of them behind who thought that there was something to be had. Especially, and above all, the lawyers, who have since been gorged with patronage, and for the sake of that, and for the sake of plunder, which, in India, is called loot, formed a combination to overthrow the bill of 1866. To place themselves in office and keep themselves there they consented to pass a bill infinitely worse on all the points for which they condemned the bill of 1866, and I venture to say their conduct on this occasion leads to the conclusion that there is scarcely any institution of the country, however honorable and ancient, that they would not sell for the pecuniary emolumen of office." [Cheers.]

Mr. Bright has probably added to the stock of Parliamentary and Congressional quotations.

The Cove of Providence.

It has been proposed to fill up the "Cove," at Providence, and the proposition has been referred to a committee of Rhode Island law-makers. The Providence *Journal* says:

"It is needless to tell us what the cove basin now is, though even in its present condition there can be no doubt of its immense sanitary advantages. We think of it, however, in the vastly improved condition of which it is capable, of what it would be when the improvements that have been made about it all corrected, were its inherent capacities fully developed, and the beauties that belong to it carefully cultivated and brought to view. With it, we have a tide from the sea coming into every day to the heart of the city to meet the streams that run into it from the interior of the country, bringing, at the same time, both clean water and pure air, and also keeping open, both for use and for health, the channels of the harbor below the bridge. Without it we should have a vast and sandy basin covered with houses, and upon which neither breezes nor water from the sea would ever come, and under which, in such narrow sewers as might be devised, the two rivers from the north, the Moshassuck and the Wanasquatucket, would be turned into a fœtid and a cubious and easily obstructed passage to the harbor below. The cove would soon find its northern limits far below where they now are, and Water street would probably become a street remote from any navigable water."

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 437 CHESTNUT STREET, CORNER OF SECOND STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE COMPANY ON DECEMBER 31, 1866.

ASSETS	
Authorized	$200,000 00
Paid up in cash in full	200,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens in Real Estate, worth $1,000,000	376,000 00
Loans on the City of Philadelphia	9,000 00
Philadelphia City 6 Per Cent. Loan	3,900 00
Philadelphia City Stock	1,000 00
Enterprise Insurance Company Stock	5,000 00
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company Stock	2,500 00
Due by Agents	2,722 32
Cash in Banks and on hand	9,833 57
Interest and Rents due and unpaid	4,729 21
Interest and Rents due and unpaid, Enterprise Building	296 66
	5,025 87
Cost $595,784 88. Value	$600,000 12

RECEIPTS IN 1867.

Premiums on Fire Risks	$815,653 09
Premiums on Marine Risks	54,821 28
Earnings on Deposits	22,192 32
Earnings on Deposits Perpetual Policies	2,000 00
Transfer and Policy Fees	322 21
	$1,115,044 71

PAYMENTS IN 1867.

Losses by Fire	$38,382 88
Return Premiums	14,158 47
Taxes—United States, Pennsylvania, and City	4,474 66
Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Postage, Commissions, Fire Marshal, Legal, Travelling, Office and other expenses	22,192 32
	$80,564 56

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
jan 16 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

JAMES & LEE ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR FALL and Winter Stock, comprising every variety of fabric adapted to Men's and Boys' wear.

OVERCOAT CLOTHS.
Beaver Cloths,
Colored Center Beavers,
Black and Colored Coatings,
Diagonals, Kersimeres, &c.

Black French Cloth,
Colored French Cloths,
Tricot, silk mixed.

PANTALOON STUFFS.
Black French Cassimeres,
Black Fancy Cassimeres,
Mixed and Striped Cassimeres.

Also, a large assortment of Cords, Satinettes, Satinets, and Goods adapted to Boys' wear, for sale at retail, by

JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

CANNED FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c.—1,000 CASES Assorted Canned Fruit, 50 cases Fresh Canned Pineapples, 100 cases Fresh Peaches, in syrup; 100 cases Green Gages and Green Peas, 200 cases Tomatoes, 100 cases Fresh Corn, 50 cases Corn Beef, 100 cases Assorted Jellies, 500 cases Blackberries, in syrup; 100 cases Strawberries, in syrup; 100 cases Damsons, in syrup; 100 cases Pickles, 500 cases Cove Oysters, 50 cases Roast Beef, Mutton, Veal, Soups, &c. For sale by JOHN D. RUSSELL & SON, 127 South Delaware avenue.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE BEAUTIFUL

Use Oureila de Périls, or Victoria Regia, for Beautifying the Complexion and Preserving the Skin.

This invaluable toilet article was discovered by a celebrated French chemist, who, in his native country, is known by the name of the "fairy queen" in the art of beauty. With all its simplicity and purity there is no article that will compare with it as a beautifier of the complexion and preserver of the skin.

Mr. McCluskey purchased the receipt of him some years ago; he has found that it has given it a present throughout the fashionable and elegant circles of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, N. C., &c., &c., where it has been used, and he feels confident would consider the latest improvement upon this delightful and purely harmless preparation. Victoria Regia and Oureila de Perais has given such entire satisfaction in every instance that he is now compelled to offer it to the public. Ladies who desire to preserve the skin free from blemishes, will find it invaluable.

FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS SUBSTANCES.

After using Oureila de Perais and Victoria Regia for a short time, the skin will have a soft, smooth appearance, imparts a fresh and healthy appearance to the complexion, and brings out those rich and valuable articles. It presents no velvet liquid or other compounds, and is entirely free from Arsenic, Lead, or Mercury, and is recommended by many of our first physicians as the most delightful

CUTANEOUS DISEASES FOLLOW THE USE OF PAINTS.

M. C. McCluskey has every confidence in recommending his Oureila and Victoria Regia, feeling that it will be to him the only perfect and reliable toilet article now in use.

Genuine Prepared only by

M. C. McCluskey,

No. 36 South Eleventh Street,

UP STAIRS,

Office a very desirable stock of

WHITE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

LINENS,

LACES, &c.,

At a discount of 33 1-3 per cent.

1101 CHESTNUT STREET

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Will be prepared to offer for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Splendid assortments of

AGATE,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

At Prices to insure Sales.

Their stock of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Will be offered at the lowest rates.

Eleventh and Chestnut streets,

GIRARD ROW.

1101 CHESTNUT STREET.

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E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chestnut Streets,

Will offer handsome assortments in price and splendid assortments of

CHEMISETTES, in thin materials, do. do. do.

Laces and Lace Goods.

Veils, real and imitation.

Handkerchiefs.

Embroideries, &c., &c.

In WHITE GOODS they would invite special attention to their lot of

French Muslin, 5-4 wide,

from 20 cents up, 33 1-3 per cent. off the usual price.

GIRARD ROW.

1101 CHESTNUT STREET.

STOKES & WOOD, 702 ARCH STREET, CALL THE attention of their customers, and the public, to their plain style shawls, Mat Berlin Shawls, neat styles, Black Thibet Shawls, Black Cashmere Shawls, Black Berlin Shawls, medium borders; Black Cashmere Shawls, large borders; Mat, American Shawls, very desirable. The cheapest Shawls in the city.

702 ARCH STREET.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of Choice Dress Goods, viz:

Real Velvet Cloths, finest quality.
Beautiful Shades of Purples.
Beautiful Shades of Green.
Beautiful Shades of Browns.
Beautiful Shades of Blues.
Beautiful Shades of Black Beaver Cloths, &c.

LONG AND SQUARE BRECHE SHAWLS FOR SALE low for the most elegant assortment.

Black Open Centres.
Scotch Plaid Centres.
Black Ground Fancy Stripe Centres.
GAY AND PLAIN STYLE BLANKET SHAWLS.
Fine Black Silk Warp Poplins.
Fourth Second street.

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ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
ST. LEONARD'S, CORNER OF LOCUST STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Under the Care of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus.
Bishop of Philadelphia.

The Trustees of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus have pleasure in stating that the Academy for Young Ladies, in charge of the Society, has been established by them, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Chestnut streets.

Boarders as well as Day Scholars will be received.

The Academy is in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, near Darby, and is easily accessible by the Chestnut Street Cars.

THE HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania, (founded by Rev. Jas. Packer), The Regular and special students received from the classical, scientific, and commercial departments. Terms, $300 per annum. Boarding, $150 per annum. Tuition, $150 per annum. Next session commences Wednesday, February 5, 1868. Rev. JAMES PACKER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. CLARKE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1009 SPRUCE STREET, Will open on the 9th of January, 1868. Terms, $250 per annum. Reference, Rev. Dr. Boyd, Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Dr. Wylie, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Rev. Dr. Jackson, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Rev. Dr. Ashton, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. Dr. Wheaton, Rev. Dr. Adams