

A large number of prisoners have been arrested throughout the country, and three Special Commissions, it is stated, will sit in Dublin, Cork and Limerick on the 28th inst., to try the most prominent of them. Some farcious characters at the public press are not pleased with this mode of proceeding. They want Martial Law, trials of the drum-head, and quick executions. They thirst for blood; but they will not be gratified. The Government will not yield to such a demand; and the wretched characters who clamour for vengeance will not have their desire. If men who went out to fight are to be arraigned, let them be placed before a judge and jury; and let counsel appear on their behalf, who will see that no foul play is practised.

Peace appears to have been established in Drogheda, Dublin, and other places; and although a great deal of reports about 'alarms in Dundalk' have been published, we are glad to state that no rising has been attempted in this country. The people are wisely attending to their business, and we hope they will continue to do so. It is a serious thing to go to war, and people should not rush into it wildly without calculating the consequences. We have no doubt whatever that our young countrymen are brave, and we do not wonder that they feel degraded by the abject condition of their country but war is a game which should not be rashly commenced. It is very easy for some thousands to take muskets and pikes in their hands, and march to the hills; but if they are three or four days without food, and with no bed at night but the cold ground, they will soon begin to think war an unpleasant pastime. It was tried on several occasions in Ireland, and it always terminated badly for the country and its people. We are too much divided and too poor to make war, and we must use less dangerous weapons than pikes and rifles in winning our liberties. We must keep within the law as O'Connell did; and he was more for his country than all the O'Neills, O'Donnells, or Sarsfields who bravely fought at the head of Irish legions for 'happy homes and altars free.' What they could not accomplish O'Connell won, and we advise our countrymen to walk in the same path in which he trod, and if they act in a bold firm and faithful manner, they will be certain to achieve the freedom and rights of their country.—Dundalk Democrat.

A Dublin journal says in regard to the Dublin contingent towards the Fenian rising:—It has been ascertained that from the commercial houses on the north side of the city 105 men are 'missing'—some of these men holding high positions in their respective houses.

On a late evening, two soldiers, told off to convey ammunition to the Curragh Camp from Dublin, after entering the van at the King's-bridge Terminus, quarrelled, it is said, the result being that one of them drew his bayonet and stabbed the other with it. The injured soldier was immediately removed to the military hospital, where he is being paid every attention, and his comrade was arrested and conveyed to Arbour Hill Military Prison.

It is announced that, at a late meeting of Lord Derby's cabinet, London, the following programme was unanimously agreed to as the basis of their new Reform Bill:—In counties a 15l qualification. In boroughs household suffrage, but a double vote is to be given to all payers of income tax. There is to be no longer franchise. The second vote in the borough franchise is to be given to all who pay 20s. income tax. Household franchise is to be that of ratepayers resident for two years. Lord Derby stated that rating or taxation must be the basis of the franchise.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LENKEN PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

Alexander, by the grace of God and favour of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Liverpool. To our dearly beloved in Christ, the clergy, secular and regular, and the laity of the Diocese of Liverpool. Health and benediction in the Lord. Catholics do not belong to that class of benevolent philanthropists who exhibit greater sympathy with crime than with poverty, and would have the inmates of a gaol better fed and better clothed than the inmates of a workhouse. Our Lord has pronounced a blessing on the poor, because theirs is the kingdom of God, and he has made that state not only tolerable but sacred, by having Himself voluntarily adopted it when He had the free choice of all states before Him. No doubt some men reduce themselves to poverty by intemperance and misconduct, but the greater part of the poor are made such by the force of circumstances which are out of their control, notwithstanding the much that may be accomplished by sobriety, honesty, and industry. Let your aid, then, never be withheld from the deserving poor, and exert yourselves to procure for them the blessings of religion as well as the accessories of life. Fortunately for us, there is not as much to complain of in this diocese as elsewhere, though we have recently heard, with pain and surprise, that there were amongst us workhouses in which the poor are not allowed to go to Mass on Sundays because they cannot be trusted, and in which they are not allowed to keep the holidays, which are sacred as Sundays, because to do so would cause inconvenience to the officials. Such intolerance and oppression need only be brought before a humane public, or noticed by the Poor Law Commissioners, in order to obtain a prompt and efficient remedy. There is one wrong still left unredressed; for, whilst the criminal is provided with a chaplain, whose services he can command because they are paid for, the Catholic pauper can only sue for help as an object of charity—no chaplain is paid out of the rates to help him. If the workman be worthy of his hire, why is payment refused to chaplains who are exclusively employed at workhouses? Are the souls of Catholics less valuable than the souls of Protestants that paid chaplains should be provided for the one and refused to the other? Or is it thought that the Catholic poor care less for the immortal soul than for the perishable body? The rates are common property, and all the poor have an equal right to maintenance from them, for souls as well as for body. Religious scruples have no place in this matter; for if they are not allowed to influence the ratepayer, they cannot be allowed to influence the administrator of the rates. Besides, can it be harder for Protestants to pay for a Catholic chaplain than for Catholics to pay for a Protestant chaplain?

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.—At nearly all the Catholic churches and chapels in London yesterday the sermons had especial reference to the Fenian outbreak in Ireland. At St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, the discourse in the morning was preached by the Rev. Dr. Todd, of Greenwich. Having alluded to the present disturbed state of Ireland, he said that this lamentable insurrection had its origin in a secret society, and on that account alone it was to be reprobated. The Church had in all ages condemned secret associations, and it had absolved their members from keeping any oath which they might have taken in connexion with them. A secret oath did not bind the conscience of those who took it;—but, on the contrary, they were under an obligation to break it, and the Church had so far set its face against secret societies as to refuse absolution to those who belonged to them unless they retraced their steps and gave up the society. He urged that there were plenty of legitimate means for getting grievances redressed, and that it was their duty to resort to those means rather than disturb public tranquillity. The clergy of the Church in Ireland had acted faithfully in denouncing this conspiracy long before it had become formidable, and at a time, too, when they as a body were almost entirely ignored by the government. Even now, if any little courtesy was shown to one of its members, it was almost necessary that a public apology should be made; and the clergy, while acting with the most perfect good faith, were continually accused of being

abettors of the conspiracy. While, however, they denounced in the most unequivocal terms the members of this association; it must not be forgotten that discontent in Ireland was but the fruit of the past and present misgovernment, which it was the duty of the clergy and the people to endeavor to remedy. After alluding to the anomaly of the Irish Church Establishment, which, he said, had been successful only in keeping up animosity between class and class, he urged that three things were necessary for the pacification and prosperity of Ireland. Let there be no ascendancy of any religious sect, that there might be as little animosity as possible engendered by this means. Discourage emigration—at least that frightful exodus which had not been going on for years past—by giving the people an interest in the land, not interfering with the rights of the owners of property, but compelling the latter to deal justly with their tenants; and, lastly, educate the people. Trust the Catholic Church, for it was by the power of her influence that the proportions of the present insurrection were so small. By giving her the means of properly educating the people they would place in her hands an engine of defence against discontent, and combined with just laws, the whole empire would become one, contented, and united.—London Times.

THE LIVERPOOL FENIANS.—The chiefs of the Fenian Brotherhood who were known to be residing in Liverpool, for the most part, taken their departure since the outbreak in Ireland. The colonels, captains, and centres, with which the place abounded, have nearly all gone, and many of the haunts that were frequented by Liverpool Fenians have become quite deserted. We have heard two or three cases mentioned of respectable young men leaving good situations for the object, as is supposed, of taking part in this foolish undertaking. Some days before the rising occurred in Ireland a number of Irish Americans suddenly arrived in this town, and, after staying a short time, went away in as mysterious a manner as they had arrived. It is stated—and we believe on good authority—that several noted Fenians, including Colonel O'Connor, who was the leader in the Kerry rising, who are now supposed to be at the head of the insurgents in Ireland, rendezvoused in this town before the rebellion broke out; but how they managed to land in Ireland without detection is one of the matters which cannot at present be explained. Some rather unpleasant rumours have been in circulation here during the last few days as to certain anticipated proceedings among the brotherhood in this locality. The authorities, who have had meetings during the last few days, are quite alive to the necessity of preserving the peace. Friday, no fewer than forty young men—most of whom had been residents in Liverpool—arrived here by steamer from Ireland. It is believed they formed part of the Liverpool contingent of the insurgent army. Latterly the police here have had a busy time of it watching for suspected persons arriving from America and leaving for Ireland. The authorities in Dublin are well represented here; a number of efficient officers of the Irish force are stationed in this locality, among whom are Head Constables Meagher and O'Leary, and under the direction of Mr. H. Hale, of the Irish Co-stabulary, they are rendering valuable service during the present crisis.—Liverpool Mercury.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.—Though the police and other authorities in Liverpool are extremely, and, perhaps, wisely reticent as to the actions and intentions of the Fenians in this town—long a notorious head quarters for the Brotherhood—it is quite evident by the preparations made to guard against surprise that they have received information which they think highly important. Troops are stationed in different portions of the town ready to turn out at a moment's notice; arms and ammunition have been conveyed to safe places, the volunteer storehouses are strengthened, watched and guarded by day and night, and the police force, detectives, and the local corps of pensioners are all on the qui vive for a threatened rising on St. Patrick's Day. The banks, public offices, docks, &c., are also watched and guarded by day and night. On Saturday everybody was in a state of anxiety as to whether these precautions were useless or really called for, and a local Irish paper the Northern Press, denounced the 'alarm' as 'quite uncalled for.' In the course of the day some 200 members of the Royal Navy Reserve held a meeting at which the Fenian conspiracy was strongly denounced, and a series of appropriate resolutions—some expressive of their loyalty to the Queen and Government—were carried with acclamation. Captain Fisher, of H.M.S. Eagle, was deputed to express the sentiments of the officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve to the proper authorities, and to tender their services for the suppression of any treasonable action on the part of the Fenians. Amongst the rumors current on Saturday was one to the effect that an influential employe in the Albert Dock warehouses—always stored with most valuable produce—had been gained over by the Fenians and then arrested by the police, but the latter would give no definite information on the subject. On the morning of Saturday her Majesty's steam ram Wyvern arrived in the Mersey, and is anchored alongside her Majesty's steamer Donegal, just reinforced by 300 marines.—Freeman Cor.

The London Herald publishes a telegram dated Portsmouth, Thursday evening, saying the Royal Sovereign is ordered to proceed direct to Ireland. The officers are ordered in dockyard to night to make demands for stores, &c. The Bellerophon will sail for Ireland to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. The Niobe sailed for Ireland this evening; the Terrible to follow immediately; also the Stork and the Pheasant gun boats. The Hector was ready to go, but her mainmast split, and the order was countermanded. The report of a Fenian fleet from America is said to be the cause of this movement.

There are people who maintain that Government ought at once to proclaim Martial Law, as the only means of saving Ireland from devastation, and of striking terror into the hearts of the semi-American filibusters. Some of these very same people have been among the most constant denouncers of the Government of Jamaica. We have ever made allowance for the conduct of men responsible for the public safety in a time of excessive danger, and should similar danger arise in Ireland we should acquiesce in whatever measures were absolutely necessary to restore order; but certainly at the present time there is not, so far as we can see, the smallest necessity for such a suspension, or rather violation of the law.—Times.

There are still serious disputes in the country between masters and men. The cotton operatives and their employers at Stockport are at loggerheads.—The masters proposed to make a reduction in wages to the amount, on an average, of ten per cent. The men to the number of nearly 20,000 have refused to accept the reduction, and the greater part of them are now on strike. Again, there is talk of a general strike of engine-drivers. The men ask for a considerable advance upon their present wages. The drivers demand 7s. 6d. a day, or 25 per cent. advance, and the reduction of the day's labor to ten hours, every two hours of overtime to count as a quarter of a day.

The London Tablet, in mentioning that the Earl of Gainsborough has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Rutland, remarks upon the fact as another proof that under the present Government the principle of Catholic exclusion, of which so much has been said, is not in force.

CHOLERA AT PORT GLASGOW.—It may be remembered that at the beginning of the year a sudden outbreak of cholera, resulting in a good many deaths, took place at Port Glasgow. After the lapse of nearly two months the disease has again appeared within the last few days, and four deaths have occurred, the victims being three young persons and an adult. The medical officers report a considerable prevalence of choleraic diarrhoea. It would seem that in a sanitary point of view of certain portions of the town are still in an unsatisfactory state.

The Northern Daily Express, an English paper gives the following account of a wonderful treasure recently discovered.—The severe gales of the past week have uncovered a bed of peat underlying the beach between Seaton Carow and West Hartlepool, and the discovery of an immense amount of treasure trove has resulted. Hundreds of Spanish dollars, some gold coins, a gold crucifix, and some gold rings have been found, and the scene at the 'digging' is described as having been exciting in the extreme, even women and children being engaged in searching for the treasure with every possible description of digging instruments. Forty years ago a vessel which had been a Spanish slaver was wrecked at the spot, and it is believed the treasure was washed out of her, as a good deal of money was found concealed in her timbers.

On Thursday night Mr. M'Evoy brought in a bill for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. Desirable as such a measure of course is in itself, the general feeling of Catholics, supported by declarations from the heads of the Hierarchy read in Parliament, seems to be that at the present juncture of affairs the measure is ill-timed. Whether it will receive Ministerial support or opposition is at present unknown.—Weekly Register.

THE VIRTUOUS SYMPATHIES OF THE MOB.—It is well known that the sentiments of the gallery in any English theatre are always on the side of morality, and that nothing is so sure to elicit a round of applause from that distinguished quarter as a humble testimony to the splendor of virtue or a bold denunciation of the wickedness of vice. When the ideal British sailor advances to the footlights, and, glancing at the gods above, delivers it as his deliberate opinion that base indeed must be the man who lifts his hand against a woman, he may calculate with absolute certainty upon the enthusiasm of his audience. It is dangerous in these days as Mr. Love has discovered to his cost, to reflect upon the moral qualities of the lower classes; but perhaps it is unpardonable, as well as reasonable, to assume that in life and conversation the gods are at least as frail as the inhabitants of the boxes. This being so, their appreciation of the abstract beauty of propriety is all the more remarkable. Nothing could be warmer or more delightful to a social philosopher, than the sympathy they lavish on the victims and the obloquy with which they overwhelm the villain, of the plot. A stranger to their habits might find it difficult to believe that the noble minded but ragged critics who cheer so vociferously when the principal ruffian in the play finally relapses into temperance at the investigation of his injured family, and who are so pleased when the curtain falls upon a bright family group of husband, wife and children all collected round the domestic tea kettle, do occasionally, in spite of their sentiments, indulge in an orgie, in course of which the marine maxim of not lifting a hand against a woman is not invariably observed. He would be surprised to learn that those whose hearts are in the right place are not rigidly particular as to their hands and that the fumes of the morality inspired by the gallery promptly evaporate very soon when the gods descend into the streets. Historians who hereafter happen to have no other indication of the standard of morality among the English lower orders than the fact that Marshal Haynau was nearly torn to pieces by a London mob on the supposition that he had been privy to the flogging of women in Austria will never guess by their own unaided lights that London mobs, when they dissolve into private life, do not act up to so severe a standard, and that, if women in England are secure from the military cat, they are not unfamiliar with the terrors of the hot-tempered boot, the poker, and the water jug. Contemporary observers are not imposed upon by the homage which is paid by the British mob to abstract principles. The fact, however, remains that the British mob in public is very fond of virtue; and one result is that the papers which provide literary food for it are preternaturally virtuous in their tone. The merits of the gallery come to be reflected upon the penny sinner, and perhaps, next to the 'gods' of a English theatre, the penny liners of an English paper are the most high minded persons living. Like the chorus in the Greek tragedies of which Horace speaks, they are invariably on the side of right. The oppressed labourer who is fined for working on Sunday by a rural Chairman of Petty Sessions, the injured husband who has been dragged by a guilty wife into the police court, and every one who is a victim of injustice, will always find the penny sinner upon his side. He deals out inflexibly to the seducer or the oppressor the same rough and stern justice which the proceedings of Marshal Haynau appeared to Messrs. Barclay's draymen to deserve, and vice has no chance at all under the castigations administered by his pen. Perhaps when his work is over, and he retires for the night, he is not much better than his other erring and sinful fellow creature; but next morning he is himself again, a rigid censor of manners and the vigilant detective of improprieties. He is catering for an audience who expect from him an unlimited supply of virtuous sentiment, and virtuous sentiment day after day he unflinchingly and unflinchingly provides.—Saturday Review.

NEW CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR THE BRITISH CABINET.—The London Owl facetiously observes that "in connexion of the unseemly state of quarrelling into which the Cabinet has fallen, from the great diversity of opinion existing among its members, it has been found necessary to draw up the following code of regulations for its guidance. They may be inspected on a board outside the room in Downing street where the Cabinet meets, and printed copies obtained on application to the messenger:—

1. All cabinet ministers, on entering this room, are expected to behave as such.
2. Should they not behave as such, they are recommended to resign.
3. It is not necessary for any minister to have opinions of his own on the reform question.
4. If he has, he is requested to leave them with his coat and hat at the door.
5. By a convenient arrangement it has been agreed that all schemes of any definite character should not be received for discussion.
6. In case of accidents, it is expected that any minister will be prepared to take charge of any department at a moment's notice, for his own sake and that of the public service.
7. For this purpose names are to be left with Sir John Pakington, who has kindly volunteered for any duty.
8. It is hereby unanimously and solemnly agreed that any conduct or expression of opinion tending to establish anything like a definite line of policy is an offence against the stability of the conservative government, and any minister so offending shall be left alone to carry out that policy at his own risk.

SEXING CHURCHES ON WEEK DAYS.—Of all persons, clergymen are the most irreverent in the handling of things supposed to be sacred, and next to them clerical wives, and after them those other ladies, old or young, who take upon themselves semi-clerical duties. And it is natural that it should be so, for is it not said that familiarity does breed contempt?—When a person takes his lay friend over his church on a week day, how much less of the spirit of genuflection and head uncovering the clergyman will display than the layman! The person pulls about the woodwork and knocks about the stonework, as though it were mere wood and stone; and talks aloud in the aisle, and treats even the reading-desk as a common thing; whereas the visitor whispers gently, and carries himself as though even in looking at a church he was bound to regard himself as performing some service that was half Divine. Now Lily Dale and Grace Crawley were both accustomed to churches, and had been so long at work in this church for the last two days, that the building had lost to them much of its sacredness, and they were almost as irreverent as though they were two curates.—The Last Chronicle of Barset.

A telegram over the cable announces that the Colonial Secretary, in his place in the House of Lords, has declared the proposed transfer to the United States of the Russian American possessions as a matter of indifference to England.

MOSCULAR BRUICISM.—The Bristol Daily Express states that a few evenings ago a number of young men went to the Anglican Benedictine 'Oratory,' in Trenchard street, Bristol, for the purpose, apparently, of creating a disturbance. Their conduct was most unseemly, and their language disgusting. Prior O'Byrne, who is a bit of a believer in muscular Christianity, went forth from the vestry to do battle single handed against the Philistines. With an amount of energy and pluck worthy of any English man the rev. prior overthrew three or four of his enemies at a blow, and without loss of time pitched one or two of them down the steep flight of steps by which the 'Oratory' is approached.

HARD WEATHER, MASTER NOAH!—In consequence of the probable continuance of the present severe weather, and the prospects of the Party being turned out in the cold, the Government has issued the following outfit to the members of their Party:—One reversible overcoat, one fancy jacket with lateral extensions, one pair of breeches with a cumulative seat, one pair of other men's shoes, and one tie of office and a false collar.—The Owl.

THE SAVAGE ART OF HAIRDRESSING.—The saying that there is nothing new under the sun may be certainly admitted to be true to a hair, if we read what has been written by Sir Samuel Baker:—The women of Latooka wear false hair like horses' tails, made of fine twine, smeared with grease, and red ochre to give it the fashionable color. So, then, the latest novelties of fashion are not novel; and Miss Smith, who buys a chignon, or dyes her hair light red, is merely taking a leaf out of the fashion book of the Ladies in Latooka. How appalling must this fact be to the mind of Mrs. Grundy!—Delightful, is it not, Ma'am, to think that our dear girls, with their now fashionable head gear, are copying the coiffure of the savages of Africa!—Punch.

The Archdeacon of Lewes, at the desire of the Bishop of Chichester, is inspecting all the churches and chapels in Brighton; putting minute questions to the incumbents, curates, churchwardens, and others as to the ritual practice in use.

Of the various and incongruous views current concerning the Government, we may mention that the Imperial Review (Tory) says that in case the House of Commons should reject the Reform Bill, or should carry amendments that are opposed to the principles on which it is based, a dissolution will take place. The same journal understands that the bill will contain no clause in favour of household suffrage; and it is not intended to propose plurality of votes. The John Bull (Tory), however, is authorised to state that the assertions of the Imperial Review as to the forthcoming Reform Bill are mere guesswork, and have not the sanction of her Majesty's Government. The John Bull warns its friends in the country to be prepared for a general election at any moment.

Over a couple of years past there has been in course of construction a tidal basin, intended to relieve the existing pressure of shipping in Glasgow harbour. The basin is situated on the south side of the Clyde, about half a mile below Broomielaw-bridge. It occupies an area of 54 acres, and affords some 830 yards of commodious quay, on which sheds will be erected for the reception of merchandise. On Wednesday, for the first time, the tide was allowed to flow in. A dredger will be forthwith introduced, and the basin scooped out to a depth of 22ft. below high water of spring tides, being the present average depth of the Glasgow harbour. It is expected that in eight months from the present date the basin will be in a state to receive shipping.

REPRESENTATION OF SCOTLAND.—The Glasgow Town Council, at a meeting held on Thursday, had under consideration the Parliamentary representation of Scotland under the new Reform Bill. The Lord Provost thought, from the very unsatisfactory answer which was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the question recently put to him in the House of Commons, regarding Scotch representation, that unless the people of Scotland exerted themselves in some way they would have very little chance of getting any additional members. He therefore proposed that, without asking for anything of a very definite nature, a petition should be drawn up and forwarded to the Lord Provost and for Lanarkshire, urging that in the distribution of seats the larger cities and populous counties of Scotland should be considered as well as England. This proposal was unanimously agreed to.

FALSE HAIR AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.—At a recent meeting of the Harveian Society of London, the scientific prints involved in the 'chignon question' were commented upon by Dr. Tilbury Fox, in a paper which had reference to the influence of parasites in the production of diseased conditions of the skin. It has been asserted, first, that false hair contains the germs of pediculi, which are developed by the warmth supplied by the human head; secondly, that bodies called 'gregarine' exist in false hair, and may become pediculi. The first statement is wholly incorrect, but the so-called 'nits' are nothing but empty shells, whence the young pediculi have escaped. The female pediculus lays her ova at the part of the hair close to the scalp; in six days the young are hatched, the empty shell is carried forward by the growing hair, and as this is cut from the head at a distance of from one to two inches, no true ova are brought away with it. The inference is clear that no false hair ever contains the materials from which pediculi develop, and where these are present their existence must be accounted for by uncleanness. The second statement is equally untrue; gregarines are only found in Russian hair, which does not enter the English market; they have vegetable affinities, and never give rise to any form of insect. In his large experience of diseased states Dr. Fox stated he had never seen them occur on the hair. Lastly, he described a real source of danger as yet unnoticed by any observer. On some of the light brown or reddish false hair, of German origin, he had found a species of 'mildew' fungus, which unquestionably would, if implanted upon the surface of weak persons, give rise to ring worm; and he produced microscopic evidence and instanced cases in which he had apparently seen mischief result in this way. Cleanliness is a great preventive of evil, and such hair should be subjected to proper processes to insure protection against the production of disease. While the great majority of the statements that have been made recently about 'chignons' are wholly untrue and absurd, there is no doubting the fact that without proper precaution the use of false hair may give rise to certain uncomfortable conditions of the part next which it is worn, but that even this source of evil may be remedied.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—We understand that at a meeting of the Watch Committee of the Town Council, held on Monday week, the subject of a book, bearing the title, 'The Confessional Unmasked,' many copies of which have been sold in the town within the past few days, came under consideration, and the committee instructed the Town Clerk to write to the individual who, it is understood, has been selling the book, cautioning him that perseverance in the practice he followed by a presentation under the 6th Bye Law, applying to 'General Offences,' which is as follows:—'Every person who, with or without the consent of the owner or occupier, shall affix against or upon any building, wall, fence, post, or paling, or who shall deliver or expose to any inhabitant or passenger any posting bill, paper, print, picture, book, or card of any obscene, indecent, or offensive nature, or referring to any disease of a loathsome or secret kind, shall forfeit, and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding five pounds.'—Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES. The New York Herald printed a communication the other day signed 'Canadian,' in which 'Canadian republicans' in that city were urged to form regiments to aid the Fenians. To this 'Another Canadian' replies through the Herald: 'As I am quite certain that there are ten loyal British in this city for every one republican, and as we don't want to see glorious republics north of the St. Lawrence, I suggest that we also form regiments and as the Fenians advance we advance also. A fire in the rear is comfortable sometimes.'

WILKES BOOTH'S DIARY.—If the whirl of strange events through which the country has been passing for so many years had not fatigued our faculties and blunted our capacity for astonishment, the facts divulged on the floor of the House by General Butler would startle and astound the public mind.—General Butler is the enfant terrible of the Republican party. His prying curiosity, prompted by his restless malice, has penetrated closest secrets of the party, and he blabs them with a little caution or tenderness as if he were not a member of the family. Having made himself odious, he seems willing that others of his party who ought to share his bad notoriety, should get their deserts. We wish that General Butler had never been worse employed than he is of late in bringing to light 'the hidden things of darkness.'

The fact is now at length dragged forth into publicity, that the government in the infamous conspiracy trial, deliberately withheld and suppressed, and either then or since have deliberately mutilated and mangled, a most important piece of evidence, which had it been brought forward at the time, would have excited a deeper interest than anything produced at the trial. It comes to light, at this late day, that there was found on the body of Booth a diary in which he had set down, from day to day, all the particulars of his mad enterprise, giving a complete history of it from its inception to its catastrophe.—And this was deliberately withheld from the Military Commission sitting for the trial of his associates!—Nay a studied and discreditable attempt was made to hoodwink the Commission, and deceive them into the belief that the government were practising the most unreserved frankness in relation to the things found on the body of Booth. Even an article so insignificant and irrelevant as a tobacco-pipe found in his pocket was gravely presented for the inspection of the commission, the government thereby conveying the false implication that everything which they knew, even to the minutest circumstances, had been faithfully brought forward. And now it turns out that, behind all this ostentation of frankness, they were concealing a complete history of the whole transaction, recorded by its chief actor! This deliberate dishonesty, this artful and studied deception both of the Commission and the country, this concealment and burial of evidence, is the most damning circumstance of the disgraceful trial.—N. Y. World, March 28.

An Indiana paper says that one divorce to every eight marriages certainly indicates that conjugal bliss is fast becoming a rarity.

The Springfield Republican has a detailed account of six cases of trichinosis in that city, one of which resulted fatally. The disease is traced to eating raw ham.

An exchange, in allusion to the Congressional controversy between Butler and Bingham, says of the parties, 'The one stands proclaimed in the forum of the people as the murderer of an innocent woman; the other is a coward and a knave.'

The transport of joy into which best Butler fell at the 'spoliation' of Booth's pocket-book, is mere jealousy that anybody but himself should 'spoliate' the property of rebels.

GAIN AND GOODNESS.—The New York Christian Advocate, in recording a 'revival,' adds in italics, as the choicest item in the paragraph, 'Brother Hinkle has powerfully touched the conscience of callous sinners, and succeeded in doubling the list of subscribers to our excellent paper.'

The report telegraphed all over the country by the Associated Press that the Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to report Wilson's resolution to the effect that Jeff Davis should be either tried at once or released, is without any foundation. The resolution has never been referred to that Committee but it is in the Senate calendar for action. It will not be called up at the extra session of the Senate, in view of the strong probability that Davis may be tried at the May term of the United States District Court to be held in Richmond.

New York, April 4.—The Times special now says there is a movement for testing the constitutionality of the Reconstruction bill, and a petition rehearsing the history of the Government from its foundation has been drawn up. One petition against the Military Reconstruction law, addressed to the Supreme Court, argues that Congress usurped the authority not confided in it by the Constitution in setting aside the present State Government in the South, and in superseding civil by military law in time of peace. Another petition claims that the provisional governments formed by the President were constitutional.

THE RATE OF MORALITY IN NEW YORK.—Dr. Harris, the registrar of vital statistics, states in his report to the New York Board of Health that the number of deaths in the year 1866 was 21,206; this would make the death rate about 34 per 1,000, which is a large death rate, greater than that of London, and double what is considered a normal rate in England. It is encouraging that the average of deaths by zymotic or preventable diseases, such as scarlatina, diphtheria, typhoid, and others is less than that of London, being apparently somewhere about 24 to 29 in the English city. Nearly one half (43.73 per cent.) of all the deaths are of those under five years of age, amounting to 10,123; while 29.51 per cent. are of those of the first year of their existence. Dr. Harris states that there is little doubt that of the 2,500 children born alive each year, death takes nearly one-third before they reach their first birthday. In New York, one child is lost for every 75 or 80 of the population. There is no such infant mortality known anywhere in the Christian world; and, as the registrar observes, it is justly considered the most sore indication of the growing insalubrity of our city. Among the most prolific causes of disease and death in our city, Dr. Harris alleges 'the unventilated condition of the tenement houses.' Of these dwellings there are some 16,000, in which dwell nearly 500,000 persons, or about five-sevenths of the whole population of the city; and in the cellars, some 16,000 more poor and wretched people live, often in dens without air or light. The registrar earnestly calls upon our wealthy gentlemen to imitate Mr. Peabody and Alderman Waterloo, of London, and establish improved dwellings for the poor, and well conducted lodgings for the labouring men.—New York Paper.

Dr. Nettleton adopted the following as a maxim for the government of his life: 'Do all the good you can in the world, and make as little noise as possible.'

Spare moments are the gold dust of time. Of all the portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptations find the easiest access to the soul.

The children are so dirty in our town says an exchange, that mothers frequently go into the street and wash the faces of half a dozen children before they find their own.

A pre-mindful, truthful, virtuous young man is sure to win his way to an honorable position in the world, if, with these qualities, are united, a purpose and energy.

Sense must be very good indeed to be as good as good nonsense.