dral at Ardbraccan, and compare it with the ruins heroes of Scotland Yard seized several cases of arms which still survive of the magnificent buildings that, in Catholic times, adorned the diocese of Meath Compare the Church at Kildare with the ruins which stand beside it, bearing witness to the lofty zeal and vast resources of the ancient Church. At Ferns, even within the precints of the paltry building which once did duty as a cathedral, the beattiful Abbey Church has all but disappeared, only some fragments remaining to test the excellence of its workmanship But the magnificent palaces of the bishops were a contrast to the dispidated churches. Bishop Ratn is said to have placed over the portal of the one which he built the following incription :-

This house Ram built for his succeeding brothers, Thus sheep bear wool not for themselves but others.

Many a bishop died leaving personal effects varying in amount from £20 000 to £80,000, but none of them. with the exception of the late Lord Primate, who is said to have spent £20,000 in the restoration of his Cathedral at Armagh - would adopt the couplet of Bishop Ram with respect to any house of God. Of late years, indeed efforts had been made by the Bishops of Down, Ossery, and Cork to semove the reproach of their dilapidated cathedrals, fallen into wretched dec+y through sheer neglect. One of the most disgraceful exhibitions of this kind was the Cathedral of Kilkerny Lofty arches of exquisite workmanship were built up and completely bid. A beautiful chapel and other appendages were overwhelmed and concessed in ruins. The mathle utiliars, as well as the cut-stone walls, were covered with helf-adozen auccessive come of whitewash. Numerous marble monuments of hishops, abbots, earls, and other historic personages, were boried under rubbish, or lying about trampled under foot, no one seeming to heed those costly wike of art, so interes ing to the antiquary and the historian. Even the monuments of the noble house of () mond were thus shamefully neglected. Bu we need not dwell on this ungrateful thome. It is neverious in this country that such of our national monuments as survived the wreck and ruin effected by the Reformation, and have passed into the possession or custudy of the Pro estant clergy, have been either utterly prejected or burburously mutilated and demolished. It is not, therefore, won-Lerful that Irish Catholics have failed to see the country of handing over money to the Church body for keeping national monuments on account of their antiquity or architectural value ; while, as Mr Sergeant Dowse remarked, the Presbyterians would regard it as a festering relic of Protestant Ascendarcy and a blot on this magnificent piece of statesmanship, the Irish Church Bili.'-[Nation.

TENANT-RIGHT AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION -

At a meeting of the National Association last week we are informed that it was suggested that a conference of the friends of Tenant-Right should be held as soon as possible to consider and settle the details of a Land Bill such as would give satisfaction to the tenentry, and might expect to receive the sauction of the reformed Parliament. We are glad to learn that the auggestion was held over for future consideration. It was wise to take the opinion of the leading friends of the tenant cause on the subject before calling a conference together. It would have been wisers'ill to let the suggestion nass 'd'o oil v'n without further discussion. There is an oxinion in the country that the parties who generally represent the Association at its meetings are not the parties to settle the details of a Land Bill calculated to give satisfaction to the tenantry. There was a time when the people of Ireland was fairly represented at a great Tenant-Right conference in Dublin, and when the production of that conference - Crawford's Bill would have given national satisfaction had it been shopted by the Imperial Parliament. That time was allowed to pass without the desired result and with it the chance of the people ever again proposing such terms. We beg of the Association to norder well on this fact. The proposal must come this time from rulers. We dony the right of the Association as at present constituted, to make any proposal to Governa ment on the part of the people of Ireland toughing the final settlement of the Land Question. A body of men who would spend five minutes in considering the draft of a report on Lord Clanricarde's Bill may be very amiable and very charitable in their way but they are not to be trusted in the matter of constructing a land bill to meet the requirements of a people who would just now spit on the Bill of '52, were it offered to them by Gladetone limself, bucked by the elequence and honesty of Bright. It would pain us much to say anything that could be construed into a want of respect for the con timents of the ree that body stepping in at the eleventh hour be tween the outraged people, and their flac is as a selfconstituted ampire saying - Give them this trifle or that and they will be quiet. We repeat it, the time is passed for such a procedure. Half measures are just now out of date. Let the Association, if it have any vitality in it, or if it feel itself equal to the demands of the hour discuss the details of a plan for making the actual cultivator of the soil the owner of it-for making fixity of tenure a possibility-for making rent by valuation the rule in all cases where rent is payable-for disestablishing the alien land compinics and ab e-tee proprietors, and putting the natives into the urqualified possession of what by right they should enjoy. These are the questions that at the present time occupy the public mind. If Cardinal Cullen or some of the many esteemed Pre'ates who occasionally countenance the Association would speak out on the subjects alluded to, it would go far to satisfy an impatience that is at present over strained. But in their absence what is there to prevent the regular Chairman-Mr M'Swiney-from telling all whom it may concern whether the Association still clings by the exploded humbug-compensation for improvements, or goes in for the system that dignifies and enriches the peasant proprietors of the Continent? We most respectfully submit these consideration to the good sense of the Association. It is not their part just now to propose any measure. All they have a right to say is, that the people want the land, and it is for the Government to search out the mode by which that want is to be supplied. -Mayo Telegraph.

The facts which transpired at the private invesligation recently held at Philipatown House, at which the entire of Mr Bradshaw's household were examined, have, up to the present, led to no arrests The magistrates, however, believe that they are in possession of information which will yet lead to a discovery of the murderer or muderers. At the meating of the Tipperary Union on Thursday, the subject was alluded to, and several of the guardians remarked that dreadful as the murder was in its character, it was satisfactory to think that it had nothing agration in its bearings. One of the most extensive and popular landlords in the country, a gentleman who never employed an agent on his extensive estates, is about quitting bis home, and going to resside in England or on the Continent, consequence of the unsettle i state of society in this county .- Nenagh Guardian.

Messrs M. Laughlin, SI, and Aldworth, SI, with a strong party of police, have been constantly employed in making a close and very searching exan ination of the locality of the murder, not we believe, without effecting some discoveries, it was ought, of an important character. Further than this cannot be stated at presn!. It is altogether idla to attempt to offer an opinion as to the probable cause of the outrage; we can only express a hope that in this instance at least, the extreme vigilance and activity of the authorities may lead to a detection of the persons concerned in this still mysterious outrage. - Clonmel Chronicle.

At long last the Orangemen of Ireland have created that purpose, for in London on Friday week the Britain, Secretary of State, President of the Council. Mall Gazette of May 8 says: The letter from Mr.

The rumour at once was propagated that the Orangemen of Ireland were having those arms conveyed to them for the purpose of making Ulater independent of English rule, and the police became very anxious to find out who was the consigner and the consignee of these arms It appears they did not find out this particular information as yet. Time changes all things. Twenty golden years ago the British Government in Treisnd armed the Orangemen. Lord Clarendon was the Lord Lieutenant and famine was in the ascendant, whilst a perishing people were exacperated to rebelition. To day the Crangemen feel themselves ill treated because Protestantism is no longer to be paid as the English garrison in Ireland, and Orangeism makes to nick up arms. We do not fied fault with anything that will make them natural and Irish, from having been unuatural and foreign, and when they settle down to that thought we have no doubt they will become hibernior hibernici is ipsi: If any English legislation can produce such a change in them we will not be ungrateful to it, but aball ever hold it in happy memory .- Dublin Irisbman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Arthur has returned from his Irish tour, and has resumed his military duties at Woolwich.

The House of Lords on Friday again discussed Irish matters, and the conduct of the Government in withholding any statements of its intentions with regard to the land question was sharply criticized.

The Linden Spectator, a Radical coper always strongly prejudiced in favor of the United Same says that it desires to 'tell the American people i the most emphatic manner, that no war ever entered apon by England would be more popular than a war to regist the attempt to humilate England and to acquire Canada.

The Scottish Education Bill. - An amendment of orest importance to Catholics passed with a good majority in the Lords on Monday. On the 68th clause the Duke of Marlborough carried an amendment, the effect of which was to retain the denomi national system. The Government holding that this atruck at the whole price of the bill, moved its omnession; but it was retained, on a division, or 50 to

THE OVEREND AND GURNRY PROSECUTION. - Sir J. Kirslake in behalf of Mr. H. G. Gordon, one of the directors in Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited), has applied to the Court of Queen's Bench that the trial might be taken as the sittings after Trinity Term in July next. It appeared that upless the case was removed out of the order in which it stood in the list it could not be heard un it December, and it was stated that the defendants wished the indictment to be taken on an early day. The Lord Chief Justice pointed out that if the prosecu or did not consent the order could not be made, and postnoted the decision of the Court ware the application until Dr. Thom had been communicated with.

Considerable anxiety prevails as to our relations with the United States. The extraordinary demands put forward by Mr. Sumner, who is admitted on this point to express the popular sentiment, are variously regarded as being intended to affird pretexts for a rupture, or as a maximum of concessions which Great Britain may seek by negotiation to modify. -Mr Goldwin Smith has written a letter, in which he states that popular feeling in America has been so excited by Mr. Sumper's speech that although he does not anticipate war, yet it is sufficiently possible to make it prudent to suspend emigration from England for the present.

THE CONVENT CASE. - The committee, of which Archbishop Manuing, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Petre, Lord Staffird, and Lord Herries are members, which has been organised to raise funds for the purpose of indemnifying and protecting the community of the Convent of Mercy in Hull from the effects of the late trial of 'Saurin vs. Starr,' have postponed for the present the collection of subscriptions, stating as their reason, that it is impossible to arrive at any correct estimate of the amount of loss the community may sustain, until the whole of the proceedings shall have terminated. The committee have, however, by resolution, recorded their oninion that it is the duty of the Catholic bods to indemnify the eisters from any loss that may alti- of our national life is considered by the econ mists mately full upon them; and the committee intend to of the day as the necessary concomitant of great resums their duties whenever the amount of damages | prosperity based upon bold, and consequently hegar shall have been ascertained.

MADAMS RACHEL .- The case of Sarah Levison, who has imposed upon the feshionable world so long under the name of Madame Rachel, was disposed of on Tuesday by the Court of Queen's Bench. It will be remembered that the writ of error obtained on her behalf set forth that by the Act constituting the Central Criminal Court it was necessary that the same two judges should preside throughout a trial, whereas at the time of the prisoner's conviction the attendance of the aldermen who sat with Mr. Commissioner Kerr varied every day. Two other points were raised, but this one only remained for the judg. ment of the Court. Their Lordships held the plea to be untenable. Commissions of Oyer and Terminer on circuit were held before a single judge, and there was no reason to suppose that the Legislature intended a different practice to prevail at the Old Bailey. The conviction was therefore good and valid. Madame Rachel, whose name has been before the public in connection with the Borrodail scandal for nearly twelve months, will now be removed to Millbank to undergo her sentence of five years' penal

servitude. While a cloud of doubt hangs over our relations with the great Republic of the West, it is pleasant to be able to fasten upon one point of certainty The complex organization of the American Constitution leaves us for a time uncertain what may be the views of the Executive Department of the Federal Government, whether Senator Sumner has taken the opportunity of his prominent position to unburden himself of a personal resentment he has nursed against the United Kingdom, or whether he must be regarded as the mouthpiece of the President and his Cabinet in drawing a bill of Indictment against us. We do not know whether Mr. Motley will be instructed to present a claim in accordance with the Senator's bar angue; we cannot te'l what may be the course be will be directed to pursue when the British Government shall have declined to entertain the consideration of such a claim should it be presented. Under such circumstances, we receive with satisfaction intelligence of the attitude apontaneously assumed by the popular Chamber of the Canadian Dominion .-Times.

LIFE PERRAGES BILL. - Earl Russell proposes to alter his Life Peerages Bill in Committee. He will move that the description of the class of persons from when neers for life are to be selected be struck out. and that the recital stand as follows: - Whereas it is expedient that peers created for life, on account of their eminent merits or distinguished services to their country, should in limited number be entitled to sit and vote in the Bouse of Lords.' Lord Osiros. assenting to the description of classes being struck out, proposes the following recital: - Whereas it is expedient to afford, under certain restrictions, facilities for the introduction into the House of Lords of persons distinguished in the services of the State, or who from their attainments or official position are likely to add weight to the deliberations of the House, and who may not be desirous to undertake the burden of an hereditary peerage.' Lord Cairns also, instead of allowing four such creations in a year until there are 28 in existence proposes that atter one such pearage shall have been created in any year, no other such peerage shall be created in a panic in the heart of the English Government. They the same year, unless the person to whom the same are importing arms for some purpose, and the police is granted shall at the date of the patent hold one of do not like the 'information they have received' of the following offices:-Lord Chancellor of Great!

Board of Trade, or Poor Law Board, Postmaster-General, or Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

ENGLISH DEGRADATION -Last week we appounced that the pulpit had been opened to ludies in America; and that, in France, the most violent advocates of infide ity, revolution, and immorality, were to be found among the feminine lecturers. We may now blash for ourselves. A Mrs. H. Law proaches or lectures at infidel gatherings in London. She is to be beard coasionally at Cleveland Hall, and takes rank with Mesers Bradlaugh, Holvooks, and Dr Perfitt, who also lecture at the same half or in Newman street. Her mission is to persuade men that all creeds and forms of religion are felse and mischievous. She has lately been addressing a countrigation of 3,000 persons in Nottingham After vehemently addressing her audience for awhile, she was confronted by an ugly antagonist, the founder of the new seet. Mr. Dupe, 'a converted butener' who are ches in a tobernacle in Cana n-street. He came forth with his Ca pesnites and drowned the ledy's voice in a hymn. The hymn was followed up by c.bbage heads, and a steady, well directed fire was followed by Mrs Law's adjournment to another more convenient spot in which she descented on the French Revolution as a noble attempt to enfranchize the mind of man. It has often been remarked, that the most terrible revolutions in history and the degredation of society have been heralded and introduced, not by men, but by the licence and effectivery of unsexed women. -Tablet.

Raising the wind and flying a kile are torms wellknown amongst needy men of business, for the objour of obtaining m ney; but such terms are valgar, and as our present-day man eschew vulgarity, the terms have been shelved to make room for the modern imprevement of ' Elevating the zenbyr,' which is decidedly more genteel, lady, and drawing-room-like, by a long way. A Yankee, meeting a neighbour, who was bunkrupt is business, reputation, and morals, advised him as the dernier resort to start a new religion, as the very best and most certain means of elevating the zephyr. The advice was taken, and the success is stated to have been boyond all precedent. People in this country don't know that the dodge is used extensively, but it is not known by the name. There are malicious people who call it by the horridugly name of obtaining money under false pretences. The month of May produces other flowers than buttercups and daisies in Liverpool; it produces flowers of rhetoric, of rather an astonishing description : for these flowers possess the faculty of extracting large sums of money from ancient ladies of the Borrodale class, who wish the elercial operators of the Rachel stamp to beguife them for ever, and thus the zephyr is elevated to the highest roint. The daily paners of the past week contain reports of what are set down as meetings for the conversion of the Jews. Let us repeat the questions of Punch - "Whoever saw a converted Jew? How much does it cost to convert one? And if converied, of what use is he?' We'l, there was another meeting held for evangelising the Blacks in Central Africs. There could not be any objection to such an operation, but the means—that is the talk used to elevate the ziphyrit is something remarkable. One of the speakers in the modestest manner, asked for only forty thousand pounds, and he would then let the society see what he could do. Very likely-forty thousand prands would enable a man to do a good deal, even amongst Blacks in Africa; and yet there are plenty of plethoric-pursed ancient dames in the country who essist in this sort of elevating the zephir . - [Northern Press.

PATPERISM. - The Gospei tells us that the room are always with us,' but the advanced commercial civilization among which we live saddles us, we are repeatedly assured, with sternal pauperism as well Between 1851 and 1860 the average rate of paupers in England and Wales was 47 in the thousand, between 1860 and 1868, 46 in the thousand. The piuperism of the agricultural counties having diminished. Mr. Goschen credits the metropolis with the whole increase of pauperism for the last twenty years. A'though for the last eight years it has dec eased it has become more organised and more difficult to eal with and the increase in expenditure has been proportionately great. From 1851 to 1 60, the Times gives the poor relief at the rate of 5s. 91 per head upon the porulation; between 1861 and 1867, 6: 1d., and in 1868, 6: 1d. This corroding ulser done, enterprise. If so it is a question whether the latter may not be too dearly bought. England stands alone in the hileous contrast between overgrown wealth and desperate irremediable want. No such extremes are face to face in any other capital; nowhere is the fabric of society so much menaced by their antagonism. There is no remedy save in the victory of Christian charity; but where prosperity is so great, worldliness is proportionately strong. We are drifting comewhere; whether to national repentance or social ruin, who can tell ? - [Tablet.

The Landon Times says: At a moment when the relations between Great Britsin and America are assuming a troublesome complexion), the accidental course of a common lawsuit has placed one of the wo Governments in a position so strange as to be hardly imaginable. The United States accuse us of having greviously wronged them by assuming a state of war where none existed, and so raising a body of ordinary insurgents to the level of an actual Government with belligerent rights. At this very moment however an action is needing in the Court of Queen's Bench in which the United States claim to recover certain property as successors to the Confederate States and in which therefore, they are compelled not only to admit, but to establish, the pretaceions of that very Government whose authoritythey won'd otherwise rapuliste and decry. During the war Sir Peter Tait, an army clothier in this country, received a large quantity of cloth from the Confederate Government to be made up in uniforms. Before the contract however could be completed or the goods delivered the contest came to an end, and now the American Government, as beir of the contracting Government is suing the contractor for the value of the material supplied to him. For the mere ples itself there appear to be precedents but the difficulty is this -- that the United States can only sue as representatives of the Confederate States and that in maintaining their suit they are necessarily driven not only to admit but to aggert and contend for many of the positions which, when advanced by our own Government they have fiercely impugned. Of course the defendant is fully aware of this weak ness in the case of adversaries, and presses his ad vantage to the atmost - indeed beyond the limits considered allowable by the Court.

The London Times of Saturday morning has another editorial on the 'Alabama' question suggested by the recent speech of Mr. Forster Times says that England has equal cause of complaint against America. Great Britian resisted the temptation to recognize the South, thereby inflicting sufferings on her own people, disobliging an ally, and in fact declared in favor of the North, and is now misunderstood and accused of hostility and selfishness Sir Francis Head has communicated several sudditional official documents to prove the assistance extended by America. In his letter accompanying the documents bestates that Mr. Sumner's language applies to that case as well as to the case of the Alabama but that the English Government never received or claimed indemnity. The Pall Mall Gazette, an independent newspaper, also has a leading article on the 'Alabama' claims question. The writer says : Whatever England did in respect to the Americans, France did ten times more for nothing, but our refusal of her invitation to recognise the Southern Confederacy saved the North from a more trying and doubtful contest.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES .- The Pall

us to be an important piece of evidence as to American of Mr. Sumner - a speech from much of which Mr. Smith has dissented by anticipation. He would not turally incline, therefore, to make as little as possible of an error committed by his own clients, If other tremely serious. Irritation of this sort is always an element of darger. It may smolder on for a time, and at last die out; but it may also be tunned into a sudden flams by some incident which can be neither toreseen nor controlled. The policy of the Roglish Government for the last four years has been alterngtely to ignore American hostility and to attempt to the time for both has passed. Such charges as those law of nations in a most important particular of having deliberately iell cred a terrible in jury upon a friendly State, and of having repeatedly and know ingly lied in order to evade a confession of guilt. These accusations are not made in the beat of passion o under the smart of recent loss; they are gathered familiar with the story The offensive, therefore, lacks no aggravation that can be given to it by purpose and deliberation. If it private life a man sitaquiet under such treatment as this, we know what to land were to show itself equally long-suffering we can preity well guess what would be said of it by English critics. A great Power may page over the petry insults of States weaker than itself but it cannot affird to lay aside its self re-pect when deshing with its equals. We may be quite sure that the England. Our foreign policy of late years has not that England will put up with any amount of contuback laden with anything but blessings, upon the whether one-half the things in Mr. Sumner's speech is to be gained by a parsistence in this course. We United States, is behooves Lord Clarendon to use very much firmer language to Mr. Motley than has of late been common in the mouth of an English Foreign and all that remains for the English Government to say is a mething of this sort : 'We have made such and such admissions, and we are ready to make them again. If you, the United States, think there admisthis on the understanding that the atmost limit of our concessions has already been reached. If you reject this understanding we will negotiate no more, and we call upon you to withdraw charges which are incompatible with the continuance of friendly relations

UNITED STATES.

A convict in an Illinois prison smuggled himself outside the other day in a coffin, having ousted the dend man and nicely stowed him in a barrel.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicag has passed a resolution that women should not be allowed to become members of the association.

The Louisville Courier (Kv.) Bays : - if there are a purpose of escaping a burdensome tex tion, or for any other purpose, desire to get themselves joined to this country in her present condition, they must have

trifying. for him to ask England to make a trouty until he can fore it is rejected.

HURD NAMES. - For some time there has been a reaction in America against the early custom of the English settlers in superseding the Indian names of places. The process of restoration, however, does not promise to be an unmixed good. A newspaper nublished in the region of Lakes Memburemaging and Winnerstank c, remarks that the fish in Lake Holleybunkerannk, Maine, are superior to those of either Lake Weeleyobacpok or Moosetockmegantuc. Those of Chanbungogungainsung were very hie, but they all got choked to death in trying to tell where they

THE COMMON SCHOOL SWINDLE. - The estimated expenditures for the year, for the city, are \$819,-380 IC. About four dollars for every man, woman and child in Cincinnati. The Catholic citizens have to pay their share of this exorbitant and iniquitous tax, and also support their own schools. What a free' government we have. - Catholic Telegraph,

The 'Times' epecial says: In March a large meeting was held in Cincinnati to promote the release of Ferian prisoner now held by the British Government, among whom were a number of naturalized citizens. The Presidet directed the Secretary of State to submit the matter to the British Govenment, which was done through Minister Johnson. A reply from him, communicating the decision of Lord Clarendon, has been received. It is in effect that the British Government will not release any more prisoners charged with Fenian outrage; and a list is given of 18 men who were thus charged claiming to be American citizens. Mr. Johnson in his last despatch closes by expresing the belief that a change in this resolu tion may ere long be effected.

A gentleman from Georgia says : Tomb, Stephens and other rebels are more hitterly hostile to the Govenment then ever. This zentleman believes that in the event of a foreign war a large majori'y of the Georgian whites would not hesitate to join the enemy. He regards the feeling as one of bitter, blind, implacable hatred to the Republic.

A temperance writer makes a 'reductio ad absurdum' of the custom of asking acquaintances to drink es follows: "Two gentlemen walking up Broadway. One is attracted by a fine display of bottles-no, boots and shoes, &c., in a window. -Bob let's go in and have some boots.' In they go. Take bold. Bob; what's your fancy?' 'Thank you, Tem, but I'm not taking boots just now.' 'Oh get in Take hold. One pair won't hurt you' No. excuse me, Tom.' 'Fake something, Bob. Take home a pair of boots for your wife. 'Don't see me do this thing alone.' Bob comes down and takes a pair of boots. It's no use. Who could withstand Tom's ap-Doal ?

the easiest State in the Union to get a divorce in Its laws have been so amended that discontented husbands and wives cannot commence proceedings in its courts for a release from the matrimonial bonds of grace he possesses is an adjunct to counting, when, unless they have previously been residents in good faith of the State for one year and of the county seal through degrading gymnastics, creep on his ninety days. Whether the change has been made ing house and hotel keepers does not appear.

Indiana has lost the pre-eminence it once beld as

ITHACA, N. Y, May 19-Prof. Goldwin Smith, to Goldwin Smith to the editor of The Bechive seems to whom Senator Sumner alluded in his recent speech feeling toward this country. If the revised bostility on the Reverdy Johnson trenty, delivered a saply to of which he speaks had been immediately connected | that speech this evening, before the members of Corwith any speeches or acts of Englishmen, Mr Smith | nell University, and a crowded assembly of citizens, might not be an unbiased witness. But in this case among whom were several distinguished men from the exacernation of feeling is attributed to the speech different parts of the country. Mr. Smith premised that he spoke both as an Englishman still loyal to his country, and also as one hoping to make his home for many years in America. He first briefly reviewed the relations between the United States and estimate of the situation is correct, it is correctly ex- England during the late war and then analyzed Senater Sumuer's speech argument by argument. He denied that England had in any way acted in bad faith and asserted that the Paluerston Government lika the Gladstone Government was only anxious to da justice to this country England was willing to let Canada go when it pleas d, every onds in Great Britain would consider the Das of the West India conciliate it. It cannot be said that either offert has Islands a goin; and he, if it could be proved, that been successful, and we are strongly of opinion that Ireland would be happier disunited from England, would vote for her independence, but no Englishman brought by Mr. Summer against as ought not to be would ever consent to relicquish any of these counpassed over. We are accused of having broken the tries as an equivalent for such claims as those set no br Mr. Sumner Seostor Sumner has not treated England justly. He omitted to state that England rejected the offer of Feance to join in a political recognition of the confederacy. This was really done to offset the escape of the Aiabama. Senator Summer throughout, was influenced by his haired of slavery, o under the smart of recent toss; they are gathered and lugged his tancor against that dead institution mand and by a politician who is no doubt perfectly with every colitical sphere. His taunts against England here struck a strong blow at the very men like John Bright and o bers, who have slways opposed slavery, and been the warmest friends of the Union. They would feel its effect, while the Tory tuink of him, and if any other great Power than Eng | party, the enemies of America would be encouraged by the speech. He closed with a warm appeal for justice and peace.

There is one remark made by the London Times apropos to Mr. Summer's speech, which deserves American attention. It is that, save the Biston Traveller, in which it is stated that Napoleon III, escapes all Americans will not be slow to point this moral against | American attack, though he was desirous of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and was hold bick been exactly of a kind to inspire other nations with only by the refusal of England to go with him in his any very profound respect either for our strength or contemplated crusade against American nationality. for our courage. We have done our best to deceive The Times is right when it says that the fate of the ourselves and to mislead our neighbors into the belief American Union then depended on the voice of Engband Had Kngland listered to the suggestions of me'v rather than idear the material losses of a great France, the Confederacy would have been acknow-That is a sort of lesson which always comes ledged, and in the then state of the American mind war with the two Great Powers of Western Europe heads of those who teach it. We greatly doubt would have tollowed. The fleets of those powers would have broken up our blockade of the Southern would ever have been said if English diplomacy at ports. The rebels would have found good markets Washington had taken a more decided tone. Nothing for all their valuable productions, and their treasury would have been placed in better condition than ours. have been accustomed, for some time back, to see on Arms, ammunitions clothing, food, and modicines, the Confinent a species of distrustful peace, which at | the very things the relicis most needed, would have most is only one degree b tter than open war. If we been even more abundant in the South than they are not to drift into a similar situation which the were at the North; and as the Confederacy tell from want of those things it would have maintained the war when supolied with them. All Southern men would have taken up arms, and the armies of Lee Secretary. The whole case is complete on both sides, and Johnson would have been as strong as ours, for thousand tof our men would have been detained as the North, to defend it against French and English ttacks. Our commerce would have been annibilated, and every article of consumption would have risen to sions afford a basis for negotiation, we will send a famine prices, while our commerce would have bespecial envoy to Washington. But we will only do come interly worthless. In one emphatic sentency, the Confederacy would have become the American nation, and the Union would have gone to pieces, as the mobocratic democracy would have joined the rebels and their foreign allies. From all this evil we were saved by the refusal of England to join. with France to acknowledge the Southern Confeder -

AMERICAN WAR POLITICIANS. - It is unfortunate says the Chicago Post that talk of war is always popular in this country. 'I am in favour of this war, the last war, and the next war, is not an unfaithful rescript of the public opinions of the average American politician. General Class based his career on a chronic necessity of whipping England. Perfidious Albion was as hateful to him, when he had a speece to make or a desnatch to write, as it was to Napoleon people upon the American Continent who, for the and if he filed to be president, the fact was due to no imperfect of his war record. The other Michigander Chaudler, is his faithful successor, with a'! his weakness and none of his sanse. Cass was prohardly mind enough to keep their bodies from pu- bably playing a game. Chandler is deceived by bis own noor blather. But each is the type of a large The Washington correspondent of the Evening class of men to whom jointly the present state of the Post says that the President thinks it will be useless country is cottnated. We look back, however, into We have seen the past, and take courage, fiel sure that a treaty made in the manner asked for great national 'criess,' in which we were told that by him will at least be considered by the Senate be the 'perpetuity of the Republic' and the 'preservation of popular liberty throughout the world, depended in each emergency upon aunibilating England then and there - whipping her out of her boots, right on the spot! country passed through all these in spite of the efforts of the politicians without loosing or drawing a drop of blood and we are of the opinion, now, that in the case it hand it will be discovered just as the work of anchilating England is about to begin, that there is fear when the work is over and we have well nigh annihilated ourselves that the people my require an account at the hands of the polititicans that they could not settle up or explain away.

> MANNERS OF POLITICAL VISITORS AT WASHINGTON .-I was writing and making notes in the library of Congross three weeks ago, and while most busily en-gaged asbadow from behind fell upon my table. Thinking it some friend who was privileged to take the liberty, I did not look up for some seconds or minutes. The hand from behind picked up a piece of my manuscript, read it over, took up a second, and so

> forth, until finally I turned around irritated. There stood a total stranger - a large, politician-like, coarse-grained, impudent eyed man-coolly reading my manuscript. It was so outrageous a violation of decency and so rescally a liberty, that I felt the blood go up my face like the hoisting of the British stand.

Is that your conception of manners, sir?' I said to

the man. He looked at me like a stone with a smile on it, for a few minutes, and then said, with a contemptuous voice:

My God! I reckon everything here is public property, sin't it? I reckon 'taint no use to put on airs here, be it ? I guess not !'

Not desgring me another word, this republican genius went round all the circuit of the tables, peering in the notes and pages of every reader, lady or man, and at the end giving me a half defiant yet impassive look went out at a floundering stride.

Two days afterward I saw this man walking between two Senators, go into the White House. A few days ago he was pointed out to me as a man who had captured a valuable revenue office in one of the Southern States. Is it not manifest that such beings, contributed to the South as instances of Northern breeding, should make the people there barden toward us? And it is just that class of men who want permission, in their own vernscular, to 'ride rough shod over the sevels, compel social association, and

do brutality in the name of freedom. Now, consider this type of man a repegentative unit of the two or three thousand visitors at the White House daily. If he sees a door marked.

· Public not admitted here, that is the particular door which he means to go through. If he cannot go through it, he will peep through it. He means to 'make a row' about it. Ris impudent stare and the coarse 'feel' of his band is upon every face or object he sees. The only sort on occasion, he can wheedle, or flatter, and put his belly, kneel and crawl like a snake-anything but in the interest of morality or only in that of board. hear a 'No, said without insolence or malignity. Chicago Tribune Cor.