BANBRIDGE - The peace of this rising and prosperous town has during the past week been sadly disturbed by drumming parties, who seem to have taken offence at the prolonged visit of three members of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, who morning and evening, conduct religious services in the Roman Catholic chapel Dromore street. On Thurs day rumors were current that the drumming parties would associate and pay the chapel a visit-a proceeding, which unfortunately for the peace of the neighbourhood, was carried out, notwithstanding the attempts of the local police force to avert it. With the exception, however, of the breaking of a few panes of glass in the chapel school house, and knock downs experienced by Head Constable Mervyn and Sergeant Beatie respectively, no excesses were committed. Friday passed peacebly; but rumour, with her thousand tongues, asserted that reinforcements would meet on Saturday with the object of smashing the chapel. Meanwhile additional police were quietly drafted in from Gilford, Laurencetown, Loughbrokland, Moira, and Ballyally districts, and every exertion made by the local magistracy to preserve the peace of the neighborhood. About ten o'clock on Saturday evening the drumming parties have in sight and a cordon of police was drawn across Dromore street, near the chapel, to prevent them from advancing upon it. The persuasions of sub-inspectors and head-constables were futile. On wards they marched, flushed and excited, and by sheer crushing, broke through the cordon of police, and then commenced an unprovoked and cowardly assault upon the police in showers of stones. A rosh was then made to the houses of the principle Roman Catholic townsmen and mobocracy, in Banbridge as in other large towns, once more left humiliating evidence of its power in the smashing of glass. In Bridgestreet the windows of Mr. Hugh Hill's public house and contents were smashed. Scarcely a single pane was left in the windows of Mr. Henry Megrath, shoemaker, in the same street. The mob then crossed the street and attacked the house of Mr. Bernard Roney, publican, whose windows they smashed to the extent of above thirty panes. The widdows of Mr James M'Aleavey, J M'Neill, and Ser. Beattie were also demolished. At the foot of Reilly street they smashed above forty panes in P. Tully's Railway Hotel. To-morrow are coming two troops of dragoons, two companies of infantry, and fifty additional policemen. Forty strange police are already arrived in Banbridge. There has been comparative quiet to-day, but it is feared the riot will break out again to-morrow The police, several of whom are more or less hurt are guarding the Roman Catholic chapel. - Northern Whig.

At contested elections in Ireland some fifty years ago it was customary for each candidate to employ a fighting attorney,' and we believe some of our American contemporaries do not consider their literary staff complete without 'a fighting editor.' whose position is said to be the reverse of a sinecure. The Irish Church Establishment has a magnificient staff of 'fighting parsons,' who seem as eager for bloodshed as Scioux Indians, Jamaica Maroons, or Uister Orangemen. Ferrar, Flanagan, and half a score of other 'reverend' braves have already velled forth their war-whoops, and now we have a venerable Archdeacon in the field, brandishing his Bible in tomahawk fashion, and threatening to make mincemeat of all who shall dare to lay an unholy finger on the 'loaves and fishes' of his beloved Establishment. This 'Venerable' warrior is Archdeacon Denison, who at a Church and State meeting at Tamton, openly threatened ' revolution' in the event of the disestablishment of the Establishment, and deliberately stated that unless churchmen were up and the chances would be that many of them would have to fight with the sword before this matter was done with.

THE DUBLIN MAYORALITY FOR THE ENSUING YEAR .-At the adjourned meeting of the Corporation on Monday, Mr A M Sullivan gracefully expressed his thanks for the expression of feeling evinced towards him. irrespective of party or religious differences. His appearance at the Council gave him an opportunity of proving that justice and moderation were not mere formal words to him. He gave notice that on the lst of July next, he would move that a gentleman from the Conservative side of the House, should be nominated Lord Mayor for the cusuing year. The motion comes from Mr Sullivan with peculiar grace seeing that some of his many friends in the House had intimated their intention to nominate himself for the office .- Irith Times

A statement which appeared in the Dubl'n Weekly News of Saturday, to the effect that a Fenian suspect. named Murphy, had been offered £100 and a Government appointment on condition of his giving such evidence as would convict Colonel Nagle and his as sociates in the Jacknell expedition, was made the subject of a short inquiry and a short reply in the House of Commons on Monday. The offer, it was asserted, had been made by Mr. S. L. Anderson, Crown Solicitor. Sir F. Heygate asked if the story was true or false. Lord Mayo said it was decided ly the latter, and that without qualification. 'He had received a letter from the Crown Solicitor in Dublin, in which that gentleman stated that he never had anything to do with the prisoners; that he never, directly or indirectly, made any proposals to John P. Murray to become a witness; nor had he offered Murray or any other person £100 to induce him to give such evidence as would convict Colonel Nagle. Appended to that was a declaration | may have led to the conspiracy, but it proves that signed by the prisoner, in which he entered into a solemn engagement not to engage in any tressonable proceedings in future, and admitted that he did take part in that piratical expedition. He (the Earl of Mayo) need only add that the clemency of the Crown had been very ill requited in this instance by the discharged prisoner, who, immediately on his arrival at New York engaged in so gross an act.' This statement was received with loud cheering. The purpose or the policy of publishing unfounded aunouncements of this nature is, to say the least quesionable.— Tablet.

IMPROVED SPORTING GUNS .- The Messes Truelock Brothers, of Essex quay, have just obtained letters patent, for further improvements in a central fire gun, which seems to accomplish all that can be desired in the security, the simplicity, and durability of sporting guns. These guns too possess all the advantages of the ordinary lock fast gun. They have also this acquirement over other central fire guns which we have seen, viz, that they indicate whether the gun is loaded or not, thus doing away with any possibility of danger. It gives us much pleasure to observe such progress in an Irish firm which has already obtained the highest prize and medals for its excellent firearms.

There is reason to believe that a fire in Lismore Castle, the seat of the Duke of Devoushire, on the 22nd of May which threatened serious consequences, was the work of an incendiary. His Grace's agent has offered a reward of £200 for such information as may lead to the arrest of the guilty party. No cause There, at lesst the is assigned for the outrage. terantry cannot complain of landlord oppression.

A deputation of Irish railway directors was to wait on Mr Disraels, June 11, in London, to ask that time be extended for the repayment of temporary loans. Mr. Gregory will interrogate the government as to its intention next session with regard to the purchase of Irish railways, or how otherwise it will legislate.

The London Times feels that public opinion will never ratify the programme which the Protestant Defence Association of Ireland induced Mr. Disraeli to accept, at least by implication, in his late address to a deputation of that body.

The Lords Justices, acting in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, have again, by advice of the Attorney General, refused to grant a writ of error in the case of Mr. Pigott, of the Irishman.

Two steamers sailed from Queenstown on Wednesday with emigrants for New York, and one steamer for Boston. They took out about 300 pag-

sangers. Over 600 are booked for other steamers. Lord Mayo refuses to postpone the discussion on the Irish Reform Bill from the 15th to the 18th instant.

> GREAT BRITAIN. EX GOVERNOR EYRE

To the Editor of the London Times. Sir, - Confident in my own integrity and believing that truth would ultimately prevail, I have submitted in silence to the malignant and monstrous calumnies and misrepresentations by which I have been so unscrupulously assailed during two years of unceasing and most rancorous persecution. Even while serious, however unfounded, criminal charges were pending against me. letters have been published in the news papers misrepresenting my conduct, and speeches in Parliament have been reported, misquoting the re-port of the Royal Commissioners, proceedings eminently calculated to prejudge the cases and to prejudice both the magistrates and the grand jury ngainst me. Uninfluenced, however by these un-Roglish proceedings two different judicial tribunals. and now a jury of my fellow countrymen, by re fusing to entertain the charges brought against me have practically declared them to be unfounded.

It is not my wish or intention to inflict upon you or upon the public any counter statements of my own, but now that a competent judicial tribunal has pronounced its verdict-one which I am happy to believe will be endorsed and re echod by the large majority of my fellow-countrymen of all classes and politics - I ask you to allow me, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, to make bette: known to the public some few passages from the report of the Royal Commissioners and some short extracts from a despatch of Sir Peter Grant, the present Governor of Jamaica, this last document being, I helieve, scarcely, if at all, known to the general public, though it is most important as show ng the real nature and character of the circumstances with which I had to grapple in October and November, 1865. The Royal Commissioners, after investigating the occurrences of the rebellion from a legal point of view, at their leisure, and when all danger and the pressure of so great an emergency were over, reported that in their opinion 'the punish. ments inflicted were excessive,' and ' the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; but they at the same time reported that

'In the great majority of the cases the evidence before the courts martial] seems to have been unobjectionable in character and quite sufficient to justify the finding of the Court,' that 'with the full knowledge of all that has occurred we [the commissioners] are, nevertheless, also of opinion that upon the information before them, and with the know ledge they possessed of the state and circumstances of the island, the council of war had good reason for the advice which they gave [to proclaim martial law], and that the Governor was well justified in acting upon that advice, that 'not a few [of the negroes] contemplated the attainment of their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island,' and 'that though the original design for the overthrow of constituted authority was confined to a small portion of the parish of St. Thomas in the East yet that the disorder in fact spread with singular rapidity over an extensive tract of country, and that such was the state of excitement prevailing in other parts of the island that, had more than a momentary success been obtained by the insargents, their ultimate overthrow would have been attended with a still more fearful loss of life and property?

Sir Peter Grant, the present Governor of Jamaica. writing to the Right Hon. the Earl of Oarnarvon on the 9th of October, 1866 [see further correspondence relative to Jamaica, 26th of May, 1867], reported in reference to certain evidence taken before a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held on and after the 24th of January, 1866, at Kingston Jamaica: -

'It appears to me that. As far as it goes, this judicial evidence is even of greater value than any evidence which could be obtained by the Royal Commissioners in their admirably conducted inquiry.

Moreover, this trial, which was held according to all the rules of Euclish law, and was presided over by a legal judge, was necessarily deliberate, regular, fair, and full, giving the accused every reasonable facility of d Hence; and was, therefore, neurs. sarily such as to afford every ground of reasonable

conviction as to the truth of the verdict. . The judical evidence in this case proves that the march and attack upon the Court-house on the 11th of October were premeditated as part of an intended insurrection; that there had been previous swearings in and drillings in order to this movement; that the assailants were to a certain extent an organized body, having drum and flag, marching under previously appointed commanders and capable of dividing into two and of advancing in two lines under separate captains when it was so ordered; that occasionally in the course of the evening a sort of attempt to use military words of command, such as 'order arms,' load,' was made; and that the murder of certain persons who were murdered on that occasion was predetermined, was openly spoken of before the day of the occurrence among those engaged in the attack, and was bossted of afterwards by others so engaged .-This evidence throws no light on the cause which the assailants proclaimed, upon making their attack, their object to be 'war,' that the war announced was a war of colour, and that they themselves understood the day after the slaughter that

what they had undertaken was war.' To the brief but authoritative enunciation of the broad features of the rebellion and its suppression contained in the extracts I have given I have only to add that though insurrection actually occurred in but one district of the colony [a very large one]. the Government had reason to tear from numerous communications officially made to it by the custodes or others, up to dates comprehending the full period of martial law, that seditious feelings were rife and that the negro population might at any moment break out in open rebellion in many other districts of the island; and I would remind the public that during a state of waifare, which open rebellion creates, and which cannot be regarded as terminated until all liability to further outbreak of insurrection be over, many things must always occur which are to be deplored [and by none more than by the civil and military authorities in command at the time] but which it is as impossible to foresee as to prevent.

71, Kensington Gardens Square,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. Eyre.

London, June 2.

When Mr. Justice Blackburn earnestly and repeatedly charges the Grand Jury of Westminster to put themselves, if they possibly can, into the place of Governor Eyre upon the outbreak of the Jamaica insurrection, and when he lays down that this preternatural process is the prime necessity of a fair trial, unless indeed, it can be shown that the Governor did something altogether out of his power and directly contrary to the law, that, as the Grand Jury probably felt it, disposes of the matter. It has disposed of this matter; it has disposed of a thousand other matters and will, we fear, have to dispose of quite as many more. It is impossible—happily impossible-for any one here to put himself in the place of Mr. Eyre on the 10th of October, 1865, and several days following. Upon even the most moderate estimate of the peril, it was appalling; and partisans writing at their leisure at this distance of time, with abundance of materials, can only reduce the dimensions of the crisis by ignoring what every-body knows and forgetting what everybody remembody knows and forgetting what everybody remem. happen under a still more voluntary system we then, we should like to know, does it come to pass tering expedition to Mexico in the interests of Santa bers. But the truth as it was impossible at the time shudder to think. The disestablished Irish Church that while the most respectable newspapers of this Anna.

to take even a reasonable measure of the crisis, in which a mere handful of whites scattered over a large island found themselves the objects of sudden and violent hostility, in the midst of near half a million free blacks, armed, frenzied with political and religious excitement, full of the wildest hopes, and possessed with the most extraordinary illusions. It becomes at the same time the accusation and the defence of Mr. Eyre that he had not the power of taking a calm estimate of this state of things, that he could not test the passing rumors, that he trusted informants who could not or would not tell the exect truth, that he found it impossible to say how far the fierce and treacherous element in the negro character would carry the excited mass, and how far the weaker would dissolve and scatter it. For several months, even with time for investigation, it had not been possible to ascertain the exact value of an extensive organization, known and avowed, but only breaking out into menaces insults, and small cutrages in assertion of supposed rights. It had become a growing fear that a few men of impetuous character knew not where to stop in the career by which they had sought to repair their desperate fortunes, and were only understood by their followers in the worst possible sense. All this was in Jamaica within a day's sail of the Black Republic of terrible annals, and with which there was known to be communication with factious purposes. Among such elements a day, or even an hour, may decide the crisis on which hangs the existence of a community or the ascendancy of a race. The Grand Jury of Westminster, which has probably read at its leisure in the course of these three years many columns and many pamphlets relating to this affair, and which has probably exercised the British privilege of forming a full and strong opinion of every person concerned in it, cannot put itself in Governor Eyre's position, and knows that it cannot. It might as well try to put itself in the position of a man terrified by an alarm of fire or assassins - possibly only an alarm, but possibly also dangerous. - Times.

WILL VICTORIA ABBICATE ? - The House of Commons, having made up its mind to put an end to the Church, is now said to contemplate recommending her Majesty to abdicate. What that omnipotent Chamber will next attempt, we cannot venture to guess. It would be a very pretty imbroglio it the Queen, was is evidently weary of queenship, and of London, and of everything except the memory of the Prince Consort, were to give up the whole business. If we felt perfectly assured that the Prince of Wales was thoroughly up to the work of a King of England, in the most difficult crisis since Charles I lost his head, we should say the cooner the better. At present democracy is kept in check by the fact that a lady holds the sceptre; but these are so times for such courtesies, and if monarchy is to be saved, it must be by the brain and will of a born monarch; and England has been prolific in born monarche, since the days when Alfred saved her from heatheniem. An Edward I. would be the man for the moment; will Edward VII. be in any measure like him? The tradesman would probably like Her Majesty to abdicate contemplating thereafter a brilliant metropolis, a joyous court, with a gay young king and a beautiful young queen, happy themselves and making the world happy. Ab, but consider—what other issues must arise? Here is a whole array of republican rascality, ready to spring at the throat of Royalty; and the instant a king ascends the throne of England the struggle must commence. The gentlemen of Englished are strong enough and resolute enough to save Alexandra from the fire of Marie Antoinette, but whether they will awake early to the stern earnestness of the coming struggle is a doubtful matter. At any rate, whatever the House of Commons and the London tradesmen may think, it would be dangerous for her Mejesty to abdicate at this moment. It would accelerate a crisis for which the resisting forces are unprepared. Many indeed who read this will fancy that we are alarmists will imagine it quite impossible that there should be revolution in England and an entire boutevesement of our ancient constitution. This optimist indifference is the source of our main peril. All is right that is done in England, preach the Times and Telegraph; and the happy, easy, indolent creed is accepted by the confortable folk who have gool incomes and a balance at their bankers. But for all that, the crucial critical time is coming : the maelstrom of destructiveness has already sucked into its Coleridge, the name of the Plato of England. When such things occur, men must be very blind indeed if they cannot perceive that we are on the verge of a great conflict-too probably of an absolute revolution. Were ber Majesi; to ablicate the struggle would instantly begin.

It cannot be said that the country has much confidence in either of the rivals. Gladstone comes of a merchant race. England, being a commercial country, prefers a thorough aristocrat. Disraeli is a son of the Sephardim. England has a landable detestation for all Hebrews, whom everybody naturally associates with sixty per cent. Again, Gladstone has never yet shown any capacity for making up his mind on any subject whatever, while Disraeli does not trouble himself with slight scruples, but makes up his mind according to the views of the majority. Neither propensity is consistent with ideas of statemanship; but the politician who will do anything for the sake of obtaining office is perhaps some what less meritorious than the politician who declines to sccept defeat, and adheres to office resolutely. And there is this advantage which the latter has ever the former Mr. Disraeli may at least profess to be defending an ancient church, while Mr. Gladstone cannot pretend that he has any object except to be Prime Minister. Unluckily for him, the other man was the first to pass the judge's box: Our own impression, caring nothing for either and having no stake on the event, is that Disraeli will beat Gladstone. He has lemper, which the other has not. He can keep cool. The immense advantage of this is obvious to all who have entered St. Stephen's. Gladstone's intense irritability makes him a nuisance to bimself and to everybody else. For a leader, political or military, or in any other direction, a cool, calm temper is a great necessity, and atones for many abortcomings. Disraeli is imperturbable. No attack can make him angry. Only now and then does he condescend to reply to his assailants, and then it is with an easy epigram, calm and contemptuous. Were there nothing but this (and there is much more) between the two men, it wanld induce any giver of political 'tips' to say- Back Disraeli.' It is unlucky that there is no third horse in the race. Cranborne is scratched. Lowe, even was the Times to back him, can never expect to get more than a place Bright is of no use, except to make the running for Gladstone. The political field is poor, and what we want is some competitor of a better breed, who will disdain alike the Gladstonian style of attack and the Disraelite style of defence. There is no such man in Parliament now, and the only thing to be hoped is hat the new constituencies may find us such a man. England is weary of sordid strife conducted as unscrupulously as any scandal of the turf. Let politi cians of the gentlemanly old school arise, and kick the political welchers out of the ring. - Echocs from the Clubs.

CHARITABLE PUND DINNERS .- We (Times) concur in the following remarks which we take from the Pall-Mall Gazette. These dioners are a growing nuisance, and an intolerable tax on the time and patience of public men. Every new hospital-and every known disease is now claiming an hospital for a Duke, a Cabinet Minister, or an M.P. in the chair, according to its dignity or renown. What is to

will certainly require 12 annual dinners, with land of butter and honey are denouncing its legislanothing less than an Archbishop or a Duke to take the chair at each. How these matters are arranged between the secretaries and the tavern-keepers we do not pretend to say; but an active secretary must he a fortune to the proprietors of those admirable establishments. Some of our readers may remember a person of this kind who flourished not many years ago, and who was dustinguished for his success in getting up and otherwise promoting charitable institutions. So great were the merits of this gentleman that it at last occurred to himself and his friends that they deserved a suitable testimonial, which was accordingly subscribed for, when it appeared that among the chief subscribers to his testimonial were the proprietors of a famous tavern, which, in his official capacity, he had bonoured with his patronage. No doubt the eystem answers, or it would not be persisted in; but it is creditable neither to our manners nor our sentiments that no better mode of racing the necessary fands for the relief of sickness or want can be devised than one which every sensible person would rather give a guinea to escape than to submit to.

SIXTY YEARS IN A CAGE -The Philadelphia Medi cal Reporter describes the case of the son of a clergy man who has just died incane at the age of \$1, having become insane at college at the age of 21 Accord. ing to this astounding statement, for nearly two years he was not confided, un'il his father's life had been repeatedly endangered by his voilence, when he was restrained with chains for a couple of years, and then was placed in a strong cage in the garret of the house. whence he never come forth while he lived. No clothing could be kept on him; but in severe weather he would allow himself to be covered with a blanket which lasted only till his propensity for destruction became stronger than his fear of the cold. His cage was not high enough for him to stand erect, and he remained constantly in a sitting posture, leaving back against the timber when he slept. His limbs could not be straightened, his hair was never trimmed; and for cleanliness he received only the attention given to a poorly kept animal. In fact, he had lost all appearance of a human being, and had nearly last his faculty of speech. No official or legal investigation of his case, or his class of cases, has ever been made by the Government, but he was left in this pitiable, but unpitied, state, in the midst of a highly enlightened and Christian people, to how! and shrick and groan, and suffer the unutterable borrors of mental madness for sixty years .- British Medica!

LONDON, June 22.- A meeting was called by the Liberals to night at Guild Hall, to consider the Irish Church question. The hall was crowded. The Lord Mayor presided, but it soon became evident the majority of those present were Tories, as soon as the proceedings commenced a great disturbance was created. Mingled cheers and hisses rendered the voices of the speakers on the platform inaudible to all except reporters. Mr. Lubbach moved the first resolution, declaring that the Irish Church should cease to exist, and opposing any amendments to the Suspensory Bill now pending in the House of Lords. A general uproar followed the reading of this resolution, and fights took place in various parts of the hall. The disturbance threatened to become serious At this juncture the Lord Mayor retired from the chair, and, with a number of other gentlemen on the platform, left the hall Mr. Jones then rushed upon the platform, held it for a short time. He addressed the audience in an excited maner, declaring that the bulk of the English people were opposed to the suspension. After comparative quiet had been restored speeches were made in support of the bill by Mr. Crowford, M.P. Mr. Goschen, M P., Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Harcourt. They were repeatedly interrupted and unable to proceed with the reading of other resolutions. The meeting ended in disorder without taking any vote on the resolutions which had been prepared.

THE NEW LAW ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. - YES. terday the new Act for the carrying of Capital Punishment within Prisons was issued. It has immedista operation and extends to the whole of the United Kingdom. There are 16 short clauses and schedule of forms. 'Judgment of desth to be executed on any prisoner sentenced after the passing of this Act on any indictment or inquisition for murder shall be carried into effect within the walls of waters William Ewart Gladstone, once Oxford's the prison in which the offender is confined at the bars and hurts somebody, there will be the cld party pride, once Toriest of Tories. And it is moreover time of execution.' The sheriff is to be present with how I from Dan to Beershoba, and the poor beast time of execution.' The sheriff is to be present with howl from Dan to Beersheba, and the poor beast significant that among Gladstone's most trusted the officials. The surgeon of the gaol is to certify doomed to still harsher treatment. Certainly, judgfollowers is a man who hears the great name of the death, and the sheriff to sign a declaration. A log even from what the telegraph and our exchanges coroner's inquest is to be held; the Secretary of State may make rules; the certificate and declaration are to be exhibited outside the principal entrance of the prison for at least 24 hours. There are direc tions as to Scotland and Ireland.

> Poor Law .- According to a Return just published it appears that the total number of paupers relieved in England and Wales during the past year was 931 546, 157,310 of which number were in-door and 794 236 out door paupers, and of the total number 24.379 were lunatic papuers in asylums and licensed houses. A similar return for the metropolis only shows there were 122 454 relieved during the last year, of which 33,070 were in-door and 89,384 out-door paupers; and of the total number 4,430 were lunation paupers in asylums and licensed bonees. The average of pauperism is taken upon the returns of the persons who were actually in receipt of relief on the lst of July and 1st of January in the parochial year.

> THE POLITICAL DERBY .- Never has severer race been run than that between Disraeli and Gladstone at the present moment. It is the abarnest thing ever known on the political turf: and opinions as to the ultimate result vary considerably. Let us look at the two favorities. Both have ratted. Gladstone began life as a Tory and High Churchman and is now an 'advanced' Liberal and 'disestablisher' of Churches. Disraeli commenced as a Radical, and is now the recognized leader of the Tory party. Again, both are literary men: Gladstone has written on Church and State, and on Homer, and Disraeli bas written a brilliant and extravagant series of novels.

> London, June 23 - George Francis Train has again been arrested, and was to-day brought before the Court of Bankruptcy in Basing Hall Street. He vebemently protested against his arrest, declared that it proceeded from political motives, and appealed to the United States Army and Navy for protection. He was cheered by the spectators, and after a brief examination remanded to prison by the Judge.

> Another large batch of Brigham Young's Enga lish and Welsh disciples, numbering 650 men and women, left Liverpool for the Salt Lake district, Utab, on Friday, and many more are preparing to leave. Another instance of the efficacy of a State Ohurch in teaching religion and morali'y.

> In the House of Lords the Scotch Reform Bill has passed to a second reading.

> > UNITED STATES.

MASSACSUSETTS MORALITY -The following is from the N. Y. World :- That the paths of the Puritans drop fatness is tolerably evident from the tax returns of Massachusetts; that out of their strength cometh forth sweetness is plain to whoever reads and runs from the oratory of the saints depicting their own holiness. There is an old Massachusetts legend of a miser in the early days of the 'old colony' who used to roll over naked in the chest full of pinetree shil-lings. The common wealth of Butler and of Banks might bathe itself to day in other people's spoons or in its own greenbacks. And if it be admitted to itself-must needs have its annual dinner, with know anything about its own metal and moral merits. it is the home of Astress returned to earth, and, of Minerva reconstructing her Athenian relations. How

tors as the most shameless set of 'whiskey drinking. card playing 'incapables to be found in America, and its legislative 'lobby' as the most 'corrupt' in the Union, an official report reveals the existence within its borders of child slavery in its worst and most imbruting form, and upon a scale unparalleled save in the collieries and factories of England, when Lord Ashley earned a righteous fame by exposing the horrors therein daily wrought and suffered? have already cited in these columns the unchallenged assertion of Mrs. Cady Stanton that the Legislature of Massachusetts, on a recent visit to the Hoosac Tunnel, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on mixed drinks and indecent songs, and in that capacity proceeded to beleaguer a young ladies' academy with riot and ribaldry worthy of the crew of Comus. We have already called attention to the declaration made by the Springfield Republican of its desire to be called upon to give 'full publicity' to the scandalous secret history of Massachusetts legislation at 'the hub.' We now beg the intelligent people of America to take notice that in the State which lets loose its Wendell Phillipses upon mankind to blackguard decent people in the name of God, and sends its Wilsons and its Butlers to taint the air of the Capitol with their violence and their volgarity, their exist no fewer than 'nine hundred and thirtyseven manufacturing establishments,' in which children between the ages of 10 and 15 are employed, being in many of them 'kept at work all night long, and in some of them regularly chained to their labour for more than sixty hours a week, and therefore forbidden all opportunity either ct physical recreation or of mental instruction. The hapless little creatures were found to be 'ill clad, bare footed, unclean, and nale.' Naturally enough! But what does it matter? They are churned up into butter for lordly dishes in which Massachusetts delights. They perish miserably, but they make honey for the great hive of modern philanthropy and of model honesty! And it is from this commonwealth, thus corrupted at the core, that thousands of 'schoolmarms' and 'bureauofficers ' are sent forth at the expense of the tax. payers of the Union to disseminate ignorance, passion, fansticism, and immorality throughout the Southern States?

Everything seems to indicate a settled purpose ob the part of the Radicals to force a collision of races at the South. The military commanders, in obedience doubtless to metructions from Washington, are doing everything to irritate and madden the white nopulation. The official guillotine is everywhere at work, and the victims are the purest and best and are immolated to gratify the brutal presions of the most ignorant and degraded population on the continent. The City Conneil of Charleston is prostrated at a blow, and negroes and irresponsible adventurers invested with the entire control of a leading Southern seaport. The city of Columbus, Georgia, meets a similar fate Towns of several thousand inhabitants, centres of trade for large rural districts, have bad conneils forced upon them, in which notorious negro burglars are named as aldermen by order of the commanding general. On the 29th May, six citizens of Hamburg, immediately opposite Augusta, Ga., were arrested by an order from General Canby for baving as trustees of a church, refused the use of the building to a Radical meeting and a military commission ordered to try them at Aiken, S.C. Columns of such recitals could be given. The language of it all is by no means ambiguous. The wretched party which controls the Government is rendered doubly desperate by the continued patience and submission of the South. They have not even the honor of the ring. The man is down, but they continue the punishment. 'Foul play' will soon become the nation's cry. Hence there must be fresh agitation, ranewed excitement, more riots and blood shed. The people have already had too much time for thought. Such reflection must insure a returning sense of justice and terminate the rule of Radicalism, and its reign of terror. Imprachment had its purpose in drawing attention from the South ; but the dome of the invalides has been gilded, and the excitement has passed away. The South has been quiet and has submitted with unlooked for and amazing forhearance to all the villany of Corgo conventions and constitutions, and the insolence of bureau and military officials, and even the rule of its former slaves. The animal must be punched up afresh and if he roars or breaks through his iron ing even from what the telegraph and our exchanges bring us, the administration of the unreconstructed Africanized States exhibits a continuous violation of every noble American sentiment. Law, justice, right, are ruthlessly trampled under foot, and every thing done to good the white population to madness. If there were rights under such a regime, the Radicals would be the authors. It there are none it will be owing to a passivity on the part of the sufferers which will be sadly illustrative of the extent to which their depletion has been carried. Sangrado never bled a patient worse. One half the present wrongs of the South has swelled to millions the Fenian muster roll, and made Ireland, in all her poverty, fierce and formidable to the British crown.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? - What is the meaning of the frequent attacks made of late in Northern papers against, the Oatholic Church? A few days ago there was a howl from the New York Tribune against is; then was a bark from some paper in the state of Maine; then was a mutter from Forney's papers; and then as if the key-note of widely-spread feelings had been struck, various other papers, almost simultaneously, began to assail the old Church. Is this to be the next watchword? Is this to be the rallying cry of party? Does it forebode persecution? Is the long threatened storm about to break? It once was said : First get rid of slavery - then of Porery? Is the saving to be realized? Is this to be a part of the logic of events? We would not wonder. The men who trampled down the alters in the South, are just the men to lay their sacriligious hands on the altars of religion. The men who tore into shreds the banner of our freedom, are the very men who would try to wrest from us the banner of the Cross. Our Church is conservative-the strongest conservative element in this .country. To old traditions she clings as a mother to her children. No Church in this country has more faithfully resnected and more deeply loved the Constitution. Protected by it, she protects it in turn. What she is on this continent she is in Europe - the strongest conservative element. Revolutionists hate her there - their brethren bate ber here. They assail he: there-they may try to attack her here. Let them -she glories in the honor of persecution. It is the priceless gem in the crown she wears. She has not learned how, nor ever will, to bend her knee to political iniquity. If you wish to make her triumph, persecute her. She mourns over every lost cause that was just; but her own cause, she knows, can never be lost, for He is with her who overcame the world.

The friends of Surratt say that the new indictment which has been found against him will result in his acquittel. It is based on the charge of conspiracy. under the Treason Act, proof of which, they claim, cannot be obtained. A movement to admit him to bail will be made in the sum of fifty thousand dol-. The defence already have summoned one hundred witnesses, the expense of which under an order of the Court, is to be paid by the Government.

A large number of bogs arrive in St. Louis every day, smothered to death on the care, and are sold to unprincipled dealers, who dress them up and putille

such pork in market for sale at reduced rates. New Orleans. June 23. - About one hundred arrests were made yesterday by the United States Marshal of parties suspected of belonging to a filitus.