

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON IRISH EDUCATION.—The royal commissioners have been appointed to inquire into the nature, character, and extent of the instructions afforded by the several institutions now existing in Ireland, and maintained in whole or in part from the public funds, by private individuals, or by voluntary societies, or subscribers or religious orders, for the purpose of elementary or primary education, and especially to inquire into and report upon the constitution and practical working of the Board of National Education in Ireland, and how far that board has fulfilled the objects for which it was established, and the causes or reasons why certain societies and patrons are unwilling to place their schools in connection with its system; also to inquire concerning that part of the said national system which relates to model schools, and report how far the same is capable of any and what improvement; also to inquire and report as to the deficiency which is alleged to exist of trained teachers in the class of schools called non vested, and how deficiency, if such shall appear, may be best supplied; and also how far the rules of the said National Board with regard to religious teaching could with safety be modified so as to extend more widely the benefits of the system; and further, whether any beneficial change could be effected in reference to the salaries and mode of payment of teachers employed in national schools; and lastly, whether any improvement can be effected in the constitution of the board with a view to a more satisfactory administration of its affairs. The names of the commissioners are as follows—The Right Hon. Edward James Earl of Powis; the Right Honorable Edwin Richard Wyndham, Earl of Dunarvan and Mount Earl; the Most Rev. Samuel Bishop of Meath; Robert Barron, Clonbrock; the Right Hon. Michael Morris, fourth justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland; Sir Robert Kane Knight; Mr. William Brooke, one of the Masters of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland; the Rev. David Wilson, D.D.; the Rev. R. J. Cowley, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; James Arthur Dease, Esq.; James Gibson, Esq.; Scott N. Stokes, Esq., her Majesty's Inspector of Schools; William Kirby Sullivan, Esq., Professor of Chemistry in the Royal College of Ireland; and Laurence Waldron, Esq., Secretaries: George A. Chichester May, Esq., Q. C., and David B. Dunne, Esq.—Fremantle's Journal.

The Northern Whig, discussing the manifest of the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Limerick, in which they attempt to inaugurate a new reformed movement, reminds them that they cannot have separation and unity, dependence and independence, at the same time. 'The Fenians make no secret that they desire complete independence; but Dean O'Brien and his followers wish to preserve all the advantages of the British connection as against the Fenians, and all the advantages of a separate nationality as against Great Britain.' The Whig perceives of course, the difficulties that would arise if Parliament were to meet in College Green. 'The political and religious animosities,' it says, 'are stronger between the two different sections of Irishmen than they are between any two sections of Englishmen. The two antagonistic parties could scarcely meet peaceably and on equal terms in the Irish House of Commons. Such an attempt in the Irish House of Commons, in fact, lead at once to a civil war, and a civil war, whether it should terminate with the victory of the North or of the South, would for generations destroy all prospects of commercial and national prosperity.' But this is not all. 'The two Parliaments,' continues the Whig, 'would be more likely to disagree now than they were between the years 1782 and 1800, when a semblance of harmony was only maintained by the prodigal employment of all the means of corruption. The Irish Parliament, for instance might declare itself strongly in favour of assisting the Pope, and maintaining the temporal power; the British Parliament would doubtless, even under the leadership of a statesman so anxious to do justice to the Roman Catholics as Mr. Gladstone be in favour of Italian unity and independence. There might be danger of a collision. There might come a war about the policy of which the Irish Parliament and the British Parliament would disagree.'

THE SITUATION IN CORK.—As a natural consequence the present extraordinary vigilance on the part of the authorities, the sudden hurrying to and fro of military detachments, with the domiciliary visitations of the police, circumstances magnified in importance by the exciting reports which arrive from distant localities have awakened to the imaginative faculties of the community to unusual acuteness. The whole thousand tongues of rumour have been wagging all together for some days past, and a pretty jumble they have made—a complicated dissonance of wild statements, improbabilities, exaggerations, and downright falsehood, which would be simply ludicrous if they were not calculated to annoy and alarm, and if in another way they did not amusingly show what powers of fancy and invention lie dormant in the multitude till occasion summons them forth. For instance, on New Year's Eve, numbers were under the impression that a rising was to take place that night, though in what particular quarter the first blow was to be struck the alarmists were one and all unable to say. That night the city presented an aspect remarkably like that it wore on the eve of the previous rising, and thus imparted to the popular brain a strange colouring of probability. At the street corners groups of men were gathered, conversing in low and earnest tones, and discussing with animation the movements of the police and the intelligence which now and then some passenger or some emissary interested as themselves told hurriedly in passing. The universal topic heard on every side, the tramp and presence of patrols making grim search combined with the feelings caused by the startling events of the previous few days, completed the inquiet picture and left one thinking how easily the appearance of society may be altered. The most interesting items it was possible to make out of the confusion of tongues of the past few days resolve themselves into assurances often repeated, and, perhaps, by people with solid reason for their statement, that no such thing as a Fenian rising is in the slightest degree contemplated at present by the Brotherhood, nor have arrangements for such an event been at all entered upon since the failure of the last movement. They are said to be fully conscious of their inability to cope with the Government at this moment, and to laugh at the extreme measures of precaution taken against an effort on their part which they have no idea of making. It is further stated that the leader in the late seizure of arms from Mr. Alport's was not, as generally believed, Captain Mackey, but another person of the most reckless daring and desperation. The affection the Fenians seem to have for revolvers is accounted for by the statement that they are already provided with a sufficiency of arms of other kinds, which, notwithstanding all searches, they have managed to keep concealed.—Cork Examiner.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FENIAN PANIC.—The Cork Examiner says that a curious story obtained circulation in that city on Friday and Saturday to the effect that a large amount of provisions, consisting of hams, whole and pieces, fitches and pieces of bacon, heads of pork, &c., were floating on the surface of the Looe, at the outskirts of the city, on the south side, and that several pieces of the meat had been got out and used by people living in the locality. The story grew quickly, and ultimately received the additional ornamentation of a whole battery of details, including plates, dishes, knives and forks, and a new quality of winds, such as outs of fish, cheeses, eggs, and a number of other palatable things. People doubting the story flocked to the Looe, wondering whether the old character of the country were to undergo a change, and whether instead of being, as old chroniclers called it, a land flowing with milk and honey, it was the water which had now begun to flow pipe heads and crockery. On inspection the story was found grossly exaggerated, still there was no doubt about the pieces of meat, many of

which were floating about. The united sagacity of the crew soon discovered that these appearances resulted from the timidity of the Fenians, who had established a secret commissariat in the neighbourhood, which, fearing it should be discovered, they had thrown into the lake rather than leave it for the enemy. On inquiry, however, it was found that the mysterious hams and fitches formed a quantity of diseased meat, which the owner, having no other way to get rid of, consigned to the water, from the depths of which they now rose accusingly. A more serious feature of the occurrence is the fact that for some days previously the water had been found totally unfit for household uses, having become very impure, and the discovery of the cause in the presence of the corrupted meat led to a very general feeling of indignation among the residents in the neighbourhood, who had been much inconvenienced by the circumstances.

On the side of the Fenians no new outrage has been reported. To account for this the *Churchman* makes the following observations—'We learn from a private source that anonymous intimation has been made to the Home office that there will be no more Fenian explosions at present, that the miscreant managers of what has already taken place intend to postpone any further attempts for the present, but that their next object of assault will be a large public building with people in it—a threat which, if really well founded, probably points to the Houses of Parliament.' We trust that nothing so dishonourable as this will be attempted. It is also reported that railway stations and railway bridges will be blown up and even more desperate deeds committed.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Journal* writes.—It is a literal fact that a well known English agitator—not Mr. Beales—solemnly declared the other night that he had been asked to meet Colonel Kelly at dinner, and that he had only refused because he intended to stand for a quasi-metropolitan borough at the next election, he thought it best not to compromise himself. Kelly, indeed, is gravely alleged by more than one person to be walking about London as bold as Hector, and this much is quite certain, that the writer of the terrible Fenian articles in *Tinsley's Magazine* and in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who is actually engaged to write a series of papers for the former periodical, is perfectly well known.

THE FENIAN WAR.—We regret to find that this war still continues. But having done our utmost to restrain the Fenians, we can do nothing now but look on, and note the movement. That it continues to spread there is no doubt whatever, and every precaution is being taken in England to meet and counteract its plots. The special constables are augmenting in numbers, and the dockyards and arsenals are provided with double guards. The English press thunders its ardent animosities at the leaders, and warns the Irish population that if another outrage such as that at Clerkenwell is perpetrated, it is probable they will be attacked and driven from the country.

In Cork harbor on the 6th ult., a court-martial presided over by Captain Miller, assembled on board the British frigate *Mersey* for the trial of a sailor named Dunlevie, for walking in the late funeral procession in Dublin. The accused was brought aboard from the *Royal George* at Kingstown in the *Raven*. The decision of the court was that he should be discharged, reduced to the rank of ordinary seaman, of the second class and to undergo 42 days' imprisonment at hard labor.

Alexander W. Sullivan, the editor of the *Dublin Nation*, who was arrested for printing seditious articles in his paper, and for participating in the funeral ceremonies in honour of the Manchester martyrs, was brought up at Dublin yesterday for preliminary examination. The evidence elicited was of such a nature as to justify the Court in holding the prisoner for trial.

A recent visitor to Ireland writes to the *Telegraph*—'Fenianism appears to me to be a much more serious affair than people in England suppose. It may not be generally known that the cost of maintaining order in Ireland amounts in all to 870,000 annually, and that the country forces of constabulary in that country exceeds that in England and Wales.'

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—A gun shop in this city was entered by a party of men, who carried away nearly half a ton of powder. The police have got on the track of the robbers, and have arrested twelve persons on suspicion. All the men arrested are Fenians.

LONDON, 30th Jan.—A despatch was received today from Cork, announcing that Marcus Adams, a head centre of the Fenians, was arrested in that city late last evening.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—George Francis Train is delivering lectures in Cork, on American and Irish subjects. He is very popular with the Irish people, and his houses are jammed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—Mr. Joyce Kinnear has addressed an important letter to the *Daily News*, contrasting the government of Ireland with that of Scotland, and pointing out the requirements of the former. He observes that Scotland has been attached to the British crown since the days of James VI. The Scottish members, he writes, 'now meet privately, and settle among themselves what measures shall be proposed or passed for Scotland. English ideas may resist for a season or two, as in the case of the separation of the universities and parish schools from their connection with the Church. But Scottish opinion stands firm, and the English members have always to yield the point. Contrast this state of things with the system applied to Ireland. An Englishman for Lord Lieutenant, an Englishman almost always for Irish Secretary (the exception at this moment cannot alter the influence of the general rule), an Englishman for Archbishop of Dublin, English members voting down year after year the proposition supported by the majority of the Irish members, Englishmen appointed to overrule in an English direction all local Irish inquiries. I have not at this moment access to books of Parliamentary reference, but as to cite instances and figures, but it is the general practice that select committees or commissions on Irish questions contain a half, more or less, of Englishmen. In Scotland, on the other hand, such inquiries are prosecuted almost solely by Scotchmen, occasionally an Englishman is thrown into preserve the semblance of imperial authority. Thus I notice that in 1866 there were select committees of the House of Commons on the legal question of the management of the Registers of Scotland, on the ecclesiastical question of the Ancestry Tax on the rural question of the valuation of lands, and in each of these were a dozen Scotchmen to a couple of Englishmen, while a committee of the House of Lords on globe lands was similarly composed. Within the last few years we have had Royal Commissions on Education, on the Universities, and on Hypothec (distress for rent) in Scotland, and in all these every member, if I mistake not, was a Scotchman. Here is certainly a wide enough distinction in the practical and present government of the two countries. And I do not hesitate to say that if the Irish system were imported into the management of Scotland—let our Lord Advocate have an English Secretary; if the representative of Royalty in the Church were an Englishman; if the examination into Scottish grievances were made with a preponderance of Englishmen to overrule, in case of difference of opinion, the Scottish majority; and if the resolution of the Scottish members on Scottish bills were habitually set aside by the English representatives—there would be in Scotland a disaffection as deep and as disregarded, as dangerous as there is in Ireland.—

The remedy to which these suggestions point has not only the support of analogy, but the advantage of simplicity and ease of introduction. It needs no constitutional change, not even any legislative enactment. All that is necessary is that we allow Irishmen to govern Ireland, subject to no control but that of such general principles as the Imperial Legislature lays down. Let us leave to them to abolish the Irish Church, let them decide on the application of the funds, limited only by the rule that a new church shall not be endowed; let the Irish members, in the existing or the reformed Parliament, settle the rights; let English members, while they freely offer friendly counsels, resolve to leave the ultimate arbitration of Irish questions in Irish hands; let an Irish nobleman be Lord Lieutenant, and an Irishman, indifferently from Ulster or Connaught, be the Secretary; in every Irish appointment let an Irishman have the preference, and let Roman Catholics receive the proportion of offices due to their numerical strength, and I will venture to say that Irish discontent will vanish as rapidly and completely as Scottish animosity has done.'

RITUALISM.—Viscount Sydney, M.P., the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, and several other gentlemen have forwarded a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury.—They say it is their duty to bring under your notice the extent to which the teaching of doctrines of a Romish character and changes in the Ritual have been carried on in our parish church, and to appeal to your Grace to restore the services of our Church and the teaching of the clergy to that Scriptural standard which is maintained in the Articles and Liturgy. The Ritualism arises from the views of our rector, the Rev. F. H. Murray, with regard to the Eucharist, the priesthood, and the altar. The doctrines which Mr. Murray teaches may be ascertained from a letter which he has published in the *Suffex Express* and from a book entitled *The Eucharistic Manual*, which he has circulated. In this letter and manual there is abundant evidence of doctrinal sentiments at variance with the standards of our Church. The Sacrament is described as 'a sacrifice offered up to God the Father' by the minister. The Lord's table is represented as an 'altar' on which a sacrifice is offered, and the priest is assumed to have the office of a sacrificing priest. The doctrine of the real presence is asserted, and the whole spirit of the book and letter are in close affinity to the doctrines of the Church of Rome. Your Grace will feel the great hardship of either having to listen to such teaching or to withdraw from our parish church. The Archbishop in acknowledging the address says he has received a memorial from 24 other influential gentlemen stating that Mr. Murray does not hold doctrines inconsistent with the teaching of the Church of England, and speaking in grateful terms of the privileges they enjoy through his ministry. He has, therefore, no reason to think that the bulk of the congregation are dissatisfied with the existing order of the services. His Grace remarks:—'That the doctrine of the Real Presence in one way or another is the doctrine of the Church of England it would be impossible to deny, for her language attests this. But it is a spiritual presence to be realized by faith, not a corporal presence. It is, nevertheless, a real presence in the sense of its being effectual for all those purposes for which Christ's body was broken and his blood shed; just as the sun, though its bodily presence be in the heavens, is present on earth for all the purposes of light and heat. But our Church warns us that no adoration should be offered either unto the sacramental bread and wine or to any corporal presence of Christ's natural body and blood.' And as to any local presence, except in the heart of the believer, she pronounces nothing.' With regard to the Eucharistic Manual, his Grace considers that it does not reflect the doctrines of the Church of England, and strongly objects to its circulation.

The peculiar kind of religious fervour exhibited by Mr. Pembroke Langston, at the church of St. Ethelburga, on Sunday week, is happily rare. A general imitation of it would lead to some very unedifying scenes. Mr. Langston, as appears by his recent conduct, remains to cough rather: others come to pray, fling his legs—they are wretchedly wild about the aisle, waves his hat instead of saying, 'Amen,' gobbles like a turkey-cock when the clergyman advances to the altar, and gives a 'guffaw' when he hears anything in the sermon that he does not approve. These practices are certainly not enjoined in the rubric and at first sight we cannot see why this very staunch Protestant should indulge in them. But an explanation is given. Mr. Langston is a leather agent at Dalston, and the church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, is in another parish. Nevertheless the soul of this intelligent leather man has been vexed at the thought that the parishioners of St. Ethelburga were being led astray after strange practices. Crosses and incense and other Puseyite abominations had been introduced, and instead of protesting against them the congregation were quiet, as if not asenting. But if they were so degraded as to relish such novelties Mr. Langston of Dalston was not. He was not like the old gentleman who refused to weep at a pathetic sermon because he belonged to another parish; his great spirit was not born to be restrained parochial limits; the hide of his soul, if we may be allowed the simile, could stretch itself so as to sympathize with suffering beyond the bounds of his own parish. If the congregation of Ethelburga would not do their duty, Mr. Langston would do it for them. If they would not adopt the truly Protestant practice of flinging their legs about the aisle, he would teach them that holy trick. He would teach them in coughing, and lead them in a loud guffaw. But unhappily, this neither mute nor inglorious Tull could rouse the degenerate wretches to a proper chorus; this Jenny Geddes in man's attire flung his right leg instead of a stool, but no popular enthusiasm hailed the act. The hero was left alone; his martyred spirit was wounded; and he was threatened with a peremptory policeman. Deprived of popular sympathy, he was silenced, not to a yowled but he avenged himself, and bore testimony, by making faces at the clergyman, and expressing his aversion to incense by turning up his Protestant—certainly not Roman—nose. When Law once painted the portrait of Tom Moore, Sydney Smith asked the artist if he could not manage to throw into the face a stronger expression of hostility to the Church Establishment. This Protestant facial contortionist can, it appears, throw into his face the concentrated essence of opposition to everything that savours of Rome. There was one remarkable result of his oars and grins; the clergyman of the day was so disturbed that he forgot to repeat the Fifth Commandment. After this the man who could argue the leg off an iron post must bide his diminished head. We only hope that Mr. Langston will abate his pantomime, and that, as he has already expunged one of the Commandments, he will kindly leave us our Decalogue, we must rouse ourselves to resistance, and preserve it in spite of his teeth.—*Daily Telegraph*.

AN EVENTFUL SEVEN YEARS TO COME.—A book has been published which tells of a very 'lively' seven years, to begin with the close of the present year. It is entitled 'Coming Wonders, Expected between 1867 and 1875.' For the information of the curious we set down a list of the events which are to 'come off' between now and 1875. The first year is to witness the 'National Restoration of the Jews to Palestine by a Seven years Covenant or League, made between them and the Emperor Napoleon.' About the same time there is to be a 'Congress of the Heads of European Nations, under Napoleon's auspices, and ensuing rapid progress of the Roman Imperial world towards its final ten kingdomed division, involving a complete reconstruction of the map of Europe.' This is perhaps the conference which Napoleon is now trying to get up. These events will be followed by 'a great agitation throughout the Church militant; a reconstruction of the

sacrifices and oblations in the Jewish Temple; a spread, in the second year, of 'Infidelity, democratic despotism, and Jesuitical propagandism; and next in the catalogue comes a 'great war' by Napoleon upon the Pacha of Egypt, in which the Egyptian army will be defeated. The Turkish empire will be desolved; Syria will be set up independently, as also Greece, Egypt and Thrace. These events complete the second year. The third year is to begin with the ascension to heaven of '144,000 living, watchful Christians; to be followed by an 'unparalleled religious revival; and this in turn by showers of hail, fire and blood, which will burn up a third part of the trees and grass—causing, it may be supposed, a general scarcity of fruit and milk. It may be useful to add that 'a few days' previous to the shower there will be an earthquake, caused probably by a new purchase of territory by Mr. Seward. Next will come a great war, this time between Satan and the Archangel Michael, which will cause 'many Christians' to fly into the wilderness. This war is to be spread so that all the world will get to fighting, 'for about eight months,—in which case Spencer rifles will be in uncommon demand. This hot period is to be followed by 'four years fiery order of Great Britain and Anglo-Saxon America,' out of which we are to come better off than at the beginning. But in the meantime a volcano is to tumble into the sea, and a tremendous meteor is to fall upon the earth, both causing a great hissing and spluttering, and a good deal of damage. Next will follow the reconstruction of Europe into ten States, including Great Britain, all to be ruled by Napoleon, who will be the supreme head of Europe, and thus avenge the day of Waterloo. He will capture Jerusalem, persecute the Christians, confiscate the Romish church property, and cause his image to be set up for worship. Then will follow a famine lasting eighteen months, on the heels of which will come an apparition of 'demon locusts,' and 'supernatural bismen,' lasting a year; a season of war and pestilence lasting another year; a great earthquake and eclipse, and at this moment the good people who remain alive are to be removed out of the way and a succession of plagues will fall upon the unlucky fellows who will form the 'Can't-get-away Club' of the period. All this, we are soberly assured in a printed book, will happen before the next seven years—before General Grant is through with the second term of the Presidency. It is to be noticed that most of the plagues, wars, earthquakes and other troubles are to happen in Europe. Indeed, we have great faith in General Grant's ability to keep the peace on our side of the water. He recently remarked that the country needs repose; and he is not the kind of man to let demon-horsemen or any other kind of vagrant chivalry go about making a disturbance while our beloved eagle wants to sleep.

THE ARREST ON BOARD THE ORIANA.—The Consul passenger who gave the name of Lionel Granville, and who was arrested on board the *Oriana* on Monday, upon the supposition that he was Captain Deasy or, at any rate, that he was implicated in the Manchester outrage in September last, has now been released from custody. It will be recollected that Granville went on board the *Oriana* at the Italian port of Leghorn, and during the passage thence his conduct and conversation gave rise to the supposition that he was a prominent member of the Fenian Brotherhood. Intelligence to that effect had been communicated to the police, and on the *Oriana's* arrival at London bridge, a body of the Thames police, in two boats, followed the ship up the river, and several detectives at the same time boarded the vessel from the shore side. Granville was taken into custody, and privately conveyed to the Lemon street police station. Communications were at once made by telegram to Manchester, and detectives there were quickly upon the spot, but they failed to recognize him as either Captain Deasy or Kelly; and after a private examination Granville was discharged from custody, no evidence being forthcoming to implicate him with any of the Fenian outrages. He is indebted entirely to his own conduct and statements for his arrest and the implications connected therewith.—*Globe*.

The Rev. Mr. Hall, in a letter to the *Warrington Advertiser*, denies that he has withdrawn the statement that neither an Irishman nor a Catholic attempted to blow up the Warrington gasworks. He says: 'I publicly made the following offer:—Our chief-headed mayor, one of the Rylands Brothers (either John or Thomas G., or Peter), the clerk to the magistrates, and my solicitor, shall meet together, and, like gentlemen of honor, shall engage to keep secret all my evidence, facts, &c., which I will lay before them—that engagement to be binding till such time as I release them from it. When they have examined everything they shall make known their decision. If their decision be against me, I will pay £5 to the Warrington Dispensary; but if in my favor the men, whom I am ready to swear I believe to be innocent, to be left to the generosity of the directors of the gas company. These latter gentlemen to punish no one in any way whatsoever, and to present £50 to me, which I shall then have richly deserved, and which I will devote to religious or charitable purposes. I repeat it; no Fenian outrage has taken place in Warrington.'

SENTENCES ON AN ALLEGED FENIAN SALOON.—A court martial under the presidency of Captain F. B. Seymour, A.D.C., was held at Portsmouth yesterday, on board the Victory, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, for the trial of William Read, ordinary seaman, serving on board her Majesty's ship *Irresistible*, stationed in Cowes Roads. The prisoner was one of the crew of the captain's galley, and on being ordered to join the boat and arm himself with one of the revolvers which had previously been loaded and issued for the use of the crew, and proceed in the boat to row along the shore off Osborne at ten o'clock at night, he refused to obey the order, declining to give a reason; but on the following day, on the quarter deck, he stated that 'he would not take up arms against the Fenians.' The charge was fully proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and at the expiration of that period he will be dismissed from Her Majesty's service with disgrace.

The Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, of Duke street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, preached a sermon on Christmasy day warning his congregation against Fenianism, and denouncing the Clerkenwell outrage. Since then the reverend gentleman has received several letters, threatening his life if he repeats 'the offence,' and warning him that, if he does not wish to have his chapel and house burnt, he had better keep silence for the future on the subject of Fenianism.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

In a speech at Droitwich, lately delivered, Sir John Pakington, Secretary for War, said the government would not shrink from using any means within their power to 'stamp out' the Fenian conspiracy. They hoped to effect this without asking Parliament to give them exceptional powers.

THOMAS DALEY, who is said to be an American Fenian, has been arrested on the charge of treason. It is alleged that he is concerned in a plot for an attack on Woolwich Arsenal, which was discovered and frustrated by the police.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The morning papers publish a letter from the prisoner Barnes. He denies any knowledge of the conspiracy to blow up the Clerkenwell prison, and declares he had no attention of escape.

The Fenian Shaw has turned Queen's evidence, he positively identifies Barnes as the man who fired the fuse which caused the Clerkenwell explosion.

DISRUPTION IN A RITUALIST CHURCH.—A leather dealer in London has been fined for causing a disturbance in the ritualist church of St. Ethelburga. The rector, Mr. Bodwell, said defendant made a noise like a turkey-cock [which the reverend gentleman imitated for the benefit of the Court] waved

his hat in such an extraordinary manner that he frightened the fourth commandment out of Mr. Bodwell's head, and otherwise conducted himself in a very unseemly manner, until at length in the middle of the sermon the rector had to stop and threaten the offender with arrest if he did not desist. The defendant was ordered to be imprisoned for a month; but this punishment was afterwards commuted to a fine of £5.

ENORMOUS LENGTH OF RED TAPE.—An English newspaper tells of circumlocution in the British War Office. It says there is a tradition, said to be historical, concerning a clerk in the War Office who once wanted a peg whereon to hang his hat. To save the expenses of a carpenter, he applied for a hammer and nail with which to drive it in himself. Six months passed before he received any answer to his request, and he had long ago set up a peg of his own when a special messenger of the Tower arrived in Pall Mall with a hammer sent to him at last through the medium of numberless requisitions and authorizations. At the same time he was informed that it was not the province of the Tower officials to supply nails, but that these would come to him from Woolwich, and after a few months' further waiting, they really did arrive—a pound of nails, brought by a great ambulance wagon with its half dozen horses and dozen attendants.

UNITED STATES.

THE HON. JOHN MORRISSEY.—The Hon. John has won golden opinions from the quietness and unobtrusiveness of his department, and the urbanity of his disposition. He is one of the most genial of men, is not at all proud, and will associate even with Ashley, though his private opinion of the Toledo member is not good. He said, on a recent occasion, that he didn't see how a man with Ashley's record of early life could have the impudence to sit in Congress; and there are few who will question the wisdom of that remark. One of the best intellectual and moral treats a man can enjoy is to get Hon. John Morrissey to turn on the stop-cock of unrestrained converse, and tell the secrets of his heart. He will do it on every slight provocation, and keep you chained to his interesting discourse for hours. He delights to tell his feats of prowess, especially his memorable match with Heenan. I heard him tell that story once, and shall never forget how he shouldered his fists and showed how fights were won. 'Golly, how I did tremble when I was coming to the scratch that time. Heenan was too big for me, and that morning I'd have given a good deal to get out of the scrape. Still, I made up my mind that as I had put all my money—every d—d cent I had, [I think he said \$1,700], into the thing I was going in, and then, thought I, I'll be d—d if I don't whip him, too. When I looked at Heenan, stripped for the fight, I thought I'd be whipped sure—then again I made up my mind to make him work for it. I eyed him all over as he sat in his corner. Good God, says I to myself, I can't do nothing with that fellow; but then, again, I thought I must. Well, we came up to the first round. Whew! I remember how he did plug me. I tell you what it is gentlemen, I don't want to brag of my own pluck, for it would be no use now that I am out of the ring, but if I hadn't been pretty good I'd have caved in on that first round. After a long tussle we fell, and I was mighty glad of it. It was while we were down this time that I made up my mind I was going to whip him. Heenan tried to choke me while we were on the ground. He got his hand on my throat this way [imitating the action to the word.] When I felt him do that I thinks I to myself, 'Sonny I've got you now.' I thought that a man who'd do that was a coward, and from that time to the end of the fight I felt sure of whipping him, and I would have whipped him, just as I did, if the fight had lasted just twice as long as it did. If Heenan had pluck equal to his strength all h—l couldn't whip him; but he hadn't and it's no work at all to whip him, if you can only stand up under him for the first few minutes.' You wouldn't think, to hear the Hon. John that he considered his present position in the light of promotion or advancement. On the contrary, he thinks the noblest work of God is a first class boxer, and doubtless views it in the light of a dishonor to the ring that one of his brightest ornaments should have degenerated into a Congressman.

THE CASE OF TRAIN.—The case of this man is different from that of Mason and Slidell. The latter were taken forcibly by a war vessel of the United States from on board a British vessel, where they were protected by the British flag. It was in obedience to the recognized right of asylum that our government disapproved of the conduct of Commodore Wilkes, and sent the *Rebel emissaries* to England. But Train was voluntarily on board an English vessel, trusting to the British flag, and he was in a British port when he was arrested by British officers. He is, therefore, not in near so good a position as Mason and Slidell were, because, by placing himself under the British flag, he undertook to be obedient to British law. Foreigners admitted into a country are subjects to its laws unless the laws themselves give them in great or less degree exemption. They are held in obedience to the laws of the land which they visit and are punished for disobeying them. Precisely to the extent that an Irishman is liable in Ireland to the laws governing in that part of the United Kingdom George Francis Train is subject. If he has engaged in the Fenian conspiracy and has gone to Ireland to execute it, the law of self preservation justifies his arrest; and should the case be clear, the United States could not complain of the consequences. Just what was done to Train would have been done in this country, during the late rebellion, to any Englishman who might have come to us determined to evade the laws, and to assist the Rebellion either by acts of crime in the North, or by endeavoring to reach the Rebel lines, in order to fight against us. And we would have justified such an act, upon the principle that every State has a right to demand obedience to its laws not only from native citizens, but from foreigners sojourning therein. It cannot be maintained, as is sometimes asserted, that a man may be held liable in Great Britain when he goes there, upon account of any crime against that nation which he did in this country before he went there. That was a principle for which we contended strenuously in the case of the St. Albans raid, and in pursuance of which Kennedy was executed for a conspiracy devised in Canada and performed here. Train has been in this country, frequent speaker at Fenian meetings, and has been very intimate with the most prominent men of the Order. If he was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood here, and goes to Great Britain charged with any duties connected with that conspiracy, and the fact can be established, the right of the British Government to arrest him cannot be successfully questioned.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND QUESTIONS OF OBTUSERSHIP.—It is stated that Mr. Seward will put forth, in a short time, a State paper on the Alabama claims which threaten to be the most ponderous volume in weight of argument, as well as weight of paper, ever issued from the State Department. The subject will be reviewed *ab initio*, the doctrine of international law, and the duties of belligerents defined. The document will then consider the respective positions of England and the United States at the outbreak of the late Rebellion; and the next chapter will be devoted to a severe censure of the indecent haste in which the proclamation of Neutrality was issued by the British Government. Then will come tables showing the number of ships built by the British shipbuilders, the histories of their equipments, cruises and achievements, and losses sustained by United States citizens. Part second will present the startling array of figures representing property destroyed. The whole will conclude with a strong demand for payment in full. It is also given out that the Secretary will allude to the question of naturalization and demand that England recede from her position of perpetual allegiance, and acknowledge the American doctrine on that subject.—*Tribune*.