

THE EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN PRECEDENCE QUESTION.—We understand that the ground of the decision of the Privy Council with reference to the question of precedence is to the effect that neither the Corporation of Edinburgh nor that of Dublin has established a claim to precedence or pre-eminence in presenting addresses to Her Majesty on the throne.

THE REPRESENTATION OF KILKENNY.—We are authorized to state that there is no foundation whatever for a report as to an intention on the part of Major the Hon. L. Agar Ellis to retire from the representation of the county of Kilkenny.—Kilkenny Moderator.

EDUCATION.—A somewhat curious case is reported in the Dublin police intelligence. Susanna Bolton, a minor, daughter of a wealthy farmer at Ballycarnew, in the county of Wexford, a Protestant, eloped with a Roman Catholic named Kavanagh, a carpenter, and came to Dublin for the purpose of getting married. Not being able to find a Clergyman to perform the ceremony, they got a person named Collins to personate the girl's father in the Consistorial Court. They were subsequently married, Kavanagh insisted that his wife should go to Mass, which she refused to do; and the quarrel between them brought to light the fraud and perjury, connected with the license. Collins and a woman named Rosche were charged with making a false declaration at the Consistorial Court on Saturday. The case was adjourned for the production of some documents from the Consistorial Court.

HOWEVER, leaving the question of who burned Cork College to such further investigation as party or Parliamentary combinations and convenience may compel, and leaving undecided the vexed question of whether Sir Robert Kane suggested to Dr. Bullen to compose and publish a report compromising 'Ultramontane Bishops and Priests,' or whether the latter has published a 'false and heartless libel,' the correspondence raises one or two considerations that seem worth dwelling on. And first of these is the feeling which seems admitted to prevail among those College professors towards the Bishops and clergy of the Catholic Church. Sir Robert, writes Dr. Bullen, said to me, 'You know, Bullen, those pastors of the Ultramontane Bishops excite feelings amongst the lower orders which encourage the commission of agrarian and other great crimes.' That was pretty strong from a Catholic! But that is a portion of the indictment which Sir Robert Kane allows to go by default. The suggestion of the joint report attributing the fire to 'Ultramontane influence,' he repudiates as a 'false and heartless libel,' but the allegation that he charged two eminent members of the Episcopate of the Church of which he is an adherent, with 'encouraging great crimes,' is an allegation which he does not challenge! If those are Sir Robert Kane's opinions, he is certainly not a fit instructor for Catholic youth; for how could he teach a generation he does not feel? How could he inculcate respect for the propagators of 'great crimes?'—True Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CARMELITE CONVENT AT HALES PLACE.—As there have been lately various rumors about with regard to the Carmelite Convent, now in the course of erection at Hales Place, we thought it worth while to pay a visit to the spot, to ascertain their truth or otherwise. It had been stated that for various reasons, the works had been stopped—some said Government had interfered; others, that the Archbishop of Canterbury had put his veto on the project; and others that the next heir or heiress to the estate, whoever he or she may be, had a decided objection to a Convent. Then, again, the money was said not to be forthcoming. All these rumors, however, have proved upon enquiry to be without foundation. The only stoppage of the works worth mentioning has been caused by the late frosts.—Kendish Observer.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 25.—The Earl of Derby complained that in answer to an application for the correspondence with the United States Government in reference to the steam runs in the Mersey and the vessels Alabama and Saxon, the Foreign Secretary had given him a refusal on the ground that its production, while legal proceedings were pending, would be prejudicial to the public service. He now found, from a debate which took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, that the Attorney-General promised to furnish the papers relating to the Alabama and the Saxon, and intimated that there never had been any objection to their production. He wished to know if it was intended to lay the papers upon the table now.

Barl Russell said there was no objection to produce the latter part of the correspondence referred to. In declining to furnish it in the first instance he had acted up to the opinion expressed by the Attorney-General, that its production would be injurious to the public interests; but upon subsequent consideration, the Attorney-General came to the conclusion that the papers in reference to the Saxon might be produced without risk.

Recruiting in Ireland.—The Marquis of Clanricarde moved for copies of any reports that may have been received by Her Majesty's Government respecting recruiting in Ireland for the North American army, and asked whether any remonstrances against such proceedings had been addressed to the Federal Government. The noble marquis said it was notorious that agents from America had been enlisting recruits for the Federals in Ireland; and as it was a gross violation of the principle of neutrality, and breach of international law, he was anxious to learn what steps had been taken by Government to put a stop to it. He reminded the House that up to the passing of the foreign enlistment act in 1825 the offence was one that was punishable by death.

Barl Russell admitted that any attempt to enlist recruits in Ireland for service in the Federal army was an infringement of the principle of neutrality, and that it was an offence against our laws. Wherever such an offence could be detected the offender ought to be punished, and strong complaints made to the United States. He said he complained on more than one occasion that it was believed that a process of recruiting was going on in Ireland on behalf of the Federal Government, and had entered into correspondence with Mr. Adams on the subject. Mr. Adams, however, with some indignation, denied the truth of those allegations, and, having that general denial, he (Barl Russell) was obliged to wait until some case occurred in which proof could be obtained. In January, this year, a man named Pike charged a person named Penney with going about to enlist recruits, and, on investigating the charge, the law officers of the crown came to the conclusion that the evidence of Pike could not be believed, and that there was no chance of obtaining a conviction in a court of law.

The Fenian Brotherhood.—The Earl of Derby asked if Government had received information from the authorities of Cork and Dublin that persons were in the habit of drilling and going through military exercises, and if so whether they had taken any steps to stop to those practices? Barl Granville said the authorities in Dublin had directed the attention of the police to be constantly exercised towards the Fenian Brotherhood. He believed, however, that there was reason to think it a perfectly harmless organization.

CAPTURE OF THE SAXON AND MURDER OF HER MATA.—Among the cases of seizure by Federal cruisers, the capture of the Saxon had excited an unusual degree of feeling. The correspondence relating to this case has, therefore, been laid before the Parliament. The Saxon was a colonial vessel, employed in conveying cattle to Ascension, and on the 30th of October, was at Agra Pequena taking in a cargo of wool. The Vanderbilt arrived and took possession of her, alleging that the wool she was shipping had been part of the freight of the Tuscaloosa, one of the prizes made by the Alabama. The crew were forwarded to Cape Town, and the vessel sent to New York. It appears from the deposition of the master, that he had finished loading his cargo, and was getting ready to put to sea when the Vanderbilt sent an armed boat's crew on board. He was ordered to produce his papers, which he gave up. The officer said he must take the papers to Captain Baldwin, and would leave orders for a signal to be made in case the Saxon should attempt to put to sea. Captain Sheppard told him that he would sail and carry with him any one left on board. The officer replied 'he had better try it. No attempt of the kind was made, and at the moment the Vanderbilt's boat pushed off a second boat from the steamer was approaching the Saxon. They boarded, stationed men all round her, and drove the Saxon's crew below. Some altercation took place, terminating in a threat to shoot the master of the Saxon if he did not go down quietly. A sentry was placed over him. In about ten minutes afterwards he heard a pistol shot, and rushing on deck saw Jas. Gray, lying dead. He asked the officer in charge why he had shot the man? He replied, 'Poor fellow, I am sorry for him, but I must obey orders.' Other witnesses said: 'He must, not I must.' On this point the evidence is conflicting. After the fatal occurrence the Saxon was anchored abreast of Penguin Island, and Captain Baldwin informed the master that his papers were not satisfactory. He therefore made a prize of the Saxon. The deposition of a sailor, who saw the shot fired will be repeated at the trial in Boston. He states that when the mate heard that the master had been ordered below, he went aft to speak to him. As Gray was going up the ladder leading from the deck to the poop, Donegan, standing on the poop, ordered him to 'go down.' Gray looked up, as if not understanding what was meant, and the order was repeated. But the witness states 'he didn't give the mate time to go down or do anything; it was all done in a moment. He put his left hand on Gray and pushed him. Mr. Gray fell back, wheeling round to save himself, and turning his face towards Donegan, who lifted his revolver and shot him, and the poor man fell back dead, and never moved an eye.' Barl Russell, in transmitting the deposition to Lord Lyons, observes that Carrow's statement, has on the face of it signs of truthfulness, Lord Lyons has been instructed to express the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, 'that if the facts deposed to are true, the officer who killed the mate of the Saxon has been guilty of wilful murder, and should be brought to trial. Lord Lyons has been further instructed to apply for a pecuniary compensation to the widow of Mr. Gray, and to express confidence that full compensation will be made for the loss the owners have sustained by the seizure of the vessel.—Times.

There can be no doubt as to the profound affliction of the Queen under her crushing bereavement. It was fondly hoped towards the close of last Autumn that Her Majesty would once more mix among her faithful and attached people and resume her part in the pageantry, and her place in the festivities of the Court, at the commencement of the ensuing season. That hope has, however, been dispelled by the authorized announcement that the Prince of Wales has been delegated to hold Levees in lieu of the Queen. It is still, however, possible that Her Majesty may hold at least one Drawing Room, before the close of the season, and we are sure that her appearance once more in state would diffuse joy throughout not only her own realms, but every part of the earth where her many and rare virtues are known and appreciated. But though the Queen is still overwhelmed with anguish, there is not, we have reason to believe, the slightest foundation for the report in the French journal that she contemplates abdication;—and as to the other stupid canards that are set flying by idle gossippers respecting Her Majesty's demeror towards her Ministers, they are too silly to be seriously noticed.—Weekly Register.

Such is the continual migration into towns that three-fourths of the total increase of population in England now occurs in them—that is to say, the population of the Kingdom increasing by 200,000 in a year, the towns increased by 150,000, the country districts by only 50,000.

Every maritime Power requires for its service not only a strong fleet, but a vast number of vessels of all descriptions. We may put line-of-battle ships first on the list, though it has sometimes been doubted whether great sea-fights according to the old system of naval tactics will ever occur again. Let us admit, however, that powerful ironclad squadrons of this class are necessary, and also that heavy cruisers should be prepared with the newest appliances of armour and armament for the contingencies of single combat. Still, when all this has been granted, the demands still remaining will be found so large that to meet them by a reconstruction of the Navy in all its classes would be an absolute impossibility. We have the strongest and most formidable Navy in the world. The Americans make a close approximation to our force in mere numbers, but not in power; the French Navy List shows less than half the numerical strength recorded in our own. Yet the French have upwards of 200 vessels in all, while we have as many as 158 actually in commission during a time of peace. In time of war those figures would be doubled, but how could ironclad ships to that extent ever be supplied? The duties devolving upon the Navy would be the same as in former times, and must be discharged by vessels of some kind or other in all parts of the globe, but at this minute there is not a single maritime Power of importance which has more than one-tenth of its fleet armed upon the new model. The Americans, even when all their vessels now under construction are actually completed, will only have 75 ironclads of all classes out of an aggregate of 255 vessels of war. The French ironclads built and building seem to be about as numerous as our own—that is to say, 25 or 26; but as the French Navy is smaller than ours the percentage of these new vessels becomes larger. The fact is, however, that if the French and Federal iron fleets were added to ours the total number would not suffice for our present peace service.—Times.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—The Church of England by her most solemnly accredited tribunal, has pronounced a final decision on the questions of doctrine raised before it in the case of the 'Essays and Reviews.' It reverses the judgment of Sir Stephen Lushington, and declares in effect that the doctrines promulgated by Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson are not repugnant to the teaching of the Church of England, and that a Clergyman of that Church may safely adopt their methods of theological treatment in preaching the Gospel. This judgment at all events places the position of the Church in this matter on a more intelligible basis than that in which it was left by Sir Stephen Lushington. To say that an English Clergyman who preaches doctrines contradictory to those of the Church within which he holds office is only to be punishable by a year's suspension is surely proof of an extremely defective state of Church law. By the judgment of the Court of Appeal the doctrines of the Essayists are now placed on the same footing as the unquestioned propositions in the Creeds—so far at least as the permissive authority of the Church of England goes, and leaving out of consideration the amount of individual acceptance that they may meet with amongst the laity. It will, of course, be equally open to the opponents

of these notions to reason against them; but the Anglican Church tends neither in such controversies, and either side will be merely maintaining an individual opinion. It will be seen, then, that the embarrassment which we anticipated from the somewhat precipitate movement of the Bishop of Capetown has in fact come to pass. One at least of the propositions on which Bishop Colenso was convicted of heresy—the endlessness of future punishment has been distinctly acknowledged by the Church Courts at home as a proposition which is not repugnant to her teaching. So, then, the 'African Church' of which Bishop Gray speaks (granting him the existence of such a body, though wholly outside Lord Robert Montagu's definition of a National Church) has diverged from the Church of England not only in respect of ecclesiastical administration but on a point of doctrine; affirming, as she does that to be heretical which the Mother Church allows to be taught. This is a dead-lock which will help at all events to clear up the anomalous relations between the Church of England and her offshoots in the colonies. By the constitution of the Church of England as it seems to us, no means are provided for the extension of her system outside the realm. The religious communities which have formed themselves in the colonies under her auspices, she has left to find their own administrative organization, and has prescribed no special course to be followed in the matter, whether they choose to draw their government from the Crown, the congregations, or even the Pope himself.—John Bull.

Tobacco may, indeed, be written over the portals of the Church of England if she submits to this last and crowning outrage upon her faith and her character.—Church Review.

Dr. Pusey has written a letter on the recent Judgment on Essays and Reviews, and what is remarkable, he has addressed that letter to the Record newspaper, where it appeared on Friday, the 19th instant. The fact of Dr. Pusey writing to the organ of 'Evangelicalism' is significant, and that significance is not diminished by his explanation of his reasons for this step, and by the circumstance that the previous number of the Record—that of Tuesday, the 10th—contained a leader suggesting a union of High and Low Churchmen against their common enemy, the Sceptic. If such a union takes place, it will be the prelude of still greater things. The victories of Rationalism are not complete. The warfare has only commenced, and if the opening of the campaign is productive of such an alliance as that of the High and Low Churchmen within the pale of the Establishment, we may fairly predict that its close will lead to that far more important and desirable consummation, the reunion to the One Fold of all those who love the Lord Jesus, and who cling, however imperfectly, to the Faith once delivered to the Saints.—Cor. of the London Tablet.

The London Spectator, referring to the decision in the 'Essays and Reviews' case says:—The judgment of the Privy Council on the appeal in the case of Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson—essayists and reviewers—was given on Monday. It was brief, lucid and in every way admirable, deciding three most important points—that the English Church does not require the clergy to believe in the inspiration of all portions of the Bible; that she does not require them to believe that Christ's atonement for us operates by the substitution of his sufferings for ours; that she does not require them to construe the 'everlasting fire' of the last clause of the Athanasian Creed as necessarily final and hopeless. In the whole of this judgment the Bishop of London—who has throughout the discussions on subscription and on the obligations of the clergy deserted the hearty gratitude of all ecclesiastical Liberals—concurring. The Archbishop of York and Canterbury protested against the doctrine that the English Church does not expect her clergy to believe in the inspiration of all portions of the Bible. It will be remembered that the Bishop of Chester was so shocked at the sentiments which Mr. Wilson had given expression to in his paper in the volume, that he sent an inhibition against his preaching in the Church of St. Chrysostom, Everton, the incumbent of which was then the Rev. Mr. Naught. The Bishop of Salisbury was the original mover against Dr. Williams. The Archdeacon passed a sentence of one year's suspension against the writers, and this judgment has now been reversed by the Superior Court, and the costs of the appeal have been allowed.

THE MORALITY OF CONTROVERSIALISTS.—A correspondence has just appeared in the form of a pamphlet, which is not only a matter of interest as concerning names prominent in the literature of our time, but also as illustrating the temptations which beset a man who takes up controversial writing, especially in that hurried and ad captivandum style which is necessary to catch an audience in the pages of a periodical publication. Many of our readers will have noticed that in the last number of Macmillan's Magazine there appeared the following *quintessence* in the form of a letter addressed to the Editor:—

'Sir,—In your last number I made certain allegations against the teaching of Dr. John Henry Newman, which I thought were justified by a sermon of his, entitled 'Wisdom and Innocence' (sermon 20 of 'Sermons bearing on Subjects of the Day'). Dr. Newman has by letter expressed in the strongest terms, his denial of the meaning which I have put in his words. It only remains, therefore, for me to express my hearty regret at having so seriously mistaken him. Yours, faithfully, (Signed) 'CHARLES KINGSLEY.'

Eversley, Jan. 14, 1864. This explanation bore reference to a review written by Mr. Kingsley of the new volumes of Mr. Froude's history, and which had appeared in the previous number of Macmillan. If we recollect rightly the article in question contained some very rash and crude comments on historical topics which were not likely to add much to the reputation of the Cambridge Professor of Modern History. Mr. Kingsley, however, is rather given to rely for his character as an historian on sensation and slap-dash talk than on laborious and faithful inquiry into the very truth and right of the facts with which he deals. Those who are aware of his weakness in this respect would not therefore assign any great importance to a paragraph which they might have read in the article to the following effect:—

'Truth, for its own sake, had never been a virtue with the Roman Church. Father Newman informs us that it need not, and on the whole ought not to be; that cunning is the weapon which Heaven has given to the Saints wherewith to withstand the brutal male force of the wicked world which marries and is given in marriage. Whether his notion be doctrinally correct or not, it is at least historically so.' That the majority of the Christian Clergy in the world are justly chargeable with an enmity to truth and with a desire to cultivate cunning in its stead is rather a tremendous assertion, if the writer intended or the reader supposed that it was to be interpreted by the letter. Mr. Kingsley, however, is, as we have said, a sort of licensed man in these matters. Dr. Newman, however, on seeing such an accusation made against him, was not a little startled, and immediately wrote to the publishers calling for an explanation. The recent was the correspondence which has now been published, and which need not, perhaps, have been given to the world had it not been for the very disingenuous form in which Mr. Kingsley's *amende* was made. It cannot be doubted for a moment that the inference which ninety-nine readers out of a hundred would draw from Mr. Kingsley's apology would be this, that when Mr. Kingsley pointed out to Dr. Newman the words or which the condemnatory remarks had been founded, the latter explained away those words in such a plausible manner that Mr. Kingsley was constrained to believe his 'denial of the meaning which he (Mr. Kingsley) had put on his words.' And no doubt the numerous

ladies and gentlemen who make an oracle of Mr. Charles Kingsley would all cry out, 'How like that subtle casuist Newman! and how characteristic too of that fine open mouthed fellow Kingsley, who delights in the east wind and tells us about muscular Christianity and tells us about muscular Christianity and all that sort of thing!'

If, however, these ladies and gentlemen were ever likely to take the trouble of looking into the correspondence, they would be subjected to the discomfort of finding that their hero had in fact turned recreant in the most ignominious manner, and had not shown fight at all. When challenged by Dr. Newman, he cited the sermon to which he referred to in his note to Macmillan's Magazine. This sermon, it appears, was preached by Dr. Newman while he was a Protestant; this, however, is a logical blunder for which one must not be too hard on a fine mainly fellow. But Dr. Newman was defending himself, not the British priesthood in general; and he therefore pressed for the precise passages in the sermon which would justify such a comment. This demand Mr. Kingsley evaded in a very awkward and discreditable manner. We cannot resist giving the homely words in which Dr. Newman has summed up the whole controversy, and which seem to us about as perfect a bit of quiet satisfaction as language could afford:—

'Mr. Kingsley begins then by exclaiming—'O the chicanery, the wholesale fraud, the vile hypocrisy, the conscience-killing tyranny of Rome! We have not far to seek for an evidence of it. There's Father Newman to wit: one living specimen is worth a hundred dead ones. He's a Priest writing of Priests, tells us that lying is ever his harm.'

'I interpose: 'You are taking a most extraordinary liberty with my name. If I have said this, tell me when and where.'

'Mr. Kingsley replies: 'You said it, Reverend Sir in a sermon which you preached, when a Protestant, as Vicar of St. Mary's, and published in 1844; and I could read you a very salutary lecture on the effects which that sermon had at the time on my own opinion of you.'

'I make answer: 'Oh No, it seems as a Priest speaking of Priests;—but let us have the message.'

'Mr. Kingsley relaxes: 'Do you know, I like your tone. From your face I rejoice, greatly rejoice, to be able to believe that you did not mean what you said.'

'I rejoice: 'Mean it! I maintain I never said it, whether as a Protestant or as a Catholic.'

'Mr. Kingsley replies: 'I waive that point.' 'I object: 'Is it possible? What? Waive the main question? I either said it or I didn't. You have made a monstrous charge against me; direct, distinct, public. You are bound to prove it as directly, as distinctly, as publicly; or to own you can't.'

'Well, says Mr. Kingsley, 'If you are quiet sure you did not say it, I'll take your word for it: I really will.'

'My word! I am dumb. Somehow I thought that it was my word that happened to be on trial. The word of a Professor of lying that he does not lie!'

'But Mr. Kingsley reassures me: 'We are both gentlemen,' he says: 'I have done as much as an English gentleman can expect from another.'

'I begin to see: he thought me a gentleman at the very time that he said I taught lying on the system. After all, it is not I, but it is Mr. Kingsley who did not mean what he said. 'Habeamus confitemur rum.'

'We can assure our readers that this is a correct representation of the correspondence and involves no caricatures whatever. The most amusing feature of the story is the complete inversion of the characters which popular notions would severally assign to the characters which popular notions would severally assign to the two controversialists. The man of learning and logic, the subtle reasoner and acute theologian, sticks to his point with the directness and tenacity of a British bull-dog, while the 'rough and tough Joe Bagstock,' the masculine and masculine Christian, is fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch from the very moment the dispute commences. People are apt to smile at the little affectations of Mr. Kingsley to which we have alluded, and to look on them as very harmless can, and in fact rather pretty in their way. It is a proof however of the danger of habituating yourself even to innocent humbug. When a man begins to play a part he is sure to be drawn into saying something that he does not mean because it falls in with the part which he is playing; and then when he is called on to make good his statements he is driven to the evasions and subterfuges which have made poor Mr. Kingsley cut such a sorry figure, and which, we must add, cannot fail to be a source of great annoyance to the University in which he holds office.—John Bull.

UNITED STATES. The Florida is refused in a French Government dock, and sent out. The Georgia is sent out in like manner, and now the Rappahannock is fitted out in a formidable manner, and sails out of a French port to prey, with the other two, on Northern commerce. What has the sophomoric Seward to say? His Bob Acres courage oozes out at his finger ends! He says nothing! His official nose is tweaked, and his cheek slapped, and he takes another drink of Bourbon, and roars out some of his sophomoric nonsense about 'irrepressible conflict of opposing and enduring forces.'—N. Y. Freeman.

The Federal official organ at New Orleans, edited by Mrs. Beauregard in the following brutal terms:—

DEATH OF MRS. BEAUREGARD.—The morning papers announce the death of the wife of P. T. Beauregard. She died at her residence on Esplanade street, on the evening of the 2nd instant. This woman has, we learn been in poor health for the past two or three years, and has required, what has been denied her, the care and attention of the man who gave her his word at the altar to cherish and protect her. He also swore at one time to support the Constitution of the United States. He does not hold his oaths in very high estimation, as we find him not only plotting for the destruction of his country, but deserting his invalid wife for years together, and leaving her dependent upon others for those acts of kindness and support that should be given by a husband. We know very little of the life or character of the deceased, further than that she was an invalid, neglected by her sworn protector, and left by him under the powerful protection of the flag whose glory he is deriding his puny energies to sully. But when he is called to his final account, he will have the mortification of knowing that the hate of the stars and stripes is all the brighter, and his betrayed country the more powerful for the treason of himself and co-conspirators.—Evening Era.

The correspondent of the N. Y. World writing on this subject says:—

As the Era is the property, so to speak, of the United States military authorities—for they have seized and hold it as their own—as it is edited by men detailed for the purpose, as the persons held out as proprietors have not even right of ownership in it, but can be turned off as readily by the commanding general as could be his orderlies, it is not strange that the people hold the United States government responsible for this wanton insult to common decency and humanity. Of all the many acts which have been done in this city, from the frigid landing of Butler down to the present time, to alienate this people from the Union to which they were once devotedly attached, there has occurred nothing, not even the infamous 'woman order' of Butler, which has done more to destroy any remains of real attachment to the United States which still abided in their hearts than this despicable and cowardly paragraph, which will go to Europe and all over this continent as indicative of the sentiments which inspire the conduct of the administration in this war. The fact that this paragraph was left out of our paper in its morning edition is evidence, which I hail with thankfulness, that Gen. Banks was himself

disgusted with it; but he would have done himself and his country much greater credit had he required the writer of it to make a most humble apology for it, or have dismissed him at once from a position in which he has brought so much disgrace upon his country. The effect of this thing had here was most remarkable. The funeral took place the following morning at an unprecedentedly early hour, half-past 8, but so startling was this mode of announcing it, that at the early hour appointed, Esplanade street, where Mrs. Beauregard resided, an avenue three hundred feet wide, was filled with a dense throng which extended from Rampart street nearly to the river. The spontaneous feeling seemed to have animated all the respectable inhabitants of the city, whether poor or rich, to leave their houses at this early hour and go to the house of death, that they might thus, without parade or display, exhibit their respect for her whom the mouthpiece of the government had styled 'this woman.'

FROM WILMINGTON TO NASSAU.—Running the blockade is now a-days so common that tragic accounts of narrow escapes of blockade-runners' experience are almost without interest. Notwithstanding all that has been published on the subject, the contents of a letter received from an officer of the steamer Fanny give so much of the novel that we gladly give them publicity. Passing over the outward trip and his description of Wilmington—where, by the way, he says, is full of cotton and of steamers to take it—we came to the day of sailing. All says he, was ready, cotton and tobacco all stored, steam up, when the port-guard came on board. All hands, passengers and all, were called up and underwent a strict examination. They were detained on deck while a search was made below, and all places where a surreptitious passenger might conceal himself underwent a close investigation. All being found correct, away we go down the river to the 'foot,' where we come to, and are boarded by another party of soldiers. They were provided with a machine in the shape of a large syringe, filled with some chemical mixture known in that locality as the 'sneezing compound.' This stuff was vigorously pumped into every possible or impossible place where a person could be concealed. Any one subjected to its influence in these quarters must sneeze out or come out. It is said to be a refined compound of stink and tickle which no people can sustain and live. All ports had been fumigated with the coal bunkers, and they were so closely packed with bags of coal that it seemed impossible for a rat, much less a man, to be concealed there. But no; in goes the sneezing compound, and out come a suppressed sneeze, quickly followed by a vigorous expiratory. In a few minutes one comes out, then another, till four, anything but jolly Dutchmen, black as negroes, half-smothered, sweat streaming with a 20-horse power, stood on deck. They were immediately taken in charge, and escorted ashore, very much against their inclination. At eight the Fanny stood away for the bay, and after a very narrow escape of passing into one of the blockading squadrons, got safely on and to sea.—Liverpool Courier.

EXTRAORDINARY CHASE AND CAPTURE OF A BOGNER.—The following is perhaps one of the strangest cases of swindling on record.—In August last, in the city of Baltimore, a very extraordinary swindle was perpetrated by a person named John S. Piel, who kept a tavern there, and who, by a series of adroit and apparently legal means, committed a number of frauds. Amongst his victims was the quartermaster of the place, whose clerk he managed to swindle out of a receipt, on the ground of having contracted for a large number of horses, to the amount of 50,000 dollars. By this means he managed to forge the quartermaster's name and obtained an order on a bank payable in twenty days; and with this document he was enabled to raise from the Citizens Bank, Baltimore, to which he was introduced, a sum of 40,000 dollars. The day after it was discovered that the order was a forgery, and that Piel had absconded. It was subsequently found that he had come to Europe, and it was supposed that he had come to England. In September last, Mr. Maguire, late superintendent of police, and now the head of the Private Detective and Inquiry Office, 7, Dorset-lane in the town, was applied to on the subject, and requested to take the affair into his hands and look after the forger, which he did. By a process only known to himself, Mr. Maguire discovered that Piel, with his family, had arrived at a place called Petschau, in Bohemia, where his father resides. A respectable firm in Liverpool had been instructed to give Mr. Maguire any assistance to cause the 'wanted' party should turn up, and after some delay the necessary documents were procured from America and placed in the detective's hands, who had gone to London, and made inquiry about the movements of Piel. Being furnished with all the necessary legal documents, Maguire proceeded to Prague and took up his residence at the Hotel de Saxe. He soon discovered that a short time previously the man he was in search of, along with his family, had been stopping at the same house. From this he traced him to Petschau where Piel's father resides, and from inquiry there he discovered that Piel had gone to Leipzig some three weeks before this. At this point there was a standstill. All trace of the fugitive seemed lost; but Maguire was not to be put off the scent, and the more difficultly presented himself the more strenuous his exertions became for the man's capture. He returned to England once more. On the 4th instant he proceeded from Liverpool, for the Continent, and travelled for three days and nights, until he reached Giessen, in Germany, where he was fortunate enough to light on the individual that he was so anxiously seeking for. When Mr. Maguire told him the charge, and stated he would have to return across the Atlantic, he replied he hoped not, and expressed a wish to settle the affair, if possible, without the alternative of going back to America. He then communicated to Maguire some important information relative to five bonds of 1,000 dollars each, which he alleged was stolen from his father whilst at Petschau. On procuring this information, Maguire, having left the detective in safe keeping, proceeded to the latter place, and after travelling for three days and nights by rail, coach, and sledge, he proceeded to the house of Piel's father. Being assisted by the local police of the place, he succeeded after much difficulty in obtaining the five bonds of 1,000 dollars each from him. Next day Maguire proceeded to Giessen, where he arrived on Saturday, the 13th instant, and saw his man again, and in about two hours bonds, gold, and silver to the amount of 26,000 dollars were handed over to him by Piel, whom he then set at liberty, and on Monday morning returned to this town after his exciting and successful chase. The money was paid over to the firm alluded to by Maguire. This beats Maguire's famous trip to Australia, where he arrested the celebrated bankrupt, Jeremiah Winks, the wise merchant at Newcastle, whose flight at the time caused a sensation, and who was a defaulter to the extent of £13,000.—Liverpool Mercury.

Major Webber, of Gen. Morgan's command, and one of the prisoners confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, recently wrote a letter to some person in the Confederacy, in which he took the high ground that no matter whether they suffered a life-long imprisonment or died in prison, the Confederate Government should preserve its integrity of principle, and never recognize negroes as soldiers and prisoners of war. For this expression of his sentiments Major Webber was placed in solitary confinement in a dark cell and subjected to other indignities. This coming to the knowledge of Gen. Morgan, he communicated the fact to the Confederate Government, and an order has been issued consigning Major White, the member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, now held a prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina, as hostage for the humane treatment of Major Webber.—Richmond Examiner, Feb. 14.

During the year 1863, 1,390 miles of railroad were added to the completed roads of the United States.