

nerations of the Great Frederick, and Austria in the matrimonial acquisitions of the happy Hapsburgs—these are surely bound to do honor to the man whose efforts for the annexing of Italy subjected to the crown of England a people which imperial misgovernment rendered, not merely, disaffected, but hostile. If Queen Victoria has now no more loyal subjects than the Irish, this great extension of her dominion over the hearts of her people—greater than any territorial acquisition could be—is owing not to the labors of the statesmen who have stood around her family, but to the fierce energy of O'Connell and his supporters, who prevailed upon the counsels of Pitt and Fox and O'Connell passed unheeded. Dublin no doubt is peculiarly the place for a memorial to O'Connell. But he might very reasonably occupy a pedestal among the worthies of St. Stephen's Hall.—*John Bull.*

PROCLAMATION OF WESTMEATH.—The Lords Justices, by a notice published in the *Gazette*, have proclaimed the county of Westmeath. According to the notice, all persons except a certain class named—Justices of the peace or persons in Her Majesty's naval or military service, or in the coast guard service, or in the service of the revenue, or in the police force, or special constables, or persons duly licensed to kill game, or persons to whom any license shall have been granted, under said last-mentioned act, and not revoked, who shall not deliver up their arms by the 25th of the month, will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for twelve months.

WESTMEATH PROCLAIMED.—The announcement we make to-day will astonish many, and convey to all a satisfactory proof that the Government has at length struck a vigorous blow at the Belfast rioters.—Last evening the county of Westmeath was proclaimed! We are not jesting. The *Dublin Gazette*, published by authority, Friday, August 19, 1864, No. 15,817, and so forth, is not generally given to factions. On such grave authority we are made acquainted with the activity displayed by the Government in dispensing Martial Law. Day by day for the past week, amidst the roar of Orange musketry, the yells of vengeance, and the shrieks of terror in Belfast, the cry has been raised on all hands for Martial Law in Belfast. Days of uninterrupted savagery and slaughter have come and gone, and no law been potent to afford protection to the unoffending Catholics who fall by bullet, bludgeon, and sabre. Arms in abundance—guns, pistols, swords sent in from the Orange Lodges in the country districts—have been daily and nightly paraded in the work of murder, under the eyes of magistrates and officers, and in the eyes of four thousand troops. Quassa here, indeed, it might be thought, for Martial Law? Suppose or partisan magistrates, armed mobs, noontide murders, churches desecrated, houses wrecked, property plundered. And so, each day with increasing vengeance, the cry has reached from Belfast: "Does the Government mean to let this bloody anarchy proceed? Why not proclaim the district, enforce the law, and end the murders?" And the Government? (under which it is our blessing and happiness to live, &c.) walking up on the fifth day of the massacre and the tenth day of the disturbance, issues a Proclamation! The hour and the manner glow with fearfully, earnestly at the top, in the interest of peace and order. "G. Browne, General" begins, and "Thomas A. Larcom" concludes. The reader runs his eye from the top to the bottom, to catch the word "Arms," "Usurp," or "Bolshev," and the circumlocutive references to the putting of unarmed Papists by the ship carpenters— but lo! the Martial Law proclaimed is in Westmeath! Who will say after this that we have not an active and impartial Government? The public demand for Martial Law in Belfast is answered by proclaiming Martial Law in Westmeath! If this be meant to be a Dublin Castle joke, we can only say it is a very ghastly jest. Westmeath, it may be necessary to explain for foreign readers, is distant from Antrim over a hundred miles. In Westmeath there have been no riots. (The oldest inhabitants do not remember one beyond the power of the ordinary local force of peace officers to allay. It may also be necessary to explain that Westmeath, however, is a Catholic county, and Antrim is an Orange county. It is true, Catholics are daily shot down like dogs in Belfast; but, then, a landlord has been threatened, or a bailiff fired at in Westmeath. A hundred Catholics in Belfast lie weltering from murderous wounds; and thousands dare not sleep at night from terror; but, then, a landlord is uneasy in Westmeath—so, Martial Law for Westmeath! Orange mob law for Antrim!—*Dublin Morning News.*

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS AT DRUMCREE CHURCH.—The *Reverend and his Parishioners.*—We regret to have to record an unusual and painful scene which took place on Sunday last at Drumcree Church, immediately after Divine service. Several years ago the daughter of the Rev. Charles Alexander, the Rector of Drumcree, married the Rev. Mr. Robinson, an English curate of the Established Church. Shortly after their marriage they both went over to the Roman Catholic faith, much to the grief of her father. It was said that Mr. Robinson was then admitted a member of an order lately instituted by the Pope to meet the circumstances of married Church of England ministers who became converts to Popery—the members of which, while not allowed the privileges of a priest, can still perform certain portions of the ministry that is gone through by the dignitaries of the denomination. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and family arrived at the rectory, Drumcree, to spend some time, previous to their going to reside at Bray. A report went through the country that they had arrived, and that they would likely attend Mass at Drumcree Chapel. They first sent their children to early Mass, accompanied by a young girl, a native of the Parish of Drumcree, whom they had taken with them when leaving here, and who had been a Protestant, but who now, it appears, has also become a convert. After the return of the children, they themselves proceeded to Drumcree Chapel and remained there during the service. Mr. John Sinnamond, of Derryanhill, a member of the church, hearing the report, like others, of their intention to go to chapel, and wishing to see for himself, went about the time the service concluded to the neighborhood of the chapel. When the service was over, true enough, among the crowds of the faithful came forth Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, and they then proceeded towards the rectory, followed by a large crowd to the very gate, who seemed to glory in the fact of having the Protestant rector's daughter and son-in-law attending the chapel in their father's parish. Mr. Sinnamond, after seeing them safe in, went to church, and was just in time for the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Godfrey Alexander, the son of the rector. Immediately after the conclusion of the sermon Mr. Sinnamond wrote with a pencil on a piece of paper: "I this day saw Mr. and Mrs. Robinson come out of Drumcree Chapel, and we must see about it, or words to that effect, and placed it on the reading desk before Mr. Hunt, and then left the church. When the sermon was over Mr. Sinnamond met the parishioners at the door, and said that he wished them to wait a little, as he had something of importance to say to them. It was Saturday Sunday, and some few waited for that solemn service. Mr. Sinnamond then told the parishioners what he had seen that morning, and he characterized it as a down-right insult to the parish, and as a matter that should not be allowed to pass off without some notice being taken of it. The parishioners, as we have heard, were of the same opinion, and they unanimously determined to talk to Mr. Alexander about the subject, before he left the church, and tell him how much they felt the insult. Mr. Sinnamond, addressing Mr. Alexander, said that he had been at (see in) Drumcree Chapel that morning, and had seen his daughter and son-in-law coming out of it after attending service, and that he considered it his duty to mention it to the parishioners, who now wished an explanation from him. Mr. Alexander asked what explanation could he give? They were

both Roman Catholics, and where else would they have them go to but to the Roman Catholic chapel. This answer seemed to annoy the people very much, and some angry expressions were made use of. Mr. Sinnamond said there had been a great many attempts to get in the this age of Puseyism into the parish of Drumcree, and that this was another; but what did they want him to do? Mr. Alexander asked, what did they want him to do? and several expressed themselves very plainly that they wanted him to get rid of his Popish son-in-law and daughter, and the sooner he himself left the better. Mr. William Carrick, Mr. Sinnamond, Mr. David Carrick, and many others, were engaged in the conversation. Mr. Alexander denied that he or any of his family except those mentioned, were tainted with Puseyism. Mr. Sinnamond said they were, and that the parishioners were not going to allow that religion which their forefathers had fought and bled for to be taken from them by piecemeal. It was also asserted that a member of the (the rector's) family, instead of carrying a cross, had it on her Bible, or Prayer-book in gold and that she bore it now and then during the service. Mr. Alexander said there was no such thing. Two members of the congregation asserted that they had seen it that very day.—Mr. Alexander said that if such was the case it was without his knowledge. They also complained that he took the money from his Protestant parishioners, and brought it over to spend for the support of Roman Catholics and Puseyites in England, and that when there he accompanied them to chapel. He denied that he ever attended chapel there or anywhere else. Some very harsh language was used by this time. Mr. Sinnamond said that Mr. Godfrey Alexander had that very day preached Puseyism to them, and introduced Puseyite expressions into his sermon. Mr. Godfrey said such was not the fact; that he was no Puseyite, and never was. Mr. Sinnamond gave as an instance that, when speaking of the Book of Psalms, he said that our Lord when on earth had used it, as His manual of devotion. A good deal more passed, when some of the congregation said that as it was the Sabbath day they would say no more then, but the matter would not be let drop until Puseyism and its supporters were banished from the parish. Mr. Alexander said that it had been the intention of his daughter and her husband to stay for a few weeks, but from what had passed he would hasten their departure. On their way from the church a man came up to Mr. Hunt, and calling him to the side, said it was the intention of some five hundred of the parishioners to gather that evening and wreck the rectory if they were not at once removed. It is said that similar information was conveyed to Mr. Alexander by other persons.—Be that as it may, about four o'clock that evening a cart with their trunks left the rectory for the railway station, and shortly afterwards the porters followed in the cart, and left. It was intended to have had a meeting some day during the week to prepare a memorial to be sent to the Prime, but we have not heard if it has come off.—*Portland News.*

THE DORSET BROOCH.—This beautiful brooch of silver was found a few months ago at Drogheda in excavating for a foundation on the Dorset. After removing the foundations of the house that was built over two hundred years ago, the laborers came on other foundations of a still remoter date, built on piles. When these and some of the stonework into which the piles were driven had been removed, the laborers met with a good chain armor, much rusted, but still in a good state of preservation.—It is at present to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Near the coat of mail, but about a foot deeper in the silt, the crutch of an old Irish harp was discovered, and on searching about in the same place the fibula was found. It is of the finest gold, beautifully traced, and has been pronounced by the first antiquarian in Ireland—Sir W. Wilde—as most ancient and valuable.—*Drogheda Argus.*

A FRESH YELVERTON COMPLICATION.—The following is from an Irish journal:—On dit, that Mrs. Yelverton (formerly Mrs. Forbes) is about to commence an action for a judicial separation.

FATHER MATTHEW'S STATUS.—We have much pleasure in stating, on the best authority, that the statue of the Apostle of Temperance has been successfully cast. The Mayor has this day received a letter from Mr. Prince, to whom the responsibility of that delicate operation was entrusted; and Mr. Prince states that the statue was cast on Thursday week, that it was a very successful casting, and that Mr. Foley was much pleased with it. Mr. Prince further states that he is proceeding with the "fish" as fast as he can having as many hands engaged on the statue as can possibly work upon it. He concludes by saying that there is no doubt but that the statue will be in Cork in ample time for the arrangements made. The arrangement made was this, that if the casting were successful, the statue should be landed in Cork on the 2nd or 3rd of October, so as to admit of its being erected before the 10th—the birthday of Father Matthew.—*Cork Examiner.*

We understand that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was offered to the Right Hon. the Earl of Desborough, and that he declined it.—*Court Journal.*

Sir Charles Tristan M'Carthy, Governor of Ceylon, died lately at the Spa, Belgium, where he was on a visit for the benefit of his health. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. Denis M'Carthy, of Cork.

The Hon. O. Gavan Duffy has promised a contribution of £1,000 from the inhabitants of Victoria, towards the O'Connell monument.

Within the last few days a fleet of over 60 corn laden vessels has arrived at Queenstown, principally from the Black Sea. It is likely to be followed by at least 200 more vessels, which have recently passed the Straits of Gibraltar, freighted with the same description of cargo. With the certainty of a bountiful harvest, and this enormous importation of foreign grain, there is no fear that the staff of life will reach anything like a high price in the approaching winter.—*Cork Herald.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT BISHOP OF OXFORD ON INSPIRATION.—The Rector of St. Aldate's Oxford, the Rev. A. M. W. Cristofor, has addressed a communication to a contemporary requesting publicity for the letter written to him by the Bishop of Oxford on August 17th, on the subject of inspiration, as inaccurate reports of the Bishop's views have been published and extensively used against the great truth that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God." The following is the letter alluded to:

Near Gresham, Aug. 17.
My dear Mr. Cristofor,—Many thanks for your very kind letter. I had not seen either of the newspapers extracts you send me, but if I had I should not have answered them. It is a hopeless endeavor to set oneself right by answering anything, and if you reply to one you must to all. I therefore leave matters to right themselves. It is quite a different matter replying to you, and I do it with the greatest pleasure.

I said nothing of the sort attributed to me in these extracts. Perhaps the subject was too abstruse to be treated so briefly, and this has led to misapprehension. In brief, my belief is this:—the whole Bible comes to us as "the Word of God," under the sanction of God the Holy Ghost. We cannot pick and choose amidst its contents. All is God's Word to us. But I believe that this, which I hold as the only orthodox view, is unopposed with many difficulties by what is called the "theory of verbal inspiration." I desired to show how, in my judgment, a careful scrutiny of the Bible which revealed the "divers manners" in which the Holy Ghost spoke—I, sometimes by the mere mechanical use of the human agent who conveyed the message; as when (1) God wrote words on the first tables, or (2) dictated them on the second; or (3) committed them to prophets

simply to repeat, or (4) spoke through the rhapsody of some poet possessing the human instrument with complete knowledge of what he was to speak, and leaving him to express it under the mere suggestion and guardianship of his own special presence, according to the natural use of the human faculties. I desired, I say, to show how this would greatly lessen these difficulties, and enable men to realize the essential differences between the Holy Scripture and any other book, namely, that as all truth comes from God, other books may be in a sense said to be inspired because they are true; but the Holy Scripture alone can be affirmed to be true, because it is inspired.

You are quite free to make any use of this you see fit. I am, ever yours, most truly,

S. OXON.

For the last five years there has been in progress, under the direction of the Privy Council, a systematic inquiry into the distribution of disease in England, and this inquiry was continued in several important particulars during the last year. The present Report contains one investigation of peculiar interest. It is obvious that no sanitary necessity can be more pressing than the common animal need of proper food, and few circumstances can be of more importance in determining the operation of diseases upon different parts of a population than the different means and degrees of nourishment within reach. In fact, it would be impossible to estimate justly the sanitary circumstances of a people without some scientific knowledge of the quantity and quality of their meat and drink. In individual cases the importance of this influence is too well known to all who are acquainted with the sick or suffering poor. In a great majority of cases where persons come to the infirmary complaining of ill-health, a few simple inquiries made it obvious that food, and not medicine, is the remedy required. They are evidently being slowly starved for want of sufficient or proper nourishment. It could not, but be feared that the same slow process of starvation prevailed among many of our industrial classes. With this view the Privy Council directed an inquiry last year into the dietaries of the lowest fed parts of our population. An experienced physician examined the food of 553 households in England and Wales, of 29 in Scotland, and of 52 in Ireland. In 135 English cases the inquiry related to the poorer classes of indoor workpeople, such as silk weavers, needlewomen, glove-stitchers, stocking-weavers, and shoemakers, almost all of whom were, of course, resident in towns. In nearly all the remaining 509 cases the inquiry related to farm laborers. Such an inquiry cannot, obviously, be considered at all exhaustive; but, as great care was taken to select typical cases, the results may be considered to be for at least large masses of population. The inquiries in Scotland and Ireland were made principally for the sake of obtaining some external standards of comparison by which to measure the character of the English diet. The results obtained by this means will, perhaps, be somewhat surprising. England appears to be the worst fed of the four divisions of the United Kingdom; Scotland and Ireland are the best fed; and Ireland in one particular rather worse, in another rather better, fed than Scotland. The general result, as summed up by Dr. B. Smith, the reporting physician, is as follows:—"On the whole there was the most nutritious, the least scanty upon food, the greatest economy in the selection of food, the most breadstuffs and milk, the least sugars, fats, meats, cheese, and tea in Ireland. There was the least amount of nutriment, the greatest variety of foods, the most costly selection of food, the least quantity of breadstuffs and milk, the greatest quantity of sugars, fats, and meats in England. The average cost per head of this food will place this result in a still more remarkable light. In England it was 2s 11d, in Wales 3s 5d, in Scotland 3s 3d, and in Ireland 1s 9d. Comparing, moreover, the amount of nutriment obtained by the same money, it appears that Ireland obtains more than twice as much for the money as England.—*Times.*

ARMOR AND GUNS.—The Iron-plate Committee has, it seems, come to the end of its labors; and if a demonstration of the insufficiency of all possible armor can be called a success, it deserves the warmest congratulations. It is not quite clear whether a victory of guns or of armor would be most for the advantage of the colliery; but, at any rate, it is the highest praise to a Committee of investigation to have ascertained the truth, and at the same time to have enforced, by the severity of its tests, an improvement in an almost now manufacture, far beyond anything that could reasonably have been hoped for. When the experiments began, the old 68-pounder more than maintained its reputation, and in fact, established itself as the most effective gun in the service against iron-plates. It is true that it seldom penetrated a *Warrior*-target completely with a single shot, but half a dozen blows were almost certain to crack and shatter the best armour-plates to pieces. Now the effect of any number of shots from the same gun is invariably to make as many dents about two inches in depth, and that is all. A still more striking evidence of progress is to be found in the performance of the Whitworth 70-pounder after an interval of a few years. A steel bolt from this gun once went through the cupola mounted on the *Trusty*, while in the recent competition at Shoeburyness, a gun of the same description is almost powerless against a similar target. The difference represents the advance which our manufacturers have made in the art of rolling huge masses of iron, and it is difficult to imagine much further improvement in this direction. The last target that was tried was pierced through and through with steel shot of 150 and 250 lbs. weight until it was ridged like a sieve, but not a crack or a rent of a serious kind could be found over the whole surface of the plates. The armor is fairly beaten, not from its own weakness, but from the irresistible force of the projectiles hurled against it. While the representatives of the art of defence retire beaten from the field by the still more rapid progress made in the art of attack, it is easy to see that this result is in no way due to the superior skill of the Ordnance Committee. For the most part, their experiments have been wanting in the scientific character of those which we have been considering. Guns of every kind have been tried in a desultory fashion. Experiments which ought to have been crucial have been frequently vitiated by variations in circumstances which should have been kept unchanged for the purpose of testing one particular gun or projectile against another. The wonderful effects of steel shot were clearly brought out several years ago by Mr. Whitworth, but the shot happened to be flat-headed, and we are afraid to say how long a time the Ordnance Committee allowed to pass before they instituted trials for the purpose of discriminating between the effects of form and material in the construction of shot. At length it is ascertained that the magic lies in the use of steel, and not in the shape of the bolt, but so slowly has this discovery been arrived at that, until the present year, it remained a mystery to the Ordnance committee, and even at this moment there is not a ship in the navy supplied with shot or shell of the only kind which can be of the slightest use against modern ships or forts. The same inconsequent method of experimenting may be traced in everything which the Ordnance Committee have done. They fire away tons of powder without gaining more knowledge than might be obtained by a judicious use of as many hundred weights. The great use of all the problems before them was to ascertain whether a gun could be built capable of destroying a plated ship at almost any range which the shot could cover. Sir W. Armstrong gave them his 600-pounder to try, and it was not until the gun was nearly two years old that a series of trials was commenced to determine whether it could be relied upon for continuous service. Upon the whole, the result at length arrived at seems to be satisfactory. After 150 rounds the gun is said to have suffered little in-

jury, and its powers of penetration have been amply proved at moderate ranges, both with full and reduced charges, and may almost be taken for granted at the utmost distance at which it would be necessary to attack an enemy's ship attempting to make its way in the anchorage of Spithead. With a supply of guns of this enormous power and strength, the projected force may be trusted to make Portsmouth safe against the possibility of injury; but as yet neither the forts nor the guns exist, and part of the delay must be attributed to the Ordnance Committee.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The *Daily News* has an article on Hydrophobia, taking a new view of the subject. It maintains that Hydrophobia, as a disease supposed to be propagated by the bite of a rabid dog, is a mere fiction of the imagination, a vulgar error, a relic of ancient superstition, of the same class as the belief in witchcraft. The *Daily News* says:—"It strikes us, as it must strike any impartial observer, that the dog has been far from fairly treated in this matter. There is undoubtedly a disease which attacks human beings, and which shows itself in such signs as inflammation of the windpipe, gullet, or stomach, accompanied by a choking sensation, to relieve which the patient coughs, perhaps somewhat peculiarly, and certainly desperately. This cough has been magnified into a bark, not we are afraid, without early medical sanction; and a French writer on the subject has even tried, not very successfully, to convey a notion of it by musical notation. The attempt to connect the dog with this painful and sometimes fatal disease, is too often made by questions which lead up to a foregone conclusion. If not recently bitten by a dog, he is asked if he was ever so bitten, and there are few people who could not fancy they had received such a bite at one time or another. A question like this will naturally act upon the imagination, the commonest faculty possessed by mankind, and then the hydrophobia symptoms will probably begin. A case is recorded of a maid servant who is said to have died of the disease merely from seeing her mistress vomit while laboring under hydrophobia, and another in which a dying young man recovered when the dog which bit him was brought into the room and shown to be perfectly sane. Such cases will show what imagination may do for the growth of hydrophobia; but why should the dog be alone saddled with the responsibility of this terrible disease? If medical works are to be relied upon, a cat, a pig, a cock, a rat, a duck, and a badger can all propagate hydrophobia; and horses, apes, camels, bullocks, bears and monkeys are held, when rabid, to possess the same dreadful power. The knowledge of this ought to relieve the dog from some share of odium, though we should be sorry to see the other animals condemned without better evidence. The horse is comparatively safe, because he costs more money than the dog, but even he has been accused of giving his master the glanders. Here is a disease of some kind which has popularly been fathered upon the dog, though nearly every creature can produce it, so we are told, except canaries and infants. We have something like authentic records to tell us that it has been caused by the bite of a man, and that it may be produced by eating beech nuts. If beech nuts play as large a part in what we think of troubles as when a bite of any animal can be had, and beech nuts are out of reach, there is what is called spontaneous hydrophobia, spoken of by Mr. Samuel Cooper in his 'First laws of the Practice of Surgery.' Dr. Watson, who had a long and extensive practice both in private and in the hospitals, never met with more than four cases of hydrophobia, one of which arose from the bite of a cat, and another from the slightest bite of a sane terrier. Mr. Youatt, the well known writer on dogs, certainly believes in hydrophobia, but his experience, hardly sustains the popular opinion as to the fatal and communicative character of rabies. He says: 'My hands have been repeatedly covered with the foam of rabid dogs, and have been bitten by them much oftener than I liked.' When an animal so faithful and necessary to man as the dog is found laboring under a murderous imputation, which is based upon such slender and conflicting evidence, it is surely only just and humane to call for a calm and scientific enquiry. We have left off burning witches, but we have still a vast capacity for superstition, and perhaps this belief in dog-madness and its consequences may be equally degrading."

According to an official document lately printed, there were last year 13,147 assaults on women committed in England and Wales for which the parties were charged before the magistrates.

UNITED STATES.

THE IMPURITIES.—The Puritan is an earnest fanatic. His successor, the Impuritan, is a hypocrite, who only pretends to what good men respect, to increase his own worldly advantage. The Impuritan sees in this war contracts, spoils, blood and misery. He intends to share the first and evade the latter. The public appetite for war must be stimulated, or the horrible panorama must vanish. So he mounts the pulpit, assumes the guilt of the South, denounces its people for all the crimes of the decalogue, and prays that God will utterly wipe them off from the face of the earth. In his contempt for all the limits of orthodox religion, the Impuritan violates all the respected ideas of society. He scoffs at the doctrines of divinity taught by the fathers of all Christian churches. He goes off into free love, free soil and free negro vagaries. He is the patron of passion and attraction and miscegenation. Harsh and vindictive as were the Mahdians and Kiltedrambles of New England's stern as were their blue laws—still the Puritan was a rugged, God-fearing man. But all the commendable traits of that race have long since passed away, and the homage of hypocrisy is the only worship which the Yankees pay to their memories. The religious societies of the North, like the priesthood of idolatrous nations, are a part of its political machinery. They are commissioned to appeal to the superstition or prejudices of the people, to justify murder, arson and plunder, or to break the force of defeat. They have been especially valuable in vindicating the wisdom and justice of abolition. The Episcopal Convention denounced the rebels who resisted the authorities ordained of God and the Constitution. The Presbyterian General Assembly reports that "under an incomprehensible infatuation of wickedness, the slaveholders of the Government—have taken up arms against the law, organized a bloody rebellion against the paternal authority—made formidable war upon the Federal Union and, in order to found an empire on the corner stone of slavery, threaten not only our own existence as a people, but the annihilation of the principles of free Christian government, and, therefore, rendered the continuance of Slavery incompatible with the preservation of our own liberties and independence. In the struggle of the nation for existence against this powerful and wicked weapon, the highest Executive authorities have proclaimed the abolition of Slavery within most of the rebel States, and decreed its extinction by military force." In our present situation the interests of peace and of social order are identified with the success of the cause of emancipation. We suppose this will all go for gospel with those who draw their ethics from such sources. Civil war, bloodshed, devastations, the total destruction of all the amenities of life between people who had been reared in brotherhood, are welcomed as the cheap price for the abolition of our immortal institutions placed and participated in by those who now rejoice in our overthrow. But the Yankee clergyman is not satisfied with agitation at home; he goes abroad as the emissary of the Government to vindicate the wholesale slaughter of white men to bestow their country upon the negro. The Rev. Theodore Parker, dedicated his last breath to this pious purpose. The Rev. Beecher made sensation speeches to the working masses of Birmingham, to show what a market was made by this war, while the Rev. Mr. Scies writes to Philadelphia that

he has endeavored to secure the favor of Belfast by pointing out that the extermination of the cotton planter will imperil, greatly, the demand for Irish linens. We may observe incidentally that the people of Glasgow put some troublesome propositions to the Reverend propagandist. He says: "One of the great topics of conversation all over the country where we have been, is our war. We hear more about it on this side of the water than at home. Every body we meet seems to have some word of censure for the North, and we are continually told that it is a shame; that we ought to let the South go; that we never can conquer them, and that we will be great enough without them." The papers still talk of our battles as Federal defeats and disasters, and preach continually that our debt, and our depreciated currency, and the terrible loss of life, must necessarily ruin us if we go on. Tell them that gold at 4,000 per cent. is not as encouraging as gold at 70, and that England seems to take nothing of a debt, a great deal larger than ours, with not one half our resources. They say that we are violating our principles by not allowing the South to choose its own Government. I have answered that every man is free to choose his own life but having made the choice, it is not our custom to let him choose another at will. They say that the South is too enraged and embittered ever to live in peace with us. I tell them we will then have to clean them quite out of the country. They say that it would be wrong to dispossess them of their lands and property. I answer not a whit more wrong than to string rebellious Sepoys to the cannon's mouth, and thus dispossess them even of life itself! The clergy of the North, if truly pious men, would have lamented this act of disunion. They would not have stimulated secession by bitterness and abuse. When the war began they would have signified themselves by appeals to the God of mercy that He would spare a kindred people the horrors of civil war. But, like the Pagan priesthood that feed on the fat of the altar and do the bidding of the king, their officers are cruel and bloody. They tear the heart from the victim to read in its pulsations the portents of success to the strong and destruction to the weak. The God they worship is a deity of fire, lust and murder. They are priests of Baal.—*Richmond Inquirer.*

The *Richmond Sentinel* has an article on General Sherman's population of Atlanta, calling it an event unparalleled in the American war, and without an example in modern times. Sherman, it says, has given the war a new feature. Stern as it has been, it is henceforth to be more stern; horrible as it has been, it is henceforth to be more so. The people are ready, if the President wants us; let him call for us—no matter what age now. It is the kind of warfare we are to resist, we will strip to fight. Better for halting age or hoping impotently to die in defence of their homes, than to be driven out in herds to languish in exile. The last man and the last boy among us must take his musket sooner than endure such outrages as at Atlanta. General Hood writes to General Sherman on the 1st instant saying: Permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you propose transcends in magnitude and iniquitous cruelty all the acts ever brought to my attention in this dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity, I protest against it, believing that you are expelling from their homes and families the wives and children of a brave people. General Hood, to James M. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, says: I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon your people by the extraordinary order of the Federal commander. The letter from General Sherman to General Hood was not obtainable, but the following items from the notice issued by the Mayor of Atlanta, by the permission of General Sherman, will give an idea thereof: All citizens are required to leave Atlanta and proceed either south or north. The Government will furnish transportation south as far as Rough and Ready, and north as far as Chattanooga. All citizens may take their property with them. Transportation will be furnished for all moveables. Negroes who wish to do so, may go with their masters—other male negroes will be put in Government employ—negro women and children will be sent out of the lines. General Sherman's order of the 4th inst. commences as follows: "The city of Atlanta being exclusively for warlike purposes, will be at once vacated by all except the armies of the United States and such civilian employes as may be retained by the proper deputies of the Government. On no pretence shall traders, manufacturers or sellers be allowed to settle within the limits of fortified places, and if they manage to come in spite of this notice, the Q-M will seize their stores and appropriate them to the use of the troops, and deliver the parties or other unauthorized citizens who thus place their underhand interests above those of the United States Government, into the hands of some Provost-Marshal, to be put to labor in the fort, or conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service. The same general principles will apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga."

With respect to the Confederate plans this Fall the Baltimore correspondent of the *New York World* says:—"On this point I can speak with more accuracy. An invasion of Pennsylvania, and a second attack on Washington, forms a part of the rebel programme for the fall campaign, and will certainly be undertaken. But my information had led me to believe that it would be delayed until a decisive battle had been fought at Atlanta. I have some news from Georgia now, however, which indicates that General Lee's contemplated operations on the line of the Potomac will not be delayed on that account, but may be commenced at any time. There is this fact to be borne in mind also, in relation to this movement. It is no longer considered desirable, at Richmond, that General Grant's army, or rather those corps of that army which still remain on the James river shall be withdrawn therefrom. A feeling of absolute safety prevails at Richmond, so far as General Grant's army is concerned. They believe that it has been demonstrated to an absolute certainty that Grant can effect nothing, either as regards Petersburg or Richmond. They believe that those cities can be held and successfully defended by a comparatively small proportion of their army; and they are acting on that belief. But they are quite willing that Grant's army shall remain on the James river for the present because that disposition of troops will be so many less that their army will have to oppose them if they advance to the Potomac river."

ONE OF THE KIDNAPED MANY.—The Richmond correspondent of the *Times* relates the following, as one instance among many, of the manner in which Grant's army has been put together:—"There was lately brought to Castle Thunder (one of the prisons of Richmond) a young chubby-faced English boy, named James Addy, eighteen years of age. He was a deserter from the Yankees, and his story is such as I have heard again and again repeated, but rarely with such appearance of veracity as in this case. His father is by him stated to be a team-man farmer, living near a Yorkshire village called Askern, about six miles from Doncaster. At thirteen James Addy was appointed midshipman on board Her Majesty's frigate *Mermaid*, but after serving, with intervals of sickness, for about four years, on the coast of Africa, his health gave way, and he resigned and returned home. Last winter, accompanied by two friends, Henry and Thomas Gardner, he visited New York, intending to return in two or three weeks to England. The keeper of the house in New York where they boarded drugged their wine, and put them while inebriated, in the guard house. The ruffian, in addition to stealing the money and valuable of young Addy and his companions, doubtless realized the bounty money paid by the recruiting officers, for three recruits. They were put into company 'A or B,' 47th New York Regiment. They refused to do duty as soldiers. Addy, tried twice to escape before he succeeded, and says that one of his companions, Henry Garner, was arrested while trying to escape, and, as Addy fears was shot."