

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

A correspondent of the *London News*, writing from Dublin on the 7th instant says:—There is increased activity in military circles here, owing to the receipt of orders from the Horse Guards for recruiting on a larger scale than heretofore. It appears that the regiments of the line are to be augmented to the full strength of one thousand men. There is much less difficulty in obtaining recruits, than had been supposed by those who imagined that the vast extent of the emigration, especially of young men must have left comparatively few available for the service of the country. The recruiting for the naval coast volunteer service in the south is also proceeding very successfully. The following is stated to be a correct list under orders for Constantinople, together with the dates at which they are directed to hold themselves in readiness to embark.

4th (King's Own)	March 22
7th (Royal Fusiliers)	do 25
9th	do 6
14th	do 3
17th	do 4
21st (Royal North British Fusiliers)	do 15
27th (Rauiskillens)	do 10
28th	do 17
35th	do 13
38th	do 28
39th	do 2
42nd (Royal Highlanders)	do 30
50th (Queen's Own)	do 18
62nd	do 5
63rd	do 7
79th (Cameron Highlanders)	do 29
82nd	do 16
88th (Connaught Rangers)	do 27
89th	do 1
90th (Perthshire Light Infantry)	do 9
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	do 21
95th	do 24

This would reduce the infantry force in the united kingdom, (irrespective of the brigade of Guards,) to 11 regiments, viz:—the 34th, 20th, 97th, 46th, 33d, 77th, 91st, 12th, 19th, 23d, and the Rifle Brigade. It is intended early in the ensuing month that a camp, consisting of 30,000 English militia, shall be formed either at Chobham or such other place as the General in command of the army shall deem fit.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE NAVY.—Captain Jerningham R.N., attended at the Town Hall, Queenstown, on Wednesday, for the purpose of enrolling volunteers for the navy. A large number of seamen were present, and before proceeding with the enrolment Captain Jerningham explained to them the nature of the service. He said it was solely for the defence of the coasts of the United Kingdom, and the duration of their engagement would be five years, and not longer, unless that at the expiration of the five years they should be in actual service, they might, owing to imminent national danger, be kept for a period not exceeding one year further. While not in actual service, their attendance would only be required for twenty-eight days in every year, when they would be taught gunnery, seamanship, and the use of arms. Every volunteer would get a bounty of £5 10s. of which would be paid immediately, and the rest in such sums and at such times as the Admiralty might direct; while training, or during the time of active service, each volunteer would receive the same pay as an able seaman in her Majesty's navy, 1s. 7d. a-day, besides provisions; and if they were kept in active service longer than one year, their pay should be raised to 1s. 9d. per day each man. Captain Jerningham, describing the result of his visit to the west, said that in all parts of the coast which he had visited the fishing and seafaring population had come forward in the most loyal and gallant spirit, and were eager for enrolment. In the Claddagh alone the whole of the men, old and young, came forward. All along the coast he (Captain Jerningham) had received the greatest possible support, and the Roman Catholic Clergy had come forward in almost every case and addressed the people, and encouraged them to come forward in a laudable and loyal manner for their country. The enrolment was then proceeded with, and continued until a late period of the day.—*Cork Reporter*.

CONTRACT FOR NAVY PROVISIONS.—The *Belfast Mercury* says:—"We have reason to believe that, since our last, Government have secured a large quantity of navy provisions, though at extremely high figures, probably £1 to £2 per piece higher than the September contract. Of course, the stipulations referred to in our last would have the effect of raising the price. We have also ground to believe that, in the anticipation of an increase to our naval forces, tenders have been accepted for a much larger quantity."

The prospect of war with Russia has given quite a new impulse to flax cultivation, especially in the north of Ireland. Already farmers are beginning to prepare their land for an increased breadth of flax, in preference to more extended wheat sowing.

EMIGRATION FROM THE WEST.—On Monday last upwards of fifty persons from the neighborhood of Hollymount, county Mayo, passed through this town on their way to Liverpool, there to embark for America. We regret to learn that the rage for emigration still continues amongst the peasantry in many parts of this country and Mayo.—*Tuam Herald*.

TWO SUDDEN DEATHS UNDER REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.—The neighborhood of Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, has just been the scene of two sudden deaths which have been the topic of considerable observation in that locality. One of these occurred on Monday night, when the deceased, Thomas Holland, who resided at Burnsgrove, in the parish of Ballyraggett, and was noted for his habits of intoxication, as well as for his occasionally attending, when under the influence of drink, at Jumper sermons, was returning home from the town of Castlecomer and being in a state of inebriety, he walked into a coalpit, where he was found on Wednesday morning in a sitting posture, quite dead, with the water nearly reaching to his chin. The other case was that of P. Kenna, an apostate of twenty years' standing, and teacher of Mr. Wandersford's school, near Castlecomer. On Saturday evening this person was returning home from a wedding, accompanied by his two daughters, when he suddenly stopped short, and cried out, "I am no more." One of his daughters immediately spread her cloak upon the road, upon which he lay down, and expired almost instantaneously. Inquests have been held in both these cases, and verdicts in accordance with the circumstances recorded.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

The Midland Railway Hotel at Galway advertises in the *Times* for ten English domestics! No Irish need apply.

WHO'S THE TRAITOR?—In the monster report of the Tuam banquet, furnished by the *Freeman's Journal*, there leaks out a revelation touching a system of Parliamentary corruption which deserves to attract the attention of the high tribunal whose honor is compromised in the charge preferred against some member (late or present) of its own body. In the course of a speech delivered by Dr. Gray, the proprietor of the *Freeman*, that gentleman narrated, for the benefit of his hearers, the following anecdote as illustrative of the vile system of place-selling by which certain "popular" Irish representatives turn their position to profitable account:—"At the time (said Dr. Gray) they had paid guardians in this country he was visited by a gentleman who appeared to be in a state of great perplexity on the occasion, and who, after beating, as it were, about the bush for a considerable time, said he wished to ascertain if he (Dr. Gray) was in a position, and, if so, was he disposed to give him advice in a matter of some personal importance; He having expressed his readiness to assist him by his advice as far as possible, the gentleman stated that he was negotiating with a member of Parliament for the purchase of a place—that of a paid guardian ("Oh, oh!"—and that he was anxious to know if the system of employing those functionaries was likely to be continued for more than a year. The negotiations, he said, were carried on with the member through his Dublin agent, and he mentioned the names of both parties, and it was stipulated by the agent, on the part of his principal, that a sum equivalent to a full year's salary should be paid down, and this was the reason of the intending purchaser's anxiety as to the probable tenure of the office, in order that he might not be a loser by the transaction.—(Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Gray) happened to have just read a letter from London, in which it was stated that the system of paid guardians would be done away with in five months. He communicated this to his visitor, who, upon hearing the intelligence, congratulated himself upon his lucky escape from the loss of the £300, (the sum demanded), and broke off the bargain. (Laughter and cheers.) The Irish member—and it grieved him to say—who entered into that shameful negotiation (hear, hear) was the chosen of a Catholic constituency (groans), who would be ready to defend the system of taking places for Catholics, and to exclaim, 'Oh! this trinitarian want to exclude Catholics from office, and to hand everything over to the Tories.' The base hypocrite—the man to whom he wanted to sell the paid guardianship for £300, was an active member of the Orange organization. (Groans.) This disgraceful matter should not be permitted to stop here. In justice to the whole body of "popular" Irish members, Dr. Gray ought to make a perfectly clean breast of it, and, by boldly revealing the names of all the parties, to the negotiation, enable the House of Commons to deal as it best may with the delinquent. Another speaker (a Mr. Kelly) at this great western reunion also contributed his quota of information with regard to the prevalence of Parliamentary corruption among the thoroughly "independent" gentlemen composing the Irish party in the Imperial Legislature:—Mr. Kelly *Loquitur*:—

I knew, of my own knowledge, in one of the past Parliaments—not the present one—a stipendiary magistracy to have been sold by an independent Irish member for the sum of £1,000. (Hear, hear.) And as the circumstances under which this piece of business came to my knowledge are somewhat curious, they may, even at the risk of trespass on your patience, be worth relating to you. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They were these:—The contract between the hon. member, and the pure-minded magistrate—If I do not contaminate the terms 'honor' and 'purity' by so applying them—was this,—£500 were to be paid by the magistrate for the promise of the place from the proper quarter (the Minister, I suppose, has some officer or other who does the dirty work for him); the second £500 was to be paid upon the ratification of the promise. The minister was hard up for votes upon some particular division; the promise of the place was made; the Minister got into difficulty again, and the promise was ratified, and his worship the magistrate was duly installed into all the dignities of his office. (Cries of "Shame!") Now, mark what followed. This pure-minded gentleman, who was base and venal enough to make this bargain, was scoundrel enough, when he got his position secured, to refuse to complete his contract and to pay up the second moiety of £500. The honorable member, knowing that I could bring some indirect influence to bear on his worship the magistrate, sent his solicitor to me to ask my assistance in behalf of the hon. member. There was no secret made of it."

THE DUBLIN NATION ON MR. MITCHELL.—The *Nation* of February 4th, after copying a paragraph or two from Mr. Mitchell's 2d number, in relation to the gradual industrial regeneration of Ireland, adds:—"This would be news for the Netherlands, which by industry exerted under the whip of a taskmaster, grew from a trampled province to a sovereign state; or to America, which only ambitioned political freedom when it had possessed itself of all the local and subordinate authority which its distant mistress permitted to exist; or to Australia, which is talking of a star-spangled banner precisely because it has suddenly developed new wealth and resources. The second letter is a commentary on Mr. Haughton's letter to Meagher, published in the *Nation* about six weeks ago. Mr. Haughton called upon the Irish exiles to join the Abolitionist party in America; to which they might reasonably reply, that strangers and refugees must be excused from intermeddling in a native question; but Mr. Mitchell has taken quite another ground, and replies in a manner painful to read in Ireland, and which elsewhere will sound ludicrous, or worse than ludicrous, in the mouth of a champion of the oppressed." [The paragraph about "a good plantation of healthy negroes in Alabama" follows.]

In the same number, we find the following editorial note:—"Mr. Mitchell has commenced the publication of a Diary kept during his imprisonment. It purports to have been commenced on the day of his sentence and removal from Newgate. We subjoin a careful abridgement of the first chapter. It is curious—if actually written at the time—as a record of his partialities and antipathies—of the men he relied on for revolutionary genius, the men he disparaged, and the men he omits. The sneer at *The Nation* we copy with unmitigated satisfaction; for now, thanks be to Heaven, there is no longer any impediment—Mr. Mitchell being a free man—to breaking the silence which we have carefully kept for five years and a half, and debating all that matter a little, by the light of the truth."

PRESIDENT.—The guardians of the Glennamaddy union will not require to strike a rate for two years.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.—The venue in the case of the Rev. Edward Aylward, P.P., of Castlecomer, against Colonel Johnson, of Ballyraggett Lodge in Kilkenny, for defamation, has been changed to Dublin city, and will be tried during the present after sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.—The *Cork Constitution* states that, notwithstanding the care exercised by the relieving officers of the several unions in that quarter, the number of paupers in the workhouses is rapidly increasing. Thus, on the 24th of December the number was 3,469; on the 31st of December it had increased to 3,475; on the 7th of January the number had augmented to 3,730; on the 14th of January it was 3,991; and on the 21st of January the numbers were no fewer than 4,173. The country unions are filling also; Kinsale, for example, rose from 396 to 458; Fermoy, from 638 to 701; and Clonakilly, from 236 to 279. The *Clonmel Chronicle* makes a similar complaint. The wild state of the weather has had the effect of retarding all out-door farm operations, and of course it has prescribed limits to labor, which has caused great depression among the poor, aggravated by the unprecedentedly high prices to which provisions of all kinds have attained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE VERY REV. DR. NEWMAN.—We understand from a well-informed correspondent that it is rumored the illustrious President of the Catholic University of Ireland will shortly be raised to the dignity of Bishop *in partibus*. This report will doubtless be welcomed with great satisfaction by Catholics both here and abroad.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND.—Any one who has given a thoughtful attention to the progress of the "strikes" at present so unfortunately prevalent, must have observed that the system is in many respects different from any form in which it has hitherto been exhibited. The strikers are at once more general and more peaceable. All attempts at compromise have failed, and the movement has alarmingly extended the sphere of its operations. The men are leaguely together all over the West of England, and so are the masters. Quietly and peaceably—and therefore too little thought of—is rising up in the midst of us a mighty strife between Labor and Capital, a strife which will most probably produce most important social results, and which, in the case of its losing its peaceable character in the irritating progress of events, or becoming mixed up with any political question of the day, may give rise to most serious intestine troubles.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

CHOLERA.—The disease is daily carrying off many victims in Glasgow. From thirty to forty cases are reported per diem, while the deaths average fully a half of that number. Already there have been upwards of five hundred interments from cholera. A number of mining villages in the country have also been visited, and numerous deaths have taken place.

One half the British revenue Coast Guard force are ordered to be drafted into the navy. This gives 2800 well trained seamen.

By the time that the Baltic is free, and the ice is already breaking up, the strongest fleet, its waters ever bore, will shut up the Russian at his Northern outlet as effectually as he is now closed in the Black Sea. The command, is, we believe, to be given to Sir Charles Napier, and under him we shall have Captain, now Admiral Chads, of the *Excellent*, who has done so much to bring naval gunnery to its present perfection. At the next council, perhaps to-day, a proclamation will be issued against manufacturing or supplying arms, ammunition, and ships of war to the enemy, with a warning that such will be seized by the British Government. A few days will remove all doubt, and the Russian, sealed in his own parts as effectually as by his own winter's ice, will have no way of egress except over the territory of States who have already declared that such forcible passage shall be considered a declaration of war.—*Times*.

Screw Ships.—Duke of Wellington, 131 guns; Royal George, 121; St. Jean d'Acre, 101; Princess Royal, 91; Caesar, 91; James Watt, 91; Cressy, 81; Blenheim, 60; Hogue, 60; Ajax, 47; Edinburgh, 56; Imperieuse, 51; Euryalis, 51; Arrogant, 58; Amphion, 34; Tribune, 30; Dauntless, 33; Desperate, 8.

Sailing Ships.—Neptune, 120 guns; Waterloo, 120; St. George, 120; Prince Regent, 90; Boscawen, 70; Thetis, 40; Pique, 40; Juno, 26; Racehorse, 16; Frolic, 16.

[All the foregoing ships, both screw and sailing, are in commission and on the home stations.]

We mentioned some days since that it was intended by Government to enrol 20,000 Irish Militia. To these we understand 10,000 Scotch Militia will be added. It is intended that these men shall be used to replace any troops that may be sent to the Mediterranean.—*Standard*.

At a thin meeting of "Protestants," held in the Manchester Corn Exchange, the Rev. Hugh Stowell in the chair, resolutions were adopted, censuring, as unfair, impolitic, and "fitted to provoke Almighty God," the plan announced by Lord Palmerston of appointing and paying Roman Catholic priests in our convict goals.—*Spectator*.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—The education in Scotland lives upon its former reputation. The past race of Scotsmen thrived in the world because their country imparted a common useful instruction, suited to the roughness of life, but in itself intrinsically defective. It was superior to what was supplied in England to the middle classes, and, *ceteris paribus*, the Scotsman with his native shrewdness, in the struggle of life in India, or our colonies, swam like a cork to the surface and grasped the prizes, political and commercial. Now, the picture is being rapidly reversed. England, through the National Society, has advanced with a mighty stride. Scotland has absolutely retrograded. It was never eminent in classics or in the exact sciences. It is now deteriorating in the ordinary branches taught. The whole system is a vast imposture; it is defective in everything that can elevate a human being; and even the boasted inculcation of religious knowledge amounts to little but the perfunctory cramming of an almost unintelligible catechism. The inspection of the schoolmasters by the Presbytery is too often a farce; and the sum of the whole is, that if any institution requires a thorough searching reform, that institution is the parish school system of Scotland.—*Cor. of Evening Journal*.

It is notorious that the lower classes in Scotland, we might say the great body of the population, are the most drunken brutes in the known world.—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

UNITED STATES.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—In a few days the Catholics of New York will have again amongst them their beloved Archbishop. His health has been completely restored by the genial climate of Havana, and on the 17th inst. he bid adieu to that hospitable city, taking passage in the *Black Warrior*, for Mobile. He will travel by land to this city, stopping for a few days at Charleston, S. C. The recovery of our illustrious Archbishop, particularly at this eventful period, must be a subject of hearty gratification to every good man in America.—*American Celt*.

PROTESTANT STREET PREACHING.—A large crowd assembled yesterday afternoon, in a vacant lot in 7th avenue, near 13th street, to hear a man named Orr, who styles himself the angel Gabriel, preach. The preacher was armed with a bugle, and ever and anon blew it, much to the gratification of the crowd, to whom he announced that he had been sent to warn the nations that the end of the world was at hand.—An Irishman who heard this announcement, was highly incensed and made some offensive remarks, for which he was arrested on a charge of inciting to riot, and locked up in the station house. It was rumored that a gang of rowdies styled "Hounds," intended to molest the preacher while on his way home, and to prevent this a large force of policemen were called out. No disturbance, however took place, and the people quietly dispersed.—*N. Y. Sun*.

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF THE SPIRIT DELUSIONS.—We have a painful duty in recording the necessary arrest and confinement of two of our most worthy citizens, father and son, yesterday afternoon. The father has been for some time a believer, in that most dangerous, humbugging delusion, and an attendant at circles, where the spirits, mediums, &c., were supposed to be present. The son soon became a believer also, and both became deranged and dangerous to their families. Yesterday violence was manifested, when the district attorney, together with the sheriff and some help, removed the unfortunate persons, and they are now confined, to prevent them inflicting injury upon themselves and their families; while the wife, the mother, and the daughter are broken-hearted at the condition of the husband and son. Have not the conductors of the press, and one of unusual, almost unparalleled circulation, much to answer for the encouragement their columns have given to a doctrine so dangerous, and which has already brought many inmates to a lunatic asylum? The gentleman from whom we obtained the information describes the removal of the two men as the most heart-rending scene he has ever witnessed. The mother, while she wept bitterly at the removal of her husband and the father of her son, felt that those engaged in the melancholy task were doing a kindness; while the daughter's cries were echoed through the house at the removal of her father and her brother to be confined, not for crime, 'tis true, but what is the next to it, for loss of reason.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

The late census for Indiana gives the following statistics of persons who cannot read or write: Of whites there are 26,132 males, 44,308 females, making a total of 70,540 who cannot read or write. Of colored there are 1824 males, 1246 female. Total, 2170. Of the whites, 69,445 are natives and 3265 foreigners that cannot read or write, or there are twenty natives to one foreigner that cannot read.—There are only five States in the Union that have more persons in them that can read and write than Indiana.—*Christian Inquirer*.

The Rev. W. H. Hawkins, a colored preacher, now residing in Canada, states that there are in Canada West four hundred slaves who absconded from their masters living in Kentucky, within a distance of one hundred miles from Cincinnati. Hawkins himself ran away from Gen. Taylor, but his colored friends have since purchased his freedom from the heirs of the estate. There are in Canada 35,000 fugitive slaves, who are represented as in a very flourishing condition just now, owing to the high prices paid for labor on the lines of railway building in the Provinces. In the town of Catham alone there are seven hundred and thirty fugitives, who are rapidly acquiring property in land. In the new abolition town of Buxton, there are 130 families of colored people—escaped slaves—who own a tract of nine thousand acres of land. The whole amount of land in Canada West owned by the fugitives is stated to be twenty-five thousand acres.

AN HONORABLE EXCEPTION.—A clergyman of what is called an "Orthodox" or Calvinistic meeting house in Taunton, Mass., and whose name is said to be Mr. Maltby, writes to some paper from the city of Rome as follows:

"One of our party was the Rev. Dr. Ives, late Bishop of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina. And I here take the opportunity of saying, least I should forget it hereafter, that this gentleman is not insane, as the American papers have declared, but as perfectly in his right mind as any of the Bishops of the Church he has forsaken. I have seen him very often, and heard him explain the process of his conversion, step by step, and am satisfied that the change was most deliberately made, without any undue excitement or external influence. His conversion has made him neither a bigot nor a fanatic, and no one who talks with him can doubt his honesty, or suspect him of unsoundness of intellect. If I had started from the point where he started, the same course of logic would have brought me to the same conclusion. The Bishop has made great sacrifices, of friends, of influence, and of fortune, in taking his present position, but he counts them all trifling compared with the peace of mind which his conversion has brought to him. His case is not a solitary one. The English Church is constantly sending its best men to recruit here the ranks of the Jesuits. I have seen several distinguished preachers of that Church, who are now here as students merely of the Catholic theology, though long past middle life. I used once to think that the splendor of the Roman ritual would have great influence in making converts. But I find now that the fewest are attracted by that cause. It is the stringency of logic, compelling those who believe in Apostolic succession, which draws men from the younger back to the elderly house of faith."

It is refreshing in these days to find a parson writing about Catholics in the tone of a gentleman. Mr. Maltby should be elected *Professor of decent deportment* at some of the Protestant Theological Seminaries.