

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—The case of *Bartlett v. Lewis*, which was adjourned from the Nisi Prius sittings of last term, was resumed on Thursday in the Court of Exchequer before the Chief Baron and a special jury. The action was brought to recover £16,000, the amount of bills of exchange which the defendant passed to the plaintiff. The defence is that all these bills were included in a bankruptcy proceeding in England in 1855, by which the defendant was relieved from all liability on the foot of them. But the plaintiff impeaches those proceedings on the ground of misrepresentation; and the main question in this trial is the validity of the bankruptcy certificate. The case excites extraordinary interest in this country from the fact that Mr. Lewis is now the proprietor of a large portion of the town of Youghal and the lands adjoining, which he purchased from Duke of Devonshire, and on which he is making extensive improvements, especially in encouraging the erection of handsome villas along the Strand, in consequence of which Youghal is becoming a fashionable watering-place. I wished to reserve the *resumé* of the evidence till both sides could be given at the same time; but as the case has already occupied three days, it will probably last to the end of the present week; it may be as well to give your readers a brief statement of the allegations of the plaintiff, subject to the caution of the Chief Baron, that there was nothing in the statements made that ought in justice to prejudice Mr. Lewis in the opinion of the public until the case was closed. There was nothing that he had heard in the case that might not be fully explained. Every one should suspend his judgment with respect to that gentleman, who would have the fullest opportunity of removing those imputations, both by the arguments of counsel—which might extinguish the plaintiff's case altogether—by witnesses, and by his own evidence. The counsel for the plaintiff were Mr. Serjeant Armstrong, Mr. Isaac Butt, QC, Mr. J. E. Walsh, QC, and Mr. E. Johnstone, instructed by Mr. S. Hobson; for the defence, Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, Mr. Whiteside, QC, Mr. Brevster, QC, Mr. Sydney, QC, Mr. Roper, instructed by Mr. Murdoch Green. As the case turns very much upon matters of account there is little room for the display of forensic eloquence. The most striking things in the statement of the case by Serjeant Armstrong are the number of bankruptcies through which Mr. Lewis is alleged to have passed within a few years, and the enormous sums for which he is said to have become liable. According to this statement, he commenced business in Liverpool, on the 28th of June, 1851, with a capital of about £60. On the 29th of Oct. in the same year he was arrested, owing £4,500, and subsequently imprisoned in Lancaster Castle. All he had was £2. He was discharged on February 14, 1852. In January, 1855, he was bankrupt, but settled by an arrangement with his creditors. He became bankrupt again in June, 1855. He had got from a gentleman named Hennett £22,000 in acceptances. With creditors to the extent of £300,000 there was not a dividend to the amount of half a farthing. It was stated that certain jewels were pawned on the eve of the bankruptcy, and there was no trace of that property in the schedule. Mr. Lewis never gave a statement of what he had done with the bills he got from Hennett. He is said to have sold some of them for 4s and 6s in the pound. In his private journal he admitted having made £53,000 in his dealings with Hennett, but in the schedule this was ground down to £6,000. Mr. Evans, an accountant, gave evidence in support of the allegation of counsel, but in the present stage of the proceedings it would be useless to enter here into details which are intricate and confused. A remarkable incident occurred in connexion with the trial on Saturday. The house of one of the jurors, Mr. Mansfield, had fallen in Grafton street, and when the news came to him in court the Chief Baron considerably adjourned the hearing for two hours that he might look after his property.

A woman, named Mary Doherty, known as 'the Carrick Witch,' was tried at the Clermont Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, for fraudulently obtaining goods from Joseph and Mary Reeves at Carrick-on-Suir, on the 1st of June, 1864. Mary Reeves deposed that the prisoner had attempted to cure one of her children with herbs boiled in new milk, and continued attending the house for the purpose nearly every day during ten months. She said she used to see her dead father and other dead members of the witness's family in the Moate at Ballydine; and, as a proof, prisoner said that witness was to get a note from them, which Captain James Power was to write for them. Witness's child was sent for the note, and several letters were received purporting to come from the deceased relatives. The prisoner next said she wanted bread, butter, and tea for the people in the Moate, and these were daily supplied during four months. Witness also deposed that she saw her own deceased father. He was sitting in a chair opposite the door, quite near her, having on a blue coat, knee breeches, and a hat. He said three times he was going; and that he would return with plenty; and the prisoner said he was going with 'the gentry,' but would return. The prisoner often asked the witness for wine and spirits. Since her arrest there was no appearance from the other world.

The husband of this woman, Joseph Reeves, a sub-constable, now stationed at Kilmalsham, near Dublin, was as great a dupe as his wife. He deposed that he saw and knew his father-in-law, who was only 20 yards from him. He believed that the man had come to life, and thought he had a ghostly appearance. He never saw a dead man standing before him. He saw his son also in an empty house where he was brought by the prisoner. He, too, had a ghostly appearance, and had not the shape of a living person, and the prisoner stated that it would take a considerable time for him to come to perfection.

The jury found the prisoner 'guilty.' Mr. Serjeant Howley, who presided on the Bench, stated that he had been informed by Mr. Beard, sub-inspector of constabulary, that the dead persons had been personated by the prisoner's blind husband, and a man who led the other in the night. The prisoner then cried, 'Oh, my Lord, think of my poor blind man and my poor children!'

The Court—You are a terrible woman and a dangerous impostor. You must be confined in goal for 12 months, and kept to hard labor.—*Times Correspondent.*

O'CONNELL'S GRAVE.—We are gratified to learn that at a conference held between the O'Connell Committee and the Catholic Cemetery Board, a most cordial understanding was arrived at with reference to the monument in the Glasnevin burial ground. The most absurd and unjust rumors were abroad with reference to the curtailment of the space originally allocated to the O'Connell Monument, but on full discussion it was found that the patriotic committee who have so admirably managed the affairs of the cemetery not only allocated the full space, but much more than the full space originally promised. More than this—nearly double the original space was yesterday asked for, and the influential deputation from the Cemetery Board, though not empowered to give a definite undertaking, expressed their resolve to recommend to their board that the additional space required be allocated. The highest praise is due to the Cemetery Board for the manner in which they have acted. From first to last they have paid the highest respect to the mighty dead, and now the deputation indicate their own readiness to give all the ground required to make this monument complete and will endeavor to secure the approval of their board for giving effect to the public wishes. It was gratifying sight to see the venerated Patriarch so active and so lively an interest in this national work. For two hours he bent his mind to the subject, and we have no doubt but that his genius, the liberality of the Cemetery Committee, and the generosity of a grateful public will result in a sepulchral monument worthy of the Emancipator.—*Freeman.*

There are over 1,000 proprietors of cabs and cabs licensed in Dublin and 3,000 drivers. There is a great improvement in the vehicles and in the drivers. The old 'covered car' with two wheels—a dangerous concern—has almost disappeared, and cabs have greatly multiplied. The Commissioners of Police take much care in selecting proper persons when giving licences for cabs and drivers. As a body these men are remarkably honest, often restoring valuable property which they might have kept with impunity. Of course, there are cases of dishonesty and extortion, as there must be in so large a body. They are regularly inspected by the police authorities.—*Times Cor.*

Lord Fitzroy says it has been repeatedly observed that bad weather over Ireland precedes that of England by about a day, and that winds from the eastward are usually north easterly or south easterly, not from east direct.

There is a woman named Helen Maguire or Doyle, residing in Gorbals, Glasgow, who has reached the age of 101 years. She is a widow, and a native of Londonderry. The old woman's memory is remarkable for her years, particularly concerning events which occurred in the last century or beginning of the present. Her mother lived to the age of 101 years, and she had an aunt who reached the extraordinary age of 116 years.

THE MURDER AT RATHMINN.—The unfortunate man O'Dell, who stands charged with the murder of Fox, the balliff, by shooting him, will be brought up for trial at the ensuing Commission, which commences on Monday next. He is at present confined in the county jail at Kilmalsham, and exhibits no symptoms of mental aberration, although medical opinion is divided in respect of his insanity. He eats heartily, and during night sleeps soundly. He smokes a good deal, especially during the period allowed him for exercise in the grounds, but seldom refers to the crime with which he stands charged. His wife and relatives have the privilege of occasional interviews with him.

At the Ennis Quarter Sessions, Oct. 12, took place the trial of Thomas Joseph Mackay, *alias* Thomas Joseph Murphy, charged with representing himself as a Catholic priest, and with obtaining money under false pretences of being empowered by the most Rev. Thomas Grant, D.D., Catholic bishop of Southwark, England, to collect funds in Ireland to aid in the building of a Catholic Church and Schools in that diocese and the surrounding district. The impostor was convicted and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADMISSION OF CATHOLICS TO OXFORD.—We see it stated in the *Times* that the Warden and Fellows of Balliol College have resolved on receiving Roman Catholic students into their society. It is the hope, doubtless, of getting a 'tuft' or two.

STRANGE MOVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND TOWARD CATHOLIC PRACTICES.—The following extract from the *Church Times*, will surprise many readers, but it is only one out of many that might be cited, where Protestants, in Protestant Churches, risk much, and often make themselves amenable to Protestant penal laws, and whilst striving to revive old Catholic rites and ceremonies, since they deny the sublime truths to venerate which, those sacred rites were established. 'I was staying a short distance from Aberdeen, and on All Saints Eve I made enquiries whether there were any services, and ascertained that Even song would be sung at St. Mary's Mission Chapel at 8 1/2 P.M. With difficulty I found my way there. The first appearance of the chapel was not very pleasing, as it had the usual barn-like appearance of places where dissenters love to congregate (once a week). It was, I believe formerly a Baptist conventicle, and was bought by the Mission for temporary use, until they could build a church. A glance, however, at the east end convinced me that I was in a Catholic place of worship. A correctly shaped altar vested for a festival, cloth of gold frontal, white lace super frontal; on super altar a jeweled cross, with two sacramental candles, (unlighted), vases of flowers, and four large many branched candelsticks, with lights burning, a crimson dosal cloth, a painting hung on it of the B. V. M. and holy Child. I arrived at 8, and from that to a quarter past the Chapel gradually filled; the congregation composed almost entirely of the middle and poorer classes; and I never, in all my life, though I have travelled over the world, saw a more apparently devout congregation. I noticed with great pleasure that every one made a lowly obeisance to the altar on entering, and that the primitive custom of making the sign of the cross is here retained, though it has unhappily fallen into disuse in England. The Priests and choir entered in procession, chanting the hymn for All Saints, 'Spouse of Christ.'—two silk banners with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George on them, and a processional cross with two lighted tapers, were borne by the acolytes. The officiating priest wore a cope of cloth of gold with the sacred monogram embroidered in crimson on the back of it. There were no stalls or reading desks in the chapel, but the whole office was sung by the priests and clerks standing before the altar, which, I can assure you had a very Catholic and devotional effect. Before and after the Magnificat, the proper antiphon (?) was sung, and during the Magnificat the altar was incensed. After the service, the Rev. G. Akers gave an extempore sermon from the altar steps on the Communion Saints. The following day I was present at matins and high celebration of the Holy Communion. The Scotch office was used, and certainly, in my humble opinion, contrasts most favorably with the Anglican. After the consecration, the deacon incensed the altar. The chapel was crowded, and the behavior of the congregation was most gratifying for a Catholic to behold. They all joined most heartily in the Psalms and responses, and from the Gloria in Excelsis to the consecration every one remained on their knees. The whole congregation remained throughout until the last benediction. I have never seen a choir so well trained, both as to singing and as to behavior, especially those who served the credence. The celebrant was vested in alb, stole crossed, and casuble with a large cross on the back of it. The deacon and sub-deacons in albs, stoles and tippets (?); the lay clerks and choir men in cottas and tippets; of course every one wore cassocks, the priest carried berettas in their hands, the two sacramental candles and the two standards on the altar steps were the only ones lighted. Even song was similarly conducted to the preceding evening. The chapel was densely crowded—many Presbyterians were present, I think—but all behaved very well. I have no hesitation in saying that at no church in London, are the congregations more attentive and devout, or the services conducted with greater reverence than at this little mission chapel, in the midst of heretics and schismatics. Mr. Lee gave an extempore sermon in the evening, which was full of most Catholic doctrine. I believe it is the rule of this little chapel to give extempore sermons, and there can be no doubt that they fix people's attention far more than read ones, and are especially suited to missions. I had many conversations while at Aberdeen with Presbyterians, in different ranks of life, and it is evident that the bold and uncompromising way in which church doctrines have been set forth at St. Mary's and St. John's has had a great effect on them. Of course it has excited the Protestant ire of many, but I am happy to say that I saw signs to show that it had also set many a thinking as to what the ordination of Presbyterian ministers was worth. There is no doubt but that the minds of honest thinking Presbyterians in these parts are much shaken (I do not include those who have an interest in the present state of things), and I sincerely believe that the opening of the new church

of St. Mary's, of which I hope to give you an account in another letter, will be, under God, the beginning of Protestantism in Aberdeen, providing always that the services and preachings are carried on in a bold, Catholic and uncompromising way.

There is some prospect now of the Gaol Chaplain difficulty at the Preston house of Correction being settled. Opposition had been raised to the application of a grant of £40 made at the last session of magistrates of Lancashire in the purchase of vestments, &c., for the Roman Catholic service in the above gaol. Since then, Dr. Goss, the Catholic Bishop, has, we understand, written to Mr. T. R. Addison, of Preston, to the effect that the vote named will not be accepted, and that the money needed for the purchase of articles required in the service will be provided by the Catholics themselves.—*Post.*

SEMMES Afloat IN THE STEAMER SEA KING.
Washington, Nov. 4.

The following has just been received by the Government, in reference to the new steamer to be commanded by Semmes:—

United States Consulate, Liverpool,
Oct. 18, 1864.

Sir,—The English screw steamer Sea King, built at Glasgow in 1863, cleared for Bombay, and sailed from London on the 6th instant with a large quantity of coal, fifty tons of metal, and a crew of forty-seven men, in command of Captain Cobbett. Mr. Sisco, United States consular agent at Dover, says he has reliable information that Captain Semmes is to have this vessel. From what is known at this office about the Sea King, independent of the information of Mr. Sisco, I have not the least doubt she is the vessel the steamer Laurel is to meet, and that Captain Semmes, with the officers, men and guns, taken out in the Laurel, will be transferred to her. Their place of meeting is not known to me.

The Sea King is a very fast, strongly built and fine looking screw steamer, built of wood, with iron frame, and coppered, about one thousand tons burden, and two hundred and twenty-two feet long, one funnel, three bright masts, ship-rigged with wire rigging, heavily sparred, machinery abaft the mainmast. No doubt her name will be changed.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Thos. H. DUDLEY, Consul.

Lord Stanley addressed his constituents at King's Lynn on Wednesday in a thoughtful and argumentative speech. He declared himself for non-intervention in the quarrels both of America and of Germany. In domestic matters he urged the necessity of economy, especially in the naval estimates. On the extension of the franchise he was not hopeful. Small measures, he said, would not be acceptable, and a large measure could not be carried.

TWO WESTERN EMIGRANTS.—The 'exodus' westward is not only effectually stopped, but the 'return' passenger steamers from New York bring hundreds of those back to their native soil, who left in the early part of the year 'brim full of hope' for the Western Continent. At present the numbers emigrating are far below the average of years past, and are barely sufficient for the regular weekly steamers dispatched from Liverpool.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

RESTORATION OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.—The impudent mountebank Punch has for once said a true thing, though it is a very obvious thing. The mountebank represents himself as lurching with Cardinal Wiseman, and as saying to the Cardinal, 'We are restoring all our old Cathedrals, your Eminence.' To which the Cardinal is made to say; 'Are you? To heaven! received any.'

If Canada has made up her mind that she is not to be invaded at all, she is quite right to save her money and her trouble: the same thing may be said if she is determined to yield at the first summons; but if she means to assert the right of an independent community to select for itself how it shall be governed and to whom it shall belong, she is wasting invaluable time and may be delirving herself bound hand and foot to a powerful and vigilant enemy. As for her over-confidence in us, we can only repeat over and over again the same unavailing caution. It is of little use talking to us about the setting of the sun of our glory, for it would be as impossible for us to defend Canada with such assistance as she seems disposed to afford us as to arrest the actual sunset. It is no question of our goodwill, it is a question of our power; and that power is utterly inadequate to do the wonders that are required of it. By sea we should be a powerful and useful ally; by land, the American colonies must in the main defend themselves. If they value the British connexion, the best way to show it is to make those timely preparations which alone in the hour of trial would enable them to maintain it.—*Times.*

THE ERIB INQUEST.—The inquest has thrown no light on the immediate cause of the late terrific explosion, and no wonder, for all who could have spoken to it, have been summoned to a higher tribunal. What it shows as to the probability of future accidents is by no means pleasant. One might have imagined that the means of risk of those who have to deal with large quantities of gunpowder was enough to make any man careful. Such it seems is actually the case for a while. But strong as is the constant fear of a sudden, violent and hideous death, habit, it seems, is far stronger. A few months spent in a powder magazine without an accident is almost enough to make any man feel the trouble of constant vigilance a more insupportable evil than the risk of an explosion. The men employed, unless they are kept watchful by the certainty of immediate and sharp punishment, very soon take no more care than men in other trades. The account given of the habitual negligence of those who work gunpowder barges on the river, and their fires for cooking, for light, and for smoking, is enough to make any man hesitate to take a steamer from London Bridge.

The Bishop of Salisbury in the charge to the clergy and churchwardens of his diocese, already referred to in the columns of this journal, makes the following remarks on the restoration of discipline in the Church in reference to the morals of its members.—'The declarations of his Lordship says, 'made by the churchwardens and sidesmen are satisfactory, except in the case of those articles of visitation and inquiry which regard the morals of their fellow-parishioners. In these excepted and most important particulars the presentments are not always, I am well aware, a full representation of all the facts of the case. But it could not under present circumstances have been otherwise. Not only is there at present no attempt in our Church to exercise discipline, but the very idea of discipline, as an appointment of our Lord, seems to have almost lost its place in our religious system; and, this being so, I am not surprised that the churchwardens and sidesmen have not satisfied the demands which are made upon them at the time of their bishop's visitation for a report on these matters. I am not, however, on this account prepared to expunge these two articles of inquiry, for, though we have been for some time under the necessity of foregoing the ancient discipline, my own wishes and hopes remain in entire accordance with the language of our Church on this subject, and I look to and desire the coming of the time when 'faith in the reality and grievous effect of excommunication' will have been thus far restored as to make it possible to use Church courts and Church laws that 'persons convicted of notorious sin may be put to open penance and punished in this world, that their souls may be saved in the day of the Lord.' In the meanwhile, the Church must exercise the disciplinary and penitential power which our Lord has intrusted to her in the best way that circumstances will permit, and the bishops must at their visitations be content to receive a declaration from the churchwardens and sidesmen, which does not represent a perfect discharge of their duties.'

BISHOP COLENSO'S CASE.—The appeal of the Bishop of Natal against the sentence of Dr. Grey, Bishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of South Africa, deposing him from his bishopric, will come before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council after the forthcoming Michaelmas Term. The case is at present somewhat complicated. The first step in the matter of the petition to the Judicial Committee was taken on Monday, the 27th June, when Mr. W. M. James, Q.C., appeared on behalf of Bishop Colenso, but further proceedings were adjourned. Bishop Colenso prays that Her Majesty will be pleased to declare the petitioner to be able to hold his see until the letters patent granted to him should be cancelled by due process of law for some sufficient cause of forfeiture, and to declare that the letters patent granted to the Bishop of Cape Town, in so far as they purport to create a court of criminal justice within the colony, and to give to the Archbishop of Canterbury an appellate jurisdiction, had been unduly obtained from Her Majesty, and did not affect the petitioner's rights. Bishop Colenso also prays that 'the pretended trial and sentence were void and of no effect, and that an inhibition, as was usual in ecclesiastical cases, should issue against the proceedings under the sentence pending the appeal. Their Lordships have not at present granted the inhibition, since to grant it would be to assume the jurisdiction claimed by the Bishop of Cape Town.

The *Nottingham Journal* states that the late Duke of Newcastle had during the day of his death been unusually well, and had conversed freely with his workpeople about the estate. He had also visited the stables and inspected the horses. About twenty-five minutes past six in the evening he was conversing freely with his solicitor, Mr. Juvry, of the firm Farrer, Overy, and Farrer, London, that gentleman having been to the Church festival at Shrook, and His Grace had been expressing his satisfaction at the great success of the festival, when he suddenly threw up his arms, gave a scream, and died in about four minutes. His Grace's physician, Dr. Kingsley, of London, and two or three persons, were present at the time. A telegram was received by Dr. Kingsley, at Clumber, from Sir George Grey, at St. Balmoral, on behalf of Her Majesty. None of His Grace's family were at Clumber at the time of the sad event, his Grace's second son, Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, having left Clumber a week ago to join his regiment in Canada West.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—The Lords of the Treasury recently sent a communication to the Board of Customs, stating that an application had been made to Her Majesty's Government, requesting permission to ship forty tons of coal on board the United States steamer Sacramento, to enable her to proceed to Flushing, and that in reply Lord Russell had informed the United States Minister that as it appeared that the vessel had been furnished with eighty-seven and a half tons of coal at Cork on the 29th of July, and with a further supply of twenty-five tons at Plymouth on the 17th August, Her Majesty's Government could not, consistently with the regulations on the subject, permit the Sacramento to be again coasted at any port in the United Kingdom until the expiration of three months from the last mentioned date. The Commissioners of Customs have issued a circular to the outposts calling attention to the case of a supply of coal having been obtained by a United States war steamer through an evasion of the law, and pointing out the penalties incurred by such an act. It appears that the coal in question was shipped on board a vessel at a British port without due clearance by the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such coals had been taken at sea on board of a U. S. war steamer.

INFANT MORTALITY IN ENGLAND.—Among the many subjects which have engaged the attention of the Social Science Congress now assembled at York, none, perhaps, possess a more painful interest than the vast mortality which in some parts of the country appears to prevail among infants. Several papers have been read upon the subject, and it must be admitted that the time has arrived when general attention ought to be directed to the startling revelations brought out by the census and the reports of different medical officers with reference to this matter. It is well known that in some parts of the country there is a great difference between healthy and unhealthy districts, and that the ratio of deaths in a badly drained town or village may sometimes be nearly twice as great as in the neighbouring country. At York, Halifax, and Dewsbury, the death rate is over 20 in every hundred; at Hull, Goole, Barnsley, Keighly, and Hunslet, it is more than 21; at Sheffield it exceeds 22; at Leeds it rises higher than 23; and at Bradford it actually reaches 25. We are continually congratulating ourselves that we are better than other nations, and are pointing with pious gratitude on account of our own superiority to the infantile of China and India. Yet are we so much better after all? Does not infanticide or something like it, seem to reign, as far as it dare, among large classes in our own country? We are told that years afterwards in a quarrel the neighbors may sometimes taunt the mother with the suspicious death of her child, but that in general they take it as a matter of course, and the mother loses nothing in the esteem of her fellows because they believe that her child did not die by perfectly fair means. Surely our boasted civilization and Christianity are, after all, as regards a large proportion of the people, nothing better than a name. The difficulty, however, is, not to denounce, but to prevent. The 'Health Section' of the Social Science Congress has recorded its opinion that 'the great mortality of children under five years of age is entirely due to preventible causes.'

DAMNABLE OUTRAGES—Soldiers Hanging Democrats.—On the 17th ult., a squad of soldiers, numbering between 100 and 150, were sent to the Shoals, in Martin county, Indiana, by Gen. Hovey, for the purpose of arresting certain parties suspected of treason, conspiracy, &c.

Soon after their arrival, they arrested John R. O'Brien (Democratic member of the Legislature), Thos. Gormley, James Seibert, (a returned soldier), Neal Caulfield, (formerly of this city), Joseph Pezders, and several others.

After undergoing shameful indignities at the hands of their captors, Mr. O'Brien and some of the others were released, but Mr. Caulfield was taken out to the woods about 1 o'clock, P.M., and after being interrogated as to his knowledge of arms having been brought into the neighborhood, a rope was put around his neck, and he was actually hung up from a limb of a tree! He soon became insensible and was let down. After he had sufficiently recovered to speak, his tormentors again endeavored to force a confession from him of guilt, but falling in this, he was again hung up! Finally, he was taken down and permitted to have a brief respite.

While Mr. Caulfield was allowed a breathing spell the soldiers put a rope around the neck of Mr. Pezders and hung him—letting him down at intervals to question him, and each time stopping him in the face! This outrage was repeated three times in this case, after which, finding that he was an innocent victim he was permitted to make his way home, more dead than alive!

Not yet satisfied with the progress they had made in ferreting out traitors, the soldiers again seized Mr. Caulfield, the night following the circumstances detailed above—took him out to the woods, where he was confronted by two of Lincoln's infamous detectives, spies, or pumps, who insisted to the soldiers that Mr. O. was a traitor! He was again hung up and slipped in the face, and questioned as to the 'Sons of Liberty,' but denied knowing anything of the organization. He begged of his inhuman accusers to shoot him at once, rather than torture him as they were then doing.

After Gen. Hovey's agents had 'played' with their prisoners sufficiently, they were permitted to 'go'—not a single fact or circumstance having been as-

certained to criminate any of them.

This, fellow-citizens, is the manner in which peaceable, Union-loving, Democratic citizens are treated. If Gen. Hovey does not investigate this case and punish the actors, he should be held responsible for the outrage.

The facts are as we have stated them: They are burning shame and disgrace to the men in authority who countenance them.

Are citizens thus to be dragged through the street hung up and tortured, and the investigation of poor miserable wretches called Government detectives, who are a libel upon mankind? This is one of the pleasant features of Lincoln and Morton's ascendancy, with Hovey at the head of the military? What a glorious Government we have! How long, oh how long shall we be blessed with it?—*Western Sun, of Vincennes, Indiana.*

A letter to the Philadelphia Press from the Eighteenth Corps, on the James River, says: It may not be generally known that John J. K. Mitchell, the Irish refugee, is the Commodore of the Confederate fleet in the James River." So the correspondent had been positively assured by a deserter.

AMERICAN POLITICAL AXIOMS THAT ARE INDISPENSABLE.—A Cincinnati paper says the best government is that which governs least.

Governments are good according to the freedom of the people, and not according to the extent of territory over which they exercise jurisdiction.

Two or more republican governments within the limits of the United States are preferable to one despotism.

The strongest Government is that which has the confidence and affections of the people.

Governments founded upon force or coercion are necessarily imperious despots.

The United States are not a nation but a confederacy of nations.

The States made the Federal Government, and not the Federal Government the States.

The Federal Government has only such powers as the States choose to give it. It has not, like a State original sovereign power, but all its powers are delegated powers.

The Union established by our fathers was a voluntary Union of such States as chose of their own accord to belong to it. They would not have a State that was not a willing member of the Union.

It is the State Governments and not the Federal Governments, that protect the lives, liberty and property of the people.

The States are the principals to the Constitutional compact, and Federal Government only the agent.

A country where one-third of the States are pinned to the other two-thirds by bayonets, must necessarily be a tyranny or a monarchy, both at home and abroad.

Civil wars are always fatal to republican institutions.

The Government is best which is least expensive, which has the smallest army and the smallest navy and the smallest taxes. A splendid and costly Government can only exist where the mass of the people are kept in poverty and indigence.

Governments are made for the people and not the people for the Governments.

The people who buy and pay for it own the property of a country, and not the Government, which has no title to it.

State rights and popular liberties were the precious jewels of our confederate system. The Union has been the casket in which they were kept. The casket is valuable, but is not to be compared in importance to the jewels. The latter must be saved at all events.

The delegation of power from one Government to another, does not preclude the idea of its resumption by the one delegating, in case it is abused and perverted.

The Federal Government is not the final and exclusive judge of the power the States have delegated to it, since that word make its discretion and not the Constitution the rule of its conduct. It would destroy the distinction of power between the State and Federal Governments, if the latter was to be the sole arbiter of its power, in case of a dispute among them.

A national debt is a national curse.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—It is perhaps not generally known, says a contemporary, that the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan have ceased to pay the interest on their State bonds in gold, as heretofore, but make payment in the depreciated greenbacks. Foreign holders having to convert their 'flimsy' into sterling exchange, lose about 60 cents on the dollar. This dishonorable repudiation is attracting considerable attention in Europe.

It is stated in an American newspaper (Democratic) that at the Indiana State election, a regiment of Massachusetts soldiers performing military duty in that part, traversed the station in a special train, which stopped at every station, to allow the soldiers to vote for the Republican candidate, which it is alleged they did. It is said several other accounts be true, it shows how great a farce a popular election can be made by voters and officials who are disposed to connive at and commit fraud.

IMPRACTICABILITY OF SOUTHERN SECESSION.—The clap-trap of electioneering attempts to cheat the popular intelligence into a belief in the possibility of Southern secession. Censors or soldiers defeat the 'rebels' two or three times a week; capture them by thousands; admit them into the lines as deserters at the rate of 'a regiment a day'; and are, if we may believe a little of what we hear, 'crushing the rebellion' very thoroughly. The 'rebellion,' however, does not appear to read Federal newspapers; and we presume on that account, does not show any knowledge of the fact that it is, or at least ought to be, if it is not crushed. Clearing away all the smoke of battle and bulletin from the field, let us glance over its length and breadth at the real prospect and teachings of the conflict.

In 1862 the Federal forces might have been counted by hundreds of thousands. Where are all those legions now? Where are the armies of McClellan, of McDowell, of Banks, of Shields, of Sigel, of Milroy, that swarmed thick as a cloud of locusts around the Confederates in Virginia? Grant's and Sheridan's forces is all that remain of those great masses of men! Where are the hosts that were marshaled in the West under Rosecrans, under Buell, under Grant, under McClelland, under Sherman? These enormous armies are all concentrated in the shattered ranks that rest to-day within the works at Atlanta, recovering from utter exhaustion. Where are the troops that held Missouri; where are those that occupied Arkansas; where are those that had overrun Louisiana? Where is the army that under Hunter had been burnt out by the sons of South Carolina, where the army that under Burnside shook to death with the congestive agues of North Carolina? Of twenty armies that constituted the anachronism of 1862 the Federal States possess now but Grant's, Sheridan's and Sherman's!

The character of the invasion of the South has been changed. The abandonment of overrun territory for concentrated effort, has resolved the work into a system of advances upon special points. What good can be expected from this change of plan? The success which has accomplished Sherman's brilliant movement upon Atlanta supplies a distinct answer. An advance of 150 miles into the State of Georgia has in that case demonstrated practically that the subjugation of the Confederacy is, in even this new form, an impracticability. The magazines and factories of the Southern Government can, in all other cases as in that, be moved from point to point; and hence does the vitality of its resistance become virtually omnipresent. The Confederacy, the fall of Atlanta has proved to be without a fixed heart, to be struck at, by any successful advances; and hence does the new policy of moving on certain 'objectives' points become, the mere pursuit of an ignis fatuus.—*New,*