

THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. GOSSE, BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL, ON SUNDAY RECREATION.—Referring to the subject of recreation on Sunday, the Bishop said he thought they had long ago disposed of it; but he found that at the Church Congress at York the Bishop of Ripon had been proclaiming that the Sunday was the Sabbath, and desired to bring to the Sunday the observance of the Jewish Sabbath. The Bishop of Ripon contended that it made no difference whether it was the last day or the first which was sanctified. But they knew that this was merely imagination, and that God commanded the seventh day should be kept holy in the Old Law. Dr. Gosse then referred to several passages in the Old Testament which spoke of the seventh day, and the various modes in which it was computed, and put it that, according to the Jewish method, the obligation was to keep the seventh day, which was not Sunday, but Saturday. God was precise as to the day to be kept and the manner of keeping it; there was no sacrifice, no prayer; it was a holy day in our sense of the word. If, then, there were to be bound by the Jewish Sabbath, let it be kept by those who advocate it in its entirety. But the Christian Sabbath was established to be a time of thanksgiving to God, because on that day Jesus Christ rose from the dead. It had, therefore, an entirely different object. It was not simply a day of rest, but with us it was a day of thanksgiving unto God. We sanctify it by abstaining from servile work, but did not make it a day of gloom, that being forbidden. There was no reason whatever, when the people had performed their religious duties, why they should not spend the remainder of the day in wholesome recreation, and now he repeated what he had said before, that he would like to see them playing at the various games which were customary amongst our countrymen, such as football and similar sports. The Protestant mode of keeping the Sabbath was not Protestant, but Puritanical. He found that during the reign of Elizabeth she licensed a person to hold certain games on the Sunday, requiring the mayor and other officers to preserve peace and order. Having referred to the particular games, the bishop reminded them that these were sanctioned by Queen Elizabeth, who was the head of the Protestant Church. He found also that James published a declaration expressing his desire that after divine service the people should not be 'distributed, or discouraged from any lawful recreation,' such as dancing, archery, leaping, vaulting, or any other recreation, so that the same should be at any convenient time without neglect of divine service. But he found a few years later the Puritan spirit had become so strong, that when the Bishop of Lincoln had a private theatrical performance in his house on a Sunday, the Puritans got one of the actors condemned to the stocks. Nevertheless, Charles I. renewed the proclamation of his father James, and declared that the people must have the same privileges and liberties which James had granted in reference to their games. Now, these were instances of what had been done by the ruling authority in the Protestant Church. He hoped, therefore, that from the Bishop of Ripon, or any other bishop, they would not hear anything about Sabbatarianism, but that the people would be allowed to enjoy their recreation instead of resorting to the public house and wasting their powers of body and mind. On the last occasion he addressed them he spoke of education, and he vindicated for the Catholic Church a continuance of that education which they still enjoyed. He then referred to an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* with which, he said, he did not agree, because he considered that those who attended grammar schools, were the children of parents who respected themselves and their families; and although the children did not learn the religious principles at the grammar school, they did at home and went to a place of worship to acquire them. After referring to the fact of the Irish bishops petitioning Parliament for an assimilation of the law of the two countries, and to the wish of the Irish for a law as to tenant right, he called attention to the articles in the *Times* on those questions, and said there was no justice to be expected from men who blew hot and cold with the same mouth, as it suited their convenience. He urged that they should object in the strongest terms to the compulsory education. Having referred to the conclusions usually drawn from the reports of geol. chaplains, he expressed himself satisfied that crime and ignorance were not necessarily associated. At the same time they must not suppose that he undervalued education, because to him it was a pity that some comprehensive system was not devised by which instead of being shut up in our reformatories, the children could be sent out to the colonies. Why could not the Great Eastern be chartered for that purpose? He then urged upon them to stand firm to the denominational system of education which now prevailed amongst them; although at the same time he thought no one could complain of the conscience clause, which was a just and salutary law.

MRS. BRIGHT AND MILL ON AMERICA.—Mr. Bright performs a usual function in the body politic—he is the continual test of the soundness of our institutions: like the workman hammering at the wheels of the carriage, when we take a railway journey, to see that they ring properly, and that our course will be safe and prosperous. He is to our monarchy what aquafortis is to the precious metals, what the devil's advocate is to the saint about to be received into the Roman Calendar. He thinks it his duty to point out every flaw (are we wrong in saying so?), to magnify every defect; to show, as far as he can, the evil results and tendencies of our existing institutions; to deny any merit in our forefathers, or that the present state of the British Empire should be a source of pride or satisfaction to any Englishman. He would as quickly as possible get rid of all privileged classes, and would accept all other conclusions which would necessarily flow from this measure. He looks upon the United States as the perfect State, at the perpetual turmoil of elections there as the noblest use of human faculties, and every energy of his own superior mind is devoted during a life-long struggle, to turn England into a particular kind of republic. He would be anxious that that time should arrive as soon as possible, because his mind is perfectly satisfied with the purely material prosperity of the United States. But what says his friend and coadjutor, Mr. Mill—not Mr. Mill the member of Parliament, but Mr. Mill the philosopher? He fairly and fully speaks his mind out in a passage on the state of society in America, the greater part of which is not to be found in the latest edition of his works. It was doubtless expurgated after Mr. Mill entered his career of practical politics to succeed in which he considers violent partisanship to be a duty, and that it is unsafe to utter your real sentiments because they may clash with the political action which, *per fas aut nefas*, you think it your duty to support. The passage in Mr. Mill's writings is the following:—'I confess I am not charmed with the ideal of life held out by those who think that the normal state of human beings is that of struggling to get on; that the trampling, crushing, elbowing, and treading on each other's heels, which form the existing type of social life are the most desirable lot of humankind, or anything but the disagreeable symptoms of one of the phases of industrial progress. The northern and middle States of America are a specimen of this stage of civilization in very favorable circumstances, having apparently got rid of all social injustices and inequalities that affect persons of color and of the male sex, while the proportion of population to capital and land is such as to ensure abundance to every able-bodied member of the community who does not forfeit it by misconduct. They have the six points of Christianity, and they have no poverty; and all that these advantages do for them is that the life of the whole of the sex is devoted to dollar-hunting, and of the other to breeding dollar-hunters. This is not a kind of social perfection which philanthropists to

come will feel any very eager desire to assist in realizing.' (Pol. Econ., vol. ii., p. 309.) These sentiments, expressed by Mr. Mill a few years ago, are such as must have passed through the mind of every educated Englishman during a visit to the United States; they are such as are entertained by many highly-educated Americans, and they are the real motives why so many of them leave their own country and live away from it in Europe. They do not think their country by any means perfect in its present political state, and these opinions are quite consistent with enlightened and affectionate patriotism. They would wish to see less agitation and less turmoil, fewer elections more fixed authorities, less jealousy of superior excellence, and greater weight allowed to education, learning, and virtue. Some might wish to see a new virtue introduced on American soil—humility; and are led to ask whether the wire-pullers and panders to popular passions and prejudices, who have such a grand career of power, influence, and profit open to them in the United States, are not nearly as great an evil as an hereditary aristocracy. —*Fortnightly Review*.

BUVING 'PAPERS' IN LONDON.—A poor woman came before the Board of Guardians of Bethnal Green Union last week, and stated that she attended to prefer a charge against an undertaker who was a parish funeral contractor. She stated that in July two of her children were buried by the contractor, under an order which she had obtained from the parish officer, in the Great Northern Cemetery at Colney Hatch. She, her husband, and four relatives accompanied the bodies to the cemetery in a Schillibeer hearse. Underneath the Schillibeer on which they rode there were in all seven bodies; two more were under the seat on which the driver sat, and another couple followed in a cart. The bodies were all those of persons who had died of cholera, except in one case, where death had resulted from fever. Blatter oozed from one of the coffins. The stench was fearful, it so affected her that she was taken ill, and had continued so ill ever since that she was unable to come before the board to prefer her complaint. When the bodies arrived at the cemetery no funeral service of any kind was performed over them; they were buried, or rather put on the ground and covered over. She stated positively that they were actually buried above the level of the ground.

A GHOST STORY.—We have to report a strange case of superstition in the West of England. About three weeks ago there died the Rev. E. D. Rhodes, vicar of Bathampton, a village two miles from Bath, and on the borders of Somerset and Wilts. Mr. Rhodes was a man of very remarkable powers; his teaching was far above the average of country clergymen, and his parishioners were commonly supposed to be, so far as intellectual attainments are concerned, much above the level of an ordinary rural parish. Nevertheless, since his death the rumor has become current that his ghost has been seen in Bathampton churchyard and has been heard groaning and sighing. The witnesses increased in number and in positiveness of assertion, and the report obtaining general currency, crowds of persons came over from Bath to verify it. Their testimony was abundantly confirmed, and one old parishioner entering more into detail than the rest, said that he had seen Mr. Rhodes with a crown of glory round his head and a trumpet in his hand. The matter now became serious, and the aid of the police was asked. Constables accordingly were sent over on Friday night. The ghost appeared, as usual, pale, and ghastly, groaning and sighing. He was captured, and turned out to be a great white owl, which is henceforth condemned to humiliating imprisonment in a barn, with hard labor in the shape of mice catching. —*Western Morning News*.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-MARKET.—The *Revue de Paris* gives the following as the approximate value of negro slaves in Central Africa:—A male, from 25 to 35 years old, is worth about 24*fr.*; from 16 to 25, 40*fr.*; from nine to 15 years, 35*fr.*. A female from six to 12 years, 45*fr.*; from 12 to 16 years, 50*fr.*; from 16 to 26 years, 40*fr.*; and at 25, from 20*fr.* to 40*fr.*. These prices are much lower than those previously reported, and are due to the crowded markets of Timbuctoo, Kano, and Kachena.

If the bulk of the attendants at agricultural society dinners affected Latin, 'Dulce est desipere in loco' would probably be the motto with which they would justify their favorite manners and customs. But there should be limits to the *desipuntia* in which they indulge, especially when the speaker is a Cabinet Minister. Was Lord Carnarvon deliberately lowering his understanding to the level of his audience, or was he thoroughly imbued with the *religio loci* as to forget his ordinary good sense, when he informed the Hampshire farmers at Highbury that 'he was Englishman enough to believe that an Englishman is better than any other man? Surely few things can be in worse taste or more pernicious, both socially and politically, than this pandering to that vulgar self glorification which is one of the worst features in the uncultivated or half-uncultivated English mind. Surely when a nobleman proposes the health of the army, navy, volunteers, and yeomanry he could choose some other subject than that which so fatally interferes with the creation of real efficiency in the very persons that he is extolling. If there is one thing that prevents us from raising army, navy, volunteers, and yeomanry to the highest continental level, it is this ridiculous conceit about the Englishman's nature being better than that of any other race upon earth. Different nations and different races have undoubtedly different characteristics, and certainly personal cowardice is not the characteristic of Englishmen, whether naval or military; while a propensity to bluster certainly is one of our characteristics. At this moment, let us ask any well informed and unprejudiced soldier, critic, or our volunteers in such a state as to be of any use in a serious emergency? Have they learnt anything beyond that elementary drill which fits them for a parade or a sham fight? Do they make any attempt to that familiarity with the actual operations of war as a reality which the whole population of Prussia are compelled to acquire? Do they know what service in the field really means? And still more, have the volunteer officers, with certain exceptions, any pretence to be regarded as capable of leading and commanding men in the field? These questions can only be answered in one way; and they will never be capable of being answered in another, unless this unfortunate habit of national boasting is got under, and we learn that discipline and intelligence, as well as courage, are necessary to make the soldier. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

There are now building in England or under orders for to be built, twenty-six non-armour vessels of war. The estimated expenditure on these vessels from April 1st last to March 31st next is £256,632. From the return moved for by Mr. Laird relative to iron-plated ships and batteries, it seems that there are thirty iron-plated ships afloat, and four building. The Coasting batteries are the Erebus, Terror, Thunderbolt and Thunder.

At the Staffordshire Quarter Sessions on Monday, the Earl of Lichfield in the chair, Mr. Bateman moved that an order of the court made at the previous Midsummer Sessions, appointing a Catholic chaplain to the county prison, at a salary of £40 per annum, be rescinded. The motion was seconded by Major Othwynd, and opposed by the Hon. and Rev. A. O. Talbot, the Earl of Dartmouth, and others, and upon being put to the vote was lost by a very large majority. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Rev. James Skinner, Vicar of Newland, Great Malvern, writing in defence of St. Alban's, concludes his letter with saying that 'if the day should ever come in which the authorities shall interfere to stop our full liberty to teach the above-named statements as vital truth, there are more than three-fourths of us who would be compelled to give up the Church of England as no portion of the Church of Christ at all.'

The Statistical Committee of Lloyd's have just published a statement likely, if it be continued from year to year, to prove of great utility with reference to navigation. It gives the casualties to shipping reported from all parts of the world, distinguishing the nature of the accident in each case, whether from abandonment, collision, stranding, capture, piracy, fire, or other cause, and also the results, whether total loss or greater or less degree of damage to ship or cargo. It likewise states the loss of life reported, but in this latter respect the available means of information are as yet imperfect, and the number ascertained are believed to fall far short of the reality. It appears that in the first quarter of the present year the total of casualties to vessels was 4,378, while in the second quarter they were only 1,760—a disproportion which probably always prevails from the difference of season. The aggregate of casualties for the half-year ended the 30th of June last was therefore 6,138, and the loss of life actually ascertained was 1420. More than two-thirds of this loss of life occurred during the second quarter, when the actual casualties to vessels were only one-third of the total in the first quarter. It may be presumed, therefore, that the cause must be found in an increased departure of emigrant ships during the calmer period. The number of collisions during the half-year was 974, of which 139 occurred with steamers and 835 with sailing ships, resulting in 10 of the former and 82 of the latter being sunk. Thirty-one vessels suffered from capture, 10 from piracy, 468 from loss of anchors or chains—a striking commentary on the necessity for a compulsory system of testing,—106 (all steamers) from damage to machinery, and 183 from mutiny or sickness of crew. Out of the total of 6,138 casualties, 894 resulted in total loss of cargo, while in 41 instances the cargo was all saved. The returns embrace many other details, and when they shall have been continued for a few years, to enable a general series of deductions to be arrived at, they will furnish the most simple and accessible means for estimating the progress of science and humanity in their bearing on the improvement of ocean intercourse.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS, 1835.—Among the number or the known criminal classes at large, which is stated at 116,626, there is a decrease on the previous year's return of 123; but it is to be regretted that the practice still continues in these returns of classing prostitutes among the number of the criminal classes at large. It is perfectly true that prostitution, in common with other immoral conduct, most commonly leads to crime, but it is not a crime of itself, and the 27,543 prostitutes known to the police only appear to be hauled in among thieves and receivers of stolen goods and others in order to swell the figure returns. Upon the whole, however, this part of the return is very satisfactory, as it appears that, exclusive of vagrants and tramps and prostitutes, the increase in the number of criminal cases in the metropolitan police is only two. Estimating the criminal cases at large at 116,749, we have to add to these 17,346 detained in local prisons, 7,555 in convict prisons, and 3,385 in reformatories, making in all a total of 145,041, being less than the number shown for the preceding year by 215 only; whereas the decrease shown in the previous years returns was no less than 10,129. Indictable offences not summarily disposed of numbered 82,350 in respect of which 29,029 persons, or 55.6 per cent were apprehended, and of these 20,061 only were committed for trial, showing that about three out of every five indictable offences committed go unpunished by the law, and that at least 30 per cent of those apprehended for these crimes are discharged for want of proof. The crimes committed are enumerated as follows:—131 cases of murder, 54 attempts to murder, 297 cases of manslaughter, 769 of shooting at, stabbing, &c., 233 of concealment of birth, 2,615 of burglary, 716 of highway robbery, 470 of arson, and 787 of attempted suicide. Of these the following numbers are attributable to London—namely, murders, 8; attempts to murder, 23; cases of manslaughter, 24; of shooting at, stabbing, &c., 134; of concealment of birth, 83; of burglary, 356; of highway robbery, 117; of arson, 17; and of attempted suicide, 396. The city of London and the metropolitan police districts are thus shown to contain a very large portion of the criminal population of the country. For instance, the attempts at suicide in London number more than half those of the whole of England and Wales during the year; and although there have been no murders in the city during the years 1864 and 1865, there were eight in the metropolitan police districts in 1865, as against 14 in the preceding year. —*Solicitors' Journal*.

An Oxford correspondent communicates the startling intelligence that 'within the past week five undergraduates have gone over openly to the Church of Rome.' The names are mentioned, but we withhold them until the statement is authenticated. —*Record*.

PRISON PUNISHMENT.—Dr. McDonnell, the medical superintendent of Mountjoy Government Convict Prison, in his report on the past year expresses his regret that public opinion has of late set so strongly against corporal punishment. The result is that prison punishments are awarded, which tend to develop scrofulous diseases, from which the criminal class suffer so greatly, and which occasion so large a proportion of the mortality in our convict prisons. Restricted exercise, insufficient clothing, and curtailed diet are all of them objectionable as punishments for prison offences. A high scale of diet, Dr. McDonnell reports, is not necessary for convicts, the great majority of them do not so feel the degradation of their position as to be depressed by it and to require the counter action of additional food, and the few who do take it much to heart so as to get out of health do not ask for more food and could not digest it if they got it. The scale of diet should, of course, be as economical as is compatible with the maintenance of health, but then a diet punishment is inadmissible, and it gives a kind of triumph to the offender if he is taken off punishment by order of the medical officer. Curtailed diet tells quickly on those who are still growing, and also on the elderly. After some days a few degrees of fever begins, with considerable thirst. Experienced offenders, however, do not drink, they merely dip the tongue in water. They do not allow themselves to drink water freely until the period of punishment is nearly up; then they take water copiously. Handcuffs make a severe punishment, and the general health does not suffer much from it. The dark cell, according to Dr. McDonnell's report, is now rarely or ever used; but when it was he did not find that it produced the terrible effects attributed to it.

Speaking of the harvest and the corn trade, the *Mark Lane Express* says:—The absolute destruction of the corn of England we take to be but small, but much less by sprouting, and the bad condition is increasing. Great harm has, we fear, been done in Ireland, not only to the grain but potatoes, and if this be so we shall not be long before the fact stares us in the face. France being earlier than ourselves has not suffered so much by rain as by deficiency. The stubborn rise of prices which has been maintained at New York quite cuts off the probability of exports. We, ourselves, for old or dry new samples experienced a rise during the past week of 1s to 2s per quarter, but in many places the excitement seems to have reached its climax, and we must wait for more reliable accounts before any sound calculation can be made for the future.

TEN FENIAN PRISONERS AT LIVERPOOL.—At least one of the four Irish republican officers who were lately committed for trial in Liverpool is a deserter from her Majesty's army. This was suspected at the time the prisoners were arrested conveying material which the Fenians had acquired by theft, and is now placed beyond a doubt. A staff sergeant-major belonging to the Military Train has come down from London and identified the man Carey, alias Warren, as a deserter from that corps. This discovery may prove awkward for Carey, who will now probably be tried by court-martial. —*Manchester Courier*.

PURSEYMAN PROSECUTED.—The Somersetshire village of Northmoor Green must be a pleasant place. The Rev. James Hunt, who has rendered himself notorious by his advanced Ritualism, was a few evenings ago attacked by a man named Turpin, one of the chief rioters in the recent disturbances, and was so severely wounded that he was compelled to lie up in a cottage close by. A few hours before this the schoolmaster's house was burnt to the ground. The villagers gathered round the burning house, and with one exception, made no attempt to put out the conflagration. One man threw a bucketful of water over the flames, but his bucket was taken from him and thrown into the fire. There is no doubt that incendiarism had been at work. —*Western Morning News*.

A 'STRANGE STORY.'—A young lawyer, who had chambers in the Temple, had a nodding acquaintance with an old gentleman living on the same staircase. The old man was a wealthy old bachelor, and had a place in the country, to which he went for a week every Easter. His servants had charge of the place while he was away—an old married couple who had lived with him for twenty-seven years, and were types of the fine old English domestic. One Easter Tuesday the young lawyer was astonished to find the old gentleman on his Temple staircase, and made some remark about it. The old man asked him into his room, and said he had received a fearful shock. He had gone down as usual to his country place, had been received with intense cordiality, had found his dinner cooked to perfection, and everything as it had been from the beginning. When the cloth was removed his faithful butler put his bottle of port on the table, and made the customary inquiries about master's health, hoped master was not fatigued by the journey, had enjoyed his curl, and so on. The old gentleman was left alone, his hand was on the neck of the bottle of port, when it suddenly flashed across his mind, 'Here I am, a lonely old man; no one cares for me; there is no one here to help me if anything should happen to me. What if my old servant and his wife have been cheating and robbing me all the time! What if they want to get rid of me, and have poisoned this bottle of wine!' The idea took hold of him so strongly that he could not touch his port. When the man came in again he told him he did not feel well; would have a cup of tea; no, he would have a glass of water and go to bed. In the morning he rang his bell, and no one answered. He got up; found his way down stairs; the house was empty; his two faithful servants had vanished. And when he came to look further he found that his cellar, which ought to have contained two or three thousand pounds' worth of wine, was empty, and the bottle they had brought him last night was poisoned. —*Cornhill Magazine for October*.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The *Lancet* gives an analysis of the mortality from the several epidemics of cholera which have visited this country, showing how erroneous is the popular idea that the first visitation was the most severe. In 1832-3 the entire epidemic period extended from February to November, 1832, and from August 1 to September 7, 1843, causing altogether in forty-seven weeks 6,729 deaths, which is equal to an annual rate of mortality from cholera of 4.4 deaths to every 1,000 persons living. In the epidemic of 1848-9 the first case occurred in September, 1848, and the last in December, 1849, and allowing for two months of inactivity, the duration of the epidemic extended to fifty-four weeks, with the loss of 14,573 deaths, or at the rate of 6.2 deaths annually to 1,000 of population. The third great cholera invasion of 1853-4 had, like its predecessors, two distinctly marked periods, with an intervening lull: the first outbreak extended from July, 1853, to January, 1854, and the second from July to December, 1854; the total number of deaths in the fifty-four epidemic weeks being 11,565, or 4.5 as the equivalent annual rate of mortality. The exact date of the present outbreak has never been defined, but sporadic cases of cholera are recorded by the Registrar-General as early as January last; the two most serious cases occurred in Bow on June 27, when a labourer and his wife died of 'cholera Asiatica,' of fifteen and twelve hours' duration. 4,902 deaths have occurred in the fifteen weeks' course of the disease which is equivalent to an annual death-rate of 5.6 per 1,000.

The *Morning Herald* states that the editor of the *Gazette de Louvaine* has contradicted and apologized for the gross libel on the Queen; and that in consequence Mr. Harris, her Majesty's representative at Berne, has abandoned all further proceedings.

UNITED STATES.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The laconic utterances of the cable telegraph are sometimes exceedingly cynical.

Nothing moves that calm narrator; nothing astonishes it. It is exactly the kind of secretary that is needed in such times as those we live in. That impassible confidence has just now given us a new proof of its utter indifference as to even the most terrible suggestive facts. In a single line, and without a word of commentary, it registers one of the most monstrous enormities that can be ever dreamed of. Just as coolly as it would announce the arrival and departure of a mail steamer, it tells us:—

The trial of Jefferson Davis indefinitely postponed.

Indefinitely! Who is the secretary who has dared draw up and counter-sign such a despatch? What! Here is an unfortunate gentleman who is confined in a casemate of a fortress, and deprived of the things most necessary to life and health, and they publicly and shamefully tell us that the duration of that torture is to be indefinitely prolonged!

Ah! but, you will say, 'he is a culprit!' Grant that, and you double your own wrong-doing. If he is in fact, guilty, why not leave to the law the task of punishing him? Why justify the suspicion that there are torturers and assassins instead of upright judges among the members of the federal Government?

No journal has been or is more opposed to slavery than the *Charivari*, but do you not, can you not, perceive that the cause of slavery and its advocates is rendered almost interesting by this illegal and most tyrannous persecution?

One inquiry is not to be met by another and a still greater inquiry. —*Paris Charivari*.

[See! This wretched persistence in an at once stupid and heartless misconduct not only disgraces us at home, but disgraces us abroad. 'How long, O Lord how long!'] —*Translator*.]

CHARGE IN MEXICO.—The following from the Memphis (Tenn.) *Dispatch* reminds one of the description of California by Ptolemy, who said 'that all night long was heard the pleasant pop of the pistol, and every now and then the cheerful shriek of the victim.'

'Not in the wide world is there as much shooting stabbing, and killing as in Shelby County, when we take into consideration the intelligence of the community. Night after night affrays occur; men are shot within a few yards of our office; bullets are fired into windows—and it is a—'you click! bang! I'm shot—nightly, from one end of the city to the other. One of the most astonishing features in this revelry of blood is the nonchalance of the participants. They go for one another like men of a rowing match. While wrestling, two persons became engaged in a difficulty under our window some nights ago, one made at his antagonist with a knife, who replied with a shot, and exclaimed, 'I've killed him! You are a liar!' says the individual hit, while he had a hole in him you could put your thumb in. The city is mad; crime is epidemic, and the poisonous elements consist in the evil practice of carrying weapons.'

John Mitchell is about to return from Paris to New York. O'Mahoney's remittances, it is believed, being exhausted.

FEELING IN THE SOUTH.—A gentleman who has just made a trip to New Orleans on a flat boat, and had excellent opportunities along the coast of ascertaining the sentiments, hopes and purposes of the people of the South, says the feelings of hatred and rebellion against the North are twofold worse than in 1861, when he last coasted along the Mississippi. The people openly declare that they are preparing for another revolution, and that it will not be postponed beyond the next Presidential election, while many feel and express the belief that they are ready now. They declare that in the next war there shall be no flags of truce. They expect to find Kentucky unanimous for the South, and boast that they will show the people north of the Ohio the ravages of war. He talked with Col. Ward, a brother in law of Jeff. Davis, who declared himself in favour of immediate hostilities.

THE MORMONS.—The accounts from the Utah Territory are as hopeful as ever. Affairs, indeed, seem to be growing worse there instead of showing any sign of improvement. If the wicked can anywhere be said to be flourishing and growing in power like a green bay-tree, surely it must be in the Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. The Mormon Chief, Brigham Young, seems to be growing more obstinate and independent, speaking with the utmost contempt of the Government of the United States. There are about double the number of people in Utah than there are in Colorado and Nevada; the emigration of the present year amounts to several thousands, and this large population, hostile to the Government of the United States, is constantly receiving accessions to its strength. Every day of course renders all the more difficult of solution the question as to what is to be done with the great evil which has thus grown up uninvited. The Mormon leaders, growing more and more arrogant, boldly state that they will declare themselves independent of the United States Government when the time comes, and seem to think that the opportunity will soon be afforded them of doing so by a renewal of hostilities between the North and South. Brigham, who it will be remembered, loved not too well but two hundred, has emphatically declared that he will never give up the disgusting system which he supports, and that if he were obliged to resign the valley, he would cause it to be made desolate, as it was when it was 'found.' The difficulty bids fair to rival that of the negro, and may yet cause the expenditure of much blood and treasure in its settlement. —*Montreal Herald*.

TRouble IN THE CAMP.—Late English papers inform us that Mr. John Mitchell, who for some time acted as intermediary between the Fenians in America and those in Ireland, and for that purpose resided in Paris, is about to return to New York. He has grave accusations to bring against head centre Stephens for squandering the money of the Association, with which Mr. Mitchell has now nothing to do.

FENIAN ASSURANCE.—Mr. Roberts declares that the Judges dare not hang the men who were convicted of participation in the Fenian raid. This being established, we do not see what Mr. Roberts has got to complain.

We hope it can be established he speaks without authority in reference to the non-execution of the neutrality laws. It is true that he, and others who were arrested for breaches of these laws at the time of the Fort Erie raid, were never brought to trial, and that *not pro* has been entered in their cases. This shows great liberality on the part of the United States Government; but does it show anything more? We take it for granted that when Roberts was, in effect, pardoned, he was not informed that he might thereafter transgress the laws with impunity. It is true that the Government is dealing very mildly with those who broke the neutrality laws. But it must not be inferred, in consequence, that the law is to be no longer executed. Has not Mr. Roberts presumed entirely too much in his proclamation? —*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Canadian residents in the States are being served with notices to quit on or before the 5th Dec., by order of the Fenian Brotherhood on the pain of death.

An alarming rumour for the Fenian leaders comes from Boston. It is said that the bonds of the Irish Republic that were issued in Massachusetts are being collected by a law firm in that city, and that the parties who issued them will be held responsible for so doing before the courts of the State.

The New York Times remarks:—
'There has been but little excitement among us in regard to the Fenian convicts, since Tuesday last: in the early part of that day they were the subject of anxious inquiry around nearly all the ticket booths, especially in the Fourth Congressional District. Before night, however, the anxiety had entirely disappeared. It did not make itself visible again either on Wednesday morning or yesterday. So that it may be safe to conclude that the radical mind, at least, is pretty thoroughly relieved; that the fate of Col. Lynch and his unfortunate companions is, at all events, not weighing quite so heavily on their honest hearts as it was three days ago, and that subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers need not be expected to pour in, just so fast as they did while the great issues of the election were as yet unsolved.'

Mr. Oliphant, an Englishman, who has written some true and many amusing things about the events of the American war, shows the nature of the change wrought in the condition of the negro, by the following anecdote: 'I invariably asked every negro I conversed with whether he thought himself better or worse off than formerly, and as invariably received for answer that he was in some respects better, and in some worse. One fellow on board a steamer illustrated the difference thus: 'If, when I was a slave, I had tumbled overboard, the boat would have been stopped, I would have been picked up and put by the fire to dry, because I was property, and then given a hundred lashes for falling overboard. But now if I fall overboard, 'Oh, it's only a cursed nigger, go ahead,' and I should never be picked up at all.' In a word, the negro used to be a dog with a master, now he is a dog without one.'

METHODISM AMONG THE NEGROES.—The *National Intelligencer* gives an account of a baptism among coloured people, which took place in Washington last week.

The whole number stood upon the shore till the last of their number came out. Then they sang a hymn, and soon began to sing, shout, ejaculate, shake hands, jump and throw themselves into indescribable attitudes, and to make the semi-barbarous music and fantastic demonstrations peculiar to this race of people.

'I've got a nudder home,' and 'I'm going home to Heaven,' were the burden of their two songs, which they shouted in the wildest joy.

'This ranting, howling, and shrieking mode of conducting religious solemnities so prevalent among those people, impresses us as very degrading in its tendencies, and we would urge upon all who have the oversight of these poor creatures to make it a special object, to instill into their minds a more decent and rational mode of doing homage to their Maker. The clergymen are especially responsible in this matter. Some of the colored ministers are sensible of the importance of a radical reform in these particulars in the manner of their worship. It may be a religion, it is not Christianity, which impels people into the fanatic, wild, and prevailing demonstrations which are so common among the colored people in their religious assemblies, not to mention the demi-savage order of things which reigns in their camp-meetings. Here is one of the spots in which civilisation should begin at the earliest moment to raise the race to a fitness of self-government. In some of the colored churches in this city, we take pleasure in saying we have seen that becoming decorum is inculcated and observed in their worship, while in others the wildest intoxication of barbarous life often holds sway.'