

about Baptism and Confirmation. "The body is washed that the soul may be cleansed, the body is anointed that the soul may be consecrated, the body is signed or sealed that the soul may be fortified, the body is overshadowed by the imposition of hands that the soul may be enlightened with the Holy Spirit." St. Cyprian, who died in 258, when speaking of the imposition of hands of St. Peter and St. John over those who had been recently baptized by John over at Samaria, declared that the same thing St. Philip did in his time—"This is a thing which is also done amongst us, that those who are baptized also are presented to the bishops of the Church, that by our prayers and the imposition of hands, they may receive the Holy Spirit, who perfected by the seal of the Lord." After commenting on the authorities he had cited, the bishop next quoted the following words of Dr. Newman, "I recognize in the following words of a time-honoured institution of Anglican Church a monument of ancient noble historical memories, a monument of political strength, a wisdom, a momentous arm of political strength, a great national organ, a source of vast popular advantage, and, and, to a certain extent, a witness and teacher of religious truth." He agreed with those words, and reminded his hearers that the Established Church in Ireland and the Established Church in England were two very different institutions. In Ireland, the Established Church was always the Church of the dominant party and of the minority, and it always sought to trample upon the religious and civil rights of the people. No man could read, without horror and disgust, of the atrocities and cruelties which had been practised by ministers of the Established Church in Ireland and by the English Government upon the Irish people centuries ago; but things had now changed and he believed there was a disposition on the part of England to do justice to Ireland in every way. That morning a letter had been put into his hand, from which it appeared that some Catholics had discussed what he had said at the Pro-Cathedral on New Year's Day, with respect to persons being saved outside the pale of the Catholic Church, and some of those persons, it appeared, had come to the conclusion, from the doctrine he had laid down, that it was quite immaterial whether a person lived and died a Protestant or a Catholic. He was, therefore, warned in the letter that if intelligent men would form such misconceptions of what he had said, what might ignorant persons think? The passage of his address to which exception was taken was the following:—"It had never been denied that the Protestant Church taught what was necessary for salvation, but at the same time those who heard him must not be misled into the belief that it was the teacher and upholder of truth because it declared a portion of God's truth in captivity, and if any man had more light than he used he could not be saved. If, however, he acted up conscientiously to the light God had given him, he might attain salvation, even though he were upon a barque which was not the barque of Peter." He (the bishop) could not understand how any man, with the slightest pretence to be a reasonable or a reasoning man, could draw from his words the conclusion that it was immaterial whether a person lived and died a Protestant or a Catholic; but he held and believed that many did, without being ostensibly members of the Catholic Church, that would be saved, because they implicitly believed in it. Their heresy was material, but it was not formal; and Catholics had no right to doubt the sincerity of Faber, Newman, or Archbishop Manning up to the very moment of their conversion. They followed the light God gave them, until at last the full blaze of light burst upon them, and they became lights in the Catholic Church, which they adorned by their virtue and the uprightness of their conduct. He had no doubt that there were many Protestants who believed what they professed, who were not only just and honorable, but offered up every act of their lives to the Almighty. The Protestant Church, as he had said, detained a portion of God's truth in captivity, and it had not within it, as a Church, the elements of salvation; but many of its members were most sincerely attached to its creed, following the light that God gave them, and they would yet be saved. He (the bishop) had some words to say to them on Home Rule—not the Home Rule upon which they were addressed the other day, and which might be a very good thing for all he knew, but a Home Rule which was much more necessary for them in this world, and for their salvation in the next—He meant the rule of their own households. His Lordship then spoke at some length upon the existing neglect of parental duties, and exhorted his hearers to endeavor to discharge those duties faithfully. That was the Home Rule with which, in this country, they should busy themselves, and they should leave those in Ireland to achieve the independence, or whatever it might be, that they aimed at. Those who heard him had left Ireland, and no doubt they loved their country dearly; but, at the same time, they had come to England, and ought to occupy themselves about their own clear and manifest duties. They had, fortunately, within their grasp the trade of Liverpool; and yet they were content to assist at meetings which could produce no possible benefit to them. His Lordship then concluded his sermon by denouncing the curse of drunkenness and pointing out how the anger of God would fall upon parents who neglected their children.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—The mass meeting of the Catholics of the diocese of Dublin, convened by Cardinal Cullen to express their opinion on the Education question, was held to-day in the Cathedral, Marlborough-street. The following is the address to Mr. Gladstone, embodying the spirit and substance of the resolutions which were adopted at the close of the meeting:—"To the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, &c. "Sir,—We, the Roman Catholic people of the diocese of Dublin, in public meeting assembled, having considered the disabilities and disadvantages under which we labor in the matter of education, deem it our duty to call your attention to these grievances and to request that you will devise measures for bringing about their speedy redress. "It is our conscientious conviction that, in order to be fruitful of good, education must be based upon religion, and that it is the duty of Catholic parents to give to their children an education in accordance with the principles of their religion. "Hence, whenever the state interferes with Catholic parents in the discharge of this solemn duty, by granting privileges to educational systems from a participation in which Catholics are conscientiously debarred, it violates their constitutional rights, it inflicts civil disabilities for religious opinions, and it refuses to Catholics a footing of equality with their Protestant fellow-citizens. "We further declare that the distribution of public aid for secular instruction in order to be just, ought to be free from the odious taint of exclusiveness on the score of religious profession, and dependent solely on the capability of educational institutions to produce results satisfactory to society. The Catholics of Ireland desire to be judged by no other standard. Hence we regard as sophistical and misleading the outcry which has been lately raised against the allocation of State aid for secular results when these happen to be associated with religious methods of instruction, and we believe that this outcry has been adopted for the purpose of masking hostility to all religious influences. "While Trinity College has been endowed with 200,000 acres, and has had conferred upon it other

public advantages and emoluments, and while the Queen's Colleges and Queen's University enjoy an income from the State of about 29,000*l.* a year, the Catholics of Ireland, who conscientiously object to those institutions on religious grounds, receive no aid whatever in the matter of higher education, and hence are not, in this respect, on an equality with their Protestant fellow-countrymen. This hardship becomes aggravated by the fact that, owing to the confiscations and penal laws of past times, the Catholics are, of all sections of the population, the least able to support educational establishments out of their own resources. "Moreover, we consider it a serious grievance that the existing model schools and training establishments of the National Board, as well as the Queen's Colleges, should continue to be maintained at the public expense, not only because they embody those principles of mixed education which our religion condemns, but also because they have failed to attain the objects for which they were established and involve an extravagant waste of the public money. "There are very many National schools, spread over a large part of Ireland, which are frequented wholly, or almost exclusively, by Catholics, and yet, by a fiction of the National Board, are treated as mixed schools. In other National schools, which are placed under Protestant managers and teachers, the Catholic scholars are exposed to the danger of receiving impressions and imbibing doctrines contrary to their faith. We call for such changes in the rules of the National Board as will allow the practice of Catholic exercise of piety and of Catholic teaching in those schools which are practically Catholic; and we demand that, in any particular circumstances the existence of mixed schools cannot be avoided, measures shall be adopted to protect Catholic children from the dangers of proselytism. "We further ask that the funds which, having been originally derived from public sources, are devoted to promote Protestant education in the Royal and other endowed schools in Ireland, shall be made available for the intermediate education of the whole nation, by admitting students in Catholic schools and colleges to their fair share in those endowments. "We beg to remind you that Catholics are at present virtually deprived of the advantages of a higher education. Hence, we call upon the Government to take at once into serious consideration the wishes of the Catholic laity of Ireland, expressed in a declaration addressed to you, and laid before the House of Commons on the 30th of March, 1870, and to establish in this country a University system of which Catholics can conscientiously avail themselves. "We also beg to remind you that we do not question the right of Protestants to claim for themselves any system of education which they deem desirable. But, at the same time, we protest against their endeavors to dictate for the Catholics of Ireland a system of education which we conscientiously reject. And, further, we emphatically insist that upon the question of the education of Catholic youth our convictions ought to be regarded, and not the views and opinions of men who differ so widely from us on all matters connected with religion and education, and do not understand or appreciate our feelings and convictions. "In this matter of education we beg solemnly to assure you of our union with the Bishops of our Church, and to repudiate indignantly the allegations, so lightly made by a hostile press, that in the matter of education the Catholic laity of Ireland do not share the sentiments of their clergy. "In conclusion, we beg to express the hope that the enlightened wisdom which has already guided you in the redress of two capital and inveterate grievances of our country will also guide you to the removal of the disabilities and inequalities of which we complain in the matter of education. And we are encouraged in this hope by the recollection that on more than one occasion you have eloquently and emphatically spoken of those disabilities and inequalities, and declared yourself and your colleagues in the Government pledged to accomplish their removal. "Captain John Philip Nolan, Home Rule candidate, was elected to Parliament from Galway. "HOME RULE DENOUNCED BY ORANGEMEN.—The Orangemen of Brookborough district have adopted a resolution, proposed by a reverend brother, denouncing Home Rule, by Ballot, and Denominational Education, believing that they would be subversive of Protestantism, and ruinous to the domestic happiness of the country. "THE PHOENIX PARK AFFAIR.—The answers of the officials to interrogatories exhibited on behalf of Mr. O'Byrne have been filed in the Court of Exchequer. The chief secretary says he gave no instructions concerning the meeting, but expressed the opinion that if there was a legal right to prevent the meeting it ought to be exercised. He subsequently heard instructions had been given to prohibit the meeting, but did not know until afterwards what the terms of the instructions were. He did not direct the under-secretary to write to the police commissioners, and was not aware until afterwards that any instructions had been sent to the police. This is another evidence of the extreme wisdom Mr. Gladstone has secured for the administration of Irish affairs. "ANOTHER ACTION FOR ASSAULT AGAINST THE AUTHORITIES.—Mr. Sullivan of the *Nation* has instituted proceedings against the Lord Lieutenant, the under-secretary, and Colonel Lake and the police, for an assault at the famous Phoenix Park Amnesty meeting. "THE KERRY ELECTION.—The election for County Kerry promises to be a severe contest. On the one hand, Mr. Dease, an opponent of Home Rule and an advocate for denominational education, is supported by the Bishop of Kerry and the landlords, and especially by Lord Listowel and the Kilmaree interest; while Mr. Blennerhasset has the popular demonstrations and the Home Rule organization on his side. The O'Donoghue has written a very decided letter to the *Cork Examiner* in support of Mr. Dease's candidature, in which he declares that O'Connell, if he were now alive, would be opposed to the Home Rule movement, as the Imperial Parliament, as now constituted, has granted, or will grant, all which he desired to obtain through Repeal.—*Tablet*. "The declaration of the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty against Home Rule, and in favour of Mr. Dease's candidature for Kerry in opposition to Mr. Blennerhasset, the Home Rule candidate, has been very generally commented upon by the English and Irish journals. As his Lordship has stated that, in all political questions, he only asks to be looked upon as "plain David Moriarty," being evidently anxious to prevent any possible misconception of his views, we cannot see how his outspoken address makes the election of Kerry, what the *Daily Telegraph* terms "a national event," unless we are to place in the same category the election for Galway, in which the Catholic Bishop of Galway, and the Venerable Archbishop of Tuam, are giving their most strenuous support to a Home Rule candidate. Before quoting approvingly his Lordship's arguments against the agitation for Home Rule, our contemporary fairly gives the opening statement of the address, to show how little there is of "sacerdotal dictation" in its tone. The Bishop of Kerry says, "no question of faith or morals is involved" in the election; that there will be "no moral wrong" in acting contrary to the counsel of the priests; and that, "in matters of pure political expediency, a priest or bishop is, not wiser than other men." His position or his education may give him some opportunity of judging better than the unlearned of his flock; but neither his profession nor the sacred character stamped upon his soul enlighten him on the means of promoting the mere temporal interests of the people. The

Bishop places himself above misinterpretation by adding:—"When in these things you follow his advice, you rely chiefly on the disinterestedness and on the devotedness which guide his judgment." The elevation of Mr. Justice Barry to the Bench has called forth a general and hearty expression of approval from all sections of the Press. The Conservative journals, as well as the Liberal, refer to the appointment in terms of gratification, and bear willing testimony to the eminent professional abilities displayed by Mr. Barry, and to the personal qualities which, without the slightest compromise of his political opinions, won for him the esteem and confidence even of those most strongly opposed to him on public questions. An action at the suit of Sir Colman O'Loughlin, M.P., against Mr. Lewis Harris, is likely to attract considerable interest in the approaching *Nisi Prius* sittings. The plaintiff claims £2,000 damages against the defendant for having "slandered maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause," procured an adjudication in Bankruptcy in England against him. An application was made yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas to set aside certain averments in the writ of summons and plaint which it was alleged would prejudice the fair trial of the action and embarrass the defendant. One of these allegations was that the defendant well knew that the plaintiff was resident in Ireland when he prosecuted the proceedings in the English Court of Bankruptcy, and that the proceedings were taken maliciously for the purpose of compelling the plaintiff to resign his office. Another ground of objection was vagueness in the setting out of "divers" orders and affidavits. Mr. Justice Morris ruled that the defendant was entitled to carry the motion on the first ground, but refused it on the second, and directed that the costs should be costs in the cause. LORD HARTINGTON ON THE IRISH QUESTION.—Lord Hartington's speech to his constituents is favourably criticized by the *Times*. The leading journal concurs with his Lordship in his opinion that while the English Parliament should demonstrate to the Irish its resolution to do them the most ample justice, it should also make it plain that no chamber will induce England to go further or to compromise the claims of the empire or the interests of the Irish people themselves. His statement that what Ireland wants is "firmness and patience" expresses, according to the *Times*, his growing conviction, and it assures us that the Chief Secretary's view will be supported by the unanimous approval of the great majority among the British people. SIR DOMINICK CORRIGAN, M.P., ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.—Sir Dominick, who, as an eminent physician, certainly must know something about the subject, though he may not be quite up on the education question, says in a letter to the Secretary of the Permissive Bill Association, "Every day which passes accumulates before me the evils which intemperance is working on our people, and makes me feel day by day the increasing necessity of the adoption of some measures which, if they cannot altogether eradicate the evils, will diminish them as much as our power can do." DRINK AND SPREAD OF SMALL POX.—Small-pox is alarmingly on the increase in Dublin. The fatal cases have reached 36 per week. The physician of one of the small-pox hospitals says the patients and those who bring them to the hospital are frequently drunk. It is easy to imagine the consequence of such a state of things. A CONTRABANDS LORD MAYOR.—The present Lord Mayor of Dublin has earned the thanks of the public by the determination he has evinced to protect the poor as far as he can from fraudulent traders. He has resolved to punish severely persons brought before him and convicted of using false weights and measures or of selling adulterated food or drink. THE CURATES OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH are very much dissatisfied, and it would seem not without reason, at the restrictions put upon them by the representative body in their interpretation of the 15th section of the Irish Church Act. They have drawn up a petition to the Government praying that a Bill may be introduced to interpret the section in accordance with the declaration of Mr. Gladstone, that the curate was not to be bound to perpetual service for the curacy, but that on the death of the rector the service would terminate, and the curate be free to carry his amity with him and go where he pleased. The petition has already received over 200 signatures. GREAT BRITAIN. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—QUEEN'S SPEECH. LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Session of Parliament was opened shortly after noon. When the members of the House had assembled in the Chamber of Peers, the Queen's speech was delivered. The Royal Speech begins with thanks to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and gratitude for the sympathy of the people. The relations with foreign Powers are friendly, and in all respects satisfactory. A bill will be presented to check the slave trade in Polynesia, which is severely denounced. The efforts to secure the continuance of the commercial treaty with France have so far not succeeded, but negotiations are still pending. The following reference was made with regard to the Alabama claims. The arbitrators appointed, pursuant to the treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims held their first meeting at Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case to be submitted by America, large claims were included, which were understood on my part not to be within the Province of the arbitrators on this subject. I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States. Nothing further is said in regard to the Alabama Claims, but in regard to the other provisions of the Treaty of Washington, it is stated that the Emperor of Germany has accepted the Arbitrators' view of the dispute in regard to the San Juan boundary, and cases are now preparing for presentation. The mixed Commission appointed under the Treaty is also in session. One portion of the Treaty yet requires the consent of the Canadian Parliament. The condition of Ireland is improving morally and materially. Crime and pauperism in Great Britain are decreasing. The estimates will soon be laid before the House of Commons. The Speech enumerates measures to be submitted for Parliamentary action, among them bills for Education in Scotland, established Licenses and procedures, providing for voting by Ballot, and preventing and extinguishing bribery. After referring to various other subjects of future legislation the Speech closes with an expression of confidence that the people and Parliament will sustain the Crown in upholding the rights and honour of the Empire. In the House of Commons, after that body had returned from the House of Lords, bills for the abolition of Game Laws, University Tests, and Excise were presented. Mr. Dalrymple introduced a resolution looking to the amelioration of the condition of inebriates. Mr. A. Milbank gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution asking Sir Charles Dilke if he adheres to the sentiments expressed in his speeches delivered during recess. Mr. Disraeli rose and called the attention of the House to a paragraph of the Royal Speech in reference to the Arbitration Claims. He animadverted at some length upon the Treaty, for which he blamed the Foreign Secretary, Lord Granville, and the Premier, Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Disraeli wanted to know why Government was exultant over the edification it had given to Parliament on the subject. The Royal Speech was signally unsatisfactory, and

showed, in his opinion, that Government still lacked proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between Great Britain and the United States. The American claims are greater than those which would follow a total conquest; they were preposterous and impracticable, and if admitted would be fatal to the power and honour of England. Yet, said Mr. Disraeli, sneeringly,—the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the Royal Speech. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said the Treaty of Washington itself shows England ready to make every concession short of national honor to establish friendly relations, and set an example to other nations henceforth. Government, said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the Treaty, but he said he admitted that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the Speech is only a fair and unmistakable interpretation of the Treaty. He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands which, of itself, proved the absurdity of the claim, for they were such as a people in the last extremity of war, or in the lowest depths of national misfortune with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts would never submit to. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying that the Government would maintain the position it had taken, firmly though in a friendly manner. THE LATE MR. E. F. COLLINS.—We regret to announce the death of a well-known Catholic journalist, Mr. Edward Francis Collins, which took place at his residence in Upper Clapton on Wednesday, the 3rd ult. Mr. Collins was formerly a regular contributor to our columns, and was an able and vigorous writer. He was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1807, and was destined by his parents for one of the learned professions. He came to London in 1832, and became private secretary to the late Joseph Hume, with whom he remained until he became sub-editor of the *Star*. In 1842 Mr. Collins became editor of the *Hull Advertiser*, which position he held for 24 years. In 1866 he removed to London, and contributed very frequently to the Catholic press. On his leaving Hull a testimonial, consisting of a cheque for £400 was presented to Mr. Collins by his friends. He was a sincere and devoted Catholic, and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. R.I.P.—*Tablet*. THE CATHOLIC PRESS.—A happy idea has struck the Rev. Father Director of the Apostolate of prayer, consisting the enormous obstacles in the way of Catholic journalists, and the very great necessity and their efforts be doubled in the cause of truth, he has named *The Catholic Press* as the general intention of the prayers and good works of the Association during the present month. The Most Rev. Dr. Gray died at Rotheray on Sunday 13th January, after a comparatively brief illness. The deceased was Vicar to Bishop Muldock, and succeeded him as Vicar-Apostolic. R.I.P. LONDON, Feb. 2.—In proceeding to St. Paul's Cathedral on the 22nd inst., to be present at the Thanksgiving ceremonies fixed for that day, Her Majesty will not deviate from the customary route along the Strand and Fleet street, via Charing Cross and Temple Bar. The Royal procession is to take on that occasion the new Thames Embankment, facing Westminster, to the new Blackfriars Bridge, which, with the intermediate bridge, Embankment, Temple Gardens, and the public and many private buildings facing the river, will be decorated with flags, flowers, and other evidences of loyalty. LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Times* to-day declares that England must immediately give notice to the Geneva Arbitrators and to the American Government if such action has not already been taken, that if the American case is referred arbitration may be happily concluded. LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Observer* to-day says the government has sent despatches to Washington withdrawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board, if the liability of England for indirect damages remains an open question. The despatch is couched in friendly terms, and gives expression to an earnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to carry out all the provisions of the treaty of Washington. Of your charity, pray for the soul of Mrs. Maria Lockhart, who died in great peace, fortified by all the Sacraments and blessings of the Holy Church, on Monday, Jan. 15, 1872, aged 77 years. Having suffered excruciating pains day and night for months, from a large abscess in her side, and which had begun to heal of itself. She survived for three months, during which she suffered but little. She had the full use of her mind to the last, and died not so much through any active disease, as through decay of nature. She died at Kingsland; her Requiem having been sung at 10 o'clock on Friday, Jan. 19, the funeral took place at the College of the Fathers of Clarity, at Baitelle, of which she was a benefactor. Few of the readers of *Catholic Opinion* and the *Illustrated Catholic Magazine* are aware that it was to Mrs. Lockhart's zeal and generosity (in taking on herself the burden of proprietorship) that these two periodicals owe their present success. Many of the Notices of Books in *Catholic Opinion* were written by her hand; and a large quantity of MS., now printed in the Magazine, was carefully read and selected, and when put in type, corrected by her. As long as she was able to do so, she took an active interest in these and other works of St. Joseph's Press, which, in fact, was founded by her. Its object being the publication of cheap Catholic literature, the profits to be devoted to the education of poor boys, and other works of charity. These are only some among the many ways in which, during the twenty-seven years of her Catholic life, unknown to the world, she showed her love for God, by devoting herself—and all she had—to the service of that holy Faith which was her stay and consolation in life and in death. Her son thinks it a duty of piety, in announcing her death, to express his everlasting gratitude to one of the gentlest, most unselfish, and wisest of mothers, to whose earliest training he owes, under God, whatever good there may be in himself; for, though she followed him into the Church, she was the means of placing him on the right road, by her example of conscientious love of truth. He trusts that these few words may draw forth many a pious aspiration that our Lord may grant to his beloved mother His eternal light. R.I.P. WILLIAM LOCKHART. The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool in January exceeds that of December by 1150. The burning of Chicago seems to have stimulated the emigration of carpenters and masons. PREVENTION OF TYPHOUS.—The *Times* makes the startling announcement of the whole of the annual sickness from typhus fever 100,000 cases at least may be fairly set down as preventable, and that a very large proportion of the cases may be directly traced to pollution of drinking water in towns, by the absorption of sewer gas in valleys, and by the perforation of sewage through the soil into surface wells. In former years—in the time of Fox and Grenville, of Plunket and Canning—the Catholics were Whigs almost to a man. But it is not so now. Whiggery has degenerated into Liberalism; and Liberalism, though it often enacts measures favourable to Catholic interests, is on the whole opposed to the principles of our holy religion, and is—in the opinion of a large body of English Catholics—less likely to forward their views in the long run than those staid Conservatives, who do not encourage Revolution abroad and Democracy at home.—*London Tablet*.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The London press, although still moderate in tone, find fault with Mr. Gladstone for defending the treaty, and maintain that Parliament is unanimous for the rejection of the American demands. Considering how severely American commerce suffered during the war, we cannot be surprised that a stricter view of neutral liabilities than has ever governed the practice of the United States Government should now be adopted by it as against Great Britain. But it does surprise us that absolutely no account should be taken in the American Case of the prodigious difficulties which must be overcome by any neutral Government, and especially by the British Government, before it can suppress illegal equipments. These difficulties have often been found insuperable by the United States' Government, with all its experience of filibustering expeditions; and even Fenian raids upon Canada, organized, so to speak, in broad daylight and without the semblance of legality, have not always been effectually prevented by the American Executive, which, like our own, feels bound in such matters to keep within its Constitutional powers. But no strain ever put on the Neutrality Laws of the United States can be compared with that to which our own were subjected. It is not merely that incredible efforts were made by the Confederate Government to evade them, but that, owing to our manifold shipbuilding transactions, it was impossible to identify a ship as destined for the Confederate service without positive evidence of that fact. There are always war-vessels in our dockyards in process of construction by contract for various foreign Powers without the cognizance of our Government, so that no adverse inference could be drawn from the warlike build of the Alabama and Florida, which in this respect, differed essentially from the Georgia and the Shenandoah. We do not put forward this consideration as decisive of the issue submitted to arbitration, but we do assert that it is one of too great weight to be ignored, especially as most of the other vessels against which Mr. Adams made representations turned out to be innocent merchantmen. Nor can we help expressing our regret that, although Mr. Adams's despatches frequently contained acknowledgments of the prompt act on taken by the British Government, the scantiest possible recognition is accorded in the American Case to instances of its successful interposition, and it is even maintained that no credit at all is due to Great Britain for detaining and confiscating the Bona. We reserve for the present, also comments on the general spirit in which the ships against this country have been framed; but, however the imputation of unworthy motives may be justified, nothing can justify a want of candour in dealing with facts.—*Times*. UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution asking the President to send to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the alleged intention of Great Britain to revoke the Treaty unless claims shall be presented upon a principle and in a manner agreeable to the other party. He said it was extremely desirable to have this information. No one felt more deeply than he did the desirableness of peace between the United States and England. They had shown their desire for peace by submitting to arbitration claims which they felt ought not to be submitted to any tribunal but themselves; but the British Government and nation had had full notice that the claim for consequential damages was to be made, and if they were now about to repudiate the Treaty let us say "Amen," and take care that no more treaties are made with Powers so ready to break them, and at the proper time let us take measures to vindicate our national honour and enforce our justification. Mr. Trumbull thought the Senate ought not to adopt the resolution upon a mere report that Great Britain was going to repudiate a solemn treaty. Parliament had not yet assembled, and if the country wanted the treaty repudiated, the best way to have it done would be to insult Great Britain by this resolution. Mr. Edmunds said this was a mere ordinary resolution of inquiry, that the matter was now alleged to be under the consideration by the Government of Great Britain, that it would not necessarily require the action of Parliament at all. Mr. Cameron thought the President had no such information as this called for, and he had no idea that Great Britain intended to disgrace herself by repudiating the Treaty or any part of it. Mr. Edmunds, as Mr. Trumbull's suggestion, modified his resolution so as to merely ask for information as to the intention of Great Britain to repudiate the Treaty, without mentioning the alleged revocation. A YEAR'S MURDERS AND SODDEN DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY.—An exchange says: "The records of the coroners of New York city for the year 1871, show a total of sudden deaths which reaches the imposing figure of 1,314. Some of the details are really startling. The deaths by accident, excluding drowning, number 799; of these 81 were killed on the railroad tracks. The steamer Westfield explosion killed 84. In the July Orange riot 52 were killed. The deaths by drowning were 172, not a few of which were presumable murders. The suicides numbered 108; the homicides, recorded as such, numbered 42, and finally one man was hanged, and only one. Perhaps in this last fact lies a partial explanation of the startling character of the list of violent deaths. ASTORIAN SAVINGS BANK FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.—Revelations of the most astounding character have come to light, in regard to the management of the savings banks which recently failed here. At a meeting of the Bowling Green Savings Bank depositors, a committee reported that nearly all the names of the parties on the list of call loans were fictitious; that the money that was accounted for was never lent, but went into the pockets of the Directors, and that there is barely a chance for the depositors getting twenty-five cents on the dollar. The affairs of the Market Savings Bank, always considered one of the soundest institutions here, are in a still worse condition. The Secretary, Henry R. Conklin, is a defaulter to the extent of \$400,000, and has absconded to Canada. It is apparent that he has abstracted funds for his own use during the past two years. As to the assets, there is not a single collateral security on hand for what are put down as call loans, and another Director has actually taken the funds from the bank and opened with it a palatial bar bank up town. The depositors are almost wild with excitement. They are to hold a meeting to-morrow, when funds will be collected to institute criminal proceedings against the officers of the bank. An attachment was issued to-day against this property of the absconding Secretary, but it will only cover about \$150,000. The failure of the Market Bank, which was not one of the Ring concerns, has done more to shake confidence in New York savings institutions than any financial event since the panic of 1858. THE COST OF MISGOVERNMENT.—The loss to the city of New York of the plunder absorbed by the members of the Ring and their dependents is not the whole of the cost of misgovernment to which that city will have to submit. There is the enormous depreciation of credit and the loss of borrowing power for the most necessary improvements if money can be borrowed at all, it will only be obtained at a most exorbitant rate, still further aggravating the financial burdens of the ratepayers. The result of the advertisements for tenders for stock is a plain proof of this. Comptroller Green advertised for bids for \$1,525,000 of city stocks and bonds. At the time appointed for opening, no amount applied for was only \$391,000, no bid being made for some of the stock and not a bid being put in by leading New York capitalists.