The reverend gentlemen who have corginated the Repeal declaration have entitled themselves to the gratitude not only of Irish people, but of the English people also and of all lovers of justice, of peace, and good order. They have interposed with wise counsels at a critical moment when wild excitement and fierce passions were clouding men's minds; they have offered a proposition rich with the promise of reconciliation and peace and happiness, at a time when omens of strife and trouble filled the land, and every indication pointed to scenes of bloodshed and social convulsion. How such scenes may be averted, how a long standing national feud may be happily ended, how bitter hatreds and threats of punishment, and vows of vengeance may all be made to disappear like fogs born of night, and give place to contentment and joy, how the idleness, the misery, and the despair that now overspread the land may be banished for ever, how a new life may be awakened in this country, how industry may he fostered and prosperity assured, by means perfectly legitimate without trenching in the slightest There are those, for instance, who maintain that we degree on the Constitution or weakening the power of the Crown ; all these things they have shown in the able and statesmanlike document to which we have referred, and which our English rulers, if they be wise, will take into their most serious consideration. The proposition put forward by the reverend gentleman is not a new one; but it has the merit of being a true one. It needed to be re-stated at this time; and by none could it more fittingly be brought forward than by a body of such power and influence and such attachment to the cause of justice and true liberty and good order as the Catholic clergy. What they declare in this document is, that in order that Ireland may be well governed, and the the legitimate aspirations of the people satisfied it is necessary that the Act of Union be repealed and a native Legislature re-established in this country. It is a 'true bill,' every word of it; and it is sustained by proofs and arguments which are irrefutable. The Act of Union was passed against the will of the Irish people, by means of the most flagrant cruelty, terrorism, and corruption. From the date of its enactment to this hour the people of Ireland have been in a state of protest against it; and under it they never will be contented. In peaceful array, led by the great O'Connell, they arose and registered. before the face of earth and Heaven, a vow never to cease from their endeavours to undo that miquitions and pernicious piece of legislation. All ranks and classes of the people shared in that Great National Demonstration. The cergy took a prominent part in it : and that they have now came forward and prove themselves true to their promises and faithful to their country, is a fact which is in perfect keeping with their character as patriots and as priests earnestly hope that the Catholic clergy throughout the length and breadth of Ireland will add to the moral weight of this important declaration by attaching their signatures thereto. We have no doubt that the document expresses the opinions of nearly every man among them; but it would be well to put t e fact beyond the possibility of cavil or con-tradiction. They could desire no better opportunity of showing to all parties the position which they really occupy in reference to the Irish National Question, and proving that while they shun the circles of the Fenian Brotherhood, they have no notion of ranging themselves on the side of oppression and iniustice. Dr. Russel, president of the St. Patrick's College.

Maynooth, writes, denying the rumour that several Maynooth students had refused to take the oath of allegiance at the quarter sessions. It is 'untrue in Dr. Russell however, adds the every particular' explanation that since the appointment of the Royal Oaths, Commission with 'the express object of removing the objectionable clauses of the present oath of allegiance, it has appeared but reasonable to postpone the administration of the present oaths to the students, and to await the new legislation of the coming session of Parliament.' The oath has accordingly not been tendered to the students, but postponed, with the approval of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, chief magistrate of the Maynooth sessions, and chairman of the Board of Visitors of the college; and this postponement, Dr. Russell adds, ' was duly notified both to the late and the present Government. The president states further that this was entirely his own act, without any expression of a wish on the part of the students and without their knowledge.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND. - The batteries of the 7th Brigade have arrived in Dublin to garrison the coast batteries in the Dublin division. The sol-diers who walked in the Dublin Fenian procession and Dr. Melson, had been constituted to inquire into are still in custody - the report of the Court of Inqury into the case not being yet sent in to the authorities. The mage sine in the Phoenix Park, upon which, in March, 1867, the Fenians bestowed some attention. is again having its safety provided for by the draw bridge being kept constantly up, and four sentries instead of one being placed at the gate. The defences of the various entrances have also been strengthened. The survey made of the ram Research at Cork shows that for 14 feet or so smidships, on the starboard side, two of her planks are torn into the inner skip. It is stated that had this skip in the original construction not been so well caulked as it was, the steam pumps would hardly have been able to conquer the 'e kege The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, mentions a circumstance which, it, says took place some weeks ago at the Royal Barracks there, but information of which has only just transpired. This was the abstraction from the main guard of every round of ammunition served out to the men on duty for night. Not a cartridge was in the pouch of a single man in the morning when the guard was being changed and the customary inspection made. No light has since been thrown, the Journal states upon the matter.

The IBIBH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN .- The re turn just issued records 18 549 deaths registered in Ireland in the third quarter of 1867, being in the annual proportion of 13.4 per 1,000 of population. Sourlatina prevailed and was endemic in many districts In Brookeborough, Lisuaskea, nearly onehalf of the deaths were caused by this disease. There were only two fatal cases of smallpox during the quarter, and the remistrars furnish evidence in support of the benefits arising from the Compulsory Vuccination Act; in some districts there bad not been a case of smallpox for three years. Whoopingcough was very fatal in some parts of Ireland; and typhoid fever, was more prevalent than typhus, A fatal case of faver, occurred in the Rathcoole district, Celbridge, accompanied with ecohymosis, or dark patches of blood under the skin; the duration of illness being only 14 hours. At Clonmany. Inishowen, the people suffered from chest affections, which the registrar attributed to their occupation he states that they ' are up all night gathering seaweed.' At Youghal, Clashmore, fever and malignant typhus overran a whole country side, until a panic seized the population, and even the schools were close'. This outbreak of fever was attributed to the close proximity of the invariable dangbill to the cabin of the labourer The Registrar General, how ever reports that on the whole the health of the pecple has improved within the last few years, and many sanitary improvements have been adopted. Among the exceptions to the general progress of hygienic measures may be mentioned Waterford city. where the sanitary arrangements are reported to be the worst in Ireland. The fatal epidemics were confined to a few districts; employment for Isbourers was abundant, and wages were good. The Registration of deaths in ireland continued to be very imperfect, and attention is directed to certain districts where the deaths registered during the quarter ranged from an annual ratio of about one in 100 to one in 200 of the population. The birth rate of the quarter was 24 ' per 1,00 of population. The number of birthe registered during the quarter was 34 -248, and the number of emigrants was 18,475; a decrease therefore, of 3,776 appears to have taken credence to any gobemoucherie Mr. Gutteridge may as upon full consideration shall be approved by the rights to my wife, Sarah Elien Harland, in favour of has not been for years so much suffering.

place in the population of Ireland during that period. In the corresponding quarter of 1866, the emigrants numbered 19640. The number of marriages registered in Ireland during the second quarter of 1867 was 5.163; in the corresponding quarter of last year the number was 6045. Of the 5166 marriages, 3 101 were between Catholics, and 2,065 were between Protestants. The mean temperature of the air for the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1867, was 58.6 deg. The rainfall measured 6.058 inches. The mean height of the barometer was 29 786 inches.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT - But, let it be noted, here is a mighty work to be done in some fashion or other, after discussion, first in the great Parliament of British opinion then in that assembled at Westminster, not to speak of a good many very independent arenas of religious and political controversy. Numerous classes and powerful interests are involved. The character and position of the United Kingdom are at stake, as well as those of classes and individuals. are, and must be a Protestant Power. What is the proper way to approach a question of such momentous import, of such proved difficulty, and such various and extensive bearings? For our part, we see no way but compromise. Opponents have to be conciliated, susceptibilities have to be soothed and reassured; insult is not to be added to injury, if possible, all sides are to be convinced that they have common interest in amicab'e settlement.

Mr. James Chaine, a respectable gentleman, 23 years of age, committed spicide in Dalkey on Saturday evening at the residence of Surgeon Lyone, of whose relative, a Miss Norris, he was a disappointed auitor. He walked into the room where the lady and her mother were sitting, and in a few minutes was seen to apply a phial to his lips and mutter something about an easy death. Mrs Norris dashed the phial from his hands, but he had drained its contents before she could prevent him. He died shortly afterwards. A second phial was found in his pocket together with a pocket book on a leaf of which the following was written.

Mother I go to-night. I hope you will conform with the wishes which I have laid down in my letter. Do not think I am mad. I am broken hearted. Mrs Lawlor (with whom the deceased lodged in Dublin) will, I suppose, when she hears of my death, send you my letter, and, as a dying request I hope you will do as I ask you.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICISM IN GREAT BRITAIN. - The Catholic Directory for 1868 just issued permissu superiorum gives some details in reference to the present position of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain. There appears to be a considerable increase in the Catholic clergy, churches, chapels, convents, and monasteries since last year. The total number of Catholic bishops in the same - namely, one archbishop and 12 bishops (besides three retired bishops) in England, and four bishops in Scotland. The number of priests in Great Britain amounts to 1,639, against 1,608 last year; the number of churches and chapels is 1,283, against 1,207 when the last Directory was published. The convents of women are now 227 in number, whereas last year they were 220, and the monasteries number 67, against 63 last year. Total merease, 31 priests, 76 churches and chapels, seven convents of women, and four monasteries of men. Of the 76 churches and chapels, which are more this year than last, about a dozen are private chapels of convents and of various individuals. Of the four increase in the number of monasteries, three are merely houses in which two or three of the regular clergy dwell together for missionary work; the fourth is the new Dominican priory at Haverstock hill In the convents, or religious houses of women the increase has been very great during the last few years, but it has been altogether, or with very few exceptions, among the noncloistered or active orders, such as Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy, and the like. The cloistered or contemplative orders hardly seem to increase at all, or very slightly, in this country. The number of colleges and large preparatory schools is 21. Of the 227 convents upwards of 200 are for the education of girls, either rich, poor, or middle class

MR. GUTTERIDGE'S NUMBERY STORY .- REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. The subjoined is taken from the

Birmingham Journal, of Japuary 18:-We stated a few d ye ago that a committee, consisting of Messra. Kynneraley, Goodman and Poncia, the charges brought by Mr. Gutteridge of gross immorality in a numery The committee has completed could not possibly communicate with each other. its inquiry, and the following report has been drawn up for publication :-

"We, the undersigned, having been requested by Mr. Guiteridge, and by gentlemen re reseating the Roman Catholic community in this town to investigate the truth of the statement made by Mr Gutteridge in a lecture delivered by him in the Town Hall, on the 13th November last with reference to alloged immorality in a numbery, and having examined such evidence as Mr. Gutteridge has produced in support of his statement do find-

"That the whole statement is untrue, and without foundation in fact in any one of i's details.

"The narrative, as repeated by Mr. Gutteridge at the Town Hall, together with other details not mentioned by him, was first related to a member of Mr. Gutteridge's family on 2nd July last On the following day it was repeated to Mr. Gutteridge, by whom it was taken down in writing. The nurrator was a young girl of nincteen years of age, who was employed in Mr. Gutteri-lge's household as a seamstress. and has continued to be so employed up to the ure s attire. During this period she has again and again repeated her story, with the addition from time to time of pretended occurrences which gave the statement a great appearance of reality; and so recently as three weeks ago, in the most solemn manner, reasserted the truth of all she had said.

This young girl appeared before us, and at once declared that the whole parrative was filse and unfounded, and entirely her own invincion. She firm'y adhered to this declaration under a severe cross-ex mination.

"The parrative included details, some of which were capable of corroboration if true; others bore on their face manifest improbability. We find that no effort was made by Mr. Gutteridge to test the truth of any of these statements; to use his own words, he never crossed the threshold to make an inquiry. We have suill felt it our duty as far as possible to test such of the alleged facts as were capable of inquiry, and have failed to obtain confirmation in any one instance.

"Under these circumstances, therefore, we oun arrive at no other conclusion than that Mr. Gutteridge's statement was utterly untrue, and that he had no grounds whatever for making the charge.

T. O. Sneyd Kynners'ey, J. P. J. B Melson, M. D, J. P. John Poncis, J. P. J. D. Goodman, J. P.

" Birminghem, Jan. 17, 1868." The Journal, in an occasional note has the following remarks on the foregoing:-Mr. Gutteridge's numbers story has utterly broken down; the result we anticipated from the moment attention was called to it. Four magistrates, three of them Protestants, and two of them chosen by Mr. Gutteridge himself, have inquired into the story, and their report is 'that the whole statement is untrue, and without foundation in any of its details.' To this, as regards Mr. Gutteridge's own conduct, the Committee add that he had no ground whatever for making the charge, ard that he 'made no effort' to test the grounds he pretended to have. After this emphatic declaration, from such unquestionable authority, we suppose nofrom such unquestionable authority, we suppose nobody will on any future occasion attack the slighlest than the oracular intimation that they must be such Harland, of Blackburn, do relinquish all my conjugation so many beggars in that city as now, and there-

choose to publish. We will but add that much credit is due to Mr. J. D. Goodman and Mr. Poucia for the trouble they have taken in bringing this miserable story to the test of inquiry and consequent expo-

The English Catholics have recently been actively restrutting for volunteers for an English brigade for the Pope, and their efforts, so far, are reported to have been successful, and at a meeting recently held in Liverpool it was stated that a most efficient corps had been enrolled, which would shortly leave that port for Rome, under the command of a gentleman who has held high military rank in the British and American services.

An Inverness paper states that a company of stalwart Highlanders for the defence of the Pope is being recruited in Strathglass by a local priest and a Beauly gentleman, who intends to be the captain of the corps. The same authority says they are to set out for Rome in a few weeks

AN ANTI FENIAN PROTEST .- On the conclusion of the ordinary business of the Shrewsbury police court yesterday, the Rev. Henry Hopkins, priest of the Catholic Chapel, addressing the Mayor, said he attended there as a deputation from the Catholic inhabi ants of Shrewsbury in consequence of a rumour which was widely current, to the effect that they, and especially the Irish portion of them, were inclined to sympathize with what was called the Fenian plot, and were, in fact, secretly connected with it. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to denounce in in dignant terms the Fenian conspiracy and its leaders, disclaiming on behalf of his flock the slightest sympathy with it or them, and in conclusion handed to his Worship an address, of which the following is a copy, which he stated had been drawn up at a public meeting of the Catholics of the town :- 'We, the undersigned being Catholics, and for the most part Irishmen, residing in the borough of Shrewsbury. considering the outrages which have recently been perpetrated in London and elsewhere, whereby the peace and good order of society have been fearfully disturbed, and knowing that such deeds are calculated to lead to a war of races, and thereby to throw a large number of the industrions poor inte poverty and distress, we, the undersigned, do hereby declare as follows :- 1. That as loyal subjects of Her Mejesty the Queen we are most anxious to uphold and defend the institutions of the country; 2, that it is our desire above all things as good and loyal citizens to live in peace and harmony with our fellow townsmen: 3, that we desire to express our detestation and condemnation of the crimes committed at Clerken well and elsewhere, whoever may have committed them, or for whatever end or object they may have been committed; 4, that as Catholics we hold in utter abhorrence all secret societies forbidden by the Catholic Church, and that, Ferianism being such a secret society, we wish hereby to declare our unqualified condemnation and abhorrence of its principles; 5, that should any disturbances arise or be apprehended within this district we hereby offer our services to the civil authorities to do our best to support the preservation of the public peace.' The Mayor accepted and very cordially acknowledges the address, which he stated was calculated to have a most desirable effect. The deputation then withdrew. A large number of Irish Catholics presented themselves before the magistrates on Wednesday evening, and were duly sworn in as special consta-

ARREST OF TWO SEAMEN FOR SUPPOSED FERIAL ism at Devosport. - Considerable consternation was created in circles that two seamen belonging to H. M. S. Canopus, Captain G Napier, now stationed off the Gun Wharf, in Hamoaze, had been apprehended for complicity in the Fenian movement. ever, from various motives, the authorities have caused the matter to be kept as secret as possible the information that can be obtained is very slight although there is no reason for the slightest doubt being entertained that a discovery has been made which may eventually lead to something more im portant in connection with Fenlanism. It appears that on Tuesday at midnight, two sailors belonging to the Osnopus were apprehended whilst on shore by a guard from the same ship, it being supposed, from various circumstances that had recently transrived, that they were in possession of tome explosive materials which they intended to make use of for an unlawful purpose On the arrival of the men on brard, their hammocks and seveveral other places which it was conceived could be used for the purpose of concrelment were searched; and the men themselves, instead of being put in irons in the usual way, were cor fined in separate cells, so that they

ALLEGED FENIANISM IN GLASGOW. - On Monday night last, or, more properly speaking, early on Tuesday morning the attention of the policemen on duty in the neighborhood of the Green was attracted by the firing of pistol shots. On arriving at the spot whence the sounds appeared to have come from, they apprehended two men. Without anything in the shape of a 'charge' these men were arrested and taken to the Central Police Office, where they were duly searched, but nothing being found upon them to implicate them in any way with the suspicions of the police, they were liberated. Sub-equently it is alleged, a pistol was found, from which, it would atpear, that three shots had been fired, the other two remaining undischarged With this evidence the po lice returned and subsequently the two men were arrested, having left their addresses at the police They were brought up at the police office on Wednesday before Bailie Anderson, and remanded or eight days, in order to allow time for the prosecution of further inquiries. The names f the parties implicated are, it is stated, Michael Barratt, and James O'Neill, one a clerk, and the other a labor r. - Glasg w Free Press.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. - A quantity of sand and other materials for extinguishing Greek fire have been stored in the basement of the Houses of Parliament, counsels' robing rooms, halls, and judges' private entrances. On two occasions recently information reached the authorities of a contemplated outrage. A detachment of police are in possession of the Houses all night. morrow morning 1 800 of the Post Office officials. who have been sworn in special constables, will march to the Guildball to drill together for the first time. -Express.

On Monday afternoon Michael Serridge, a policeman, who has been in the Birmingham police force for 13 years, was brought before the Watch Committee, charged with using seditious language in reference to the attack upon the prison van at Manchester, and also in reference to the prisoners who have been committed to take their trial at Warwick Assizes. On the case being heard the committee considered it of such a serious nature as to order Serridge into costody. Serridge was brought before the M-yor charged with using seditions language in sympathy with Ferianism. The prisoner was remanded.

THE WIDOW OF SERGEANT BRETT .- It is stated by Captain Palin, Chief Constable of Manchester, that a sufficient sum has been collected to afford a comfortable provision for life for Mrs. Brett, the widow of the policeman murdered by the Fenians at Manchester.

THE WHIG PROMISES - It is very amusing, and shows the indestructible reliance which 'men' place in human credulity. The Whige have been out of office only eighteen months, and they are already making these gigantic bids. Who knows what they may not offer when they have been out of office for another eighteen months? But at present these bids are only unofficial - the mere talk of the recruiting sergeant before enlistment. Mr. Gladstone has

ers have no need for such reserve. 'What would you like best, my good friends? they say to the Irish people—' settlement of the Church Question, the Land Question, the Education Question? Yes I thought so, quite right; and you shall have them —when the Whigs come in. Yeu have only got to ask and have-when the Whigs come in. you have lesses for sixty-three years, or a sale of the estates of absentees or perpetuity of tenure at a fixed rent? It rests with you to determine. Just let us put the Tories out, and you shall take your choice.' Meanwhile the Irish peasant listens stolid and unmoved. He has heard it already. He is like the experienced traveller who makes no answer to the country waiter's enumeration of the basin of soup, and murton chop, the half steak, the cold pheamint, the goose pie, because he sees before him all the time in his mind's eye the bit of mouldy cheese and glass of sour beer to which all the bill of fare will be reduced when it comes to eating, and drinking. 'You are an old hand at this game, Sir John,' say the Irish tenant farmers; 'we remember sevenyears ago when you, ay, and better men than you, talked to us of these things. We don't believe a word you say. We have often been befooled and betrayed, and once too often.' According to the best of our belief, 'founded on our information from Ireland,' that is the present state of mind of the Irish tenant farmer, and we cannot wonder at it.'-The

The London Times contains a letter from 'Historicus,' directly combating the views of Lord Hobert on the Alabama question. Lord Hobert assumed that the 'limited reference' included the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents only so far as it affected the main issue of compensation, and that Mr. Seward did not, in fact, demand that the arbitrators should determine this question. Historicus' ouotes Mr. Seward's despatches, in which the 'failure of Her Majesty's Government to prevent or counteract the aggression of British subjects' on United States commerce was said to he directly traceable to that 'unfortunate cause' - the recognition. Mr. Seward, indeed, demands that the whole controversy should be referred to arbitration and, in the view of the American Government, the recognition of the belligerency is the principal question in the correspondence. 'Historicus' argues that the right and propriety of recognizing the Southern States as belligerents is not a question on which any reasonable man has a doubt. Mr. Seward, in 1867. says that but for the English proclamation of neutrality there would never have been civil war in the United States. 'It was England that captised the slave insu-rection a civil war; but 'Historicus' re-minds him that on May 4 1861, nine days before the English proclamation, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr Dayton in Paris :- 'The insurgents have instituted revelution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the disnemberment of the United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity.' Similarly in a letter to the Spanish Minister the American Secretary wrote that the blockade would be established on the principle recognized by the law of nations; and he even used the words 'Neutral States' which could sident's Government at that time regarded the rebellion as merely a local insurrection. If the United States quarrel with us on the subject, it will be, says 'Historicus,' because they are determined to quarrel.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS .- The House of Peers at present consists of -one Prince, two Royal dukes. three archbishops 26 duk-s, 33 marquises, 16) earls, 33 viscounts 27 bishops, and 164 barons—the total number of Peers being 449. The Bishop of Bath and Wells sits also as Baron Auck and. The following clergymen have also seats in the House of Lords as lay Peers :- The Rev. A. E. Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire; the Rev. William George Howard, Barl of Carlisle; the very Rev William John Broderick, Viscount Midleton; the Rev. William Nevil, Earl of Abergavenny ; the Ven. Frederick Twisteton-Wykebam Figures, D.C.L., Lord Saye and Sele; the Rev. Alfred Nathaniel H. Curzon, Lord Soursdule, heir presumptive to the title of Lord Arundell and Wardour, is his brother, the Rev Everard Aloysins Gonzaga, a Jesuit priest. There are 107 Peers of Scotland and Ireland who are not neers of Parliament; there are 224 members of the Privy Council; and the archbishops, bishops, colonial bishops bishops of the Episcopal church of Scotland, and reshops rumber 99 There ore 474 civil and military knights, 137 noblemen and barone's, who are Knights of the various Orders, 130 Knights of the Order of the Star of India, 751 Koights Companions of the Order of the Bath, three field marshale, 578 general officers in the army, 312 generals in Her M jesty's Indian army, 329 admirals in the navy, 56 judges in the United Koig low and Ireland, 174 Queen's Counshl and Sergenuts-at-Law in England, and 93 in Ireland. There are 162 deaths recorded of those whose names appeared in Who's Who, and who died between the 30th of November. 1866, and the lat of December 1867 with the dates of their birth and death .- Who's Who, 1868

HEALTH OF SCOTLAND In the eight principal towns of Scotland-Glasgow, Edinburg, Leith Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Perth-the deaths of 2,379 persons were registered in the month of De cember; allowing for increase of population, this number is 98 under that for December of the last ten years, 44 per cent, of the deaths were of children under five years of age. The zymotic (epidemic and contagious) class of diseases proved fatal to 480 persons, constituting 20 per cent, of the mortaility; that rate was scarcely exceeded in any of the eight towns The most fatal epidemic was scarlating which caused 131 deaths, or 55 per cent. of the mortality; in Edinburg, 9.2. Typhus was the next most fatal epidemic, baving caused 119 deaths or 5 per cent, of the total mortality. The deaths from is flammatory affections of respiratory organs, with consumption, whooping cough, and croup, were 900 of the whole 2 379 There were 71 deaths from violent causes two of them suicides; four deaths resulted from intersperance. The deaths of five women were registered who bad presed their 90th year; the oldest was an unmarried woman lately a domestic servant, aged 98 The births registered were 3,106 this number was exceeded in the month of December in 1864 and 1866. The marriages were 849, which, allowing for the increase of population is 20 under the average of the month for the last ten years.

A NEW SLOT. - The United Service Gazette makes the following extraordinary statement:- We are informed that on board her Majesty's ship Royal Oak during the late commission, were a number of men, members of a sect known as Germanites, who ' never attended Divine service, were in direct opposition to the teaching of the chaplain, and termed themselves 'non-fighting men.' One of our correspondents says - I must tell you this class of men never or very seldom misconducted themselves on board, always obeyed the pipe, and were slow workers; by my firm belief is that they are as dangerous a class of men as ever entered a ship, private or public.' Some of the ten years' men of this secret, on claiming their discharge, were asked why they wished to leave the service, and replied. 'For the love of the Lord and liberty '. There are a number of these nou-fighting men in the Mediterranean Fleet at the present time.'

The Blackburn Standard reports that a mechanic named Thomas Harland sold his wife to another man. named Lomax, for the sum of 20s. and all parties being agreeable to the bargain, Mrs Harland has been transferred to her new bushand | The following agreement has been drawn up and eigned by the parties; - Blackburn, Jan. 11th, 1868 - This is to

general feeling of the Irish people. But his follow- | Henry Lomax, for the sum of £1 sterling. As withness our hand, &c., Thomas Harland, witnesses, Philip Thomas and George Swarbrick.' Harland. has since announced that he will not be answerablefor any debts his late wife may contract. This piece of foolery will last the French playrights for-50 years.

In England the suffering is great. In the ' Bast of London, which embraces a population of 600,000 there are 40,000 persons dependent upon charity, and 60,000 in actual distress whose pride conceals their condition. The deaths greatly exceed the ordinary rate. The poor law is inadequate to meet the requirements. The poor rates have been very much increased, and in one district of 11,000 souls, who should pay the poor rate, it was found that 4 000 were in need of relief themselves. Where the defaulters were formerly hundreds they are now thousands, and when an officer gets ont a warrant to distrain he finds nothing but pawnbrokers' tickets; while ill-organized public and private charity, according to the London Times, is actually increasing the amount of pauperism and demoralizing the district.'

LONDON Feb. 5.- A man named Chatterton was shot in the street to-day and badly, if not fatally wounded The assass n was instantly arrested and gave his name as Jem Meddles. From his declarations. t seems that he mistook (Justierton for James Bird. who is an important witness for the Government in . the affair of the Clerkenwell explosion, and who at. the examination of the prisoners before the Police Court identified one of them as the man that fired. the powder. It is said that Meddles is a half-witted fellow and the belief is general that he is a tool of other parties.

Earl Russell will publish in the course of next month, A Letter to the Right Hon Obichester Fortescue, M.P., on the State of Ireland. - Express.

## UNITED STATES.

HORRORS OF AN AMERICAN MAD-HOUSE. -- The New York correspondent of the Morning Post gives a fearful description of horrors which have been disclosed by legal investigation. The State Insana Asvlum at Jacksonville Illinois, is supported by the State, and under its control. The revelations of the awful cruelties which were practised in this asylum were caused by the conduct of a country banker in one of the small cities in Illinois. He fell in love with his sorvant maid. One day, eight years ago, he invited his wife, who was then, and always has been, perfeetly same, to accompany him on a journey to Jacksonville, and having arrived there took her withhim to visit the insage asylum. While she was conversing with some of the patients there he slipped away, and his unhappy wife was presently informed that she was a prisoner in the madhouse. For eight long years this lady was kept shut up from her family and the world, and allowed to see no visitor. Her husband paid \$1,000 per annum to the superintendent of the asylum, which sum appears to have been sufficient to induce to induce him to become a partyto this detestable outrage. Finally, another patient of the asylum, who had really been insune but who not have no meaning if war did not exist. It is had regained her reason, was liberated from its walls simply nonsense, therefore, to pretend that the Pre- and found means to communicate with the friends: of the banker's wife, and inform them that their ralative, whom for eight years they had mourned as a raving maniac, was, and always had been in the perfect possession of her senses. Her release was speedily effected; but the circumstances of her unlawful detention becoming known, attention was directed to the asylum, and such fearful stories weretold of it that the Legislature ordered a thorough investigation of its management to be made, which resulted in this disclosure of all the horrors that the brain of any novelist could imagine. The investigation was conducted by a committee of the Legislature, and the evidence received by it was given under oath. Both female and male attendants of the patients were not only allowed, but encouraged, to practice cruelty and outrage upon these unhappy creatures. The female patients were lifted from the ground by the hair of their heads, dragged about the rooms by the same means, choked natil their tongues protruced, placed in baths of cold water and their heads plunged beneath the water until they were alimost dead, strapped into positions in which it was impossible for them to sleep, and so kept for 24 hours; tied with ropes so tightly that the cords cut through the skip and into the flesh; their beads pounded on the floor: their arms twisted until the wrist or elbow was dislocated: beaten with strars and whips, sometimes until the patient actually died while undergoing the torture, and often were unable to rise from their pallets for a fortnight afterwards : dragged from their sick beds when at the point of death and plunged into ice-cold baths-in one in. stance a woman patient dropped dead as they attempted to raise ber to throw her juto the bath; and in a hundred other ways treated with more crueltw than Morok, the lion-tamer, exhibited to his wild beasts. The banker's wife was not the only same woman contined as a maniac. There was at least one other who, though perfectly same, had offended her hughand by a change of religious belief, and was. confined in the asylum for two y are at his instigation, and treated in a manner that seemed to manifest a determination to drive her to insanity. Shewas know. by her keepers to be sane, hur was compelled to sleep in a dormitory with cruzy woman, to whose ferocious attacks her life was often exposed. and who sometimes inflicted on her fearful injuries. The treatment of the male patients was equally atrocious. A young Englishman was once brought to the asylum and as he was somewhat unruly be was subdued by being placed on his back and water being poured down his throat until he wescuffocated. An Irishman was so fenfully besten by his attend. ants that be expired under their bands. Another vonng man was kent for three months in a wooden crib, two and a half feet wide, and in which he could only lie upon his back. Another was kept to the screen room' during the whole of the winter, perteetly paked, and with no means of warming himself. The bath-room was 50 feet from the screen. room, and the attendants would take this nationt by the heels, and drag him over the floor to the bath. Towards the close of the winter be died And inmo e than one instance the lives f the female patierts were only saved by the male keepers rescorngthem from the hands of the keepers of their own sex; while the woman keepers, in their turn, performed, similar good offices for the patients of the o her sex. What little mercy there was in the establishment; was manifested in this spremodic and grotesquefashion; but the ruling spirit of the place was one of blind, unreasoning, and heartless cruelty.

The New York Times ventures to express the printed that Congressmen on either side have very little chance of securing Irish votes by the speeches. they make on the question of naturalization nianism has gone beyond the point of bring cojoled by words. If either porty will openly take grounds in favour of war with Great Britain, because abe bagimpris ned some of our naturalized citizens, and proceed to make wer that party will probably securethe Irish vote, whether it gets any others or not. Anything short of that won't count.

A coloured delegate recently said in Georgia. Convention that' if the people dared to mefuse to ratify the proceedings of the Convention, the burning of Atlanta and the march of Sherman through Geor-U S. army would de to Georgia anni un mond and and

The New York Tribune is indignant at the lying despitches sent by the Cable to Englind, to the effect that resolutions of sympothy with the Februara were passed in Congress and denies is toto that there is any basis for such slander