

A correspondent writes:—A glaring instance of bigotry in connection with a public institution has been very properly made public by the Rev. Dr. Spray. A poor man having met an accident in the street was conveyed to the Adelaide Hospital, but his condition becoming worse, his sister naturally desired he should have the last sacraments administered to him. According to the regulations of the hospital, when a clergyman accompanied her to the hospital, it will be believed that the Catholic capital of a Catholic country a rule is suffered to exist in public hospital forbidding the entrance of a priest within its portals! Yet it is the fact. The man might have died without the benefit of clergy for all the governors of Adelaide Hospital cared. He had actually to be carried out of the hospital at night wrapped in blankets, and brought into a neighbouring house, where he had spiritual consolation afforded him, and he is now in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Dublin Evening Post has sent a special commissioner to West Connaught, in order to test, by personal inquiry and observation, the statements with respect to the conversions in West Connaught, which were published in The Times on the 10th ult. in a letter addressed to that journal by the Most Rev. Dr. Trench, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin. His first report appeared yesterday evening; and a letter from the Rev. Richard Hosty, parish priest. The drift of their statements is to show that the persons whom the Archbishop saw at Castle-Kirke were partly imported on cars from other places, partly the families of Scripture readers and others connected with the mission, and scarcely any of them Roman Catholics, or 'jumpers,' as the priest calls them. In other words that his Grace was imposed on.—Times Dublin Cor.

EMIGRATION.—The mournful spectacle of a body of over forty emigrants, recently occurred at Scartegle (Kerry) a great part of which is the estate of Captain Herbert, M.P. These unwilling exiles were the pride of their relatives, and the whole population. Their severance from their friends was full of bitter grief than if death had descended upon the glen; because that would be due to the wisdom and power of the Almighty, whereas the departure of the sons and daughters of the people was owing to the remediable, but unremedied evils of the land code under which they laboured but could not well live.—Munster News.

The number of emigrants now leaving Kerry for America has reduced considerably. This falling off is chiefly due, we believe, to the fact that intended emigrants are terrified by the breaking out of the cholera on board several of the emigrant ships.—Tralee Chronicle.

A number of gentlemen, including Lords Bandon and Bantry, have presented an address on Ritualism to the Bishop of Cork, in which they give a strong expression of their utter reprobation of the unchristian and unworthy manner in which they deeply regret that a clergyman of the Church, though happily not belonging to the diocese, spoke of his lordship, in a published letter addressed to his parishioners. The allusion is to the Rev. Mr. Carroll, of St. Bride's, Dublin.—Times Dublin Cor.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—For the past ten days the weather has been very parching, and consequently the crops are rather backward for the season. Rain is sadly needed, and if we are not soon favored with it, the prospects of the farmer will be very gloomy. In any case hay will be an indifferent crop, and we fear that all descriptions of corn will be short in the straw. Such a parching May has not been experienced since 1855, when there was severe frost on the night preceding the 1st of June.—Dundalk Democrat.

The Tyravet Herald says:—The appearance of the country is at present most pleasing, as the crops sown have come above the surface, and look very healthy. The Flax instructors have been suspended for a time, but they have left the flax crop in a promising state. A good deal of turpins has already been sown, and preparations are making for fully an average crop.

The Dundalk Democrat says:—A favorable change in the weather has taken place this week, and we are glad to be able to state that the crops have been much served by the general rain which has just fallen. Flax, corn, grass, and meadow lands are beginning to display much luxuriance in growth and we hope the good weather which has set in will lead to an earlier harvest than some time ago was expected.—Dundalk Democrat, June 2.

There is a great want of grass all over the country, and much suffering among the cattle in consequence.—Lippicet Reviewer.

Steps are at last taken for the practical establishment, or rather revival, of the woollen manufacture in Kilkenny. The shares for the project are already said to be in the market, and the establishment will bear the ancient and time-honoured name of 'The Ormond Factory.'

THE RINDERPEST.—We believe it will turn out notwithstanding the alarm created on the subject, that Ireland is yet free from the rinderpest. The old lung distemper, in an aggravated state, has been, we suspect, mistaken for the cattle plague which has done so much damage in England. There has been no new case at Druman, county Down, and in the South the cases reported have turned out to be lung distemper. In Louth, we are glad to state, no symptom of the rinderpest has made its appearance.—Dundalk Democrat.

Although no other case of rinderpest has appeared in Ulster, a cordon is still maintained round each of the infected districts. The number of police at Cahra has been reduced to three; but an additional force of 30 has been ordered to districts near Dundonald, in which some cattle have died. The Belfast Newsletter says:—

'The impression gains ground in the neighborhood that no animals have suffered from the malady which has worked such dreadful havoc in the sister kingdoms. We (Dundalk Democrat) are happy to state that the report of the cattle plague having visited this country is now believed to be unfounded. Like human beings after a very severe winter, delicate cattle were attacked with the lung distemper in a more aggravated manner than usual, and this deceived Professor Ferguson. But there are no new cases, and any sickness prevailing amongst the horned stock through the country is merely of that type so well known in Ireland. This will be welcome news to graziers and cattle dealers, who were so much alarmed by the rumours that the dreaded cattle plague had got into the country.'

ABUSES OF THE IRISH CHURCH VERIFIED BY HISTORICAL RECORDS.—By a member of the Church of England. Edited by Sir Charles Shaw. Ridgway, Sir Charles Shaw is a Scotch Presbyterian, who flourished in the Spanish and Portuguese constitutional wars, each time at the head of a brigade entirely composed of Catholics. The events of his life he has spent in Ireland, and he feels very keenly the injury done in Ireland by her Protestant Established Church. Accordingly, he has republished, prefixing and affixing only a few remarks of his own, a pamphlet which originally appeared in 1775. This pamphlet almost entirely consists of extracts, these extracts being from the very best authorities in the religious and general history of Ireland; such for example, as Spenser, Sir John Davies, Sturford, O'Connell, Usher, Bossard, Lord Palmerston's ancestor, Sir John Temple, and the like. The pamphlet is Sir John Temple's, and, certainly, a darker, inopportune, and valuable, and, we regret that Sir Charles has not thought fit to enhance the value of the brochure which he has disintegrated, and edited, bringing the history down to date, by a resume of events affecting the religious condition of Ireland from 1775 to our own times.—London Atlas.

Recently, a quantity of ornamental stained glass was maliciously destroyed in the parish church of Xanturk, in the county of Cork.—The Catholic habitant held a meeting, in pursuance of a requisition, to take such steps as will lead to the detection and prosecution of the miscreants who committed this disgraceful outrage on the Protestant Church. The chair was occupied by Mr. Gallagher, J. P. Mr. Keller read a letter from the Rev. Mr. O'Riagan, the parish priest, expressing his abhorrence of the outrage, and offering to subscribe to the reward for prosecuting the offenders. The Cork Examiner states that two men have been arrested against whom there is evidence, and that there is reason to believe they are guilty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SCOTCH SABBATHARIANISM.—There is no situation with more claims to the sympathy of the courageous and the inventive, and the enterprising than that of the man who has started a new sect and committed himself to a good schism. His reasons for that step were, probably, that the old affair had become worldly; or it had relapsed into common sense, and settled into the ordinary usages and maxims of every day life. Dogma had retired into the background, and form had adapted itself to the manners of the age. But when the seceders have erected with their own hands the platform which is to be a half way house to the very heaven of heavens, they then find it necessary to hag out a sign and to exhibit marks of a most distinctive character. They cannot tell people that they ought to be good, kind, honest, and true, and do their social duties, for that is what all the fogies and humdrums, in books, and in parlors, and in pulpits, have been telling the world ever since there were fathers and sons, and it is ridiculous to start an institution to do the work of Adam over again. So there must be a new theory, a new word, or an old word in a new sense, or some very distinctive custom; in fact, something to do, and get to heaven by doing it. The Free Church of Scotland has now been a quarter of a century in this trying position. It split upon a point which probably nineteen of its members out of twenty now feel to have been something between a very foolish mistake and a piece of sheer spite; for they must know by this time that they don't get better preachers by choosing for themselves, and that, anyhow, a man does not save himself by choosing his own preacher. But what are they and their preachers to do, seeing that they are effectually in for it, and cannot get out of it without eating more humble pie than suits the stomach of Scotchmen? It is really a hard case, and one in which it is difficult to advise. The Free Church is either a tremendous necessity or a tremendous humbug. In the former case it ought to wear sackcloth and ashes; in the latter its ministers ought to doff their saintly garb, and put on shooting-jackets and wide-awakes. But of course they won't see this, and they must show continually some reason for their existence and for the authority they claim. As far as we have the opportunity of seeing the fourth commandment in the Jewish Decalogue supplies the leading idea of the Free Church, its chief form of godliness, and the fulcrum upon which it proposes to move the world. An absolute cessation from work for twenty-four hours is a virtue easy to understand, and, to a day laborer, easy to practice. It is, of course, comparatively easy to an idle man, so far as he is only idle and not vicious also.—But there is a simplicity about the precept which is at once convenient and delightful. It can supply at once the agreeable feeling of being 'good all over,' and the moral cosmetic which makes one 'beautiful for ever.' Whatever you do, whatever you are the rest of the week, do nothing at all, for twenty-four hours, except your attendance on Mr. So-and-so's ministrations, and such refreshments as nature may require. We shall not pursue this latter point into the niceties which form almost the sole material of Northern casuistry. For inscrutable reasons the venerable ministers of that youthful Establishment see much more sin in fresh air and healthy exercise than in hot joints and hotter potations. Whether the grounds of this and other counsels of perfection are to be found in Calvin or in Thomas Aquinas we cannot say, but the Scotch Sabbath is pre-eminently a motionless, sedentary, somnolent, eating and drinking institution. It is almost the article of a standing or falling Church, for the Scotchman who breaks the Sabbath, even by drawing up the blinds of his front parlor, is not unlikely to proceed to the gallows.—Times.

It would be hard to exaggerate the perplexities of the question which now embarrasses the Legislature of America, and places the Congress and President of the United States in direct opposition to each other. The Congress, as at present constituted, is essentially Radical, while the President is practical and Conservative; but these differences of opinion, which might otherwise be of little consequence had an intensity of expression on the great question of the Negro. We know from our own experience the difficulties connected with the subject of Emancipation, even under conditions favorable to its settlement; but in America these embarrassments have been immeasurably increased by the circumstances of the times. A rebellion, a civil war, a victory, and an outbreak of all the passions incidental to such a result, have combined to encumber the original question with perplexities not its own. The question of the Negro would be impracticable enough if dealt with alone, as a question, on grounds of pure policy or expediency, but in America it has been made a party question also, and is employed to keep one section of politicians in power and another out of office. Then the subject is inseparably connected in the mind of the people with the insurrection and the insurgents, so that doctrines of phylloxera are professed or recommended out of mere spite to the South. In addition to all these disadvantages we may say that the question is materially obscured by misapprehensions, for there are many Americans of the Northern States who have no practical acquaintance with the actual position and prospects of the Negro in the South. In this embroilment the most satisfactory feature of affairs is the consistent, sincere, and intelligent policy of the president himself. We should be begging the question if we said that this policy was the only true one; but it is at any rate uniform in character and reasonable in purpose, nor can we doubt that it has been honestly conceived and as honestly entertained. Nobody accuses Andrew Johnson of political ambition or intrigue. He has declared that he has no ambition for power, and no wish to have his tenure of office prolonged.—London Times.

The Atlantic cable expedition will set sail about the 1st of July. Four steamers are to be engaged in the enterprise. The Great Eastern as on the previous voyages, carrying and paying out the cable, and the others acting as tenders, which it is hoped may be recovered.

Du Chaillu, the great African traveller, sends to the London Times some interesting notes on a tribe of pygmies which he discovered in Western Africa. They resemble the gypsies somewhat in their habits, and gain their livelihood by napping game which they sell in the villages. They average about four feet six inches in height, and are known as the Oungo.

THE LONDON FAILURE.—It is singular that in the three great London failures on the 10th May, the religious element was largely mixed up. The Quakers placed great faith in Overend, Gurney & Co., the Baptists in Peto and Bitt, and the Unitarians in the English Joint Stock Bank, which had been established on the old bank in Clements Lane, (Robertson & Co., of which Samuel Rogers, the poet, was long the head). The three religious sects, had long been dead largely with the three great houses whose leading members respectively, were in the same pews with them, and must have paid largely for their trust.

BIBLE-LOVING SCOTLAND.—There is perhaps nowhere to be found a country where men could more fiercely inveigh against the paternal form of rule in the Papal dominions, and the absence of personal freedom supposed to prevail there, than Bible-loving Scotland. Yet it is to be questioned if there be any country where the inquisitorial system is more absolute or where the interpretation of the Christian law is more harsh or more foreign to the spirit of its great Founder than in that very holy land. God's benign decree of rest is made in the hands of Scottish spiritual rulers a weekly punishment. The beautiful world that he unrolled before human eyes is made a sin to look upon. The stifling air of the town in which half a million have been toiling and breathing the week long, is the Sabbath atmosphere they assign to the working man. That God should love a cheerful heart appears to them impossible of conception, and they wage war against innocent enjoyment on the Lord's day. In their eyes the sacred festival is one which should be passed in spiritual shams. It does not content them that a man should offer up his homage duly before indulging himself in any harmless recreation; no, he must sit the twenty-four hours long in the ashes of humiliation and gloom. Nor is this a mere speculative creed. If it were so it might be a matter of discussion, but it would not very much concern those outside the pale of its influence. Its importance lies in the fact that it is really imposed upon the popular habits, that it invades the domestic life of the people, and that it is carried into practical effect to the serious detriment of the popular liberties.—Cork Examiner.

Mr. Lyne, the father of 'Father Ignatius,' writes to the Standard a very pathetic letter with regard to his son. He says that he has all along entreated him to return home, and that Ignatius has now done so, consenting to be guided by the advice of a bishop and a clergyman who had his confidence. The conditions which Mr. Lyne required were that his son should abandon his monk's dress, and should give up to prepare care the child which 'out of his abundant love and charity he took charge of.'—Mr. Lyne goes on to denounce with the utmost warmth the cruel scandals that have been circulated by wicked slanderers, and to prove their untruth has received into his own house hold the 'Sister' who nursed Ignatius during his severe illness. He also speaks in the most affectionate terms of his son's devotion and earnestness, expresses his deep desire that some of the clergy may be able to make use of and direct his son's devoted but erratic zeal, and undertakes to be responsible for his son's just debts. Ignatius thus describes his present position:—'I have been deceived by many of the clergy; all support has left me; I am in debt and a beggar without hope; my health and strength have failed; the slanderer seeks to destroy me, and I live, and am safe in my father's house.'—Guardian.

General Esauergard, late of the Confederate service, arrived at Liverpool from New York on Saturday on board the Cunard Royal mail steamship Scotia. Yesterday he went on 'Change, where, on his presence becoming known great interest was excited, and the newsroom rapidly filled. He remained in the room talking to several gentlemen for a few minutes, and was applauded on leaving. He was followed through the streets by considerable numbers of people, until he evaded public curiosity by taking refuge in an office in Runcorn street. It is said that the object of the gallant General's visit to this country is to advance a railway project in the United States. During his stay in Liverpool he remained at the Adelphi Hotel.

DECREASE OF CHOLERA.—We are glad to notice that the unfortunate instances of cholera which took place among the German emigrants on board certain vessels bound from Liverpool to New York have not recurred, as by all late arrivals at that port, including the splendid ships, Queen, Erie, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania, belonging to the National Steam Navigation Company, the emigrants are reported to have been free from all sickness, and to have been landed in the best possible health and spirits. This circumstance tends to prove that the outbreak of cholera was purely exceptional, and, inasmuch as the vessels of the National Steam Navigation, which are justly celebrated for the commodious and liberal character of their passenger accommodation, refuse to receive any foreign emigrants whatever, it may be reasonably expected that there will be no recurrence of this disease, and that all will go smoothly for the future, as it had invariably done in the past. We are informed that this company carried something like 37,000 emigrants during last year, landing them all safe and well; and with view to keeping pace with the increasing requirements of the trade, we understand that further additions have been made to their magnificent fleet, which in point of size and quality is admitted to be one of the finest in the world.—Standard.

COURTESY TO THE PRESS.—At the Derby banquet, says the Court Journal, 'a reporter was sitting directly behind Mr. Disraeli, taking him down, in a reporting sense. The reporter missed an important sentence, and somewhat audibly expressed his annoyance. Mr. Disraeli, on this, hesitated in true Parliamentary style, and very quietly repeated the dropped sentence. No one but the grateful reporter knew why he did so. This week another reporter sent a hurried note to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking for some information as to his forecast speech. On the Thursday afternoon the foremost man in England walked into the reporter's den, and politely gave the astonished 'gentleman of the press' what he required. Similar anecdotes might be told of Lord Stanley, and they are merely mentioned as a hint to local 'great men' who think it a part of their role to snub the reporter, so frequently their superior in the sense in which a man is judged to be or not to be a gentleman.'

The complete scheme of Reform proposed by the Ministry may be summed up very shortly. Dismissing its accidental and separable parts, it consists of a reduction of rental qualifications in town and in county, a disfranchising of small boroughs, and a transfer of the members taken from them to increase the number of members for counties and more populous boroughs. The qualification in towns is reduced in deference to the claims of numbers; the county qualification is reduced for a similar reason though the motive for fixing upon the £4 limit has always been exceedingly obscure; the disfranchisement of small boroughs is proposed because the numbers of their inhabitants are insufficient to justify the maintenance of their present privileges; the groups are allowed one or two members, according to the third number of their aggregate population; the third number is given to counties when their inhabitants exceed a fixed number, and to towns when their inhabitants exceed another fixed number. No statesman could approve a plan of Reform such as the Government propose, unless he saw in it a fair prospect of settling the question, and the speeches of its advocates, no less than its apparent principles, can permit to one to indulge in such a hope. The scheme itself might, indeed, not be so alarming were it not put forward as an instalment, and were it not planned with a carelessness which would be out of place in the most trifling proposal for a change in the law.—Times.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.—We regret to have to record a case of hydrophobia in this neighbourhood. In our last we mentioned that a dog, which showed signs of rabies, had escaped from Mr. Higgs's Treacott, communicating the disorder to other dogs, and doing other mischief.—We learn that about a month ago a servant girl in Mr. Higgs's service was trying up the dog in question when the animal, bit her on the right thumb.—She experienced no serious results until Tuesday week, when her thumb, arm, and chest became considerably swollen, accompanied with great heat, pain, redness, stiffness, and numbness, the arm being so stiff that she was almost unable to move it. Mr. Higgs sent for Mr. Pope, surgeon, of this town,

who saw the girl on Thursday, and saw her evidently suffering from hydrophobia, the result of the bite of the dog. On Friday night she became very ill, biting and tearing at almost everything near her, and suffering much from convulsions. She repeatedly declared that she heard the dog growling at her; indeed, she displayed all the symptoms of this dreadful disease. As surgical writers on the subject do not lay down any specific mode of treatment in cases of this kind, Mr. Pope determined to cause profuse salivation in the patient, with the view of neutralising the poisonous character of the saliva of hydrophobia. This is a source of procedure not often resorted to, but its beneficial effects were soon apparent. On Sunday the convulsions and the spasms, from which the poor girl also suffered had ceased, and there now appears to be every prospect of her ultimate recovery.—Wolverhampton Chronicle.

UNITED STATES.

THE FENIAN RAIDS.—But if it be undertaken to justify this conduct by the plea that it was proper to allow this attack to go on for the purpose of retaliation for the raids committed against us from Canada during the rebellion, then the defence is utterly baseless both in reason and in fact. The acts of which we had to complain were acts of American citizens in rebellion against their Government, seeking to abuse the hospitality of a friendly power by making it a base for military operations against us. They had in Canada the rights of political refugees and those only. And there is no reason to con end that the Canadian Government in any way encouraged such an abuse of their hospitality. It may be true that a large portion of the people sympathized with the rebellion, but this was not a matter with which we had any concern, provided that no hostile acts followed such sympathies.

Certain it is that neither the people of Canada nor their Government, during all those years of war between us and the Confederates, ever organized or encouraged the organization of a single expedition against us. They did not take our side of the contest to be sure, neither were they bound by any law to do so. All we had the right to require of them was 'hands off,' and that they kept in good faith.—So much they had also the right to require of us. Can we say that our obligation has been fulfilled to the same extent? This whole attack has been set on foot and prepared by our own people. They were at peace and in perfect friendship with us, and that peace has been disturbed by lawless bands marching from the United States, carrying with them arms and munitions prepared here. Can any comparison be fairly made between these acts and the inconsiderable raids made against us by Confederate runaways?

There has been a good deal of cheap patriotism exhibited in furious denunciations of the conduct of the British Government during the rebellion, but history will record but very slight reason for the whole of it. We had no reason to expect that government to look upon the question as we did. Its interest in it was not such as ours. We ought never to forget that during the gloomy period of our great struggle, when a small weight in our own scale might have inclined it to the rebellion, England, true to her promise of neutrality, refused to recognize the independence of the Confederacy or by any act of hers to add to the power of our enemies. Suppose that after Fredericksburg or Chancellorsville she had taken up the cause of the rebellion, what would have become of us? If she did many things that seemed unfriendly and left undone many more, still the great fact remains that she kept her sword in the scabbard and her iron clads at the docks, leaving us to crush the insurrection at our leisure. If we are wise our Government will keep its obligations towards England faithfully and will give her no cause for controversy.—Detroit Tribune.

THE LAWS AND THE FENIANS.—It is evident from the conduct and rhetoric of the Fenians that they do not understand their own status in the United States nor the laws they are violating, nor the duty of the United States Government. They talk of the neutrality of the United States in the Fenian undertaking, assume that it must be after the pattern of this English Confederate neutrality, with some additions: that it shall keep its hand off while they openly make its territory a base for hostile expeditions into Canada.

How can a Government be neutral between its own citizens and a foreign Government? To have neutrality there must be belligerents. Where are they in this case? Can we recognize citizens of the United States, plotting a crime against a foreign Government, in violation of our laws, as a belligerent? We might win as much propriety talk of neutrality towards burglars and murderers in our own jurisdiction. The Fenians appear to be utterly unconscious that they have put themselves in this status and under the obligations of citizens of the United States. This fact appears in all their plottings, their public speeches and their official proclamations.

They come to this country, and apply for naturalization, and take the oath of citizenship, and then they show that they have taken this character upon themselves merely to make war upon Great Britain as Irishmen and rebels against that Government.—They confess that their assumption of American citizenship is a fraud, and they aggravate this insult by trying to drag our Government into a war to aid them as citizens in their schemes as aliens. This unconsciousness that they are anything but Irishmen, and that they owe any obedience to the laws of this country, is a striking feature in all their performances and expressions.

Men cannot hold their double character of Irish rebels and American citizens. If they came here to make war upon England, they swore to obey our laws and when they break our laws our Government can know them only as lawbreakers, and liable to the penalties. Their organization within United States jurisdiction for hostile purposes against Great Britain is a violation of our law, for which every man who has taken an active part with them since he knew their design, is liable to arrest and punishment.

Nearly every speech made by the Fenian leaders has proclaimed a criminal offence under our laws.—The late proclamations of Sweeney and Roberts and others, and the speeches in aid of the Fenian raid into Canada, are confessions of that which our status makes a crime; and all the pennywise contributions made knowingly to aid the invasion, are a violation of our laws, for which these men are liable to arrest and punishment.

We make these statements because it is evident that the Fenians know not where they stand, and that the mass of them are rushing into a penal offence without knowing it. We desire to impress upon their minds the fact that they are citizens of the United States, and owe obedience to its laws—a thing which Irishmen appear to have a constitutional incapacity to comprehend. They have gone on for a long time proclaiming an organization and purposes and war preparations, which of themselves were a violation of our laws. That these were not arrested was because of their farcical character. They had impunity in the universal lack of confidence in their declarations.

The leaders of one of the Fenian factions have deemed it necessary to precipitate an attempt to invade Canada, which they knew to be impossible of success partly for the purpose of heading off the other faction, and partly to meet this universal lack of confidence in their sincerity. Whether they have removed this or not, they have established the proof that their organization is a violation of our laws; and have compelled the Government to prosecute it. It cannot neglect this duty without abandoning the administration of law, and becoming a necessary to the offence.

vines in our civil war, and it is assumed by the Fenians that in imitation of that, our Government must permit them to use the United States as a base to make war upon Canada. The American Republic does not recognize the binding force of an example of bad faith. But although the English and Canadian citizens generally sympathized with the rebel enterprise that were fitted out in England and Canada, and although transparent pretexts were allowed to cover them, yet their Government did recognize the duty of preventing them when evidence was furnished that they were for hostile purposes against the U. States; and our Government persists in holding the Government of Great Britain responsible for the damages caused by the rebel ships that were fitted out in England.

There was enough of bad faith in English neutrality to demoralize the rules of neutrality, and that Government may now see the consequences of her conduct, in the encouragement which it has given the Fenians to believe that under neutrality as practiced by England America could be made a base for making war on the British Possessions. But the Confederates did not go into England and the United States, nor declare their hostile purposes, nor announce when and where the blow would be struck, as is the Fenian manner. They kept up some subterfuge. And ineffectual as the prosecutions were in the Canadian and English Courts the duty of preventing and prosecuting was recognized, when the evidence was furnished. The English Government eventually interposed to prevent the ironclad ships from sailing, and our Government always held it responsible for any injuries committed by expeditions fitted out in her jurisdiction.

General Sweeney assumes to threaten the United States Government, by declaring in his speech at Buffalo, that if it undertakes to play the watch dog for England, Irishmen will be its enemies. The United States must suspend their laws, and become accessories to the Fenian war against England—must involve themselves in a war with England—for no Irish project, or the Irishmen will execute vengeance upon it. Such a threat is thrown out by an open breaker of our laws, who is already liable to a severe penalty.

And how will this threat be executed? By making war? Their long and openly prepared war against Canada does not make the menace fearful in that respect. By their votes as citizens of the United States? How can they vote worse than they have done for the last six years—always? The Government has survived their votes in the perils of a great civil war, when the bulk of them were cast for the success of the Confederates; it has survived their votes always for the Democratic party; what worse can they do by voting?

It is time for these men to be informed what they are, and what they are doing, since none of them seem to know. They are citizens of the United States, owing allegiance to its laws, and openly breaking them. They have abused this nation by taking the cover of its citizenship to carry on rebellion against their former Government. And with characteristic Irish recklessness, they have undertaken to drag their country into a war for a wild project which the bulk of their own race believe to be impossible and undesirable, and which to the rest of mankind seems so absurd that they can believe their sincerity only at the expense of their reflective faculties.—Cincinnati Gazette, 11th June.

The New York journals refer without a word of comment to the fact that young Ketchum is serving as book keeper in the shoe shop at Sing Sing, and has won the good will of all about him. He breakfasts in his cell, but is allowed to eat dinner and supper in the work room with the foreman and outside helpers, who bring their dinners with them, at which meals he has the best of fare; his parents and wife come often to see him; he receives and answers many letters; and the prospects are that he will come out better fitted for business than ever, and then have his revenge on Wall Street; he is not confined to the rule of silence generally maintained in prison, but is allowed every possible privilege, being looked on as the victim of circumstances rather than as a studied malefactor.—Albany Argus.

A correspondent from Dayton, Ohio, some weeks ago, drew attention to the fact that certain combined proselytizing agencies in the City of New York, were in the habit of kidnapping on our streets the children of poor Catholic parents, transporting them to the West, without their parents' leave, and then selling them as apprentices. Now that slavery of negroes is abolished, a white slavery especially of the children of Irish Catholics, is thus established. Comments have been made on this publication, and fair-minded men, of some local influence, have questioned whether our correspondent's statements can be substantiated. In past years we have had ample proof that this game has been practised. Children have been carried off, without the consent or knowledge of their parents. In some cases the poor parents have gone to heavy expense in the effort to find these lost children. We have, ourselves, in one instance, on the prairies of the West, met a car of these little captives, and, talking with some of them, found that they had been stolen from their parents! Generally, their names are changed, in order to render detection more difficult. Once out in the West, they are sold to the highest bidder! Whether the prices they bring are faithfully returned to the proselytizing societies, or pocketed by the agents, we leave to be judged by those that know the moral principles that govern people engaged in this kind of work.—N. Y. Freeman.

THE DISCHARGE OF ROBERTS.—Roberts was discharged because the Attorney for the United States stated that it was found impossible to serve process upon persons required as witnesses, and because the crowd had gone in a body from the Court to find out the residence of one witness, and had in other ways set up a system of terrorism which made it impossible to obtain evidence. However, he added that it was notorious that Roberts had broken the neutrality laws, and that he would proceed against him in another place where the terrorism could not be employed. He would at once lay a bill before the Grand Jury.

The pretence of plantation hunting Yankees, that their object in going South is not to make money, but to better the condition of the benighted population of the region, recalls the anecdote told by Dean Swift of the speech made by William of Orange, when he landed at Torbay, in 1688, on his way to take possession of the British throne. 'Mein beeples!—Mein beeples, I come here for your good!—for all your good!'—the most remarkable instance, said the sarcastic and witty Dean, in all his history, of a man unconsciously telling the truth.—Phil. Age.

It was of George the First that this story was told. The Irish linen trade.—The market for linen in the United States has been remarkably quiet for the past fortnight. At the beginning of the month there were favorable evidences of improvement, and for some days the comparative dullness that had prevailed seemed to have passed away; but again the languor sets in and has continued to the present.—In some quarters a feeling prevails that raw cotton to an extent far exceeding all previous calculations is likely to be brought into the kingdom in the course of the year, and that prices will ere long be down to the figures noted in 1860. No one capable of rightly estimating the indomitable energy of our American cousins can for a moment doubt that cotton planting will now form a leading enterprise in the Southern provinces; and that, as in the past, when the people of the great Republic possess of righting themselves, a long time has yet to be given them ere they will be able to turn over even one-half the extent of raw cotton raised there the season before the outbreak of the war.—Belfast Newsletter.