

foreign rule, would damp the ardor of the people, and they would succumb to the withering influence of the foreigner. And such we may say is the case with Ireland, and it is this foreign rule, this blighting, withering, and destructive influence, which leaves us so poor in the midst of plenty. We have but one great business, that of agriculture, and when our profits on tilling the land are carried off by the landlord, in what position can we be, but that of dire distress? The people cannot find half employment, in growing corn, and preparing it for market; and under such circumstances poverty must be their lot; and farmer and laborer are leaving a country so oppressed and impoverished, and emigrating to Australia or America. Our only chance, then, of preserving the people in their native land is to find them employment. And how is that to be effected? We must labor to urge on linen and woollen manufactures. We have the raw material, and with capital and skill, and a little energy we can employ all the idle hands in the country. At present there are large numbers employed in scoured flax in this county, and the wages thus earned are doing a large amount of good. But a great deal yet remains to be effected. We want to erect flax spinning mills to employ our juvenile hands, and enable them to earn money. In Ulster there are spinning mills clearing £1000 each a week or about £50,000 a year, and in many places in that province they would erect more mills, but they have not hands to work them. There are 1000 little boys and girls in and around Dundalk, who would be well suited to work in a mill, and who will employ them? In Newry there are two spinning mills being built, one by Mr. Hill Irvine, and another by Mr. Demster; and they will employ a large number of hands. Who will unite their capital and give the young population of this town an opportunity to earn their bread and improve our commerce? Let the farmers of Louth look to this great question of growing flax, or it will pay them better than any other crop they can put into the ground. Men have grown flax this year, and but for that crop they would not be able to maintain their position. It will pay from £20 to £40 an acre, and no other crop will come up to that. Besides, it will give vast employment, and keep our poor working people from going to distant countries. It will encourage capitalists in Dundalk to erect spinning mills, and employ our young population. And thus labor will increase, and with it will come riches, comfort and prosperity.—Dundalk Democrat.

The time will come when we shall find it indispensable to win the affections of the Irish, as we have gained those of the Canadians. The first continental war in which this country shall have the misfortune of being involved, will be the inevitable end of Irish misgovernment, and of its cause, the pernicious ascendancy and establishment of the Protestant Church.—Weekly Register.

Information Wanted of the whereabouts of John Dolan, who emigrated from Ireland to America about 22 years ago, and is believed to be about Montreal or Cobourg. Also, of Patrick Feigby, who emigrated to America about 12 years ago, of whom nothing is known since; both from the county Fermanagh. Any information respecting the above-named parties will be gladly received by their friends in Wakefield. Address, James Dolan, bottom of Westgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Catholics of Edinburgh.—Edinburgh is a stronghold and citadel of Protestantism, but for all that a considerable favor of Roman Catholicism—like the walt of an incense censer or the fumes of a pastille—may, by a keen nose, be smelt in the cold Presbyterian air. In the first place the Scottish gentry have always had a fondness for the Episcopal Church, considering it an extremely gentleman-like way to Heaven; and we all know that the surplice of the Episcopalian is many degrees nearer Rome than the Geneva gown of the Presbyterian. The old Jacobites were, many of them, Catholics; and although the white rose is dead, its leaves are not yet scentless. Then, in the second place, there was the flow of Irish immigration. Pat with his family encamped in the Cowgate or in the tall 'lands of the Ganongate; and, of course, where Pat went, his Priest, with holy water and holy oil, stole and crozier, incense pan, candlesticks, and all the rest of it, was only too glad to follow. The facts are as I have stated them. Presbyterianism in Scotland is like the American 'tree' in the sporting book—the bear is whetting his tusks on the tree trunk beneath, the bear is clambering down from the upper branches. I don't think that Presbyterianism is in any immediate or imminent danger; Catholicism, wearing coat-armour, is descending on it from the heights of gentility and family, while at the same time in rags and squalor, and with wondrous broods of children, Catholicism is using it up from the depths of pauperism. The Roman Priesthood have attained a considerable footing in this city. We have a Bishop; an Archbishop it was thought by many, we would have had. The bells of Catholic chapels ring at strange hours on Sunday, and angry letters appear in the newspapers complaining of the nuisance. Sisters of Charity and Little Sisters of the Poor promenade the streets, and so familiar are we with the sight of these peculiar garments, and the little bags they carry, that we don't now turn round and vulgarly stare after them. There is a Nunnery at the top of Bristlefield Links, and the Jesuits are established in Lauriston. So dreadful has the state of things become that several alarmed Protestants have built and endowed a Protestant institute, where lectures are delivered, and where aspiring drapers' assistants are trained to do battle with the Pope, the stirrups of whose mules have been held by Emperors, and whose chair is older than any European throne. The Little Sisters of the Poor have, during the last two or three months, caused much talk and speculation. The Sisterhood is not large so far at least as this city is concerned; it consists of only two or three members and it devotes itself entirely to charitable works. The Little Sisters have taken premises in Carlung-place, where they clothe and feed old and indigent persons without inquiring for a moment what articles of faith they may choose to profess. Of course the maintenance of paupers costs money, and as the Little Sisters have none of their own they simply make an attack on the pockets of their people; and as they greatly prefer a heretical sovereign to an orthodox half-crown, they do not confine their attacks to the pockets of persons who happen to be of their own way of thinking. Now, one of these Little Sisters is very beautiful. Her face with meek brown eyes, under down-drooped eyelids—framed, as is the fashion of her order, in folds of soft white calico, never passes me in the street but I think a saint has stepped out on me from some cartoon or fresco of the middle ages. You think she ought to bear a lily in her hand. You would not be too very much astonished if you saw an angel's drapery flutter over her head, and this Little Sister, with the saint like face, and the meek dove eyes is one of the most ruthless creatures of which there is any reliable record. The eyes, and the sweet plaintive voice, with a slight foreign ring and cadence in it, make men (even men past forty) Protestants to the back bone, and who have thriving families) stand and deliver as promptly as if it were the cocked pistol of Claude Duval himself. She pounces upon everything that comes in her way; if you cannot give money perhaps you have an old coat, an old pair of trousers, an old pair of shoes. If you have nothing in the way of cash or clothing, then perhaps there is a broken ment in your kitchen. Should your domestics be too nice to eat crusts, as mine are, and they always seem to, themselves the big potatoes that have burst their jackets and are laughing out on the world really too; the Little Sister will gladly take them; should you have a bone which you would

hardly throw to your dog to gnaw, the Little Sister will accept and thank you for it as if you had offered her your head, and will carry it away, and make something nice of it for her poor people at home. The Little Sister has gained many victories. I do not think it any great matter—with such advantages of voice and eyes—to extract half-a-crown on occasion from the pocket of the Protestant father; but—still considering the voice and eyes which have become disadvantageous now—to extract a bit of mouldy bread from the lauder of the strong-minded Protestant matron—that I think a triumph. And the Little Sister has accomplished it more than once. The Little Sisters were before the parochial board the other day with an application the nature of which the following letter will show:—Not any of these poor (men or women) are capable of gaining the slightest think towards their maintenance, nor have they any friends or relations to assist them. The Little Sisters have no funds of any kind in their house, but are entirely dependent upon the charity of the public. Both Catholics and Protestants in Edinburgh have been liberal in contributing food, clothing, and money; but as the Little Sisters have a large rent to pay for their house in Carlung-place, they venture to make this humble appeal to the charity of the board on behalf of those amongst their aged inmates who would be entitled to the usual allowance made to out-door paupers, and which they were getting before they came to the house of the Little Sisters. If the board would grant this favor to the Little Sisters the money would be put to no other use than that of feeding and clothing the poor, and providing them with a house to shelter their aged years; and it is solicited for this purpose solely, as the poor are provided with every thing through the medium of the Little Sisters themselves. The Little Sisters of the Poor will be happy for any member of the board or their friends to visit their house in Carlung-place at any time. P.S.—There are at the present time thirty poor at the house of the Little Sisters, sixteen women and fourteen men, all of them more or less infirm and aged. This number will be augmented when the Little Sisters can find a more suitable house. This application, surely reasonable enough, in itself, and certainly most humbly and respectfully expressed, was after some discussion thrown out by the board, one member dissenting and recording his protest.

LONDON LABOR AND LONDON POOR.—The poor Irish females in London are for the most part regular in their attendance at Mass, and this constant association in their chapels is one of the links which keeps the street-irish women so much distinct from the street English. In the going to and returning from the Roman Catholic chapels, there is among these people—a talk of family and secular matters, of the present too high price of oranges to leave full six a day at two a penny, and the probable time when cherries would be 'in' and cheap 'plaza God to prosper them.' In these colloquies there is an absence of any interference by the English street-sellers, and a unity of conversation and interest peculiarly Irish. It is thus that the tie of religion working with the other causes keeps the Irish in London streets knitted to their own ways, and is likely to keep them so, and, perhaps, to add to their number. It was necessary to write somewhat at length of so large a class of women who are professors of a religion, but of the others the details may be brief; for, as to the great majority, religion is almost a nonentity. For this absence of religious observances, the women street sellers make many and sometimes I must confess valid excuses. They must work on Sunday morning, they will say, or they can't eat; or else they tell you they are so tired from knocking about all the week that they must rest on a Sunday; or else they have no clothes to go to church in, and can't go; or else they are just to be looked down upon and put in any queer place just as if they had a fever, and for ladies to hold their grand dresses away from them as they walked into their grand paws. Then, again, some assert they are not used to sit still for so long a time, and so fall asleep. I have heard all these excuses assigned as reasons for not attending church or chapel. A few women street sellers, however, do attend the Sunday service of the Church of England. One lace seller told me that she did so because it obliged Mrs. —, who was the best friend and customer she had, and who always looked from her pew in the gallery to see who were on the poor seats. A few others, perhaps about an equal number, attend dissenting places of worship of the various denominations—the Methodist chapels comprising more than half. If I may venture upon a calculation founded on the result of my inquiries and the information of others who take an interest in the matter, I should say that about five female street-sellers attended Protestant places of worship, in the ratio of a hundred attending the Catholic chapels.

We shall very imperfectly understand the real state of the Established Church if we see only how it is described by the Union Review and the Guardian. The latter no doubt is the organ of a powerful and even the former of a restless body. If we were to listen to the Union, we might believe that the Anglican Church was really desirous of union, if we would only do what is simply impossible, and abate something from the usurpations of Rome. If we could believe the Guardian, we might suppose that all was ripening for the development of an Anglican Church, Catholic in all except union with the See of St. Peter—to say the least, of something like the Great Schism. The simple fact is that these are dreams. The so-called 'Evangelical party,' which is represented by the Record, is at least a hundred-fold more numerous than the Unionists among the Anglican Clergy. Of the latter, the Unionists might be counted upon one's fingers, while the Record has the whole body of the middle classes, so far as they belong to the Establishment all, and a very large portion of the higher. And all this section is even more alarmed at the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Roundell Palmer, for it is needed less to say these are they whom it will not name, than of the Cardinal Archbishop, and Dr. Manning. It is by completely overlooking all these facts that the Unionists make out the Anglican Church to be so Catholic. Were it all they say, it would still, no doubt, be a schism. But the truth is, the Anglican Church is one which exists only in their own imaginations. And how does this bear upon the chance of success in the attempt now so seriously making to establish an ecclesiastical court for the trial of cases bearing upon doctrine? No doubt all the Rationalistic party would be against it—all, that is, who in any degree sympathize with the Essays and Reviews. But we should grievously err if we suppose that on the other side among its advocates are likely to be found all or even the majority of those who are in earnest for what is called in England 'orthodoxy,' i.e., the doctrines of the Holy Trinity, the Atonement, &c. The great majority of such men would agree with the writer in the Record. He says of the decision of doctrinal questions by the Privy Council, 'That court is far from perfect; but it is greatly superior to any scheme that has as yet been proposed as a substitute. In one form or other (and this must be carefully watched) the dignitaries of the Church are to be the arbiters of what we are to believe and to do.' In such a state of things it is hard to see how the position of the Established Church can really be materially modified as long as it is established. If it once ceased to be established it would divide into several fragments. But meanwhile it is by the pressure of Parliament and of the law, so that it is really kept together, and they will be equally opposed to any plan for securing to it independent ecclesiastical action and for any approximation to the Catholic Church. It is ours to keep before the eyes of its members a light what shall perpetually be attracting one individual after another from the city of confusion to the House of God.—Weekly Register.

The Colenso Case.—The Judicial Committee of Privy Council has been lately occupied in hearing arguments on the case of the appeal of Dr. Colenso, Protestant Bishop of Natal, in South Africa, against the sentence of deposition pronounced upon him by Dr. Gray, Her Majesty's Bishop of Capetown. Upon the merits we need hardly say we are with Dr. Gray and against Dr. Colenso, who has rudely assailed the very foundations of such remnants of Catholic doctrine as are retained by the Establishment. But the merits here are not as yet come before the Court. Whether they are to come before it is the very question now before it, and upon which it reserves its judgment. Dr. Colenso, whose argument requires him to state as strongly as possible and even to exaggerate, if that were possible, the power of the 'Royal Supremacy' in things sacred (a duty from which his learned counsel must be admitted not to have shrunk), calls upon the Queen to set aside Dr. Gray's sentence. Dr. Gray argues that by the terms of the letters patent granted by Queen Victoria herself, and in virtue of which alone either he himself or Dr. Colenso have any spiritual authority at all, he has received a jurisdiction over Dr. Colenso, subject only to an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that that jurisdiction is final, and that even if there were any errors in the letters patent, Dr. Colenso could not avail himself of them because he must be held to have agreed to them by his acceptance of the See of Natal and by taking an oath of submission to Dr. Gray. Dr. Colenso replies that he knew nothing of the letters patent under which Dr. Gray was appointed when he took the oath, and that all letters patent by which an ecclesiastical court is created, from which there is no appeal to the Crown, are, by the Act conferring the Royal Supremacy, and that which abolished the High Commission Court, null and void. Then comes the whole question of the relation of the Anglican Communion to the Government in the Colonies, in which it is admitted that it is not established, and especially in those colonies which have a legislative of their own. The arguments on both sides cast a very curious light upon the nature and limits of the Royal Supremacy in general, and we shall take an early opportunity of returning to them.—Weekly Register.

NICE POSITION FOR A SMALL CLERICAL PARTY.—It is stated that three highly respectable gentlemen, residing in Bristol, are about to seek damages from the Great Western Railway Company under the following circumstances:—The party, two of whom are clergymen, and the third preparing for holy orders, took the train from Bristol to Bath for the purpose of dining with a friend at the latter city. As the train was leaving the station the guard called to the passengers, 'Take care of your pockets; there are suspicious characters in the train.' On reaching Bath the Bristolians found that the door of the carriage in which they were seated was locked. They attracted the attention of the officials in the hope of being released, when a policeman presented himself and said, 'There they are!' It transpired that 'from information received' the guard had taken the purses for members of the swell mob, and they had to bear the indignity of being gazed at by all present, and regarded as thieves until they could prove their identity. On inquiry it appeared that a stupid porter had given the guard the information, and, it would seem, upon his own ideas only.—Standard.

A NOVEL MODE OF ROBBERY.—A young gentleman going to the continent took a through ticket from Glasgow to London on Monday evening. He had with him a considerable deal of luggage, all packed in a trunk, and labelled with his name and destination. He saw it put in the van along with the rest of the luggage, but was not a little astonished on arriving in London to find it had disappeared. He made inquiry of the guard, and was informed that a telegram had been sent to an intermediate station, he understood by the railway company, to send the trunk back to Glasgow, and it was accordingly taken out; and left at the station without the consent or knowledge of the passenger. At a loss to understand this proceeding, he telegraphed to his friends in Glasgow, who on inquiry found that the telegram had been sent by a tall Irishman, rather good looking, and about 30 years of age. Sue had probably noted the address on the trunk before it had been put into the van, and had taken this bold proceeding to obtain it. She waited for the return of the trunk and then employed a porter, but, finding it too heavy for him to carry she hired a cab, and, along with a man who had joined her, proceeded to lodgings at the south side, where they had to get money from the landlady to pay for the cab. Next morning the man appeared re-dressed from head to foot in what he had appropriated from the trunk, and the woman and he went out and no doubt proceeded to a pawn office, as they returned shortly afterwards and paid off the landlady for the time they had been with her about a fortnight—and then procured a cab and made off.—North British Daily Mail.

POST OFFICE REPORT.—The long-expected Report of the Postmaster General, to which we alluded a week or two since as unpardonably late, has just made its appearance. It is satisfactory to the public to learn that Sir Rowland Hill's prophecies of a quarter of a century ago are so verified, that the Post office has an income of £4,000,000, while its expenses do not exceed £2,000,000, and consequently that the penny post system now pays the nation a clear profit of 1,000,000, or 25 per cent.—Guardian.

LORD LYONS.—Among the passengers on board the mail steamer, Ohio, which arrived at Liverpool from New York last Sunday, was Lord Lyons, our representative at Washington. We regret to learn that his return to England at the present moment is caused by ill health, the natural consequence of the harassing and anxious duties which have ceaselessly pressed upon him for the last four years. Lord Lyons was appointed to the post of minister when there was no prospect of the terrible war that has since broken out and raged with so much fury, and in the duty of providing for the new and unexpected emergencies which that war has called forth no one has been tasked more severely than Lord Lyons. On Monday, the noble lord arrived at the Duchess of Norfolk's Mansion, St. James' Square. He is in rather better health than when he left the United States.—Standard.

Having previously given the requisite notice of its intention to increase its armament on the Lakes—a notice which it appears will date from the middle of October the Federal Government will be able, long before the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence to have as many war ships on the Lakes as it can buy, construct, or transport in the interval, and the British Government, unless it have the materials for ship-building, arming and equipping on the Canadian shores of the Lakes, will find itself about the 15th of April with only one vessel upon each lake to oppose them. Thus the sharp Yankees have stolen a march upon John Bull, and John Bull, as far as the Lakes are concerned, will have to submit to the disadvantage till the St. Lawrence is free of ice. It is useless to deny or conceal the fact that there is danger ahead in this direction, and that although the over-cunning or too impulsive fanatics who for the present control the destinies of the Federal Republic may not mean actual war with Great Britain, but only to threaten for their own purposes, without resorting to the ultima ratio of Kings and democracies, there is so much peril in playing with such edged tools as to make it the duty of the British Government to be prepared for all eventualities. Those who live opposite to powder magazines must have an eye to their fire-engines and water-tanks; and those who would live at peace with the Americans must be strong enough to be feared, even if they be disliked and vilified. It is quite true that the Federal Government has more than enough on its hands in its war against the South, and that every American statesman will so admit. But American

statesmen are scarce, and, worse still, they are not in power. The men in power, like the people they govern, take their wishes for facts and their passions for arguments, and no foreign statesman can calculate or predict what they will do in any given set of circumstances. Possibly, however, the anti-British war mania may subside as suddenly as it broke out; but the British Government and people ought not to forget either now or hereafter, that the Americans hate them; that they would like to possess British America, as an offset for the probable loss of the South; that the ignorance of the people with regard to the strength of Great Britain especially, and of Europe generally, is only equalled by their arrogance and presumption; and that consequently the only safe method of keeping on good terms with them is neither to offer insult nor to brook it, and to show under all circumstances that, though they wish to avoid quarrel, they will, if quarrel be forced upon them, so comport themselves that the aggressor shall receive a lesson which to all future time shall teach ordinary caution, if it do not teach common honesty.—Times Cor.

Mr. Spurgeon has had a compliment paid to him by the manager of the Victoria Theatre. In a sensation drama called 'Life in Lambeth' one of the principal scenes represents the Tabernacle. The hero and heroine are in the habit of attending the Tabernacle, and all the personages in the drama refer to it with profound reverence, as the 'sacred fane.' Has Mr. Spurgeon any objection to that?

HER MAJESTY.—The P-st, in a leader, says it has been observed for some time past by those who have the privilege to approach the Queen, that Her Majesty is happily regaining some of her former elasticity of spirit, and that, however much the great sorrow is always present to her, nevertheless the Queen is now more able to attend, not only to those absolute duties which she has always sacredly fulfilled, but also to the general courtesies and social surroundings of her royal life.

STRENGTHENING RESOLVE.—The churchwardens of Sefton, near Liverpool, having advertised for an organist at a salary of £40 a year, some person, who signed Jacob Jackson, wrote a letter offering himself as a candidate, saying that for such a salary he would gladly add to his duties that of pew-woman, and carry the pews on his back on wet Sundays, besides otherwise making himself generally useful.

Workmen are at present engaged in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, restoring the monument to the memory of James Stuart, Earl of Murray, known in Scottish history by the name of the 'Good Regent.' The monument is being erected at the expense of the present Earl of Murray, from designs by Mr. David Gossin, city architect, and is intended, as far as possible, to be a fac-simile of the fine old monument originally placed in the south transept, or 'Old Church,' in commemoration of the virtues and public services of the illustrious brother of Mary, Queen of Scots, or, according to a more correct appreciation, the greatest hypocrite, ruffian, and scoundrel of an age of hypocrisy, ruffianism, and scoundrelism.

UNITED STATES.

Nothing has been more remarkable throughout the whole of this contest than the inconsistency of the Federalists in the attitudes they assume towards this country. At one moment they are irrationally alarmed at the idea of our intervention; at another, with equal reason, they provoke this very intervention by gratuitous defiance. The Chief Magistrate of the Republic has publicly recorded the thankfulness of the people for their escape from foreign war, when no such war, except by their own causing, was in the least degree probable. Yet upon the slightest pretext, however unsubstantial, the Americans are ready to challenge this war, to proclaim it themselves, and to declare the extremities to which they will carry it. What war with England would really mean they know better than we could tell them. They know that it formed the chief hope of the South in resolving on secession. Their own Minister has just told us that even such a contraband intercourse with the South as a rigorous observance of neutrality on our part cannot prevent has been sufficient to 'promote and protect' the war. The very Senator who brought his inflammatory Resolution before Congress asserted that but for this intercourse the contest could not have been maintained for six months. We are not quoting these opinions for their truth, but for their bearing upon the great question of war or peace. If the mere speculative sympathies of political observers can exercise such an influence on the fortunes of the war, what would be the result if the whole power of England were thrown really into the balance? War between America and England would be simply the most formidable intervention in behalf of the South which Mr. Jefferson Davis could desire, and we especially recommend this point to the consideration of Americans, as perhaps not unconnected with the very question before us. It has been long surmised that the Confederate agents in their various operations have been rather allured than deterred by the prospects of international embroilment arising from their schemes. If, besides escaping with a cruiser or plundering a bank, they could bring a powerful enemy on the back of their foe, it would be an enormous gain. Perhaps some of them are now looking at the St. Albans raid with hopes of this kind, and, if so, it would be much wiser to disappoint them than to play their game. The Federalists may assure themselves that not even the capture of Nashville, nor the defeat of Sherman, would gratify the South half as much as that rupture with this country which certain Northern politicians are incessantly advising.—Times.

THE FLORIDA PRISONERS.—The assumption of Mr. Seward that the crews of rebel vessels of war or privateers are 'enemies of the human race'—pirates under the law of nations has been condemned in more than one case in the United States Courts. In the trial of Captain Baker and fourteen of the crew of the Savannah before Judges Nelson and Shipman in New York, the jury were charged that 'by the general law of nations a pirate was one who roved the sea in an armed vessel without a commission from any sovereign state, and for the purpose of seizing by force and appropriating to himself whatsoever vessels he might meet. But the evidence in this case showed that the design of the prisoners was to deprade upon the vessels of only one nation the United States an offence that fell short of piracy under the law of nations.' The Court, however, held that the prisoners were amenable to the statute of the United States defining and punishing piracy. But the government receded from its purpose to prosecute them and assented to their exchange as prisoners of war, thus recognizing the belligerency of the rebels upon the sea as it had already been recognized upon land. Not only was the recognition made in this informal manner, but subsequently, July 23, 1862, in the cartel for the exchange of prisoners agreed upon by the Union General Dix and General D. H. Hill at Maxall Landing, and ratified by the two governments, it was expressly provided: 'Article I.—It is hereby agreed and stipulated that prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the condition and terms following.'

How absurd, then, for Mr. Seward to represent to Brazil that if the crew of the Florida had been 'lawfully' brought into the custody of the government they would be 'subjected here to the punishment they have deserved.' Had the Florida and all on board of her been captured off Sandy Hook instead of in the Bay of Bahia, the men would be treated as prisoners of war, just as all others captured on the armed vessels of the enemy have been. Perhaps Brazil will assent to the proposition that we ourselves may recognize and treat the 'pirates' as

belligerents entitled to all the rights and usages of war, and at the same time hold other governments responsible, as guilty of intervention, requiring reparation, for doing precisely the same thing! But we doubt it.—Rochester Union.

AN EXCESS OF WOMEN.—Governor Andrew, in his annual message, calls attention to the excess of women in Massachusetts, and to the surplus of men in Oregon, California and other remote western communities. In Oregon, having 52,100 inhabitants, according to the census in 1860, there were 17,961 males over sixteen years old, and only 9378 females above that age. Its population is now estimated at over 100,000—this disproportion yet remaining. In Massachusetts there were 257,338 males between the ages of fifteen and forty, and 237,000 females, or a surplus of 20,338. The excess, the Governor says, of women of all ages above fifteen years was 33,846. The absorption of men by the military and naval service during the intervening four years has aggravated this disproportion. And it is a disastrous one; it disorders the market for labor; it reduces men and women to an unnatural competition for employment fitted for men alone; tends to increase the number both of men unable to maintain families and of women who must maintain themselves unaided. In civilized and refined society it is the duty of a man to protect women, to furnish her a sphere, a support, a home. In return she comforts, refines and adorns domestic life, the family and the range of social influences. This is also the plainly providential order. Where women are driven to the competitions of the market with men, or where men are left unaided and unprotected by the presence of women, society is alike weakened and demoralized. He recommends the adoption of some practical way in which young women may be enabled to emigrate to useful fields of employment in the Western States.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—In our estimate of coming events, it may not be unwise to examine the relations between England and the United States, and to wake from the dream of sentimentality to the perceptions of fact. England owes us nothing. The colonies, through a war of seven years, asserted their independence upon a quarrel with her upon the nice point of her national supremacy. In 1813, we fought her again upon a principle of her ancient policy, which she chose to enforce in a life and death contest with France.

Every effort of Ireland to detach herself from the British Union has been hailed with delight by us as a community. In her last war with Russia, our sympathies were unfeignedly hostile to her, and we held her minister most strictly to the law, inflicting what she, and all the world felt to be a humiliation. Most emphatically, therefore, she owes us neither good-will nor good offices. During this present war, with some strange delusion, we have persistently felt that her absolute indifference was a grave injustice, to be resented when an opportunity offered, and we have not only felt it, but have given voice to our feelings.

Though we availed ourselves of her work-shops for arms, and her supplies for saltpetre, we have felt that the similar use of her facilities for ship-building by the Confederate government was an injury, and we have, by the miserable imbecility of our foreign department, satisfied her that she has nothing to expect from our sense of justice, and everything to hope from our sense of consequences.

We have let in the same manner our 'I dare not wait upon I would' in the case of France. Louis Napoleon is too shrewd not to perceive that the Mexican empire, which he characterized as 'the great event of his reign,' is regarded as an attack upon a doctrine which will be vindicated at convenience. He knows that the moment the mutual slaughter of the free and the slave states ceases, the fiery elements evoked by this war must have outlet, and that the conra of its march may be towards the Halls of the Montezumas.—N. Y. World.

When the Consular Appropriation Bill, or measure providing for the salaries of the Consuls, came before the Federal Senate, Mr. Wade (Rep., O.) moved to amend by inserting before the word 'Mexico' the words 'the Republic.' He said there were two governments in Mexico, and they could recognize none but the 'Republic.' They had nothing to do with the 'Empire.' The amendment of Mr. Wade was adopted.—Montreal Gazette.

The Cincinnati Gazette says.—Facts are growing daily more numerous to show that the passport system in operation at the outlets of the Canadian railroads is not only of no possible advantage to this Government, in serving as a check to the movements of bad men, but that it is actually a serious evil to the general interests of our trade, and honest and necessary communication between the east and the west.

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

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

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

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

Governments founded upon force or coercion are necessarily imperial despotisms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Civil wars are always fatal to republican institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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