philosophers are puzzled about certain peculiarities in the Irish character. They have searched on every side for explanatory causes, and are ansatisfied with the results of their inquiries. The Irish peasant is said to be sanguinary and vindictive under the influence of passion, but out of that hot region he is gentle, generous, and sympathizing. He is irregular in his impulses sometimes as sensitive as a column of mercury; at other times torpid and fatalistic in his tendencies. The most reckless of offenders, he is also the most amenable to discipline, and comes under the influence of religion far more rapidly than the English or Scotch criminal. To this adaptation to circumstances, some trace the great success of Irish convict discipline. We understand Sir J. Jebb, after a minute investigation of the system, arrived at this conclusion. In fact, the Irish officers had a more plastic set of criminals to mould into reform habits than the English, and hence the difference between the results. We do not quite con-cur in the whole conclusion, though we think there is much truth in the element of plasticity, which Sir Joshua did not for the first time bring to light, because it had been long admitted by our authorities as a powerful instrument in their hands. Other in-consistencies and peculiarities in the Irish character may be noticed. There, for instance, is the comparative absence from our criminal tables of that abounding class, the larcenists, who figure by thousands in the statistics of our neighbors. Thieving does not exist in Ireland -at least there is no professional class of thieves brought up to the honorable and ancient art of relieving their neighbors of superfluous goods. Individual larcenists there are, but the total offences under this head for the whole of Ireland are exceeded in number by the return of any single large city in England! The whole of the offences for getting unlawful possession of other people's movable property, including those effected by violence, amounted to 1208 in eighteen months, ending the 1st of March, out of a total of 7570. We should observe that this class does not include theft. It refers to a wholly different class of offences - such as charges of burglary and robbery. But taking it in the most unfavorable way, the whole of the offences, including those accompanied with violence, are less than one-sixth of the whole in Ireland, and two-thirds of the whole in Scotland, while in England they are considerably more than one-half. We do not say thievery does not exist in Ireland -- we only say it has not existence as a regular trade or profession, as in England or Scotland. A swell thief of the English breed would not stoop to the small things which attract the Irish larcenist. The great bulk of Irish thefts have been abstractions of mere trifles by creatures for the most part steeped in penury. The most powerful illustration of this phase of the national character-respect for property-occurred in the three first years of the famine. Numbers died from absolute want of food, with the means of averting death around them. Juries would scarcely convict, or magistrates punish, or the peasantry prosecute wretches who would support life by stealing food; but such was the reverence of the people for the property of others, that many absolutely died rather than appropriate what, under the circumstances, would be permitted by divine as well as human law. It is curious to read the speculations of English writers on this subject. Why are thieves an almost unknown class in Ireland ?-- Convict training evidently has nothing to do with it .-Persons convicted of petty larceny are sent to the county jails to work out their short terms of imprisonment, where ' the individual treatment' is not carried out to the extent practiced in Mountjoy, or indeed at all. So we are not to seek the cause of the immunity in the system Sir Joshua Jebb came to study, and the good fruits of which, it is to be hoped, he has carried with him to Pentonville. Recondite philosophers have bit the real cause. There are no thieves because there is nothing to be stolen! Thieves abound in England because she is rich-they are absent in Ireland because she is poor! The law of supply and demand will operate here as in other depredation, and the supply-i. e., the thieves-will be forthcoming. Like many other abstract propositions, this does not stand the test of experience. Ireland is not so very poor in the world's goods as not to afford a field for thievery. She is rich in flocks | their stomachs, in their affections as regards their sitting at the Guildhall. Mr. Jennings was brought and herds. In her cities and towns considerable wealth has been accumulated. In one province, no fault of their own-and for these heroic sufferers tences and not accounting for certain monies be-manufacturing industry is conducted on almost an the Garibaldian sympathisers have neither pence nor longing to a mining company, of which he had been English scale, and opulence generally prevails. -Here are seductive fields for rearing up a progeny of thieves quite as favorable as the English or Scotch domain. But somehow or other thievery does not thrive amongst us, and we think it never will. Nature is weak, and where the temptation is strong she often yields; but, with all its faults, the Irish character is averse to predatory offences. We shall not inquire into the cause. Content with the past, we leave the social philosophers to investigate the phenomenon in their own way. All, however, admit, whatever be the cause, the existence of the fact, and, while variously accounting for it, give Ireland full credit for the honorable peculiarity which distinguishes ber in this respect among the countries of Europe. In some of the poorest of the Continental populations thievery is relatively far greater than among the richer. This at least disproves the universality of the proposition that the more opulent a country the more numerous will be its thieves. Such reasoners do not take in the elements of difference in different nations. They argue from a state of things with which they are familiar to a state about which they know nothing, omitting the considerations which would make the conclusion in one case wholly inapplicable to the other. We think early inculcation has a great deal to do with the phenomenon, and if the social inquirer would get at the real cause, he should direct his attention to the moral discipline of the Irish cabin. A Scotch contemporary tells us we must not get off with the idea that our soil is as incapable of producing the thief as the snake or serpent. We never carried the national immunity so far, but we may inform him of a fact -- that there are toads just as there are thieves in Ireland -but both are few, and the tonds have never extended beyond the limits of a single townland in a maritime district in Kerry. They are said to have been imported about half a contury ago in an English vessel, and may be seen in Rossleigh, and nowhere else in Ireland .- Dublin Freeman's Journal.

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ENGLAND AND IRELAND .- The devil is striding through England fetlock deep in the blood of children. The Murder of the Innocents is revived; but countrywomen on this point than on my own, but it is not done by the hand of man, or the order of a from my own observation I can say that Pesth, to a it is not done by the hand of man, or the order of a tyrant. Woman does the deed-the Devil commands There is no mourning in Rama for the children of Rachel, because they are not-she is killing them herself. A short time since it was declared by a coroner of Middlesex County, that, on an average, be presided every day at the inquest of a child. From that we may feebly guess what happens among the overcrowded population of London. In fact, an able Loudon journal (the Telegraph) says that in-(anticide is becoming the great crime of England, and that there is no use in churches, or schools, while such work is going on. It is terrible to think of these infernal mussacres, and we must pity the country which is afflicted with such sin. England is what Lord Derby called Rome - the plague spot of Europe." But, are we free to pity or to boast in this matter? Are our withers unwrung? Facts will answer. In a letter from Ross, which we published lately, we find that infanticide is become a common thing in Ross. The writer states that one woman is known to have given birth to five children that they were made away with-and that their bodies were never found. This is frightful to happen in Ireland! Our correspondent speaks of a child iately found, of which part had been eaten by dogs, and a part covered by them with earth for a future And again, he tells of a child found more lately by dogs, near the place where the dogs had fighting race, these Magyars .- Spectator.

RARITY OF TRIBE THISVING Midral and social fed upon the other. Solomon would scarcely, discover the mothers of these children by threatening the late meaning of the "British Association for the send round the hat, for a baffled robber, and a beaten to cat them up in their presence. Strangers might Advancement of Science" the following insight into anarchist! It has been well said that it was never feel what the mothers should. Even though no legal evidence in the shape of infant bodies may have existed against the mother and getter-out-of the-way of five children, how did it happen that the public opinion of Ross did not assert itself after the unaccountable disappearance of the first? How did she contrive to remain in Ross long enough to have and make away with four others? Public opinion in Ross must be below zero in the barometer of decen-God himself excuses the Ninivites to Jonah, as Cy. not knowing their right hand from their left. We would make that excuse for the Ross people but that we could not accuse the priests of a gross neglect of duty. We are, therefore, compelled to believe that they are not ignorant - but corrupt. For God's sake let strong measures be adopted to crush this beastly crime. Beastly? We beg purdon of the beasts. They tend their young. "Devilish" is the word .--Wexford People.

A correspondent of the Freeman reports the fol-

lowing attempt at abduction :-" A desperate attempt was made on the night of the 30th ult, to carry off by force from her futher's house, near Sligo, a respectable young woman named Eliza Davy. A man named Michael O'Connor, a rejected suitor, accompanied by three other men, armed, having obtained admittance, O'Connor seized the girl and forced her outside the door, and placed her in a car which he had in waiting, while two of the men who accompanied him held her sister and a servant girl and prevented them from giving any alarm. However, the screems of the young womin so frightened the horse that he commenced kicking, broke the shafts of the car, and ran off, as did also O'Connor and his companions on hearing persons approaching to the rescue. The girl immediately returned to her father's house. She was dreadfully frightened, but received no other injury. Her father could render no aid at the time of the abduction, he being ill in bed. O'Connor has been arrested and committed to gaol. None of the other three men can be identified by any of Davy's family."

place on Friday morning between two men, named James Ormonde and James Sheeran, who were drawing turf from the bog of Coolraine, near Mountrath, when the latter struck the former a blow on the head with his closed fist, which knocked him down, and he almost instantly expired. Sheeran was immediately arrested and committed to gaol, pending an most persistent of all poisons, if the patient only inquest. The prisoner appears to feel very much lived long enough the mineral might be entirely the unfortunate occurrence, as Ormonde and be were always good friends.

AFFAIR OF HONOR. -- An affair of honor is stated to have occurred on the fair green, Ballinasloe, as far as a challenge. The names of the parties, who are well known in the county Galway, have been recently before the public, in connection with a sale of stock in the West of Ireland. The cause of the quarrel is stated to be a marriage which took place between the son of one of the gentlemen and the daughter of the other, a young lady of great personal beauty and attractions. The challenge was declined, but the challenger expressed the determination of posting his opponent .- Magnetic Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No one doubts that the Emperor is powerful enough to drive the Pope out of Rome, and to enthrone Victor Emmanuel in the Vatican Palace .--And, indeed, the Pope himself admits that his refusal may vet lead to his personal martyrdom. But what of that? Better ten Popes should die in succession violent deaths by the hands of the executioner than that the truth of the Decalogue should be sacrificed, and men's perceptions of the eternal principles of justice be confused and darkened. The Commandments were not given in order that they might be accommodated to the Imperial will of Napoleon and the regal exaltation of Victor Emmanuel. There is another, and, in the opinion of many, a still things. Given the demand-i. c, the material-for more potent reason for the avoidance of these vulgar displays of sympathy for Garibaldi's wounded foot-wounded in consequence of his own treasonable criminality. Hundreds of thousands of our toiling poor are without daily bread-wounded in children, and in their manly English pride-through wailings. With such masses of distress at our own doors-and with daily records of murders and suicides in every part of the country, there is a grotesqueness in the absurdity exhibited in weeping over the fallen fortunes of the graceless scamps who have raised themselves to high rank in the armies and in the Councils of Italy, by the perpetration of deeds for which they would have been hanged had they attempted to perpetrate them as British subjects in any part of the British dominions. Nor is this Fourteen of Garibaldi's companions in arms, including a Prince, a Duke, a Marquis, a brace of Barons, and a Chevalier, protest before the world against the horrors endured by them in their imprisonment near Genoa. Now, what is this but a foretaste of the horrors which Italians would have to suffer were Italy united under Victor Emmanuel ?-If he torture his friends in the way these prisoners describe, how might be not be expected to deal with his enemies, if he had the whole of Italy for a kingdom? But in mercy to the miserably misguided Italians themselves, Garibaldi failed, and he serves now as a monument of the proposed national folly never henceforth to be realised, save in repetitions of wounds, discomfiture, and destruction. from his pallet, proclaims the treachery and cruelty of the perjured and conscienceless King to whom he had sought to betray the sovereignty of Rome, and he failed. England might as well propose replacing the god Dagon in his niche in the Temple of the Philistines as seek votes, and speeches, and demonstrations in Hyde Park, to set up again the Hero of the Red Shirt. He has had his day, and the more noiselessly his sun is allowed to set, the better for him, and the more creditable for this country .-

Hull Advertiser THE HUNGARIANS. -- My Hangarian sympathies have been somewhat shaken since visiting the country. I suppose the national dress has something to say to An Englishman cannot swallow braided coats, and tight, colored pants and boots all at once, and the carriage and airs of the men are offensive. I say this more on the judgment of several of my mere passer-by, has all the appearance of the most immoral capital in the world. In the best shops, in the best streets, there are photographs and engravings exhibited which, with us, would speedily call Lord Campbell's act into operation. And the Haymarket is in many respects moral in comparison with many parts of Pesth. It is the only place in Europe where I have seen men going about drunk before mid-day. In short, you will perceive that my inspection inclines me to suspect that there may be more than one has been wont to believe in the assertion, that the constitution we hear so much of is aristocratic and one which will give back old feudal privileges to a conquering race and enable them to oppress Sclaves, Croates, &c., as they did before 1848. There is, everybody admits, a large discontented class in Hungary, composed chiefly of the poor nobility (who have long ago spent their compensation money), and professional men, especially advocates; but it is strenuously maintained that the great mass of the people have been far better off in all ways and more contented since 1849. I don't pretend to give you anything except the most apparently truthful evidence I can pick up by the wayside, and the observations of my eyes, and certainly the latter have not been favourable to Hungary in sneers against the Irish soldiers who ramparted his to have been offered. This chamber was cleared of any way, through they look certainly very like a rights with their bodies, the proceedings might have earth, leaving its masonry well defined; but no ar- one name, the bearer of which is forced to fall in as

MURDERS BY POISON IN PROTESTANT ENGLAND .- At | no great crime to hold a public meeting on a dungthe morality of Protestant England was afforded by intended the public park should be disgraced by such Professor Harley of University College, London. We demonstrations. They were established for the enjoycopy from the London Times :-

Professor Harley, of University College, London, made a most important communication on secret, poisoning, in which he stated that although he had no wish to engender groundless suspicions, or excite unnecessary alarms, yet he was sorry to say he could not but repeat the statement he made last year in a paper on slow poisoning, read before the Royal Medico-Ohirurgical Society of London-namely, that he believed the cases of secret poisoning that are discovered form but a small percentage of those that actually occur. Nay, more, he even went a step further and declared that he not only believed that we magnified the difficulty of perpetrating the crime, but that we were also inclined to exaggerate the facility of its detection. No doubt, modern discoveries in physiology and chymistry had enabled us not only to distinguish between the effects of poison and natural disease during life, but likewise to detect and extract the poison from the tissues after death. But modern discoveries had also made known to us many poisons with which we were hitherto unacquainted. It was in toxicology as in naval warfare, no sooner was a projectile discovered that is considered irresistible than our engineers set about discovering armour plates more invaluerable than their predecessors. So, no sooner does the criminal find a new poison that he can use with impunity than the experts set about discovering a means for its detection. Dr. Harley remarked that the great desire of the poisoner was to get hold of a poison the effect of which would so closely resemble that of natural disease as to be mistaken for it. Fortunately, however, this was attended with extreme difficulty, as the effects of poison were generally sudden in their onset and rapid in their termination, for the poisoner seldom had time or opportunity of administering the poisonous agent in so small a quantity and for such a length of time as is requisite to produce an artificial Another correspondent states that a dispute took | state of disease, which may be mistaken at least by the accomplished physician for real disease. It had been asserted that in all cases of poisoning where death occurred the poison ought to be found in the tissues after death. Professor Harley, however, pointed out that this was not strictly true, for even in the case of arsenic, which was supposed to be the eliminated by the excretions before death, and afterwards not a trace remain to be detected in the body. Such occurred in Alexander's case, when, although it was known that arsenic was the poison which caused the leath, none was found in the body. Alexander, however, did not die till the sixteenth day. For this and other reasons the author then said, "that as the not finding poison in the system after death is no absolute proof that the patient did not die from its effects, the symptoms observed during life, in conjunction with the morbid appearances observed after death, even when no poison is discovered by chymical analysis, ought to be sufficient to convict the poisoner. And even the symptoms alone, if there be good circumstantial evidence, especially if combined with proof of a motive, ought to convict, just as was done at Palmer's trial." The professor concluded by saying that in all cases of suspected murder great care should be taken to avoid telling the persons around the patient of the suspicion. The patient himself should be the first confident, for if there was no motive for suicide, he was the most likely to be aware of a motive in the persons surrounding him. The next confident should be the doctor, who, by obtaining some of the secretions and having them carefully analyzed by a competent per-

> An interesting discussion followed. The President and other members bore testimony to the value of Professor Harley's paper, and to the great public importance of the subject which he had so ably treated. A curious exemplification of the way in which joint-stock companies are occasionally got up now-a-days, was made on Monday before the alderman up on the charge of having obtained by false presecretary and director. The principal witness against him was a brother director, who turned out, in the cross-examination, to be the Company in his own person. There was a large nominal amount of shares, but few had been paid upon, and of those none had been allotted. The whole proceedings were so irre gular that the magistrates stopped the case against the prisoner, and told the witness that if any money had been paid under the circumstances he had rendered himselt liable to a charge of obtaining money under false pretences .- Northern Press.

> son, would soon be enabled to decide if it was a case

of secret murder, and perhaps also even to detect the

NEW RAILWAY FERRY BOAT .- Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal says :- "The project of a railway ferry-boat from and to Dover and Calais will, we are told, be shortly before the public. The ferry-boat is to be 3,000 (?) feet in length, 100 feet beam, and draw but five feet of water. In the centre of the deck will be a covered iron tunnel, into which the carriages will steam with goods and passengers, and be conveyed across the channel with considerable rapidity Speed to be forty miles per hour. She will have rudders at both ends, and will never require to turn. Her build is to be that of a series of unsinkable tubes."

POLITICAL PREACHING CURED. - In a Congregational Church, in a neighboring State, at a late Presidential contest, the minister was constantly preach ing, praying and exhorting upon political issues, and his deacons and laymen followed suit at the prayer and conference meetings. Finally, a worthy old farmer, one of the staunchest and best members of the church, and a firm, undeviating Democrat. was called upon to offer a prayer : -" Oh Lord," said "uphold the Democratic party, which has received Thy support over since the great Jeffersonian struggle. Continue to bless that party which has, under Thy protection and providence, brought great blessings upon this Republic, and carry it through this struggle to a complete triumph. Oh, bless the opponents of Democracy personally, but utterly destroy their fanatical and injurious schemes. Be on the side of Democracy, O Lord, and keep its members from warring wickedly, man against brother. And, oh, I beseech Thee especially to free the Christian Churches from the political strife and bitterness which are reading them asunder, destroying their usefulness and turning them unhappily into mere political associations. Let us hear something of Thy word and mercy on the Sabbath. Our minister has become a stump orator against the good old party which Thou, in Thy wisdom, bath upheld so long, and so repeatedly guided to victory. Oh, turn his mind from these things, and direct his attention to his legitimate religious duties, or turn him over directly in the hands of the Abolition party, and let them take care of him, and provide us a true minister of the Gospel. At any rate, the present state of things cannot last. If politics are to rule, I shall claim one-half of the time in behalf of the Democratic party, so that there may be a fair discussion within these walls. Amen." This was a stumper. When the old man had finished, there was a silence for half an hour, and the meeting then adjourned .-And thus ended the political preaching in that church. From that time forward, the minister attended to his gospel duties.

Had the leading spirits of that most, preposterous exhibition of public folly and credulity confined themselves to verbal attacks on the Pope, and bad ended peaceably if not ridiculously. Surely it was rangement of a sacrificial character or id be traced. a conscript.

ment and recreation of the people : and it becomes a serious question whether, in the event of their true objects being violated, any number of citizens may not be justified in promptly expelling the intruders. This is a legal aspect to the case which we leave the lawyers of the discussion halls to settle. It is right, however, that our readers should be told on whom the onus of last Sunday's battle rests. John Murphy remarks, with a great deal of native sense, that as the reproaches from the mound did not take bites out of the coats of the Irish, the latter treated them with the heartiest contempt. Of the two parties there is no question that the Irish would have had the advantage in a controversy confined to an encounter of wit, and they were willing to accept it. But when the Garibaldians, amongst whom we may presume were a few of that disgraced legion who made battle with the hen-roosts of Naples, took to stone-throwing and breaking of hats and heads, the case was instantly altered - the Irish pluck was roused, and their enemies know the consequence. The mound and its approaches were held, on the authority of the Star, by 20,000 men. The Irish party, it is said, numbered 500, and despite our correspondent's assertion, we give the English penny liner the full credit of calculation. The facts admitted on all sides are that 500 Irishmen, with bare hands, captured the mound twice, though their advance each time was opposed by showers of stones and clods of earth! The proportion of the combatants was as forty to one. The Garibaldians were armed with sticks and umbrellas, the Irish with neither. In the annals of warfare, from Nimrod to Napoleon, such a battle, with such a result, is not recorded. Every one will appreciate the humour with which John Mucphy says-"We might have been there ever since only for the rain," A few truths are, at least, evident—that up to the last moment the handful of Irish held their ground in the face of an infuriated mob of 20,000 people; that they did not quit the mound until the police arrived to succour the vanquished; and that they gave, once for all, almost rigorous rebuke to the slanderers who do not hesitute, in the face of multiplied facts to the contrary, to denounce them as cowards. -- Universal News, Oc lober 4.

The following is the letter referred to above : -(To the Elitor of the Universal News.)

Respected Sir :- As I am sure the false English sapers will strive to blacken our character for the fight in the park on Sunday, it is only fair and right to tell you how it was. We did not begin it. We went there to see what they'd say about the Irish Brigade, in which many of us had brothers and cousins and friends. They said we were 500 strong, but 150 was the outside. As for the sticks and bludgeons they're armed us with, I didn't see them for one, and, except Constable Fair and a few others of his sort, nobody else did. You see it was intended to begin the meeting at three o'clock, but it didn't for a long time, after. We said nothing, but stood round the heap [the mound referred to in the report] and as we were talking loud to one another they knew us for Irishmen. Soon after a man roared out, "To hell with the Popel" another said, "Why arn't ye over in Belfast, Paddies?" and other provoking things, which as they didn't take bites out of our coats, we didn't mind. Then a stone was lobbed into the middle of us; and a man from my own county had his bat knocked off with a skreed. The gentlemen that were screaming and throwing the sods and stones, stood on the top of the heap, and we warned them to leave us alone as two could play at that game. Then more stones and lumps of hard mud were thrown at us; and this was followed by grouning at the Pope and cheering at Garibaldi. All at once an Irishman was hit in the side of the head, and was cut. We could stand it no langer, and we ran up the heap, thro' a shower of stones and clods from the top. We beat them down; but they were too much for us, and after a bard fight they drove us back. The meeting began, and every now and then a stone would lob out of the crowd and fall amongst us. Again we charged up the hill with a cheer, and once more we were king of the castle. It was a fine fight, and there weren't two sticks among the whole of us, though the Garibaldians had lots of walking canes and umbrellas, and they were over ten to our one. When the row commenced again, we held the hill in spite of them, and whatever they may say about beating us off, we might be there ever since only for the rain. I am sorry for the soldier, but 'twas his fault not ours. When they meet in Hyde Park again they'd better hold their tongues about the Pope and the Irish Brigade. It's a long lane, sir, that has no turning, and we won't be blackguarded and pelted as if we were Cockneys or Yorkshiremen. Hoping, sir, to see this in your paper, I remain your humble JOHN MURPHY, An Irish Labourer.

NEW USE FOR PHOTOGRAPHY .- The London deputy coroner held an inquest on Wednesday on the body of a man, name unknown, but aged about forty seven years. A juryman suggested that photographs be taken of the individual and transmitted to the place to which he was supposed to belong, judging from a paper found in his hat. The hint thus given was taken, and resulted in the speedy recognition of the

decensed. DIGGINGS INTO ANCIENT ERITAIN .- Consecutive ex-

plorations of an unusual character have been made during the summer of the last and present years in the Cheviot district. On these lofty hills, sealed for so many months of the year with snow, yet clad in summer with ferns and mosses and short-set grass, with here and there a purple fox-glove, a mountain pink, or a scarlet-leaved bilbery, a veritable truct of ancient Britain has been laid bare; a walled town, several fortlets, scattered but circles and tumuli have been disencumbered of the earth that has been accumulating over them for nearly 2,000 years; and many interesting facts have been thus disclosed re specting the Celtic tribes whom Casar found in possession of the land. It would appear that the Cheviot hills were well populated in those remote times Huge circles of masonry overgrown with herbage are seen on most of them, sometimes on the slopes, sometimes on the summits, and within many of these there are smaller circles of turf-covered stones marking sites of huts. In all these ramparts and dwellings blocks of the porphyry of the district have been used as the sole building material. On the southern slope of a hill, locally distinguished as Greenlaw, great masses of ruin promised a rich reward to the spade of the excavator. Here three walled inclosures, connected with one another by a roadway, have been brought to light. Within these inclosures traces of as many as 70 stone huts can be counted. Most of the entrances into these face the east, and the floors of those that have been dug into are found to have been rudely flagged with flattish porphyry stones. The largest of the inclosures has been strengthened with two ramparts; against the inner of these walls is a but which has a flue-the carliest evidence of the use of chimneys we possess. A sunken fireplace was found to be formed about 18 inches below the flagging, from which a flannel conducted the smoke through the thickness of the rampert. Charred wood was found in the conduit. In several of the huts charred wood was found in the floors, as well as broken pottery; in one a glass bead, in another a stone seat, in others a fragment of a glass armlet, part of the horn of the red deer, and three bottom stones of handmills. The Celtic remains on Broughlow, Chesters, and Ingram-hill have also been examined. The most recent-diggings have been made on Yeavering Bell. On the summit of the Bell, 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, there is a rampart of masonry inclosing 12 acres; and within this, again, duced to a perfect farce. Every day—Sundays exis a sunken chamber in which sacrifices are supposed, cepted—the Commissioners meet at the State House,

On the slopes of the hill are several fortiets, or ramparts, surrounding but-circles, which have also been opened out. In one a small guard-chamber was found at the entrance recessed into the thickness of the wall of the rampart. Flint arrow-heads, broken pottery, querns, fragments of glass and oak were found in the soil in different: places. The discovery also of pieces of iron slag furnishes a new view of Celtic life, as a general impression prevailed among antiquarians that the ancient Britons were unacquainted with the art of smelting.

UNITED STATES.

THE SCARCITY OF LABOR. - We take the following from the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, Republican: -" Here, unless we knew the fact, or saw the soldiers in the streets, there is nothing to indicate a state of war in New England. The ordinary business moves on as ever. We eat, we drink, we marry and are given in marriage; we buy farms and have oxen, as though nothing unusual had occurred. Nay, for those who remain at home, business is nominally better than it has been for years. We say nominally because we do not lose sight of the difference between paper and real money; the man who labors for \$2 a day in reality obtains but \$1 53. The withdrawal of a million of men for the army leaves every department of labor deficient. Thus, we see that not so much wheat is reaching Chicago, the great corn market of the West, this year as in 1861. Perhaps the crop is not so good, but the deficiency must arise more from want of laborers. It will be the same with pork and corn, and all kinds of productions, but the prices and the abundance of money for war expenditures in the West, give more ready means then have been known there for half a dozen years. "We come to the sea-side, and wages were never higher. Seamen can not be found to answer the calls for them; shipwrights and other mechanics on vessels fix their own wages, and the employers are glad to get them any way; two dollars a day will not bring so many men as are required. So difficult is it to obtain army supplies that manufacturers working for the Government, are exempt from the draft. We turn to the smiths and founders, the spoemakers and tailors, the nusons and laborers, and we find it difficult to have a job done with dispatch at any price. "This must continue as long as the war lasts | and so many men will be missing or unfit for labor after the war, and so destitute will the country be of many articles of necessity, that it will continue after that. At the same time it is apparent and not real prosperity, for, as we have said, the money received, unless to pay old debts, is not of the same value as it was two years ago; and then the prices of nearly all articles of consumption have greatly advanced over that difference; but we can say this - it is extremely fortunate that all have work enough to do, that money is plenty; and nobody famishes for bread."

SWINDLING THE SOLDIERS .- The Northampton G :cette says it has very good authority for the following statement: -" A soldier was taken sick and sen: to the hospital. When he began to recover he craved some little delincy to soothe his unuseated palate, and asked for some current jelly. He was told that he could have the jetty but he must pay for it. He could have a pot of jelly for \$2. He had but two dollars in his pocket, and with that he was in b pes of reaching his home, as soon as he was able to travel. He told his attendant that he had but two dollars, and that he did not need the whole jac of jelly, a small part would be sufficient. No, he must \$3 for it. Finally the invalid bought the jelly, and on removing the covering he discovered, to his astonishment, within the wrapper a note directed to himself, and that this very jar of jelly had been sent by his own family to him. This is but one among the many outrages perpetrated by the unprincipled men who are found in our army,"

The Silver Luke "snaik" mystery, which exci ed all Western New York a few years ago is cleared up. It was the trick of an Eastern speculator to draw curiosity seekers to a quiet and pleasant little hotel on the borders of Silver Lake, Wyoming county. He caused an India rubber serpent, nearly fifty feet long, to be manufectured, and to appear occasionally disporting in the waters of the lake. The furor was great, and the hotel patronage fat for several seasons Solemn affidavits were published about the matine monster, men learned in serpentology were puzzled, and the wonder has increased every year where the great " snaik' hid himself, until now his sham carcase is discovered slowed away in the hotel nuic. The humbug is exploded .- Commercial Advertiser.

The effect of the great war upon the religious feelings of the people is in part indicated by the business of the booksellers. Orthodox Christians might reasonably expect that, in a time of great calamity and distress, when almost every house was a house of mourning, people would seek comfort in ortho ox religious books; that the death of friends and of friends' friends by hundreds would naturally lead them to consider their latter end, and study how they might escape the punishment promised in the future life for the wicked. But such does not seem the popular tendency of mind; for the publishers of orthodox books have done almost nothing during the past year, and even the trade in church music books has been at the lowest possible ebb. On the other hand, Walker, Wise & Co, of Boston, who issue nearly all the Unitarian, and others of the class called "Liberal" books, say they never did so good a year's business before. Their "Essays and Reviews," "Tracts for Priests and people," Prayers," Rejected Stone," and such works, have had an unusual large sale .- N. Y. Tribune.

How nor to do it. - This great art is ingeniously described by the Washington correspondent of the Nashville Patriot. The reader will discover it to be a long and elaborate process. Whether painful or otherwise, depends on individual taste :- "The way the Government gets its work done is curious. As an illustration, you and your family meet in convention of the whole, and adopt a resolution anthorizing the construction of a hencoop in your back sard. You at once appoint me superintendent of the work, putting a thousand or two dollars in bank for me to check on. I get you to appoint my brother-in-law chief engineer. I appoint two of my brothers assistant superintendents, and my brotherin-law appoints two of his brothers assistant engineers-all at your expense. We buy us each a fast horse and buggy, and ride around town, drink hot cocktails, and play billiards until the bank deposit gives out, when we make out a printed report of twenty-three pages, furnishing you a complete topographical survey of your back yard, and a vast amount of statistical information with regard to the number of hens you are likely to have for the next forty years. We wind up the report with the an-announcement that the site of the hencoop has been selected, and a call for another appropriation to pro-secute the work, which we assure you will will be done with 'vigor.' You place another thousand or two in bank, and we employ two hundred hands, at three dollars a day, to transport seventy-five cents worth of lumber [which costs you, under your management, about ten times that many dollars] to the place of operations, which requires about 3 months. In the meantime we drive around, and go on vigoriously with the liquor and billiards. We then come up with another report, and demand another appropriation. With this we get the walls of the structure up, and with one or two more appropriations, and a great many cock ails and billiards, get the thing covered in, and at the end of twelve months, which we very appropriately style our "fiscal year, we nut you in formal possession of a ten thousand dollar hencoop, that any negro carpenter would have been glad to knock up on a Saturday afternoon

In Boston the operations of the draft have been reduced to a perfect farce. Every day -Sundays exattended by a blind man, who draws from the wheel