

## To the Editor of the Tablet.

Mr. Editor.—A statement has been going the round of the newspapers that Captain Mitchell, who died lately in Edinburgh, had left £90,000 to the Catholic Bishops in Scotland, and that he became a convert to Catholicism in his latter years. Neither of these statements is correct.

Captain Mitchell and myself were lieutenants in the 2nd Battalion of the First or Royal Scots Regiment in the year 1800, and we, each of us, had the command of a company during the Campaign in Egypt in 1801. We generally occupied the same tent. One night when we lay wrapped up in our blankets I overheard my friend saying the 'Hail Mary.' On the following morning I said to him, 'We have always been very friendly together, I think we shall be more so than ever.' 'How so?' 'Why, I find you are a Catholic.' 'How can you tell what I am, and what do you know of Catholicism?' 'You need not be afraid of my betraying you (at that time it was against law for Catholics to hold a commission in the army), for I am a Catholic, and a person who says the 'Hail Mary' must be one, and I heard you say that prayer last night.' He then told me he was a convert, and became so by the clearly expressed Real Presence in the Communion Service in the Protestant Book of Common Prayer, and in the prayers for the sick he saw confession and absolution. He went back in hand to the Episcopal minister (he was living at this time at Kilmuir, Angusshire) and asked him to explain those parts of the service. All the answer he got was, not to trouble himself about such things. He then went to the Presbyterian minister, and asked him to explain it. 'Oh! That is rank Popery, they were fools to leave it in the book.' He next went to Edinburgh and called on the Catholic Bishop, and showing him those passages in the book, asked if they were not Catholic doctrine. The Bishop replied, 'Certainly they are.' He then asked the Bishop to give him an introduction to a Priest to instruct him in the Catholic Faith. His lordship said he would do it himself. He did so, and received him into the Church. A better or a more practical Catholic I never met. So you see it was not in his latter years but when young, I believe about 13 or 14, that he became a Catholic.

Captain Mitchell by his will directs all his estates, &c., to be sold, and after his debts, some legacies and annuities are paid, the remainder to be divided into 300 shares, of which the Bishops in Scotland are to have 200 for the purpose of establishing and endowing an asylum for clergymen of the Roman Catholic religion, officiating in Scotland, who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity for the discharge of their sacred duties. At the end of the clause from which the above is extracted, Captain Mitchell adds, 'I thank God, whose blessed Providence has enabled to restore to His Church so much of that property of which it was unjustly despoiled.' I thus correct the statements which have appeared in the newspapers.

And remain, Sir, yours,

E. M. Brad.

Bath, 7th Feb., 1865.

ANCIENT GRAVEYARDS.—At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, there was read an account of graves recently discovered at Hartlaw, on the farm of Weststruther Main, by Mr. John Stuart, secretary. These graves were found in two knolls which commanded an extensive view of the adjoining country. They were formed of slabs of stone, and varied in length from four to upwards of six feet, their direction being east and west. In the knolls many foundations of circular enclosures were found, and several pits paved with stones and filled with charred wood and burnt matter. The number of graves discovered was 16. They contained portions of unburnt human skeletons, and in and near them were vestiges of charred wood and greasy earth. These graves were recently excavated under the directions of Lady John Scott; and drawings by her Ladyship, with a sketch plan by Mr. Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, were produced; also portions of the bones and burnt matter found in the graves. Mr. Stuart contrasted these graves with those found at Clocharie in the same neighborhood, and recently described by Lady John Scott. In this last case the cists were short and contained burnt bones. An urn containing burnt bones were found in one of them, and traces of burning in pits and elsewhere occurred near the cists, while enclosing walls like those at Hartlaw were uncovered. Mr. Stuart was disposed to regard the last as marking a purely Pagan burial, and as an example of a transition period. He quoted early capitularies against the burning of the bodies of Christians and carrying them to Pagan mounds, also against the continuance of the Pagan feasts which used to be held at graves, stating that the appearance of the bones of animals near graves in Christian sites, as at the Kirkbeugh of St. Andrew's and the traces of burning about those of Hartlaw, might probably be held to mark such feasting in both cases. A notice was also given of a group of 40 short cists recently discovered near Yesterhouse, from a description by Mrs. Warrander. The cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Lady John Scott for carrying out the examination of the graves, and for the beautiful drawings which she made to illustrate the description of them. *Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

THE DAVENPORT MTS.—The so-called spiritual manifestations of the Davenport Brothers were brought to an abrupt termination at the St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The audience appointed two gentlemen to do the rope-tying. They proved too much for them, and were objected to by the Davenportes. A great confusion and excitement arose. The Davenportes escaped, but their paraphernalia was smashed to atoms. The Hall had to be cleared by the police.

OF 208,000 persons who left the Kingdom during the past twelve months, 113,138 were Irish. The rest were composed of 57,971 Englishmen, 15,394 Scotchmen, and 17,547 foreigners. The destinations of the emigrants are very characteristic of the various races. Of the 12,000 English emigrants who sailed during the last quarter less than 5,000 went to the United States, and more than 5,000 to Australia. The Scotch show a still more marked preference for the Australian colonies, 1,232 sailing for that destination against 1,019 for the United States. On the other hand, of 15,680 Irish emigrants no less than 10,755 went to the United States, and only 3,897 to Australia. Few persons will doubt that the English and Scotch show their national preference in preferring our Australian colonies to the American Republic. In the whole emigration of the year, however, the United States display an extraordinary preponderance, absorbing no less than 147,043 persons out of 208,000. The Australian colonies took in the whole year 40,942 persons, and the North American colonies but 12,721.—*Times.*

THE LONDON TIMES on Mr. CARDWELL'S CONFEDERATION DISPATCH.—It would seem that it is not the resolutions alone that fail in simplicity and unity but that they have communicated these faults in some degree to the despatch which treats on them. What are the colonists to understand by this intricate and ambiguous passage—'The provisions with regard to the powers of the central and local Parliaments are of primary importance. It is impossible to make them simple and uniform, and they are intended to have the best effects.' Why is it impossible to make them simple and uniform? What does it signify what they were meant to do, the question being what they actually do effect? Does Government mean to recommend these propositions as they stand to Parliament? If it does, why not say so? Does it mean to modify them? If it does, why not say so? What has it to do with the intention of the framers if it is of opinion that the words used carry out that intention; and if they do not, how does the intention of the framers help the matter? We hope the colonists will understand from these sentences. For ourselves, we find it very difficult

to attach to them any definite meaning. Only of this we are sure, that if powers are granted to the central and local Legislatures in the terms of the Resolutions agreed to there will arise, in addition to the difficulty of construing the Acts which have been passed, always a sufficiently formidable task, the further difficulty of ascertaining whether the Act was within or beyond the authority possessed by the Legislature. The duty of the courts will be not only to interpret the laws, but to declare whether they are laws at all; and men will be exposed to the risk of continually acting under supposed authorities which may, after all, have no existence. We therefore have no hesitation in saying that we hope that Government will not propose to Parliament, and that, if they do, Parliament will not adopt clauses fraught with so many mischiefs to the public. The despatch expresses a hope which, we fear, is not likely to be realised—that two Governments can be made as economical as one. It may possibly turn out that to enforce this provision too strictly might throw great difficulties in the way of the working of the new Constitution, in that even the appointment of Legislative Councils for life may have been proposed quite as much with a view to conciliate opponents as from any abstract love for the particular institution.

THE PROTESTANT MONKS AGAIN.—The breach between the Rev. G. A. Hilliard and Brother Ignatius appears to be widening. Thus, while the adherents of Mr. Hilliard—that is, the congregation of St. Lawrence, Norwich—were dancing last week at the Free Library, the English order of St. Benedict, headed by their Priest, the Rev. G. J. Ouseley, were doing penance barefooted, in dust and ashes, to avert the just anger of Almighty God for the dishonour which was being inflicted upon the name of the Martyr St. Lawrence. The chapel and the altar were hung in black, and the shrine was veiled in black also. Brother Ignatius, in a sermon, protested against the dancing party as mixing up the religion of Christ with the service of the devil. No church in England had been so privileged as St. Lawrence—no church had been able to attain such a perfect restoration of the worship prescribed in the Anglican servicebook. But the devil could not abide to see this great and good work grow and flourish, and so in his usual way he was endeavoring to uproot it by mixing up the tares with the wheat. The Monks sang the 51st Psalm to a wailing chant, and, protesting themselves before the altar, recited the seven penitential psalms, after which the Priest, rising from before the altar, put ashes on the head of each Monk. Compliance was then said behind the screen, no music at all being introduced. Some of the acolytes of the monastery visited the cathedral at Norwich last week, and one, dressed entirely in red, prostrated himself at full length before the altar. The cathedral service is also occasionally attended by the nuns who have settled in Norwich. When the present rigour of the weather is considered, the barefooted penances of Brother Ignatius must be regarded as no joke. —*Morning Post.*

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH AND THE BAR.—Some weeks since a paragraph appeared in the *Times* stating that a question of considerable importance to members both of the Church and the Bar was under the consideration of the Benchers of the Inner Temple. It was whether a duly ordained clergyman of the Church of England was eligible to be called to the degree of barrister-at-law and to practise in our courts of justice. The gentleman referred to is the Rev. F. H. Lascelles, M.A., formerly a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, and a near connexion of the family of the Earl of Harewood. Mr. Lascelles was ordained about 18 years ago, and served several offices in the Establishment. Becoming convinced of the claims of the Catholic religion, he renounced his connection with the Establishment, and was admitted, on the recommendation of Mr. Locke, Q.C., M.P. for Southwark, a student of the Inner Temple. He kept the usual Terms, and about two years ago was called to the Bar, the Benchers being at the time unaware that he had taken holy orders. When their attention was directed to the matter the Benchers instituted an inquiry and called to their assistance the Benchers of the other courts. These gentlemen having carefully inquired into the matter, held their last meeting on Monday evening, when they came to a decision, Dr. Lushington and Mr. M. Smith (the new judge) declining on account of their position to express an opinion. It was decided by a majority of twelve to a minority of eleven, that ordained clergymen should henceforth be eligible for call to the Bar, and Mr. Lascelles consequently may continue to practise. It is understood that the main argument of the minority, and that chiefly relied upon by Sir R. Phillimore, Mr. Coleridge, and Mr. Samuel Warren, was grounded on the 76th canon, which declares that 'No man being admitted a Deacon or Minister shall from thenceforth voluntarily relinquish the same nor afterwards use himself as a layman upon pain of excommunication.' On the other hand, it was argued that the exclusiveness of this canon is to a great extent repealed by the Act passed in the second year of Her Majesty's reign called the Pluralities Act. In that statute, brought in and passed by the heads of the Church, there are several enactments sanctioning clergymen occupying themselves in secular pursuits, and among others the directors and managers of insurance and other companies. Many Protestant clergymen have complained during the last few years that they have been unable to enter any other profession on becoming disqualified with their position in the Church. Such difficulties are now to some extent removed, and probably as soon as the Benchers' decision becomes known, there will be many applications to the Inns of Court for admission from clergymen who are anxious to aspire to legal honors. At the same time there are some *civilians* Anglican clergymen who are practising at the Bar, but these are gentlemen who were called before they were ordained. Mr. Lascelles is the first barrister, as far as present inquiries show who has been called after taking Anglican orders.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monastic and Conventual Establishments.—Mr. Newdegate gave notice that on Friday, the 3rd of March, he would move an amendment on the motion to go into supply, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the existence, character, and increase of monastic and conventual establishments in this country. ('Hear, hear,' and a laugh.)

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—In reply to Sir J. Walsh, in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston said—I am not going to follow the honorable Baronet into a discussion as to the present state of our relations with the United States. I do not think that at the present moment a discussion of the kind would be at all conducive to the public interests (hear). I will confine myself to answering the questions which I understand the honorable Baronet to have put.—There were arrangements between Great Britain and the United States—one in 1817, by which the two parties agreed to a limit as to their naval force upon the lakes. That was not a treaty, but an informal arrangement entered into between the two Governments. There was also the treaty of 1854, which was a regular treaty bearing upon the commercial intercourse of the North American provinces and the United States, and making certain arrangements with regard to the fisheries of the two coasts. We have given all the papers in the possession of the Government bearing on those two points. The House will see by the papers presented that in November last we received intimation from the Government of the United States that they intended to put an end, as they had a right to do, to the agreement which related to the limitation of the naval force of the two parties on the lakes. But it will be seen that this intimation was temporary in its nature. It was founded on certain transactions that had taken place on those lakes, which according to the Government of the United States required additional

means of defence on their part, and the abrogation of that arrangement was not to be considered a final decision, but as open to renewal of the arrangement at a future time. I do not think, therefore, that the House is justified in looking upon the matter in the same light as the honorable Baronet has done—namely, as an indication of intended hostilities on the part of the United States (hear, hear). We cannot deny that things did take place which the United States were justly entitled to complain of (hear, hear), and if the measures which they have recourse to are simply calculated as they say, for the protection of their commerce and their citizens, I think they are perfectly justified in having recourse to them (hear, hear). With regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, a proposal has been made in Congress to put an end to that treaty by notice, in conformity with one of its articles, but that notice cannot be given, until the 23rd of March, and therefore no official intimation has hitherto been made to us upon the subject. When that intimation has been made we shall know the grounds upon which the United States deem it right, advantageous, and proper to put an end to that treaty; we shall then communicate to the House the information given to us, and the House will be able to judge of the matter for itself (hear, hear). But I wish to entreat the House to abstain at present from discussions which tend to no good (hear, hear), not to assume gratuitously the existence of hostile feelings [cheers] which I trust, notwithstanding the language which may be used by individuals or the paragraphs we may see in newspapers, do not intimate the real population of the United States [cheers]. At all events let us not assume it [hear, hear]. It will be time enough to deal with the matter when it takes a practical form, but at present let us abstain from any discussion which would tend to precipitate opinions and to excite feelings which it is the interest of the two countries to put aside [loud cheers].—*Dublin Irishman.*

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.—From the Newspaper Press Directory for 1865 we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press:—There are now published in the United Kingdom 1,271 newspapers, distributed as follows: England, 944; Wales, 41; Scotland, 140; Ireland, 132; British Isles, 14. Of these there are 48 daily papers published in England, 12 in Wales, 11 in Scotland, 12 in Ireland, 1 in the British Isles. On reference to the edition of this useful directory for 1865 we find the following interesting facts—viz. that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 793 journals; of these 37 were issued daily—viz. 14 in London, 10 in the provinces, 7 in Scotland, and 5 in Ireland; but in 1865 there are now established and circulated 1,271 papers, of which no less than 73 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has largely extended in the interval, and the daily issues standing 73 against 37 in 1865. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 534; of these 208 are of a decidedly religious character, and by which the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities are duly represented.

## UNITED STATES.

PROPOSED 'SMELLING COMMITTEE' AT WASHINGTON. There is a Yankee in the United States Senate, who emulates the fame of Hiss in the Massachusetts Legislature, in Know-Nothing terms. Many will remember how one Hiss, some ten years ago, got himself appointed chairman of a committee, by a Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts, to go round and satisfy a very nasty curiosity, 'by order of the Common wealth of Massachusetts,' in entering the domicile of certain ladies who had excited Puritan ire by having taken vows of chastity, and of poverty, for the sake of Christ and of religion. This Hiss got his committee and set out to intrude on the homes of some humble and charitable religious ladies, who were devoting their lives, and their education, and their pecuniary means, to the education of the young. Hiss and his Puritan committee, armed with the warrant of Massachusetts law, went to some towns in that State, demanded admittance, intruded into the private rooms of the ladies and their p-pils, went into the wash rooms, examined the soiled clothes found there—smelt all over the closets of those houses—told nothing, so far as known—but was interrupted in making his interesting 'report,' by the human indignation excited by the villainess of his act. Some one brought on him the fact of his having taken a lewd woman with him, along with his committee, and charged her expenses to the State! Hiss was hissed out of the Legislature, and had to go back to his old trade as a Puritan preacher, or hunt up some new one! A Mr. Hale—Edward Hale, we think, of the Boston Daily Advertiser—took the lead in the reaction that followed. He wrote a manly pamphlet entitled 'Our houses are our castles,' in which he denounced the outrage that had been perpetrated.

But, there are more Hales in New England than Edward, or his immediate family of Hales. There is a Hale of another kind, who hails from New Hampshire. He has had a seat for many years in U. S. Senate. He is the Hale who, long ago, offered, in the Senate, a resolution that measures should be inaugurated for the peaceable dissolution of the Union—and got two votes for it, besides his own. William H. Seward's and Salmon P. Chase's! This Hale used to aspire to be the joker of Washington. But, since the Great Joker has been elevated to more than Imperial power, and has eclipsed him, both in fund of anecdote, and in extent of audience, Hale has quit his jokes, and has become morose! It is a bad sign, and sure to have bad results! All matters of moral theology know that!

So, this Hale—John P. Hale, we believe they call him—Senator, anyway, from New Hampshire—has taken to the ways of the Massachusetts Hiss, and applied for a Smelling Committee to poke their noses 'at all times,' into the private apartments, and closets, of those excellent and charitable religious women, the 'Sisters of Mercy.' Here is John P. Hale's resolution!

'That the schools and all other institutions of instruction, education or employment, established by the Sisters of Mercy in the District of Columbia, shall at all times be subject to the visitation and inspection of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or any one of them, or the Committee on the District of Columbia in either House of Congress, or any other Committee of Congress that either House may appoint, and the books, records and proceedings of said Sisters of Mercy shall at all times be subject to the examination and inspection of said Justices or any such Committee.'

Eloquent proposition! Not, at suitable times even, but 'at all times.' The pious 'Sisters' are up for the day, and at their prayers and meditations in preparation for active duty, much about the time that some Senators and Congressmen are reeling home, trying to find their beds!

Suppose John P. Hale, and his committee, to have been entertained, by some shoddy contractor, at a frugal 'little supper,' such as in Washington City, makes up for the want of extravagant outlay, by the delicacy and cultivated taste so characteristic, just now, of that highly cultivated and truly aristocratic capital! They are trying to go home, and feel good as good men should, after having been engaged in good work!

Suppose the chairman of the Senatorial 'Committee,' to be an adipose, earthy, sort of a man—one that was better fitted to be a victualler, by nature, than a Senator! Suppose that he has soaked through him, a gallon or so of bad champagne! And, now, suppose, armed with the powers that the eternal and heavenly-minded Hale proposes to give these 'Committees of either House,' such a chairman, at eleven o'clock at night, should look his fellow-committee men, as follows:—'L-o-o-k-a-here! Bill! Th-th-is is a co-convent of th-these Sisters-a-Mercy isn't it? We've got a right to know how they're getting along—at all times! I let's ring the bell,

and demand admittance in the name of the Congress and the flag, and the whole nation!'

It is, truly, an idea worthy of a soured Puritan Abolitionist, to set a 'committee' of such men as, ordinarily, now a days, consent to go to Congress, to supervising the proceedings of pious women, who, in sincerity, and by heroic sacrifices, have renounced the world, and offer themselves, and all they have, to God, for His own sake, and to their fellow beings for love of God! It is worthy of Hale—and Hiss!—N. Y. Freeman.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN BEALL OF THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.—This gallant officer was brutally murdered by the Yankees on Friday the 25th ult. We find the following details in our exchanges:—

From the New York Express.)

To-day a military tragedy was enacted on Governor's Island, which will live in history as one of the varied episodes of the war. Captain Beall, who was convicted on the charge of being a rebel spy, was executed in the same manner as his prototype Andre 84 years since in the presence of a large concourse composed principally of United States officials.

When the prisoner was brought from Fort Lafayette, by Captain Ryer, he was immediately confined in a subterranean cell located in one of the pillared buildings which form Garrison Square. It seems eminently appropriate for a culprit condemned to die. Approached only by a shallow flight of steps which leads to a guard room, bounded by a pair of strong iron inner doors, the room is totally destitute of light, and its furniture is in character with its dark and miserable appearance, a few stools a small table and an iron bed embrace all the articles in this preparatory tomb.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

The prisoner was visited by some of his friends on Thursday night. He conversed freely and affably with them, but while not refusing to speak on the subject of the war and his crime, he carefully avoided all allusion to either. He spoke however of his career in the South, and subsequently mentioned the battles in which he was engaged, and then remarked that the contest was one which was to decide the ascendancy of the ideas of either sections of the country now in conflict with each other.

He refused to express any sorrow for his offence, and joined in the religious exercises as one of the acts which precede ordinary death.

After a brief interview, Beall received the Holy Communion from Rev. Dr. Weston, of St. John's Episcopal Church, and declared he was ready to meet his fate.

## THE EXECUTION.

The roll of a muffled drum called the guard on which was appointed to escort him to the gallows. The troops soon after appeared and consisted of a detachment of Co. A, of the regulars on the island, under the command of Sergeant Ferrin. They marched to the sidewalk in front of his cell, and formed a double file, preparatory to taking him into the brief custody which preceded his death.

At about half-past 12 o'clock, the Provost Marshal Lieut. Tallman, Twentieth New York Artillery, accompanied by the executioner, entered the condemned cell. Captain Beall was seated in his cell, apparently in deep thought. Rising to his feet, he amicably addressed the officers with the words:

'I am ready, gentlemen! Holding his arms to the executioner, he said, 'let this thing be as brief as possible. It is to me a mere muscular effort. Make it as short as you can, when you get there.'

The pinioning was then proceeded with in the usual manner, the same ropes which tied the arms of Hicks the pirate, Gordon the slave render, and Hawkins the negro murderer, being used.

At precisely a quarter to one o'clock, the prisoner emerged from the cell, and was the object of the anxious observers of a concourse composed of civilians and others. He walked with a firm step to the garrison yard, and the detachment which was ordered to escort him to the place of execution halted in the arched entrance to the garrison.

## THE LAST WORDS.

Marshal Murray and the Provost Marshal of the Fort stepping up, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, to which he replied:

'I protest against the execution of the sentence. It is absolute murder—brutal murder. I die in the defence and service of my country.'

At thirteen minutes past one o'clock, the black cap was drawn over the culprit's face, the Provost Marshal drew his sword, a noise was heard from inside the box, and the form of John Y. Beall was dangling in the air. The only movement noticeable in the body was a convulsive movement of the right leg, a shrugging in the shoulders, and a few twitches of the hands.

After hanging just 20 minutes, the body was lowered, when medical examination by Dr. Conner, U. S. A., proved that the neck was broken instantly, thus ending the earthly career of Beall without any agony. On removing the black cap the eyes were found to be wide open, giving the corpse a wild and ghastly look. It was then placed in the shell, and taken to the hospital, whence it will be given to the friends of deceased for interment.

The cell of the prisoner was visited by many after the execution, where a complete biography of his life was found on the table.

(From the Richmond Sentinel.)

The following letter, received by flag of truce, will show the spirit of the above gallant young Confederate soldier, who lies under sentence of death in a Northern prison:—

Fort Lafayette, Feb. 14, 1865.

Dear Will,—Ere this reaches you, you will most probably have heard of my death. That I was tried by a military commission and hung by the enemy; and hung, I assert unjustly. It is both useless and wrong to repine for the past. Hanging, it was asserted, was ignominious; but crime only can make dishonor. Vengeance is mine, with the Lord, and I will repay; therefore, do not show unkindness to prisoners. They are helpless.

Remember me kindly to my friends. Say to them that I am not aware of committing any crime. I die for my country.

No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course; for I had refused when solicited to engage in enterprises which I deemed destructive but illegitimate; and a few months ago I had but to have spoken, and I would have been red with blood and rich with the plunder of the foe. But my hands are clear of blood, unless it be spilt in conflict, and not a cent enriches my pocket. Should you be spared through this strife, stay with mother and be a comfort to her old age. Endure the hardships of the campaign as a man. In my trunk and box you can get plenty of clothes. Give my love to mother, the girls too. May God bless you all, now and evermore is my prayer and wish for you.

JOHN H. BEALL.

(From the Evening Post.)

Who is Beall? He was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, and when he was hanged was about 32 years old. He was educated at the Charlottesville University, and his family possessed an ample fortune, valued, it is said, at a million and a half of dollars. At the breaking out of the war he joined the rebel forces and became a captain in the Second Virginia regiment, serving a part of the time under Stonewall Jackson.

He remained in that branch of the service until last year, when he received a commission as Acting Master's Mate in the rebel navy, and escaping to Canada, assisted in September last to seize the steamer Phil Parsons, on Lake Erie. The steamer Island Queen was also seized by Beall and his confederates, all of whom had gone on board as citizens. They scuttled the Island Queen, and subsequently attempted to get possession of the United States steamer Michigan, with the design, as it af-

terwards appeared, of liberating the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. These men were in the plot, but it was discovered, and the steamer Michigan captured the Phil Parsons with some of the pirates.

In December last Beall was arrested near Suspension Bridge by our detectives, and in Feb. was convicted of violating the laws of war, in acting as guerrilla and spy.

During his imprisonment he has at no time been disorderly, but has treated the officers in charge of him with uniform courtesy, and often conversed freely. He did not at any time waver, but declared that he had done right, and that his death would be that of a patriot.

On Saturday last Beall's mother arrived here from Harper's Ferry, near where the family resided, and obtaining a pass from General Dix, saw the prisoner. She remained with him for a considerable time; but it is understood returned southward immediately, and did not see him afterwards.

It appears that Beall was a religious man; he belonged to the Episcopal Church, and was once a lay member of the Diocesan Convention of his State. Twice to-day he took the sacrament, administered by Dr. Weston.

SPEECH OF HON. A. LONG, OF OHIO, IN CONGRESS Feb. 7.—Before the revolution, Great Britain had thirteen colonies in North America, existing under separate charters or royal grants, and having each its own governor, legislative assembly, and courts of justice. These colonies were as wholly separate from each other as though they were different and distinct nations, and so little did they harmonize with each other that only four years before the revolutionary war commenced, Dr. Franklin declared 'that only the hand of God could unite them.'

On the 4th day of July, 1776, these colonies, through their delegates in the Colonial Congress, declared themselves independent of Great Britain: 'These Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.' Did this transfer their sovereignty from the Crown to the Congress? Did it consolidate them into one people? My colleague [Mr. Garfield] says it did. If so, why were Articles of Confederation drafted in 1777, assented to by eleven of the States 1778, but not finally acted upon by all until 1781? If the people were one people, or the States were consolidated, why did they confederate together. A confederation means a league of sovereign States or nations, nothing more. They must be sovereign, otherwise they cannot consent. The right to do so is derived from their sovereignty. The fractional parts of a nation cannot enter into obligations with other nations. This compact was made as any other treaty would have been made, by the State governments, not by the States themselves. When the Articles of Confederation were drafted, they were called Articles of Confederation, which, or an equivalent term, would not have been proper had the several States intended to merge their individual existence into one nationality; and they were, in fact, as in name, Articles of Confederation, entered into by the several States with each other to secure those objects alone for which confederacies are ordinarily formed, to wit: State or national security against the force or violence of foreign nations, and to prevent discord among themselves respectively.

In these Articles not a solitary provision can be found for the protection of individual rights, or those which belong to the citizen. The five great objects of government, the protection of life, liberty, person, property, and reputation, are wholly omitted—a strange omission, indeed, if the object had been to consolidate the people of the thirteen States into a hypothesis that they were designed merely to protect the State against external violence, while security to individual rights was left to be provided for as the wisdom of the sovereign people of each State should think best, acting through their own several and separate State governments. During the eleven years that the States acted under these Articles of Confederation they acted as separate States, the power being wielded by a congress of State delegates, who acted together, and voted one vote for each State. But that the Articles of 1778 created a league or confederation of sovereign States or nations, and nothing more, is proved beyond the possibility of rational contradiction; in the fact that by the provisional articles, or treaty of peace between Great Britain and the States, signed at Paris on the 30th of Nov., 1782, [see Hansard's Parliamentary History, volume 25, page 354.] the former Government recognized them each, by name, as separate and independent States, as follows:

'Art. 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for him H. H. heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, property, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.'

A Rev. Chas. A. Bradshaw, with his wife, who had been holding frequent revival meetings in a village near Litchfield, Conn., was disturbed in the middle of one of them, a few nights since, by two constables, who concluded the services by explaining that the 'Rev.' Bradshaw had been under arrest at Oswego, N. Y., for passing counterfeit money and playing false to his bondsmen; also that he left behind him another wife. This last 'call' was so urgent that he concluded to accept it.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.—Extract from a New Orleans letter of the 13th of January, 1865.—There is a great deal of talk about the demoralization of the people here and of the corruption existing. I think the people are as true to the cause, as uncompromising and untamable, as ever. Mary, it is true, are seeking temporary, if not new, homes in Mexico; but the general conviction appears to be in the ultimate triumph of the Southern people, and that they will secure the rights they have so long striven for. Numerous arrests still take place upon 'most frivolous pretexts' too. A member of a family writing to another beyond the lines, if the missive should be intercepted, is sure to subject the incautious writer to incarceration in a dungeon. The son-in-law of—yesterday received sentence in a prolonged imprisonment at the Tortugas for this kind of offence; in fact, they consider any one having sought to lose as fair game, and they run him down as such accordingly. Mr. — has been much afflicted; he lost his only son and an interesting daughter within two weeks of scarlet fever, and his house was searched by detectives while the dead lay therein. We are fast getting to be rivals of Poland in our relations with the best Government ever framed. I think Russia will have gracefully to yield to the United States so-called.

Why is a thief going to force open the lock of a conveyance like a man going to a particular street in London?—Because he is going to pick a dilly—Piccadilly.

No man is wise enough, or good enough, to be trusted with unlimited power.

The temple of happiness stands in a humble vale, but the tower of greatness is built upon a slippery precipice.

Why is a dish of meat placed on a letter of the alphabet like a flower?—Because it is a pie on a peony.

Why is a celebrated parrot like a giant of old?—Because it is a 'polly famous'—Polyphemus.

Why is the residence of the Lord of the Manor like that which has life, and no life?—Because it is a man or house—manor-house.

He that has made time his enemy, will have but little to hope from his friends.