A copper mine has been lately discovered in the reference to Italy and other countries, is entirely be- of loose talk about Jesuitical pructices and new ag- rage and endurance and the fertility of resource, the Elmira, N. Y. Advertiser, illustrates what is the gressions of the rere of the yond the province of the Reform Club, as such, to gressions of the Church of Rome. First came the which, perhaps, have been the chief causes of his general tone of gaiety throughout the North: immediate vicinity of Dungarvan, to the rere of the youd the province of the Reform Club, as such, to Protestant church, by Mr. Edward Allen, Watchmake; Main street. Several samples of the ore has been shown by him, and it is considered superior in quality to that raised in Bonmahon Mine. Several miners from that place have come to examine the quality of the ore, and inspect the locality : they have pronounced it to be of the best description.

THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICE'S AND THE IRISE CHURCH Missions.-We have the satisfaction of announcing that the Dean of St. Patrick's has refused the pulpit of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, for the sermon hitherto annually preached in that Cathedral on account of the funds of the Irish Church Mission Society .- Cork Reporter . . .

CAPTURE OF A SHIP BOUND FOR CORE. - The German ship Margaretta, with a valuable cargo, for account of Messrs. Pollock and Co., of this city, was seized on her passage from Revel to this port, by a Danish frigate, and taken as a prize to Copenhagen. -Cork Herald.

(C. has sent us a specimen of the latest product of English civilisation-an abominable newspaper devoted exclusively to publishing all the moral filth of England, and boldly called The Divorce Court and Breach of Promise Register. What is to be thought of the state of society in which such a bell imagined publication can find readers and supporters? it is from the midst of that society, from the heart of the Sodom in which that journal is published, that 'Missionaries come over here to 'convert' to English habits, and English religion, the pure-minded peasantry of Ireland | Truly it is not wonderful that these missionaries of corruption invariably select for their first point of attack the veneration of our people for the ever pure Virgin Mary, Mother of God .-

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Express says that the Alexandra has been handed over to her owners by the Government.

GARIBALDI'S ENTRY INTO LONDON .- People whose opinion we highly value have said that the enthusiasm of the London mob makes them feel ashamed to be Englishmen. For ourselves what we think truly contemptible is the conduct of the Dake of Sutherland, Lord Shaftesbury, and the others who have prostituted in this wretched affair the high titles and exalted positions which the laws of England gave them, not for their mere personal enjoyment, but for the public good. They at least ought to have known better. If it were not a serious evil, it would be simply ridiculous to see men whose sole claim to any weight or influence is derived from those social institutions which the revolution is striving to level identifying themselves and their influence with the cause of a revolutionary leveller. The silly man who calls himself Earl of Shaftesbury would never have been heard of if there had been a revolution in England a century ago. He might have wished to lecture against Popery but he would have found no one to listen to him. If there should be a revolution now, and if the Duke of Sutherland escaped the guillotine, as he probably might on the ground of his having no head to cut off, he would be lucky if he found a crossing to sweep. Men of more sense and more energy than he would probably have got them all before him. Unfortunately history tells us that the most mischievous men in every country have been those who, inheriting great names, have supported revolutions from which they could have nothing to gain except notoriety. Not that we fear anything from these men. Great as may be the influence of their positions, they are perconally too weak to be able to do any harm beyond that of disgraceing themselves .- Weekly Register.

MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S COMMITTEE .- A special meeting of the Working Men's Reception Committee was held last night at the Whittington Club, Mr. R. Grey, mason, in the chair, to consider the final decision of General Garibaldi as to leaving England. About 100 delegates were present, and Messrs. Plimsoll, Nicholay, Shaen, Morris, and Taylor | more apparent its insufficiency for the purpose to attended as a deputation from the City Committee. Mr. Taylor, a member of the deputation, reported the reply of Garibaldi to the deputation as fol-

'Prince's gate, Kensington, April 21. Dear Friends,-Pray accept my heartfelt thanks for your sympathy and affection. I shall be happy to see you again on a better occasion, when it will be possible for me to enjoy at leasure the hospitality that the state of the general's health is really the only feel ashamed, of your noble country. For the present I feel obliged reason for cutting short his visit. There may be to leave England. Again, and again my gratitude

to you all. Mr. J. Richardson.' G. GARIBALDI. He stated that a strong resolution of indignation had been adopted by the City Committee on the receipt of that letter, considering that the word used in the letter, 'obliged,' was a convincing proof that undue pressure had been used on the General to hurry his departure. The City Committee were prepared to co-operate with the Working Men's Committee in any action they might take upon the matter.

After considerable discussion, in the course of which much indignation was expressed at the course taken by some person or persons in causing the Genetal to leave England, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

Proposed by Mr. Potter, seconded by Mr. Grossmith -

That this committee has ascertained that General Garibaldi is in very good health, and that the cause of his intended departure is not illness, but pressure exercised on him by members and adherents of the Government, and especially by Mr. Gladstone.' Proposed by Mr. Trimlett, and seconded by Mr. Petheridge,-

'That this committee looks on this attempt of the governing classes to expel an ilustrious guest of the nation as a scandal to this country and a violation of all the principles of freedom; and it repudiates any such culpable subservience to Royal dictation, at home or abroad.

Proposed by Mr. Wienss, seconded by Mr. Mildred :-

'That this committee resolves on organising a series of public demonstrations to express the indignation of the working men of London at this insult offered to their great representative.' Proposed by Mr. Potter, and seconded by Mr.

Trimlett :--That the first public meeting be held on Primrose hill on Saturday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.'
Proposed by Mr. Gremer, and seconded by Mr.

That this committee put itself into communication with all the working men's societies in this metropolis and in the provinces.'

A deputation was then appointed to carry a copy of the resolutions to Mr. Gladstone at the House of Commons, and copies were sent off to Mr. Seely, M. and to General Garibaldi.

The meeting then adjourned. The following protest was signed on Wednesday y between 40 and 50 members of the Reform Club, and published in the Sun :--

ETERTAINMENT TO GENERAL GARIBALDI. The undersigned beg respectfully to protest against

the entertainment to be given to General Garibaldi at the Reform Olub, for the following reasons. as a guest at any political club must, in the nature e case, be a public demonstration of approval of his principles as a public man, and as a citizen of

his own state and country. 2. That the objects of the Reform Club, as origi-

3. That waiving all technical questions of the rules by which the Administrative Committee are bound, the undersigned are of opinion that the committee, knowing that the contemplated testimonial would give offence to a large minority of the club, would have shown more consideration and right timate friend and brother-in-law of the latter, unfor- challenged, and among the first to deny that they feeling in refusing to lend the name of the club to tunately fell under the influence of the late Mr. such a demonstration as is intended.

4. That in a society comprising amongst its members many Catholics, any public testimonial render- Catholic Priest. Having joined the community of ed to General Garibaldi is an offence to their feelings St. Philip Neri, he fell a victim, as Mr. Newdegate of religious honour and fidelity.

IRISH SYMPATHY WITH GARDALDI. - An address

from 7,000 "Irish friends of Italy;" headed by the Earl of Roden, was presented to General Garibald; at Stafford House on Tuesday. It eulogises his extions for the the freedom of Italy, and gives expression to strong aspirations for his future success -The Young Irelanders-the Brotherhood of Saint Patrick and the Fenians-are rather pleased with him. They say they would do exactly as he did if they were Italians, and many of them, not having the fear of the Catholic clergy in their eyes, express hopes of yet seeing an 'Irish Garibaldi.' Tae address from the Irish friends of Italy was beautifully got up, being illuminated on the finest vellum, enclosed in an Irish bog-onk case, mounted in massive gold, and lined with crimson Irish velvet. The design of the case was a field marshal's baton, and is composed of oak artistically joined together. In the centre, on a plate of solid gold, are engraved the names of the several battles in which the General distinguished himself in Italy, with a wreath sur-rounded by the shamrock. In the left corner of the address is a very beautiful work of art, by a lady, representing the peculiar symbols of Ireland-the round toner, spireless church, and the Irish wolfdog, semi-couchant-the whole gracefully surrounded by shamrocks, other insignia, and the rose of England. The General, on receiving the address said, 'I shall reply to this by and by. I am very glad of this; I am grateful for it; very grateful.'-Sunday Times (London).

In reference to the shore a Landon correspondent Truth,' says :- 'I do not believe that the Irish sympathise with Garibaldi, 7,000 is a poor number to show the feelings of the Irish race. But the Brotherhood of St. Patrick (to which I am happy to say I belong) is brought into the question, though I am positive they have not anything to do with Garibaldi or his party. It is true the propriety of joining in the procession of Garibaldi into London was proposed by one or two, and delegates met from each branch, but the entire body had instructed their delegates to meet the proposition with a refusal, and not one branch of this Society took any part in sympathising with Garibaldi. It is only just to inform your readers that the gentleman who first mooted the proposition is believed to be no Irishman at all. With reference to the fear we have of the priest, I say it is a deliberate falsehood. We are are not afraid of the priests; neither does the priests wish us to be afraid of them; we love, honor, and respect our clergy as a body, and I for one will always look to my priest for advice and counsel.'

The surprising announcement is made that Garibaldi will leave England for Caprera on Friday next The ground alleged is 'ill health.' But the only evidence on this point hitherto produced is a letter from Mr. Ferguson, of King's College, in which he says :- ' From all I can see, I fear that the general is undertaking much .nore than is conducive to his health and comfort, and more than a man under his circumstances could stand.' We believe every word of this. Our people have had no mercy on the general. But surely there never was a poorer excuse for spiriting away a popular hero than Mr. Ferguson's letter. It is one that might be written concerning hundreds who will be in the city to day, and who would not be induced by it to withdraw hemselves a day from business. If we could suppose that the opinion it expresses had been obtained by solicitation, that circumstances would only make which it has been turned. Mr. Ferguson does not eay that Garibaldi must go home, nor anything like it. What the general wants is a week's repose .-After a proper interval of quiet he might be allowed to visit a selected few of the municipal towns of the north; he would not then go back feeling that one of the principal objects of his visit remained unfulfilled. All this, of course, is said on the assumption more serious reasons with which we are unacquainted, 'importing Denmark's health and England's too,' and we must be prudent. We have friends to manage and difficulties to avoid. It is said that some great persons have condescended to be jeulous of the husbandman of Caprera. Moreover, cool heads among us think that the Garibaldi fever has gone far enough. Nobody can tell what may come of a popular excitement so intense as that we now see. One of the most staid of our Whig contemporaries has said of it in an unguarded moment, that it is 'a turning point in our time.' But who wants the time to turn? Evidently the General is de trop. Then to Caprera with Garibaldi .- London News, April 19.

HINTS OF FRENCH INTERFERENCE. - The story was n every mouth, and it would be idle to affect any reticence on the subject. People asserted that a pressure had been brought to bear by the French Government, and that the English ministry, desirous to remove all cause of ill-feeling from the mind of an ally, had made a direct and personal appeal to Guribaldi to induce him to cut short his visit and leave the country. Any one who has time or inclination to read through the Paris correspondences of some foreign journals will find it often assorted of late that during Lord Clarendon's mission to Paris certain concessions were asked of the English government, in the name of good feeling and cordial alliance. The rumor pervading London yesterday asserted that one of these concessions was to be made by inducing Garibaldi to cut short his visit, and leave Eugland. We have heard the statement vouched for as wellfounded by those whose authority removes any report sanctioned by them quite out of the range of the common every day canard. On the other hand, it is only fair to state that we have received assurances from some whose authority is likewise entitled to credit, that Garibaldi has not been influenced in any way by the British government. Deeply as it would grieve all Englishmen to hear that Garibaldi felt compelled by the concition of his health to shorten his stay among us, it would grieve them still more to know that one of the most welcome and honored guests England ever received had been virtually compelled to withdraw from us at the bidding of a foreign government .- London Star, April 19.

THE DEBATE ON THE ORATORY.— The Times comments in its own way on Mr. Newdegate's parliamentary display last week as follows :-- It is scarcely creditable to the legislative wisdom of the House of Commons that they should have tolerated such a waste of time on Mr. Newdegate's motion. For the purpose of representing public opinion on foreign affairs, it is sometimes well that Parliament should resolve itself by tacit consent a debating society, and allow the ulmost latitude of discussion on an issue to be followed by no practical derision. It is otherwise in respect of domestic politics. There delibe-I. That the public reception of General Garibaldi ration ought to be preparatory to action, and, except in cases affecting the personal honor of an individual, long statements ending, and intended to end, in nothing should be steadily discouraged. No one who beard or who reads Mr. Newdersite's anti-Romanist harangue on Friday night, could sanpose bally constituted, were political only in reference to the constitution of this kingdom; and that the ap-

the Roman Catholic publishing societies.' From says, to asceticism and religious excitement, and died, leaving such property as he had to Mr. Faber in trust for the Order. It is not however, upon his relies for the justification of a Parliamentary inquiry. He was interred in that private burial ground, as it was called, but which deserved the name of a secret burial-ground ' 'That private burial-ground, it must now be explained, is a cometery at Sydenham, belonging to the Oratory at Brompton, and lately licensed by the Home Secretary. The reason why Mr. Newdegate calls it 'secret' is that according to him, the proper formalities were not observed at its inauguration. It is true that another of his complaints is that Mr. Hutchison's obsequies were performed with obtrusive pomp and publicity; but this trifling inconsistency, so far from breaking the thread of his discourse, supplies him with a fresh starting-point. The Duchess of Norfolk was therea sure proof that the Howards were at the bottom of the whole plot. There was a mystery, too, about the tombstone, for on scrutinising it Mr. Smee found the ominous name 'Anthony' inserted between the baptismal name 'William' and the surname 'Hutchison. This opens up to Mr. Newdegate's mind an awful vista of possible frauds and crimes that might be covered by the falsification of tombstones. He borrows all the arguments for a registration of deaths, and applies them to a registration of burials, and be treats the offence of 'tampering' with a name on a gravestone as akin to the felony of altering regisgers. He then compliments Mr. Smee on the spirit of his letter to the Duchess of Nortolk, only regretting that it was addressed to the wrong person. This topic led bim by an easy transition to comments on the short-lived existence of Nuns 'on the authority of Mr. 'Hobart Seymour,' a lament over the increase of convents in England, and a general review of their legal position in foreign countries. There is something almost grotesque in basing a motion so important in its nature and so comprehensive in its scope on a grievance so flimsy as that of Mr. Smee. It really comes to no more than this, that a gentleman who had gone over to the Church of Rome could not be induced to return, but, after spending most of his lifetime in acts of charity, left the remainder to the fraternity among whom he had lived for eighteen years, and was buried in their cemetery. Sir G. Grey positively declares that there was nothing unusual in the means whereby the Government licence was obtained. Application was duly made for it, and could not have been properly refused, except for sanitary reasons. No such reasons were found to exist by the inspector, and the burial-ground was granted, 'as in several other cases,' for the exclusive use of the Oratory. No evidence was adduced to show that any undue influence had been brought to bear on Mr. Hutchison's mind, or that any legal obligation whatever had been violated. If such evidence was forthcoming, a court of law, and not the House of Commons, was the proper tribunal for investigating it. Now, it actually appeared that the validity of this very will was under the consideration of the Court of Probate. On every ground, therefore, the intervention of Parliament was out of the question, and except as a peg upon which to hang a tirade against conventual establishments, the pelition of Mr. Smee was quite irrelevant. It was inevitable that, in answering the allegations contained in this document and in the letter to the Duchess of Norfolk, Lord E. Howard and Mr. O'Hagan should wander into personal matters still more remote from the subject before the House than the impressions of Mr. Newdegate's informants and his own College reminiscences. It is out of such recriminations as these that the scenes which sometimes disgrace the councils of foreign Legislatures are wont to arise, and we cannot but think that they are beneath the dignity of our own. The fact that eighty members could be found to countenance a demonstration so silly and futile is one of which we can

We (Dublin Irishman) invite the particular atten-tion of Judge Keogh, James Whiteside, and the

Times newspaper to the following : -Capital Convictions-1863 - England and Wales from 1859 to 1863, 208; Ireland, 21; Scotland, 11.-Executions - from 1859 to 1863 - England, 74; Ireland, 11; Scotland, 2. Of the 208 capital convictions in England, 118 were for murder, 21 for at-tempts to murder, 41 for an unmentionable crimecrimen inter Christianos non nominandum--16 for burglary with violence to persons, 9 for robbery attended with wounds, and 3 for arson of dwellingbouses, persons being within. Of the 21 capital convictions in Ireland, 15 were for murder, 2 for infanticide, 2 for shooting at, with intent to murder, 1 for inciting to murder, and I for arson. Of the il capital convictions in Scotland, all were for murder

In England infanticide is so general that, in order to obtain a correct return of the victims, half the ponds and reservoirs of that moral country should be drained. In Ireland the crime is all but unknown. In England, during the five years 1859 63, there were no less than 208 capital convictions. In Ireland during the same period, no single capital capital conviction occurred in the following jurisdictions, containing 4,000,000 inhabitants-namely, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Donegal, Down, Dublin, Fermanagh, Galway, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Londonderry, Louth, Meath, Monaghan, Roscommon, Tipperary (North Riding), Waterford, and West-meath counties; nor in the cities of Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, or Waterford; nor in the towns of Galway or Drogheda. The facts we have given ought to be sufficient, were English writers not wholly insensible to shame to silence for ever the professional slander. ers of the Irish people. The motive for reviving the subject just now in the House of Commons is to cover the guilt which attaches to all parties in that House for the misgovernment of Ireland. There is crime in the land, indeed, but who are the criminals? Not the people, but the framers and administrators of the laws beneath which the people perish. Who are the criminals? Not the young men who took a holiday walk from Ballincollig to Blarney, but the Attorney General who prosecuted, and the unjust indge who sentenced them to a year's imprisonment. Who are the criminals? The poor tenants who fly the land, or the landlord, and those who sustain them, who make it impossible for them to live upon their native soil? Oh! there is crime in the land, indeed, but no portion of the blame of it can with truth be laid at the door of the people, save that of too patient submission to intolerable wrong. - Irish-

DR. BEKE ON THE SOURCES OF THE NILE. - "The quarrels of authors,' which furnished the elder Disraeli with materials for four amusing volumes, have become silent in our day, or at least they are waged with so much decorum as to have lost the piquancy which formerly attracted public interest. The quarrels of 'travellers"-an almost equally irritable genus--seem to be taking their place. An explorer of unknown regions now a days, after returning in safety from the multitudinous perils of fiood and field, has scarcely time to receive the congretulations of his friends and admirers before he is called on to Dens a wide field for difference of opinion; and that the application of these principles to foreign countries character and number of monastic institutions in of his projects and the accuracy of his conclusions, by consequence, the conduct of General Garibald in the real object being to discharge a certain amount dislectic skill do not correspond to the physical conface a host of assailants who dispute the originality

old story of poor Mr. Turnbull, whose death was at- success. Our latest African travellers, whose extributed to difficulties caused by his connexion with ploits have reflected so much glory on their country, this Mr. Newdegate passed to the immediate occasion an interest in these subjects are aware that the claim London Institution. Mr. T. Baring, M.P., the President of the institution, was in the chair, and among those present were the hon. secretary, Mr. death, or even upon the dispositions of his will, but Tite, M.P., Mr. Gassiot, F.R.S., Dr. A. Smee, and upon the manner of his burial that Mr. Newdegate the Rev. T. Binney. Dr. Beck at the outset emphatically asserted that Captain Speke and his companions had not bit upon the true head of the Nile, and while allowing them a certain amount of success in tracing the course of the river northwards, claimed to have pointed out many years ago the region in which the river takes its rise. As most people are aware, Captain Speke's theory is that the Nile flows from the northern end of the Victoria Nyanza, but Dr. Beke will no more admit this than that the river Rhone has its source in the Lake of Geneva, because it happens to flow through it. The true Niliuci fontes, Dr. Beke maintains, are to be found in the Mountains of the Moon, which, basing himself on the celebrated passage of Ptolemy, he contends form a meridional, and not an equatorial, range. Eighteen years ago Dr. Beke said he had communicated to the Royal Geographical Society a paper on the Nile and its tributaries, in which he had developed this theory: but unfortunately the expedition sent out to verify it by actual observation bad failed, from causes which had never been adequately explained. These Mountains of the Moon Dr. Beke, in the map which he exhibited in the room, makes to run from north to south, parallel, but at the same distance from the eastern coast; and the mountains laid down ir Captain Speke's map at the north end of Lake Taganyika he declared have no existence whatever, except on paper. By the removal of this range the learned doctor would include Lake Taganyika within the limits of the basin of the Nile, and even allow it to contribute to its streams. Without the aid of maps it is impossible to explain fully the doctor's hypothesis; but if those exhibited last night were correctly drawn, the basin of the Nile as he imagined and drew it in 1849 corresponds very closely with the limits defined by the expedition of Burton and Speke in 1859. After tracing briefly the results of former expeditions, Dr. Beke came to that of Speke and Grant, and while allowing that in following the course of the river from 5 deg. south latitude to 3 deg. north latitude, where they were met by Consul Petherick's party -n distance of 500 geographical miles-they had done quite enough to render their names famous, he contended that they had left some things undone which were essential to the full success of their expedition. They had not followed the river from its exit from Nyanza along its whole course, but had left at least 200 miles of it unexplored. In this unexplored portion there was a full of upwards of 1,000 feet in the level of the river, which had yet to be explained. Dr. Beke also remarked on the phenomenon recorded by Captain Speke, that in travelling from the Kuruma Falls to Madi they had 'beaten the stream;' and though he did not expressly dissent from the explanation that thy set of men I never saw.' This is indeed humiliatthe Lake Luta Nzigi acts as a great back-water to the river, he believed it to be a point which required still further investigation. While agreeing with Captain Speke that the southern extremity of Lake Nyanza is the 'top-head' of the Nile, Dr. Beke reiterated his denial that the lake was the source of the river, and expressed a strong conviction that in the snewy range of Alps on the east side of the lake would before long be found the true fountains of the Nile, or at least such of them as form the principal stream which runs into and through Nyanza. side of the lake, he pointed out, had been left totally unexplored by Captain Speke. In conclusion, Dr. Beke announced that so dissatisfied was he with the results of the last two expeditions, and so certain was be of the truth of his own theory, that he intended to undertake an expedition in person which should set the question at rest for ever, and a public subscription would be opened for this purpose. To Signor Miani, Mr. Baker, Baron von Henglin, and Madame Tinne might safely be left the task of exploring the river north of the equator, and he should, therefore, confine his labors entirely to the regions one result of his success would be to throw open to British commerce the largest and most important district of Eastern Africa .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

Speculation of Old Abe.-It appears that the President is laying something by for a rainy day, and in the pursuit of that laudable undertaking is is vouched for as true. It will be semembered that Pacific Railroad in favor of Council Binffs and Omaha city. It now turns cut that he is quite largely interested in land speculations in the latter place, being the owner of a considerable amount of land, which the location of the road will, of course, very much enhance, and should one-half of the expectations of the other land holders of the place be reallized, will in the end net him a much larger amount than he will derive from his four years' salary. Honest Old Abe ! - Dubuque Herald.

THE LATEST DODGE. - The Erie Observer is responsible for the following: -" Buffalo is a very patriotic city, if the newspapers tell the truth. The other day (so one of our exchanges says) a very tall, coarse-looking awkward girl was noticed in Main sreet drawing a little wagon containing a child. 'Hallo, my girl!' says a chap in search of recruits, 'you'd make a first rate soldier, if you only had a pair of breeches? 'You'd better not talk to me, you impudent feller; if you do I'll call the police? exclaimed the awkward nurse. 'Hoity, toity, my dear! don't be afraid of me-I shan't carry you off!' says the chap after recruits; 'but I say you really would make a good soldier; and I'm in earnest.' The tall gal did call the police, and accused that recruiting feller with insulting her. The officer, after looking pretty sharply at the tall girl, concluded to take her into custody instead of the man who insulted her. She was found to be a tall boy in disguise, who, to escape the draft, had turned female and hired himself out as a nurse. At the Police Court he got so frightened at what the people said to him that he did actually enlist, and is now on his way to Wash-

ington." Let me mention, to the great honor of the officers as well as the soldiers of the Federal army, that they are accustomed to speak of their opponents with a commendable avoidance of bitterness or personal illfeeling. If you wish to hear invective calumny, passionate spite, malignant disparagement—silly threats uttered, fiendish aspirations for the extermination of the South indulged in, the word rebel made use of at every breath-you must go to Washington, to New York, or to Boston, and listen to the pietists or the Wall street brokers, to the men of religion or the men of Mammon. Here, where the real work is going on, where the real life-blood is shed, the Northern soldiers are calm and temperate in alluding to the brave men arrayed against them. They know them to be formen worthy of their steel. They speak of them as 'the enemy,' and rarely as the rebels.'- Cor. of London Telegraph.

MORALS IN AMERICAN TOWNS. - It is notorious that

Brazen and licentious women never flocked in our streets, all times of day and night more than at the are no exception to the general lot. All who take present time. Female purity and modesty is everywhere shocked by their presence. Our liquor saof his motion, the perversion of Mr. Hutchison and of Captain Speke and Captain Grant to have solved looms never flourished in such numbers and with the wrongs of Mr. Smee. The former, being an in- the geographical mystery of ages has been warmly such pecuniary success; the proprietors of these, in many instances, counting their yearly gains by the had discovered the true source of the Nile was Dr. thousands. The growing and tender youth of our Faber. He left the Church of England, and after Beke, himself a Nile explorer of long date and concity are allowed to literally run wild, specimens of visits to Birmingham and Rome became a Roman siderable experience. Last night the learned doctor whom can be found waiting upon and obtaining en-Catholic Priest. Having joined the community of explained his views at length in a lecture delivered france at our theatres night after night; by their before a crowded audience in the the theatre of the lawless condition receiving the fruitful seeds that in

There are, it appears, some things which are too bad even for General Butler. Under his command in the new district to which he has been appointed is a certain Brigadier-General Wild, who two months ago distinguished himself at the head of a negro regiment in a raid which he undertook to make through a defenceless portion of the State of North Carolina. Wild, envious perhaps of the great reputation of his chief, not acquired in the battle field, but in the persecution of women and non-combatants, looked around for a victim on whom he could practice in a similar manner. He found one in the person of the Rev. S. H. Wingfield, of Portsmouth, an Episcopalian clergyman, who was reported to be a Secessionist and a 'disseminator of traitorous dogmas.' Without giving Mr. Wingfield warning of his danger, or any opportunity to defend himself against a charge which might have been grossly exaggerated or altogether unfounded, the origadier issued a special order (No. 44) to meet the case. In this he declared his belief that 'a wholesome example was necessary for the benefit of Mr. Wingfield in particular, and the class of the community which he represents in general, to teach men of education and ability that they could not be allowed to use the talents God had given them for the purpose of stirring up strife against the Government of the United States. He therefore ordered the arrest of this gentleman of education and ability,' and turned him over to a provost-marshal to be kept to hard labor for three months in cleaning the streets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, 'thus,' as he graciously added, 'employing his time for the benefit of the Government he has abused, and atoning in a small way for his disloyalty and treason. But the bolts of Jove must not be seized by inferior hands, and the novice in demonology must not be allowed to use the magic books of the master, lest evil should come of his temerity. General Butler, if not scandalized, was offended at the act of his subordinate, and, in a highly characteristic order dated five days subsequently to the arrest of Mr. Wingfield, released that gentleman from the degrading portion of General Wild's sentence, and remitted him to military confinement, - not, said the awful and implacable Butler, 'because the punishment is unjust, but because its nature may be supposed to reflect upon the Christian Church, which, by his connexion with it, has already been too much disgraced.'- Times Cor.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of April 28, writes as follows:—An English officer now here on a visit, yesterday asked an American friend, if the cavairy ing, and the want of discipline which prevails among the troops quartered in Washington is a subject of constant remark. The only place where there seems to be any show of order or tidiness is about the private residence of General Halleck on the Heights of Georgetown.

SWEAR! SWEAR! - General Rosecrans has issued a general order requiring all persons attending religious conventions held in his department, to take the most stringent oath of allegiance. Any viola-tion of this order will subject the assembly to dispersion by any provost marshal.

YANKEE POLITICS. - Whiskey has more than once played an important part in American politics. In the infancy of the Republic there was a whiskey insurrection' which it somewhat troubled the great Washington to suppress. Mr. Lincoln has also a whisky trouble on his hands, which threatens to bring him into personal difficulty with some of his most cordial friends and supporters. It was known to the world before the assembling of Congress that Mr. Chase would be compelled by the necessities of south of the equator; and he felt convinced that his financial position to make an effort, more or less statesmanlike, to raise a larger revenue from taxation than be had yet succeeded in drawing into the Treasury. It was known, however, to none but a very select few that he would propose a considerable increase of the whiskey duties. These tew formed themselves into what is called a 'ring,' and bought up cautiously at low prices the whole stock of whisky and other spiritous liquors in the country, with the exception of the comparatively small quantity in using the advantages of his official position. An in- the hands of the retail dealers. The quantity thus stance of this has lately come to our knowledge that | purchased was equal, it is reported, to no less than two years' consumption. When the Bill increasing a few weeks ago he located the central route of the the duty to 60c. per gallon was introduced into Congress Mr. Fernando Wood moved an amendment to the prospective clause. He argued that, as the object of the Government in imposing the duty was to raise a revenue, that object would be defeated if the stock of whisky on hand were not subjected to the impost; that the people would be made to pay a price during two years enhanced by the whole amount of the duty; and that not a cent of advantage would accrue to the public Treasury. He therefore moved to tax the stocks in hand, and the smendment was carried in a thin House. The whisky interest took the alarm, but soon recovered its lost equanimity .--

> STRIKE AT THE SOURCE, NOT AT THE STAPTOMS .-Remember that symptoms are the evidence of nature's conflict with disease. They tell us that the animal powers are fighting the concealed poison. Aid and reinforce them with that genial and mighty restorative, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and the result canno: be doubtful. No disorder, not organic, can resist such an alliance. The enemy is in the veins. There this great detergent will find it and thence expel it. That done, the cough that indicates consumption, the sores that denote the presence of scrofula, the terrible suffering of body and mind which accompany a diseased stomach, and an unnatural condition of the bowels disappear. This pure and potentsvegetable and antiseptic tonic and alterative cleanses, regulates, and invigorates the whole internal organization, and the cure is com-

> Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &

MURHAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - There is a healthful exhilirating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by-gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spiritual and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologue, it is perhaps more lasting, and the odor never changes as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a la perfume for the sick chamber, it is, eminently re-freshing. We refer solely to 'Murray & Lanman's, Florida Water. The imitations are worthless. 185

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