

Of the propriety of clergyman amassing wealth there are many and contending opinions. They are simply guardians of it for the interests of the poor; and the church; there can be but little controversy. The Rev. Michael Clarke, P. P., of Looe, county Cornwall, has well discharged his guardianship. He bequeathed the following:—To the Superior Sisters of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Loughrea, £75; to the Society for the Propagation of the Catholic Faith, £100; to the Carmelite Convent at Loughrea, £100; to be distributed amongst the Catholic poor at Woodford, Loughrea, £200; to be distributed amongst the Catholic poor of Derrybrien, £15; to be distributed amongst the Catholic poor of Loughrea, £10; to be distributed amongst the Catholic poor of Doniry, £5; for repairing chapel at Looscane, £200; for the education of poor Catholic children of the Upper division of the parish of Ballinacilly, county Galway, £1,000; for the maintenance, &c., of Catholic poor of the parish of Ballinacilly, county Galway, £1,000; for building a schoolhouse at Looscane, and if that be not practicable, then for repairing and ornamenting the chapel at Woodford, £200.—Galway Vindicator.

It seems that a Catholic gentleman has for some time been engaged by the Master of the Rolls here, in a labour precisely similar to that assigned to Mr. Turnbull, by Sir Samuel Romilly, but up to this time the Island has not been shaken to its centre by the howl of bigotry; perhaps for the reason, that the fanatics have been kept in ignorance of this audacious act on the part of the Master of the Rolls.—The first-fruits of this gentleman's labours are about appearing in a few days, in the form of a most valuable volume of ancient records, published at the expense of Government.—Dublin cor. of the Weekly Register.

ACCIDENT TO THE GALWAY STEAMER COLUMBIA.—LIVERPOOL, May 27.—On Saturday afternoon a rather serious accident occurred to the Columbia. A few days ago she was taken into one of the graving docks at the ship-building yard of Messrs. Clover and Boyle at Birkenhead, for the purpose of undergoing repairs, which were rendered necessary in consequence of coming into collision with the ice on her voyage from New York. The blocks upon which she was placed were found to be too low, and on Friday she was hauled into the river in order that they might be raised. About noon on the following day she was taken into the graving dock, and was stayed in the usual manner. About four o'clock it was observed that the blocks and stays had given way, but in consequence of the immense weight of the vessel nothing could then be done to support her, and at five o'clock she fell over on her side with a tremendous crash against the dock. The damage, we understand, is very considerable. A hole was knocked in the steamer's bottom, and about £400 worth of glass was demolished by the shock. Since the accident a large number of men have been constantly at work at the steamer.—Liverpool Mercury.

Richard Weaver, the converted collier, preached on Wednesday evening at the Theatre Royal, Henry-street, to a very large congregation. Whether it was that he was excited by the non-attendance of clergymen of the Church of England, or fancied he had a pickaxe at the moment in his fist, he delivered several vigorous declamatory blows at the rev. gentlemen, rooting at their reputations, as if he was perforating a stratum of Walsley. He accused them, we are told, of total blindness to the vices of the rich, but gave them credit for having very keen visions as regarded the faults of the poor. He charged them with hard-heartedness, and a disinclination to relieve the wants of the distressed, unless so far as it could be done by "penny rolls of consolation or famishing souls." From the pulpit, washed down with copious libations of the "milk of the word for the babes of grace." It must be supposed that the regular clergymen are not filled with admiration of amateur soul savers, any more than Dean Swift in days past, when he put a poser in the shape of a question to the ranting tailor, as to how many yards of cloth would make a breeches for the angel mentioned in Revelations, as standing with his feet far apart.—When the preacher considered he had puffed the clergyman sufficiently, he commenced filling up a history, which was detestable, about himself. His informant for cutting across the lode of his own life and the lives of others, and how Providence spared him most retributively for the regeneration of mankind. He stated that he had often the razor open in his hand for jugular execution, and related of course delicately, to the edification of the ladies, how he once, in a house of ill-repute which he frequented, procured a rope, and strung up by the neck a frail one who resided therein. In all probability the Executive would have returned him the compliment with legal interest, had not a man passing by noticed the position of the suspended female, and cut her down before the vital spark fled. Richard's, however, himself again. He is now nine years converted, having been amazingly led from his evil ways after witnessing the death bed scene of a fellow workman, the natural demise some how demonstrating the mistake of the artificial and suicidal. The deformed transformed Richard in fact took to reading the Bible, from which he received such ghostly riches that he wishes to impart a share to others, and he has so much to spare that he absolutely brought a surplus out of England which one would imagine was a sort of Serbonian bog that would swallow up all the biblical grace in the universe.—Munster News.

The honesty and disinterestedness of a man in humble circumstances resident at Rathmore, on the way between Kilmorner and Millstreet, are worthy of record, and may be published with advantage to those who are too apt to cast imputations on the poorer class of the people. The man's name is Daniel Donnelly. At an early hour of the morning of last fair in Millstreet, which by-the-by was a good one, Donnelly found a sum of money amounting to £23 9s, which he scarcely ascertained was money when he handed it over to the Rev. Thomas Nolan, one of the respected Catholic curates of Millstreet. The Rev. gentleman adopted immediate measures in order to ascertain the owner. The bell-man was sent about, and the value of the restoration was enhanced to the loser, who was soon discovered by the amount being rendered available to him for purpose of the fair. He was a jobber from Blackpool, Cork, and he was about to comply with the clergyman's request, and reward the honest poor man, Donnelly, when the latter declared he would not take a farthing, saying to the owner, "It is your money, and I wish you luck with it." Donnelly is tenant to Lady O'Sullivan of Shinagh; and he is the representative of a class of Irishmen whom it is one of the foulest crimes of British legislation not to enroll in the soil of Ireland.—Munster News.

SHIPPING DISASTER.—The screw steamer North American, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, anchored off the harbour's mouth at Queenstown on Saturday night at ten o'clock, having been disabled by the loss of the fan. She left Quebec for Londonderry on the 18th ult., and whilst off Cape Race, after steaming about 1100 miles, and having fallen in with immense icebergs, the fan was carried away. Canvass was immediately set, and fortunately the North American proved a good sailor. Owing to the opposition of the winds, however, it was found impracticable to make the run to Londonderry, and accordingly she bore up for our port, which, happily, she made without further loss. The passengers were yesterday brought ashore by the steamer Telegraph, when all necessary arrangements for conveying them to their various destinations were made with complete satisfaction by the local agent of that line, Mr. J. Scott. The passengers were unanimous and loud in their applause of the conduct of the gallant commander, Captain Aiton, and the officers of the vessel, under the perilous circumstances of the voyage.—Cork Examiner.

This late census led to some queer scenes. The following is one of them:—"Who is the head of this family?" asked an enumerater of an Irishwoman.—"That depends on circumstances," said she. "If it's before eleven o'clock it's me husband; if after eleven it's mesself."—"Why this division?"—"Because after that hour he's drunk as a piper, and unable to take care of himself, let alone his family."—"What is his age?"—"Coming next Michaelmas he will lack a month of being as old as Finnegan. You know Finnegan?"—"I don't and if I did it wouldn't help matters. How many male members have you in the family?"—"Niver a one."—"What no boys at all?"—"Boys is it? Ah murder go home. We have boys enough to whip four loaves before breakfast."—"When were you married?"—"The day Pat Doyle left Tipperary for Ameriky! Ah! well do I know it. A sounshiner day niver gilded the sky of svate ovid Ireland."—"What was your husband before marriage?"—"A widower or a bachelor?"—"A widower, did you say? Ah! now go way wid your nonsense. Is it the likes of me that would take up with a second-hand? A widower, indeed! May I niver be blessed if I'd not rather live an ovid maid and brigg up my family on buttermilk and praties!"

Mr. Whally meditates a new style of attack on Mayoorth. The carotty-haired purloiner of Spooner's mantle has called for a return of the number of persons who have completed their education at the Royal College of Mayoorth, Ireland, from the year 1845 to the year 1861 inclusive, specifying their names, and so far as is known to the authorities of the College, their destinations on leaving the College, the positions now occupied by them in the Roman Catholic Church, and the place of their ministry. Also, stating whether any, and if any, which of the three Roman Catholic Archbishops and the twenty four Bishops who signed the Pastoral Letter, dated "Dublin, Feast of St. Mark, 25th April, 1861," annexing to their signatures certain territorial titles, were educated at Mayoorth College, or are now officially connected therewith as visitors, trustees, or otherwise.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND BY W. S. O'BRIEN.

The following has appeared in the Morning News:—If any argument were required to convince an intelligent Irishman that Ireland will never prosper until we possess a parliament invested with entire control over the resources of this country, surely such an argument would be suggested by the humiliating attitude in which the Irish members have been placed during the debates of the last two weeks.

A proposal is brought forward by the government for the repeal of the duty on paper. Many of the Irish members consider that measure to be eminently useful and deserving of support. Yet the constituencies of Ireland called upon their members to oppose this useful proposal, not because they disapproved of it, but because the Government which brings it forward has signified its intention to deprive Ireland of the subsidy which has been granted to the Galway Atlantic Company. By various organs of public opinion, those members who are zealous advocates of a repeal of the paper duties, have been urged to vote against their convictions, simply with a view to extort from Lord Palmerston's government the restitution to this country of a fraction of the revenue contributed by Ireland to the imperial exchequer.

Is such a course of proceeding consistent with the dignity of a great nation?

Can we hope for the respect of foreigners when we are thus wanting in respect for ourselves?

Does any rational Irishman doubt that a steam communication between this country and America would have been established long since if Ireland possessed a domestic parliament?

Would it not be a course more worthy of a high-spirited nation to instruct its representatives to demand a Repeal of the Union which subjects us, from week to week, to this sort of degrading humiliation, rather than to invite them to be belie their own declarations, and to record their votes in opposition to their own convictions, as well as in opposition to the general interest of the United Kingdom?

In suggesting these queries for consideration, I offer no opinion as to the claims of the Galway Company to a continuance of their contract, or as to the competing claims of the Shannon, or of Cork. If the Galway Company, through the mismanagement or peculation of the Englishmen who established it, shall be found unable, after a fair trial, to fulfil its engagements, that circumstance will not deprive the Irish nation of its right to apply a portion of our revenue to the encouragement of steam communication between an Irish port and America.

Personally, I am desirous that the Galway experiment should receive the most indulgent trial; but if the Galway Company should become bankrupt tomorrow, the right of Ireland to a subsidy for steam communication with America would not be in the slightest degree impaired. Though no longer a representative of the Irish people, I yet feel myself entitled, as one of yourselves to ask my countrymen how much more insult, of wrong, and of humiliation, they are disposed to undergo rather than emancipate themselves from the galling yoke of servitude, by re-establishing the Legislative Independence of Ireland, in conformity with the enactment solemnly recorded in 1783, by the Parliament of England, in the following terms: (See statutes of 1783). Be it declared and enacted, &c., "That the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by the laws enacted by his Majesty and the parliament of that kingdom in all cases whatever; and to have all actions and suits at law or in equity which that kingdom in that kingdom decided in his Majesty's Courts therein, finally and without appeal from thence, shall be, and is, hereby declared to be established and ascertained for ever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable."—I leave the honor to your faithful servant and friend, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

Cahirnoyle, June 3d, 1861.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—Miss Lamont, daughter of the late Major Lamont, and niece of the late Lady Keith, of Ravelston, Edinburgh, was received into the Catholic Church at the London Oratory, on Sunday, the 25th April.

The John Bull, a High Tory organ, has an attack upon the Bishops (so-called) of Ripon and Carlisle, for their late conduct in the removal of the monument in Richmond Churchyard, by the one, and the sudden interruption, by the other, of two young ladies candidates for Confirmation, in bowing at the Sacred Name. The John Bull attacks these prelates as nominees of Lord Palmerston.

The opinion of the "Church of England" journals is decidedly against the decision of Dr. Hamilton (calling himself Bishop of Salisbury) to proceed against Dr. Williams for his share in the "Essays and Reviews." The attempt is expected to fail, and do more harm than good. This is the line taken by the "Guardian" among others. Mr. Wilson, another of the "Essayists," being announced to preach at Liverpool, has been forbidden to preach by the (so-called) Bishop of Chester. He therefore sent himself among the congregation, while the sermon which he had prepared was read by the Rector to a "crowded congregation." On Monday evening there was a service in his honour.

Gavazzi has arrived in London, on a "short missionary visit to these kingdoms." As "his time is limited," he will be "only able" in Ireland, to lecture in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, previous to his return to his "beloved" Italy. The fellow couldn't make a dozen bajocchi of his "lectures" in Naples, and had to leave and return to England to recruit his exchequer.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—In the outer house of the Court of Session, on Tuesday last, before Lord Ardmillan, the conjoined actions, "Yelverton v. Yelverton" came on The proof in chief for Mrs. Yelverton was closed on the 6th of April; that on the opposite side was appointed to be reported on the 20th of May, but we understand that a further propagation is to be applied for. Mr. Miller moved that, before the proof for Major Yelverton is closed, the appeals taken in the course of the proof on the other side should be disposed of by the Lord Ordinary.—The motion was opposed by Mr. Fraser, and his lordship postponed his decision of the question till the following day.—Scotsman.

RENOWNED MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—It is rumored that an alliance is likely to take place between the Duke of Newcastle and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and that too with the concurrence of the Sovereign.—Doncaster Gazette.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE IRISH IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—There are about 120,000 Catholics at Glasgow, mostly Irish, besides thousands of Catholics in about a hundred different places in Scotland; for example, 20,000 at Edinburgh, 5,000 at Leith, 4,000 at Aberdeen, &c. The Highlands and the north-east near Presholme, have some 20,000 Catholics, all pure Scotch, who have conserved their faith as Israelites among Egyptians. At Aberdeen there is a Catholic cathedral, built of granite, 140 feet high. Almost every Sunday about 200 persons go there to the Holy Communion, and during the lectures the church is crowded. At Presholme resides His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Ryle, the oldest Bishop in Great Britain, who was consecrated in 1828, and who helped to consecrate Cardinal Wiseman at Rome, as assistant of Cardinal Franzoni. What is seen at Presholme would be admired in every place in the world—a most zealous and popular Bishop, who is besides remarkable for his learning and scientific tastes. He has a most admirable collection of the prefactions and other geological curiosities of the north, a library containing, besides books, the most remarkable letters of Mary Queen of Scots, and about 20,000 manuscripts or notes for the history of the Catholic religion and missions in Scotland since the Desecration. To the extreme north of Scotland there is only one church, namely, at Wick, in Caithness. The Orkneys and Shetlands have not had a Catholic clergyman these 300 years of Protestant bigotry, ignorance, and immorality. The excellent but poor people have been cruelly persecuted by the hungry and vocational ministers. The nearest land to the northern island of Scotland are the Faroe Islands, belonging to the Danish government. The Catholics there enjoy complete liberty, and are treated with great liberality by the authorities, but the Lutheran clergy, and by the people. In Iceland there was different last year. But Protestant intolerance there has produced two favorable results, namely, the Catholics have gained their freedom from the Supreme Tribunal the liberty which was denied before; and during the same time the second result took place—the Catholic priests establishing themselves there for the first time, after 300 years of Desecration in the Islands of Orkney and Shetland. The progress of the Catholic faith in those remote islands has been evinced by the number of conversions which have taken place, and of the acts of persecution which have been perpetrated. If in some Scandinavian countries the government is intolerant, the people are hospitable; but in extreme North of Scotland the government is tolerant; the people excellent, but under a most cruel tyranny of the Protestant ministers, especially of the so-called Free Church, which is surely the most slavish Christian denomination in the world. We quote two examples:—"In Kirkwall, a most liberal bookseller offered to a Catholic clergyman a Catholic book which he bought some years ago at the request of a Catholic, but which he has hindered by his minister from selling to a Catholic layman. The minister said, 'Catholic books are not to be allowed to be read, either by Catholics or by Protestants.' In another case, a man refusing his room for Divine service for Catholics on Sunday, said, 'It is a profanation of the Lord's day to worship God after a Catholic fashion.' The wife of this man added, 'Our minister will put us out of the church if we allow this, and we shall lose our trade and die from starvation.' The husband added, 'Our minister is so selfish.' Others of the slaves of Protestant bigotry supported this ridiculous intolerance, saying, 'That Irish wretch is not allowed to visit gentlemen.'—These words obliged the Catholic clergyman to say, 'From this moment I leave your house, because I consider that what you call Irish wretches are more gentlemen in every sense than all your bigoted ministers. I prefer to suffer with the Irish rather than to persecute you, good people, with the ministers.—If you ask your conscience, I think, you love the poor Irish, but you fear the rich ministers who teach you to despise poor Irish as the Pharisees taught the Jews to despise others.' In another place it was said that no burial-place would be given to Catholics, and that they should take the corpses to Norway for burial! That was said in Shetland—that excellent and pitiable country.—Glasgow Free Press.

PROTESTANT ENLIGHTENMENT.—A case was heard before the magistrates at Burslem, wherein a lad of seventeen, named Abbott, was called as a witness. Before being sworn, he was asked by the presiding magistrate—Can you read? Witness: No.—Do you know what that book (the Testament) is? No.—Do you know what the Bible is? No.—Did you ever hear what the Bible was? No.—How old are you? Seventeen.—Did you ever go to school? Yes.—How long ago? A long time.—What school did you go to? Lamb's.—What did they teach you there? A, b, c. This deplorable confession of mental blindness, we regret to add, was received with laughter by the people in court. This boy's evidence was of course declined, and his father was then called, but his ignorance was nearly equal to his son's.—Birmingham Gazette.

The reports of the Assistant Commissioners engaged in the recent education inquiry contain some very painful notices of the state of morals in some parts of the kingdom. In collier villages in Durham, where the men earn high wages, which they know no way of spending but in the gratification of animal appetites, the condition of the people in respect to morals and manners, it is said, may not be described. Adultery is made a matter of mere jest, and incest also is frightfully common and seems to excite no disgust. In Staffordshire, in the union of Dudley, where boys and girls can earn high wages, their independence of their parents' aid to maintain them leads to a remarkable independence of conduct, and in fact, no restraint is put upon their inclinations either by their parents or the opinion of the neighbourhood. It is held rather a shame to an unmarried woman not to have had a child.

RELIGION AN AFFAIR OF THE STOMACH.—The Almanac of Saturday concludes a laudatory notice of Principal Tulloch's "Patriot Leaders" thus:—"For the benefit of those who suffer under strong religious convictions, it would be well if it could be more generally known how much those manifestations are connected with the states of bodily health and disease, and that a physician is, at such times, a better adviser than a divine." What next?

Mr. W. H. Russell (the Times' correspondent) is said to be disgusted at the continual shilly-shallying and defiance by telegram of the Americans, and, if they don't speedily have an Alma at Baltimore, or an Inkerman at Washington, is said to be determined to leave them to their fate, and to have their deeds recorded by the local inditors of "screams" and "sensation" paragraphs.—Illustrated News.

Three bailiffs who were intent upon the arrest of, or commissioned with the service of a law process on a student of Trinity College last week, were hunted like rats by a large body of the Alumni, who compelled them to betake themselves to the merciful students' own rooms, where they borrowed in mortal fear until they compromised with the besiegers, and retreated without effecting either service or arrest.

There has been lately a very remarkable discovery of an extensive forgery in a copy of the 1832 edition of Shakspeare. A well-known antiquary, who possessed the volume, discovered in it an immense number of corrections of the text. Acting upon these corrections, he introduced into his own edition of Shakspeare alterations so serious and so many as to give, in fact, a new text. At length, the volume which had supplied the means of making these extensive changes came into the British Museum, by permission of its present owner, the Duke of Devonshire. There it has been subjected to a scrutiny which before had been impossible. Every test applied to the alleged corrections has led to the same conclusion, namely, that they are not in a contemporary hand, but are imitations of the writing of the period, executed with considerable skill, and with the obvious purpose of forgery. This result of the examination has been published in copious detail by Mr. Friswell, of the British Museum. To him, and to the scientific examiners associated with him, English literature is very much indebted for the exposure of a gross imposture. It will also be less probable in spite of the not unnatural sadness of suspicion as to the dangers of literature, which Mr. Hamilton expresses—that any such attempt should be repeated. We have made this very short recital of a thoroughly interesting passage in literary history, not with the final view of directing the attention of our readers to it, but with the view of directing the attention of other persons to an alleged and possible forgery which very much concerns them, and might be made the subject of a similar examination. The Protestant Episcopal Register, which, for the sake of convenience, has been called the Lambeth Register, recites an event which is described by Protestant Episcopalians as the consecration of Archbishop Parker. The genuineness of this Register has always been disputed by Catholics. To prove that it is what it professes to be, a genuine record of what occurred on a certain day, at a certain place, by the action of certain persons, would indeed prove the validity of the supposed Protestant Orders. But such a proof would establish that the first Protestant Archbishop's Register does not begin with a forgery. And this, we think, would be a fair object of pursuit for those who wish to retain the sacred names which belong to the Catholic Church alone, and are pained at being classed by the Catholic Church, as far as consideration of Order reaches, with Cumming and Spurgeon. Accordingly, with the sincerest desire—if they will believe us, as they may—for their great happiness, we seriously suggest to them that they should have the Lambeth Register at length subjected to a scientific examination. At the British Museum for instance. And by the same examiners who detected the Shakspeare forgeries, with the addition of one or more Catholics. One source of dispute would be dried up by such an examination. The genuineness of the entries, if they were established as genuine, would not prove the validity of the Anglican Orders. But the determination of the dispute, either in favor of the genuineness or the forgery, would, we think, greatly assist the persons in whom we are interested, though we are their adversaries now.—The proof of forgery would, we suppose, settle the whole question in their minds. The proof of genuineness would clear the way for their giving fuller consideration to those other points which would, by themselves, leave the Catholic estimate of the supposed Protestant Orders exactly what it is now.—Every Protestant Minister of the Establishment who has had the happiness of becoming a Catholic priest, has not had "defects" supplied, has not been ordained absolutely as a layman. The reasons for this universal practice throughout Christendom deserved the attention of the writers and readers of the Union. They are not met either by the assumption of sacred names which scandalizes Catholics, nor by any display of anger at the utter repudiation of such pretensions by us. The serious and scientific examination of the Protestant Lambeth Register will be a very good earnest of a better manner of treating the whole subject of which it forms a part.—Weekly Register.

THE SAFETY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Within the next eight or ten days, without doubt the National Capital will either be captured or saved beyond a peradventure. Within that space of time, the fate of Harper's Ferry will be sealed. If the Rebels there be taken prisoners, or dispossessed, or forced to retreat to Manassas Junction, the columns of Gen. Patterson, marching forward, will add so much strength to the defense of Washington, that to assail it with any force at the command of Gen. Beauregard will be madness. To upwards of 40,000 troops, soon to be swelled by a Connecticut, a Maine, a Wisconsin, and two Massachusetts Regiments, will be added at least 15,000 or 20,000, coming through Chambersburg and Western Virginia. Then the question will be of advancing in force to Manassas Junction—not of meeting an assault from that quarter.—Letter from Washington dated 14th June.

If this terrible contest between the North and the South is to go on we must watch ourselves very narrowly, or we shall be certainly involved in it. We have two parties eagerly bidding for our aid and jealously watching our actions. We have merchants and shipowners sharply alive to the opportunities of turning any circumstances to advantage and ready to test every point in the law of blockade.—The real business of this war is undoubtedly the blockade of the Southern ports—not now, perhaps, for the last cotton crop is, for the most part, stored in our European warehouses; but in a few months' the question will be whether the North can hermetically seal the South, and then Louisiana will be huzzing for cotton, and the Federal States will be fainting for supplies by which it should be paid for. But even already we see the commencement of future difficulties. The American news we published yesterday pictures to us a single American war steamer cruising off the harbor of Charleston and declaring a strict blockade of "the whole Southern coast of the United States of America." The Niagara boards the Liverpool ships and warns them off the coast, and she is strictly within her belligerent rights in so doing. At other times she is engaged in most exciting chase of other less obedient British craft, which, under the hope of a good freight, stand the risk of a race, and sometimes makes good their entrance into the blockaded port. As time wears on these chases will become much more numerous, and if Governor Seward has already had occasion to utter dark threats against the French Emperor for some fancied tendencies of a Southern character, we may expect what these complications will be as soon as it becomes the direct pecuniary interest of every merchant and shipowner of Europe to break this blockade of a quarter of a continent. It will be found very difficult to keep sealed what all the world has an interest in breaking; and we cannot hope that the watchers will always maintain an unflinching good humour in dealing with the hosts of evaders. We may depend upon it that we shall soon have a revival of those old questions so familiar in our history. What the law of blockade is no one knows. True, it may be read in treaties; and may be found laid down in textbooks. But these textbooks have not the authority to be derived from consistency, and have never been obeyed in practice. They have for the most part been written by two different schools of jurists,—the subjects of warring Powers, and the subjects of neutral Powers. All the authorities of this country are in favour of the most generous interpretation of the rights of belligerent Powers; for we have always been belligerent; it has always been our interest to give a belligerent Power the strongest possible rights over neutral ships; and our Prize Courts have always been laying down doctrines which the rest of the world repudiated as illegal and untenable. The consequence is that we shall now find ourselves in a false position in all these questions. We shall be bound by our own decisions, which will tell against our own interests as neutrals, and we shall have to submit to rules of maritime public law which very much increase the evils we must necessarily endure from the blockade, however inefficient, of the coast which is to us so important both for exports and imports.—London Times.

A SUGGESTED REBORN.—A petition has been placed in the Merchant's Exchange, Boston, for signature, asking Congress to consider the subject of emancipation. It has received the names of many of the leading merchants of Boston. The petition is quite brief, and the following is a copy:—"Setting forth that a rebellion against the Laws and Government of the United States has for some time existed, and does still exist, calling for a great expenditure of treasure, and interfering our nation, while slavery lies at the foundation of the troubles; and that it is eminently desirable that slavery should be removed, if possible, safely, and with the greatest benefit to all classes in the community, and to all parts of the country. It is therefore proposed by the petitioners that Government, as a beginning, shall purchase all the slaves in Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky, at three hundred dollars a piece, making in the whole a sum less than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, which is less than the sum paid in a single year to put down rebellion in this country." The petition prays that Congress will pass a law to emancipate the slaves.

SOUTHERN FACTS AND SENTIMENTS AS REPORTED BY MR. RUSSELL, OF THE "TIMES."—In a letter dated at Montgomery, May 7th, he makes the following statement:—"But it may be asked, who will take these letters of marque? Where is the Government of Montgomery to find ships? The answer is to be found in the fact that already numerous applications have been received from the ship-owners of New England, and from the whalers of New Bedford, and from others in the Northern States for these very letters of marque, accompanied by the highest securities and guarantees! This statement I make on the very highest authority. Writing from Charleston, on the 30th April, the same writer gives the following, as a specimen of South Carolina sentiment towards the Free States:—'The New Englander must have something to persecute, and as he has hunted down all his Indians, burnt all his witches, and persecuted all his opponents to the death, he invented Abolitionism as the sole resource left to him for the gratification of his favorite passion. Next to this motive principle is his desire to make money dishonestly, trickily, meanly, and shabbily. He has acted on it in all his relations with the South, and has cheated and plundered her in all his dealings by villainous tariffs. If one objects that the South must have been a party to this, because her boats that her statesmen have ruled the Government of the country, you are told that the South yielded out of pure good nature.'

FASHIONABLE PREACHERS.—In an exchange paper, a New York lady is made to write to her son at school:—"Dr. Maundy is giving us a series of sermons on the different kinds of woods used in building Solomon's Temple. They are very interesting, and he has such a flow of beautiful words, and such wavy gestures, and he looks so gentlemanly in the pulpit, that I have no doubt he does a great deal of good. The church is always full."

THE UNITED STATES.—By the Adriatic, at St. Johns, N. F., on Monday we have advices from Europe to the 5th inst. The most important item is a brief announcement that the British Government has decided not to allow the entry of prizes of privateers at any British port. Of course, this rule will be enforced against both sides impartially, but we consider it the death blow to Jefferson Davis' project of supporting his Government or essentially barring our commerce by privateering. France has decided to allow no sale of prizes in her ports, and no navy there of prisoners beyond twenty-four hours. Spain will obviously coincide in this policy, and that will shut the Secession freebooters out of nearly every port but

THE UNITED STATES' LOSS IN THE TWO GREAT BATTLES OF BETHEL: the big and Bethel the little was 14 killed, and 45 wounded. Of the killed 61 were slain by their own side, and six by the enemy.