cently delivered an interesting lecture, in Clifden, on the early history and language of Ire and . In it he dwelt, with peculiar effect, on the purity of the Liucole? So much for the law of the case. It is blood of the descendants of Japhet, the ancestors of clear beyond question that the Extradition Treaty the Milesian families, their independence of character | does not touch the case. It is clear that the prisontheir historically proverbial resistance to tyranny He also said that, long before the Milesian dynasty had won sway in Spain, all those from the Himslaya Mountains to the Arabian Sea and the Levant were | the belligerents it would be difficult to conceive. He were called Iran, and that a tribe of its people - the Tuniha a Danaans had migrated through the Black North. He has betrayed to Mr Seward the schemes Sea, the Ri er D nube - Norway the North Sea Scotland and having arrived in Ireland, called it of their prisoners) on the false pretence that a viola-Irin. And, therefore, the tonge they spoke was designated Iris.

A Successful Exterense.-Numbers of our readers will we know be glad to learn that the ship 'Erelyn,' of the despatch of which, laden with goods, by Mr. Tait, from Foynes for America, some weeks back our columns contained a full description, not alone reached her destination safely through the Federal blockade, but ran through back again, with equal success and good fortune to those who were most concerned. The 'Evelyn' went into Wilmington on Christmas Eve, during the investment of Fort Fisher, discharged her cargo, and was forced to remain until the second fierce bombardment, when her gallant commander got up steam, and ran through the Federal fieet, bearing a full and valuable cargo of cotton, thus doubling the profit of this spirited adventure Muncter News.

In 1864 there were in Ireland seventy-four spinning mills, with six bundred and fifty thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight spindles, and there was a similar increase in power loom factories. Ten years ago there were seventeen thousand person employed in the linen trade of Beltast while in the present year there are twenty-five thousand.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The issue of the Catholic Directory for 1865, under the authority of Cardinal Wiseman, gives a concise view of the progress of the Catholic Church in England and Scotland during the past year, and especial ly its progress in London. The ecclesiastical staff immediately under Cardinal Wiseman numbers no fewer than 1338 priests (including 17 bishops) for England, and 183 priests for Scotland (including 4 bishops), making a total for Great Britain of 1521 priests. There is thus an increase during the year f no fewer than 71 priests in England, and five in Scotland -in all 76. In England there are 941 churches and stations; in Scotland, 191, making in all 1132 Thus there is an increase of 34 churches in England during the year. There are also 53 monasteries in England. There are none avowedly as yet in Scotland. There is an increase during the year of two of these institutions. There are 187 nunneries in England, and 14 in Scotland, in all 201, showing an increase during the year of five in England, and of one in Scotland. There are ten colleges in England and two in Scotland, which is the same number as last year Cardinal Wiseman in order to illustrate to his audience at Mechlin the progress of his operations in London, showed the number of churches, numeries, monasteries, hospitals, and orphanages for 1829, 1851, and 1865; and, bringing down these figures so far as we can with certainty, to the present date, we see the more readily the steady and rapid progress, which the Catholic Church is making, especially in the metropolis of the kingdom :-

Years. Churches. Nunneries. Monas teries. 29 1829 15117 31 1865

It will thus be seen that Cardinal Wiseman has really much ground for boasting of progress. Since his arrival in this country there have been in and about London alone no fewer than 71 churches built. twenty two nunneries, and thirteen monasteries established, besides orphanages, hospitals, and schools.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.-We have always maintained that, whatever might become of minor questions of jurisdiction, forms, and warrants, nothing but a most extraordinary perversion of law and justice could bring the case of the St Albans raiders within the scope of the Extradition Treaty. The attempt of the Federal Government to do so would be held disgraceful to any power which had not accustomed the world to expect from it total disregard of dignity and decency, and public law. It is perfectly clear that the intention of the treaty was to secure the surrender of or dinary criminals to the justice of their country, and equally clear that it was never intended on either side that rebels, traitors, deserters, or political of-fenders, should be subjected to its operation. America never intended to give up Irish rebels or Chartist incendiaries; we never meant to deliver up fugi tive slaves, abolition preachers or secessionist off cera. It is a recognised principle of international policy that nations ought, as far as possible, to arrange between themselves for the surrender to justice of ordinary offenders against the criminal law. It is equally a recognised principle that a nation cannot, without soiling its honor and provosing the reproachts and contempt of its neighbors, agree to deliver up political refugees. And the reason of the distinction is obvious. Robbers, assassing, forgers, and swindlers are the common enemies of mankind. Every nation has the same interest in their punish-The greatness of their guilt is not dependent on place or country. But an Abelitionist or a Secessionist, a Fedian or a Chartist, a fugitive slave or a defeated rebel, is only the enemy of a single coun try. In his quarrel with that country other nations ar neutral His crime is local; it depends for ex istence on place and country. On the Canadian side of Niagara, Meagher may be a resel; on the American side he is an innocent man The only law he has broken was the local law of England To give such a man up to the vengenuce of his offended sovereign would be a breach of hospitality which would move the contempt and disgust of his bitterest enemies. The case of the St Albans raiders is precisely the same. They are not common enemies of mankind, but enemies only of the United States. They are not charged by the Federals themselves with being robbers or incendiaries in the ordinary sense of the word. No one pretends that they would have burned houses or spoiled banks on Canadian soil. Their act was an act of hostility to the United States, and to them alone. It arose out of political motives; and, therefore, if it is not simply an act of war, it is purely a political offence. It may be replied that the facts alleged are robbery and arson and that we have no concern with anything beyond the facts. But no man who has received the rudiments of a decent education can be misled by thi reply. It is the principle of criminal, as dis inguished from civil law, that guilt and responsibility depend on intention. If a man injure his neighbor's property, it is of no avail in answer te an action for damages to plead that he did it unwillingly; but to a criminal charge such an answer would be complete. So in the present case; any honest judge will say, "It is clear that the alleged robbery and arson were not felonious, but belligerent. They were intended not as acts of private malice, but as measures of public w r. And, therefore, they have not that felonious intent which is necessary to justify the surrender of the criminal.' The Index recently pointed out, with perfect truth, that most political offenders are technically guilty of felony Anderson, the fugitive slave, was charged with murder. Smith O'Brien, who fired on the police in the cabbage-garden, might have been tried for attempt to murder. Every rebel who kills a soldier murders him. Every rebel who seizes a convey robs the Government The case of the St.

what conceivable excuse can we have for giving up Lieutenant Young and his comrades to President ers are political refugees or military fugitives, not robbers. Anything more discreditable than the conduct of the Governor General of Canada towards has given his hearty and energetic assistance to the of the Confederates (and notably one for the rescue tion of Canadian neutrality was intended, the truth being that in no case have hostile operations been begun, or attempted, or set on foot from the Canadien frontier. In the present case the grossest incimidstion has been used towards the judges, one of whom has even been threatened with dismissal, in order to prevent the free exercise of their honest judgment on the law and the fact. We hope, how-ever that no English judge will be found so mean, cowardly and wicked as to commit a cruel murder for the sake of averting the vengeance of a frightened and unscrupulous Viceroy. Lieut. Young produces the commission of his Government; he shows that he was engaged in belligerent operations, and, being overpowered, took refuge in a neutral country; and having shown this he has disposed of the whole Can there be a greater violation of every principle of law, a more cowardly act of complaisance towards a foreign power, than to detain on a criminal charge a soldier who, having acted under a regular commission from a recognised belligerent has sought refuge from his pureners on neutral soil ?-London Morning Herald, Feb. 14. More FEDERAL ENLISTMENTS -The Federal re-

cruiting agents in this country are at their old work From what has transpired in Liverpool during the last few days, we learn that they are as active and impudent as ever, carrying on their operations under similar transparent pretexts to those which have been heretofore exposed. For some time past agents have been going through the mining districts of Wales engaging men to go out to New York on very 'advantageous terms' to work, it is represented, in mines at a distance of about a day and a half's journey from the city. Several batches of miners have already been despatched, and some of the Federal agents busily set affoat the rumor that these men are well satisfied with their 'work,' whatever it may be. On Monday morning a botch of about 30 men who had been hired by these agents came down the Holyhead line from the Menai Bridge Station to Liverpool, and put up at the Welsh Haro, a public-house in Union-street. Another batch also arrived, we believe, in the course of the same day, from Merthyr Tydvil. All these men were to sign an agreement on Tuesday afternoon. What the nature of the agreement is we could not discover, but we have not the slightest doubt that these deluded men are intended for the Federal service, and that the story about the mines in the State of New York is only a blind. The men themselves told their relatives and friends that they were going to work in a mine, and that they were to receive most liberal wages; but the singular disinclination of the miners, after their arrival in this town, to speak about their engagement and prospects, showed that they had either been bound down to silence or that they were conscious of the falsity of their declarations. The whole of the Welsh miners who arrived in Liverpool on Monday sailed on Wednesday in the City of Boston screw steamer for New York. A free passage had been provided for the whole of them, but we believe, obliged to find their own provisions, and they are to refund the costs of the passage out of their earnings as miners in other words, a pretty smart bill for travelling expenses will be run up against the poor fellows, and the whole amount will be deducted from the bounty money received by them. All the so-called 'emigrants' who went out in the City of Boston were young men, strong, able fellows; many of them have been for years in good and con stant employment; most of them took out a large stock of clothes suitable for their work and for persons in their station of life; and some few took away a score or two of pounds, which they had managed t. save from their earnings. This infamous system of decoying decent men from their homes in England on false pretences, in order that they may be employed in the Federal armies, is still being carried on in Wates. Preparations have already been made for sending out in another fortnight another baich of Welsh miners, and unless some plan can be adopted for stonning the recruiting of the Federal army in this country we have no doubt that the dispatch of assisted emigrants' will continue as long as the Am-rican war shall last. The men employed in this disgraceful work are no doubt very ingenious; they do alithey can to make kidnapping and enlisting wear a legal and voluntary aspect; but surely it is not impossible to unmask and punish their misconduct.

Some time ago, when a number of operatives were induced to go from the manufacturing districts to New York o work in a 'glass-house' it was strongly represented that they were being conveyed to that city by recruiting agents for the purpose of being inveigled into the ranks of the Northern army. the time this was strongly denied by the friends of the North, it being asserted that labor was very scarce in the States and that the engagement to work in a glass house was a bona fule one. The surmise, however, that they were intended for the Federal army that the whole affair was got up by bounty speculators'- proved to be correct; for a letter to that effect was received a short time ago from one of the men who was engaged 'to make bottles' in New York. As the matter stands at presen; there can be no more doubt that the Welsh miners are also intended for a martial occupation. Such men would be invaluable for the purpose of carrying on works of sapping and mining in connec tion with the Federal armies, and we are afraid that when they reach America their skill will be required before Richmond and not in peaceful occupations in the State of New York.

On Wednesday, Detective Inspector Carlisle went on board the steamship City of Boston for the purpose of making inquiries into the matter. The vessel was moored in the river, and he found on board about 38 of the miners. He questioned them as to whither they were going, and was answered that they were proceeding to New York, where they were to be employed in a m ne. Beyond this the inspec tor could get no information, the men being studiously reticent when question were put to them as to the terms of the agreement they had entered into or

their prospects in the Stares. We have been informed on good authority that another and larger batch of miners will soon leave the principality for Liverpool en route for New York, and that arrangements have been made for providing them passages in two steamers which will sail short-It seems toat a sort of agency for this ' assisted emigration' has been established in Wales. Every precaution has been taken to give the scheme an appearance of legality, and to prevent detection; but there cannot be a doubt that some heartless fellows seek, for pecuniary gain to themselves, to induce a number of steady, careful artisans to leave their homes to proceed to America to join in a contest in which they have neither interest nor sympathy. It is to be hoped, however, that the authorities will see their way to interfering in the matter, so that not only a flagrant breach of neutrality may be avoided, but that a number of hard-working artisans may be spared incalculable suffering.

Parliament has hitherto preserved, with some few and unimportant exceptions, an attitude of discrest reserve on the exciting topic of the American War. No one can, we think, doubt that such a course was Albaus raiders, is strictly analogous to these. If they and dignified. We have declared as cheque for the fifty pounds to the Rector, who has a spin to the money for the benefit of the parish there was a pious looking person on ten the parish there was a pious looking person on ten the parish there was a pious looking person on ten the parish there was a pious looking person of the sir the appropriated the money for the benefit of the parish there was a pious looking person of the sir the appropriated the money for the benefit of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish the propriated the money for the benefit of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish the propriated the money for the benefit of the parish the propriated the money for the benefit of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person

Dr. O'Brennan, editor of the Connaught Patriot, re- ing up any of these men to President Davis? If not, aside as far as possible all topics of irritation and angry dispute, and lef the quarrel between two sections of a friendly and kindred people to their own decision of the sword - that terrible arbitrator whom they have appointed to judge between them

The case becomes, however, very different when we are dealing with events occurring not between North and South, but between the present American Government and ourselves It is with the greatest regret we see the tendency of the conflict to extend itself, and to sweep away those peaceful Conventions and wise international provisions which have so long existed for the benefit of either country. America and England were bound together by two Conventions, each of them, as befitted races speaking the same language and decended from the same accestors. characterized by an extraordinary spirit of fairness and liberality. The object of the first was to limit the chances and curtail the expenses of war; the object of the second was to extend and promote, as far as possible, the reciprocal advantages of peace It was a noble prospect, full of hope, not only for England and America but for the destinies of the whole human race, to see these two great kindred commu nities entering into mutual engagements so far in advance of the spirit of the age in which they lived: No wiser act was ever agreed upon between two na. tions than the limitation of the naval force on the Lakes; and no measure was ever conceived in a more enlightened spirit than the removing all duties on Canadian and American produce, and admitting the citizens of either State to an absolute freedom of intercourse with the other. The President has already given notice of the intention of his Government to put an end to one of these measures, and a Bill is far advanced in its passage through Congress the object of which is to terminate the other. Mr. Seward's passport system also, strictly enforced along the whole frontier, is building up an iron wall between two countries which, although under different Governments, have for a long time enjoyed something very like the advantages usually restricted to the subjects of the same Sovereign. There surely is no great reason to wonder that under circumstances so new and alarming, and frought with such manitest injury for the present and possible danger for the future, an independent member of the Opposition should ask for information from the head of the Government Sir John Walsh did, indeed, speak in a tone slightly tinctured with with bitterness. He was not, indeed, hostile, he said, to the neutrality hither. to observed between North and South, though inclin ed to consider that that neutrality had not been received in proper spirit by the North. He alluded to the honours and thanks given to Captain Wilkes; he declared his opinion that England could not, if she wished, cast Canada adrift; he considered the denunciation of the Treaties by the American Go vernment as an act of unmistakable hostility almost amounting to a declaration of war, and he asked Lord Paimerston to give an explanation with regard

to the facts when he had mentioned. We think it was hardly possible after the occurrences which we have detailed not to ask such a question, and very much in the tone employed by Sir John Weish. The reply of Lord Palmerston was so measured in its tone and careful in its language that it has let the public to consider, perhaps some-what unfairly, that the subject should have been altogether avoided. That answer was in substance that so far as relates to the disarmament on the Lakes, the Americans had received from the conduct of the Southern refugees resident in Canada sufficient provocation to divest the notice for the termination of the existing understanding given on be half of the United States of any hostile character He also vehemently deprecated the pressing the subject any furthe at the present time. He entreated the House to abstain from discussions which could tend to no good, and not to assume gratuitously the existence of hostile feelings, which notwithstanding the language used by individuals or in the American newspapers, do not animate the population of the United States. 'At all events,' ne said, amid the cheers of the House, 'let us not assume it. It will be time enough to deal with the watter when it assames a practical form But at the present let us abstain from any discussions which will tend to precivitate opinions and to excite feelings which it is the interest of the two nations to putaside.' - Times.

THE DEFICIENCY OF RAINFALL. - Few persons have an adequate idea of what is really implied when the Registrar General reports that the deficiency of rainfall at Greenwich in the last two years has amounted to nearly 14 inches. If that is an average instance representing the deficiency in the country generally tity of rain in England and vales in 1863 and 1864 has been below the usual quantity by at least 52,000,000,000 tons weight of water, or 500, 000,000 tons per week.

The Inverness Courrier publishes as an advertise. ment a letter from the Free Kirk minister of Lochend from which it appears the body of a new-born child having lately been found in Loch Ness, all the young and unmarried women were summoned to the Free Kirk and medically examined in the vestry by a doc tor from Inverness with a view of proving to the world that the mother of the drowned infant was not amongst them. I is a curious answer to those who are inclined to boast of the superior morality and intelligence of the Scottish people that 'all the young and unmarried females' of a district should find it necessary to submit themselves to a ' medical gentleman to prove that none of them have been recently confined.' To those south of the Tweed it is difficult to imagine a state of society which can tolerate a flagrant outrage of all decency and morality such as this, whether committed under the sanction of a

minister of religion or not. The Glasgow Herald reports a fearful riot between Orangemen and Roman Catholics, at Dykehesd, a village contiguous to the works of the Scotts Iron Company, at Stane. The combatants, maddened by drink and party spirit, attacked each other on the 13th with knives, skull-crackers, and paling 'stobs,' and the fray resulted in the death of a man named Barclay, who was found dead by the police, lying on the road near the scene of the fight, with his skull beaten in, and stabbed to the heart Several other persons received injuries of a more or less serious nature in this mclee.

A COMPROMISE. The Liverpool Mercury has an account of a Cheshire rector, who wore a moustache had choral service abolished, Tate and Brady for Hymns Ancient and Modern, and preached in his surplice. These four offences displeased one of his parishioners. This gentleman at last offered to place £50 at the disposal of the Rector for each proposition he might concede, or £200 in all. His propositions were as follows :- That the intoning of the service should be discontinued : that Tate and Brady's version of the Psalms should be adopted instead of the Hyms Ancient and Medern; that the sermon should be preached, as in former times, in a clack gown; and that the Restor should shave off his mous ache.' On receiving his parishioner's letter the Rector was inclined to be angry, especially at the allusion to his not overhandsome moustache; but a night's reflection somewhat cooled his passion. After consulting with his wife, he resolved to concede one of the propositions, and thus secure a fifty pound note for the benefit of his schools He determined to shave off his moustache -a matter involv. no sacrifice of principle; but with regard to the other propositions, he resolved not to forego the practices he had adopted in the church. He accordingly wrote a letter to this effect to his troubled parisbioner, informing him that if he attended church that morning he would find him (the Rector) minus his moustache, at the same time requesting him to send in return a cheque for fifty pounds. The speculator in cotton did not fail to attend church as desired, and to his great delight he found the Rector had kept his word. On getting home he sent a

Victor Townley, the marderer of Miss Goodwin' | chard arter he seen it that he ought to be sent to destroyed himself on Sunday afternoon by jumping over the staircase railings in Pontonville Prison, on his return from chapel. He received a concussion of the brain, and died in a state of unconsciousness at 8 o'clock the same evening.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS AT FORT FISHER. doubt the Government, if called upon, will be enabled to clear us from the dark treachery of arming Fort Fisher, which Admiral Porter almost in direct terms charges against England. The admiral is a gallant sailor, but he is more than usually anti-British, and that is saying a good deal for the Americans now-a-days. His father, we believe. commanded the Essex, and his son, perhaps, has some Hannibal vow to sulfil. If the broad arrow he found on any stores in Confederate hands, it will be found that they were condemned and sold, or that the mark is forged But Blakelys, Armstrongs, and Whitworths will, no doubt, be found in enemies' forts the next time we have a war Mr. Hanbury Tracy, in seconding the Address, was erroneously reported by the leading journal to have stated that the Japanese had imported from this country the guns they they had lately used against us, whereas he merely referred to recent orders sent from Japan for Armstrong breech-loaders, 'the guns we had used against them,' now in the course of execution But trade must be free. Army and Navy Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

HOW THE ABOLITIONISTS OF BOSTON FILL THEIR Quotas -The following facts are condensed from a letter dated at City Point, Dec 29, 1864 written by one of the victims, now before Petersburg, and published in the New York Staats Zeitung :

In May, 1864, P P Allen appeared in Hamburg, and opened his office with Meyer & Go, for the declared purpose of engaging laborers to go to the United States, offering as inducements to those who should decide to emigrate, a free passage to America, \$16 a month, for one year, and a bonus of \$100, the emigrants to be employed at ordinary labor. The apparent liberality of these offers, with the well known scarcity and high price of labor in the United States, drew crowds of unxious applicants to his office to put down their names. On the lith of July they embarked, 370 in number, on the steamer Bellona, for Boston, whither they arrived on the 22d of the same month. The steamer anchoring in the barbor, the emigrants were landed on Deer Island, none being allowed to go to or hold any communication with the main land, a powerful police force being constantly on duty to guard them. During their stay here they were examined by a (so called) physician, something was read to them, in English, not a word of which they understood, and of the nature of which they were entirely ignorant, and they were than informed that they had sworn to serve three years in the army of the United States. This was the first intimation of the villainy practiced upon them that they received, and their fright and terror can be easier imagined than described. Various modes of eacape were suggested, some proposing to run away, when opportunity offered, others swim to the main land, but to no purpose. They were taken in small parties to a neighboring island, dressed with the United States uniform, and thence sent, August 24th, to camp distribution in Alexandria, and from there they were forwarded, on the 1st of September, to City Point.

The above facts furnish a fitting illustration of the beauties of the abolition rule, which not content with ruining our own prosperous country, seeks by such acts, to make as stink in the nestrils of every civilized nation on the globe .- NY Feeemau's Journal.

The moment before battle, when the lines are formed the skumishers deployed, the guns unlimbered, and the command awaited which is to end that awful pause dividing life from death,' is more trying to the nerves of soldiers than the conflict it-The poet has truly said that this tell silence

'Sinks for instant in the hearts of men, Thousands of whom are drawing their last

breath.' He who does not falter then but gathers resolution from the sense of duty and of honor, recalls the greater evils to avert which this danger is incurred, and above all, who conscious of right, commits himself to the care of One without whom not even the sparrow falleth, will not shrink when the storm of battle rages around him.

But he who yields to the natural impulse of the moment and ventures to look back is already half beaten.

As it is with armies, so is it with nations. When s people resolve on war, they must be prepared to meet all its consequences. If, in the hour of peril, they parley with fear, they are lost. Calm, self-possessed resolution acising from the conviction that the object they seek to gain is worth all they may be required to give for it, is the only guarantee to success Disaster and defeat inspire such a people with new determination instead of filling them with despondency. The nearer contemplation of the fate they would avert only nerves them to greater efforts.

TAREER CORDESPONDENCE:- The following letter was presented to our own correspondent by an intelligent contraband who said he found it on the

field of battle : . DARKETZSDALE, MASS. Feb. 10, 1865.

My dear Neamire Your last latter has jus come teu hand, and the earrings teu. Kezier says she's much obleeged ten you; she looks fust rate in 'em. I guess that southern gal felt kinder shaller when you took 'em sout o' her ears. Serve her right, the creuel trol'p for living on the sweat of the poor colored men's brooms. Last week, Captain Bigelow sent his darter Jemimy a splendid pyanner he captered from a gothic vandel woman deown there She the had impadence ten call him a brute and a theirin' yankee; but he got some o' his men ten set fire teu ber dress, and she soon sung another teans. -Your brother Job has failed again in business and made atween thirty and forty thousand dollars and neow he's get the handsomest pew in church. All the folks in this section goes for a nigerous persecution of the war, but purty much all on 'm has sloped for Canady to git clear o' the draft. We've got a new minister here. He's only preached the tew last sabbeths: be goes in strong for war and extermination. He says that if he had his way he'd soak the hull confederacy in keroseen ile, and set fire ten 'em, men, wimen and childern, all but the colored folks. We like him better than any minister we ever had in Darkeyesdale, he's so goedd. Debby Peabody has gin her little boy ten a french woman that was stayin' here a spell last summer. She made Debby some presents for letting her take little Enoch and neow the frenchwoman has took him away ten france.— Debby says the hand of providence was inten it, cause it will save her all the expense of his clothin, schoolin and pervisions. There's so many o' the men folks gone away from here, it seems as if there wan't nothin left but wimin, and they're cuttin up wus than Satan. I don't know what'll become o' the critters if the southern confedacy mint extermenated soon; so that their busbans and brothers can get home from Canady ten see ten 'em. Giueral Butler has been making speeches on ten Lowell and Boston absout savin his sojers. Old Stanchard, the pizen copperhead, says the guesses Butler saved more money than sojers, and he come in the other night and showed a picter (a carickateur he called it); it was a dog with, Gineral Butler's mineteur for its head, it's got a collar on its neck with 'Shyster' wrote on it There was three tin kittles tied to the dog's tale ' big bethel,' duck gap' and 'fort fisher' would be fighting to plant, the Yankee flag on the wrote on the kittles, and there was a road-post with Lowell onten it, and Mr. Lincon was standin with a plains of Mexico." We should be in the armies of

fort waren Most all the officers decwn south from these parts has been sondin home pyanners and picters and marvel statters; but I think they'd a good deal better send on silk dresses and jewlry, and let the sojers burn the etatters and picters. The pyanners will deu well enough for the young folks ten peound onteu, but the jewlry and dresses is jest the same as cash. Your father says you must hurry up and git the south exterminated as soon as you can, for then we're comin down there to confidente and locate, and so is the most of the folks absout here, and yeour father wants you to let him know the very minit they're exterminated and subjagated, so he can git down there ahead of anyhody else -Kezire says dont forget some silk dresses for her, an' your brother Job says if you can capter a good gold. watch and a diamond pin he dont mind alleowing you a fair second hand price for 'om in petrolum stock, which be's the president of the company. Exterminate as many of the gothic vandels as you can and capter all the property your can find, and don't forgit to read your bible steddy, is the wish and prayer of yeour affecshenit mother

HANNER TIPPLING Oh! r. s. I forgot teu tell yeou that deacon Pardon's dater, Mehitable, is goin teu be married next harvest time ten a colored man that skewered his libity from bondige in the southern climes, by setting fire to his gothic master's manshun and burning up the family, and skewrin their jewlry and then 'acapin' inten Massachussets, the 'sylum of the pressed colored man. He's good and noble and prous. though he ain't teu say good looking. Mehitable brought him recund ten cour because tother evening on a visit; the room was pooty warm and he smel; a little leoud. Old copperhead Stanchard stept in a short spell arter they went cout, and we couldn't beat it cout of his stubbern head that there was a skunk in the cellar -N. Y Freeman.

Henery Ward Beecher asked Park Benjamin, the poet and humorist, why he never came to Brooklyn to hear him preach. Benjamin replied, "Why, Beecher, the fact is I have conscientous scruples against going to places of public amusement ou Sundars" Guardian.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS. - No less than 11 boys were turned out of one of the district schools in this city last week for being drunk in school. And facts have brought to light the horrible truth that nearly half the boys, from the ages of 10 to 18, are in the constant habit of frequenting the miserable groggeries that disdrace our city. - Cleveland Plaindea.

In a recent conversation with a correspondent of the New York World General Sherman strongly expressed himself on the war. The conversation is reported in the London Times, from which we copy the following extract Being asked if he did not think the war was nearly at an end, the General replied, "At an end! The war at an end! So far from being at an end, the war is only about to begin-The policy of giving up their river and coast cities, although taking away some of the prestige of the Confederacy, is making it materially stronger than if it retained them in its possession; while the opening of the same cities to trade by the Federal Government is efficiently supplying the rebels with all the goods they used to receive by blockade runners, at a cheaper price and with less risk and inconvenience to themselves." As the opinion thus expressed by General Sherman nappens to be the opinion of General Lee, the world need not be much astonished to hear as no distant day that Charleston and Wilming. ton have shared the fate of Savannab, that the war of Southern independence has entered its second period, and that greater events than any which have preceded will signalize the progress of the opening campaign.

PARSON BEECHER ON OBTHODOX MINISTERS. AND Nonthean Vice. Last Sunday evening Mr. Beecher delivered a sermon in his church in Brooklyn, which we find reported in Monday's Times. We make the following extracts :-

Oh, says some good, plous soul, 'now you're going to advise preaching politics. And why not? You have your little men in the pulpit, who can preach of Moses and the prophets, who can show you the length and breadth of their creed, who can explain the meaning of this term and of that text, who can talk learnedly of original sin and of the wickedness of men who lived two thousand years ago; but where is the minister who teaches you of the duty of to-day; who exposes the corruption of the time in which you live - who expounds the duty of the men I have attended many councils when learned divines examined youthful candidates for orders, but I have never yet attended or heard one where a single question was put to test the fitness of the man as a teacher on the point most vital to his congregration. They ask him about original sin, and the fall of Adam, and the superlapsus and the sublapsus, and test him as to whether he believes in natural grace or acquired grace, whether man is wholly depraved or only in part, and if the latter, where the deprayity stops and what relation it bears to he rest of his nature; but they never, never suggest a question which would indicate that the souls or bodies of the men of the nineteenth century are of the least possible moment. These ministers are easy made. The doctors take a little of the regulation dough, they mould it into a pretty little cake of exactly the right shape, pin hole it with the necessary number of orthodox holes, put it on a patty pan, shove it into a properly built oven, and, when it is baked, you have your pretty cracker ministers. Out on them, and out on such a system. as a people, given greatly to lying. Why, the range of white lies alone is wonderfully long, running not only through the highest octaves, but way up into the harmonies, while the sub base of black lies is simply tremendous. We must have a change in our public men, and not only in the lower classes of officials, but even in the halls of our most exalted national council. I do not proprose to make changes, but I cannot forbear saying that the tone of public morals is low indeed when we hear glibly spoken of the bartering of votes on matters of great purport, making our legislatures literal shambles ef infamy and disgrace"

As to the first point Mr Beecher is an authority we are not at liberty to dispute; and as to the latter it would be simply rude on our part to differ from such a high priest in the Federal States. We simply leave the quotation as we find it commending it to all our readers.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE. - What the North will do with the South in case of Subjugation.—He who does not see that the future history of the United States, should the South fail in this strugele, is to be a history of war until either Yankee ambition is crushed by defeat or the American continent is subjugated by Yankees, is incapable of seeing anything. The only possible obstacle to this melancholy future of strife in an age supposed to be consecrated to the arts of peace, is the independence of the southern confederacy. It is with the resources of these states that the Yankees except to fight their battles with England for Canada, and with France and Mexico. If there are any among us who believe that submission to the North would restore peace to us, they are, indeed, deceived. Instead of fighting the Yankees in defense of our home, and our rights, we should be forced to fight England Canada, France in Mexico, and Spain in Ouba. We should endure the double misery of losing our honor and our independence, while forced to sacrifice ourselves on the altar of Yankee vanity and ambition. While the soldiers of Grant and Sherman would return to peaceful homes or settle upon the confiscated lands. of the South, the soldiers of Lee and Beauregard