ing the first stone of the O'Connell monument showed, and is admitted to have shown, how fresh and warm in the hearts of the middle and lower classes of the Irish Catholics is the memory of Ireland's Liberator. Nothing was wanting to the day that the genuine feeling of the masses of the people could supply. They had an opportunity of doing honor to the memory of O'Connell, and of showing their affection and gratitude to him, and that was all they cared to do. Both in the speeches delivered at the Banquet, and in the press, frequent allusions have been made to the absentation from all participation in the day's proceedings of the Catholic laity of the upper classes. The Cutholic Peers, Baronets, and Members of Parliament; the Catholic Judges and Barristers; the Catholic Deputy-Lietenants, Magistrates, and Country Gentlemen, were so scantabsent. It may be said that their absence is to be ascribed less to any indifference to the memory of O'-Connell, or unwillingness to do him honor, than to their desire to keep aloof from, and to avoid identifi-cation with, the brawls of Dublin cliques and committees. It may be said that they have joined the Corporation of Dub'in and other municipalities in rendering honor to O'Connell, had they not feared that occasion would be taken to make speeches and utter sentiments which would be disagreeable to their feelings, and centrary to their convictious. All this may be said and much more, but few will be found to believe it. Most men will choose a shorter and a more simple explanation, and say that they were absent when it was a question of doing honor to O'-Connell dead, just for the same reason that prevented them from being present to give honor and support to O'Connell living .- Tublet.

ORANGE RUFFIANISM IN BELFAST .- A convent wrecked.—Belfast, Aug. 12.—The rioting which has been going on every night during the week culminated to an alarming pitch this morning, and several handto-hand fights occurred between two and five o'clock. Stones, brickbats, bludgeons, and even guns were were wrecked.

Several men going to their work were seriously injured, one girl was knocked down and severely maimed by a blow from a policeman's gun, and a man was shot through the leg and severely wound-

At five o'clock this morning murder seemed to be the point aimed at by the contending parties. One man was barbarously set upon, and in a few minutes left for dead. A gentleman coming up had him conveyed to a medical man's establishment.

After a minute investigation the doctor pronounced the sufferer in a very dangerous state, and hegged of the parties in charge of him to have him conveyed to the Belfast General Hospital.

The nunnery on the Dublin road has been wrecked. The St. Patrick's Burial Society in Durham-street has had every window smashed, and other private houses have been more or less injured by the mob. The district is still in a most disturbed state. The

workers in the neighboring factories are out on the streets, and cannot be prevailed upon to go to work. There is every prospect of dreadful rioting this evening, and the authorities are holding a consultation as to what is best to be done to preserve the peace of the town. We understand it is intended to call out the military .- Special Edition of Northern-

The Belfast riots subsided on the 18th. There was a slight outbreak on that day, when the remains of a rioter was being removed for burial, but the presence of the military prevented anything serious. Subsequently, tranquility prevailed throughout the town, and the military and constabulary commenced to withdraw. On the 19th, however, the rioting was resumed with unabated tury. Four constables and about a dozen civilians received gunshot wounds, some of which were serious. An influential meeting was held, attended by both Protestant and Catholic gentlemen, and a deputation was appointed to visit the disturbed districts and reason with the rioters.

Neither law nor justice can tame the wild Belfast Orangeman. He is of that species which can know no rest. He is equally ill at ease when he seeks re-His greatest desire is to see Papists venge. prostrate in misery, and his greatest ambition to walk on Papists' necks. We believe he would rather suffer want all his days than witness a Papist increasing in prosperity; and it is not going too far to say that he would rather be driven from Paradise and revere the memory of Daniel O'Connell; and he becomes wild, ferocious, mad, when he hears either of them revered or well spoken of by any one.

The other day there was a grand procession in Dublin at the inauguration of the statue to honor the memory of O'Gonnell. Protestants took part in the great business of the day as well as Catholics. The entire affair was one which could give offence to no one, because there were no factious feelings displayed from the beginning to the end; and friends and foes who witnessed the vast assemblage spoke in the highest terms of its order, its good temper and praiseworthy conduct.

But that was not the way in which the display in Dublin was viewed by the Bolfast Orangemen. They waxed wrathful, and exhibited the temper of demons. Daniel O'Conneil was a Papist; he labored hard to emancipate Papists, and instead of honoring such a monster, they would burn him in elligy. And accordingly, on the 8th of August, they made up an image of O'Connell, and hawking it about until they arrived at a certain spot, and then they set fire to Dan' and burned him to ashes! That was a great exploit -a wonderful achievement! But not satisfied with that astonishing performance, they assembled the next day and buried his remains, using his name and his memory with the greatest indignity !

The Catholics were quiet. They were severely proviked, but they did not retaliate. The memory of their Liberator was dishonored by savage foes, but like good Christians they did not prepare to exact vengeance. But they had not long to wait for the insults of the Orangemen, to provoke them to deadly conflict. The 'brethren,' after burning and burying O'Connell's effigy, commenced to maltreat those who revered his name. The Orange blood was up, and the Orange faction should visit the houses of Catholics, break their windows, smash their furniture, and immolate a number of Papist vic-

And so the bloody work commenced; and the Orange ruffians were allowed such freedom of action ann so much elbow room by the authorities that the Catholics, when they received no defence from the

law, were obliged to defend themselves.' We are told that the magistrates took things quiet easy, and that most of the local police acted as if they were Orange partisans. And so the savage work went on from day to day and night to night. Ruffianly Grangemen were seen to pounce on single Catholics and strike and trample them down, Even little girls going to their work at the factories, were knocked down, and dragged along the ground by the hair of the head! Stones and brickbats were the finding themselves worsted, notwithstanding their fire arms, and indulge in slaughter! For this purpose they broke into the gunsmiths' shops, and carried the Catholic party were not caught napping. They, too, looked out for guns and pistols, and on Wednesday both parties met, and fired away at each other, neither we are told, flinching an inch. The wounded in the conflict were carried off to hospital, where many of them died, and others will be cripples for life.

The popular demonstration on the occasion of lay- fast has been the scene of Orange rioting and bloodshed, a scene which cannot find a parallel in any other part of the world. Such a lawless faction deserves no protection. They are unfit to be let loose in any civilized society. They are the scum of the earth, and far beneath the savages who live in the American forests. Every man's hand should be raised against such barbarians, in order to subdue their wild ferocity, if such a thing be possible; and no civil rights should be accorded to men so brutal and

savage in their nature. The Catholics of Belfast should be always ready for such a trying ordeal as they have just gone through. Living amongst blood-thirsty foes, they should apply for permission to held and carry arms for their protection, if the local authorities neglect to shield them from outrage. The Orangemen are the greatest cowards imaginable, and they are dreauful ly afraid of arguments coming from a well loaded rifle. These arguments, so convincing and powerful should be kept in reserve by the Catholics of Belfast. If it be known that they have them for self-defence. they may rely upon it that they will be respected; that the Orange faction will keep at a respectful distance; and that the riots or rioting will be known in Belfast no more. - Dundalk Democrat.

Belfast, Aug. 18 .- A disturbance occurred to-day at the funeral of one of the men who were shot, but it was soon suppressed. Party riots broke out last night in Dundalk, where an immense crowd burnt King William in effigy.—Times Cor.

An important legal question was decided yesterday by one of the Judges in chambers. A cavalry officer, quartered at Newbridge, while proceeding to barracks in the discharge of his duty as officer of the day, was arrested at the suit of a bill-discounter. He represented to the bailiffs that his presence at the stables was imperatively necessary, and-whether they were more tender-hearted than the majority of their tribe, or that his eloquence was unusually persuasive-they released him on parole. He went to the stables, discharged his duties, and, like a man of honor, returned to their custody. He now applied used, and before the police, who had gone home for to be discharged, on the ground that he was entitled the night, came upon the scene, a number of houses to immunity from arrest, as he was at the time in discharge of his duties on Her Majesty's service. The case was a novel one. His counsel admitted that there was no precedent for the application, and the Judge declined to make one, and accordingly refused it.—Ib.

> Among the Acts which received the Royal assent at the close of last Session was one giving the sauction of the Legislature to a compromise that terminated the long-protracted litigation about the Guillamore estates. The terms of this family compact have now been made public. The present viscount obtains Cahir, Guillamore house, and demesne, in the county of Limerick, with an income of about £3,000 per annum; Lady Guillamore retains possession of the beautiful seat of Rochbarton, besides a handsome provision made for her by the late viscount; and to her infant daughter, the Hon. Cecilia O'Grady, is secured landed property worth £7,000 a year.—*1b*.

> The assizes have now almost terminated, and there is no reason to recall the expressions of congratulation upon the improved condition of the country as regards crime which the calendars elicited. In the few places where the Judges still preside the criminal business has been all disposed of, and their attention is confined to the trial of records of an ordinary character .- Io.

> The accounts of the harvest from all parts of the country still continue to be the most favorable. A change in the weather has taken place, which has tended to remove the apprehensions that were entertained in some places in consequence of the long prevalence of drought. An early and abundant harvest is now anticipated,—16.

> The Derry Journal says :- The 2d of August was celebrated here to-day by the apprentice boys firing cannon, hoisting flags, and marching in procession with sashes, badges, music and banners. There was a sermon in the Strand Presbyterian Church. After nightfall the apprentice boys marched through the streets with torches. There was some fighting afterwards, and one or two persons are said to be seriously injured.

Some time lately three workmen, while engaged in removing the surface of some land in a place called Camp, near Trales, for the purpose of opening a a limestone quarry, found within six inches from the surface the skeletons of two human bodies. The land in which they were found is said to be that in which than enjoy it in a Papist's company. In a word, the the Cromwellians pitched their camps, when besiegremains were those of some of the besiegers. They were re-interred.

We understand that there is an immense demand for labor in several parts of the country at present, owing chiefly to the fact of the harvest coming in so quickly and together. Lord Waterford has, for instance, advertised for one hundred men to work at his splendid new fountain, as also on his farms, and all he could get was lifty. Reapers are getting from six to eight shillings per week and their diet, with wages still looking up. Wheat presents an unusally rich golden hue this year.

In the case of illicit distillation which resulted in the man John Darcey being shot by the police, the magistrates, aftor a thorough hearing of the case, said they deplored that a necessity should have arison that the police should have to resert to such extreme measures; and they were of opinion that it was the smallness of the party-only seven menwhich induced the resistance on the part of the people, and requested the County Inspector to communicate their views to the Inspector-General on the matter.

We (Mayo Telegraph) are glad to find that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has seen grounds for exercising the prerogative of mercy in the case of the two unfortunate young men (Morrison and Clarke) found guilty at our late assizes of the mur-der of Acting-Constable Connell in this town in July 1863 and sentenced to be executed on the 25th August; and his Excellency, accordingly, has commuted the sentence of both culprits to one of penal servitude for life.

AN OCCABIONAL SERMON IN THE CASTLE CHAPEL. -Yesterday (says the Evening Mail), being the eve of the great Ultramontane festival of Defiance to the law of the land, a sermon appropriate to the occasiou was preached in the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, by the Rev. Maziere W. Bready, D.D., nephew of the Lord Chancellor, and one of the Chaplains to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The reverend preacher selected his text from the episode of Ananias and Sapphira, in the Acts of the Apostles, making a particular application of the crime of lying against God' to certain dealings with the Church during the last three centuries. A great robbery had, he said been committed upon the occasion of the Reformation, when both laymen and ecclesiastics made free with property consecrated to the use of the body of the Church, which was Christ. The crime of withholding goods from the common stock was at that time aggravated by the usuipation of the possessions of the Church by a weapons used by the contending parties for three days, but these after some time gave place to bluddays, but the some time gave place to bluddays and the some time gave place to bluddays. support the religion of a small part of it, by the linumbers, at this sort of warfare, resolved to obtain mitation of the pressure in the tithe rent charge; but the guilt of Ananius and Sapphira was incurred so long as the claims of the sister Uhurch were igoff all the weapons they could lay hands on. But nored and it was denied that Roman Catholics were entitled to an Establishment, with their full proportion of the common property of the Church. The remedy of that grievance ought, of course (continued districts in which the whole people are believers). the preacher), to be followed up by such a rearrangement of the Protestant share as would bring miles round Paris is absolutely certain. We much the remuneration for religious services into a more equitable relation with the labor required in their of a hundred to whom it would be unjust.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following letter has been addressed to the Times, but has not been inserted :-

Sir, -The Rev. Ernest Hawkins appears in your columns as the advocate of the Missionaries in Turkey, and they could not desire a better one. Shall no one say a word for the Sultan?

Bishop Southgate, who was the head of the Ameican Episcopal Mission in Turkey, and Dr. Joseph Wolff, an equally impartial witness, will assist us to appreciate his recent acts

The Protestants of Turkey, says Dr. Southgate, whose mission it was to augment their number, 'are infidels and radicals, who deserve no sympathy from the Christian public—('Christianity in Turkey,' by Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, ch. x., p. 244.)

'The worst people among the Eastern natives,' adds Dr. Wolff, who spent half his life among them, 'are those who know English and have been converted to Protestantism' - (Travels and Adventures, ch. rv. p. 269, 1861.)

If the English public are to judge fairly between the Sultan and his Protestant subjects, is it equitable to hide from them such testimonies as these?— Your obedient servant,

BROAD CHURCH THEOLOGY AND MORALITY. -The Spectator professedly, and we may add ably, represents the school which terms itself the Broad Church. It often goes out of its way to profess its belief in Christianity, and to withdraw a distinction between its own tone and that of writers who, because they really believe nothing, are contempt to accept 'with a smile and a sigh' (as the wretched Gibbon writes) any system or any doctrine which may be popular. The editor is understood to be the author of 'Tom Brown,' a clever and spirited tale, of which Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, was the hero. It is not without in terest and importance to trace the religious opinions of such a school. Dogma, we all know, they consider of small consequence-in fact, as no part of Christianity. Arnold, indeed, made an exception to this rule. He could not admit Sociaians to be Christians It was a happy inconsistency which would have obliged him, had he carried it to his necessary consequences to receive the whole teaching of the Catholic Church. But the mind of man is unable to balance itself permanently upon the point of a needle over an abyss of contradictions, and schools are sure before long to reject those parts of their founders teaching which are really inconsistent with this system, however his heart may for his own lifetime have been too strong for his head. We do not, therefore, suppose that any of Dr. Arnold's actual followers followed him in this point.

But if dogma is no part of Christianity, the question recurs, what is? The Speciator of the 6th throws a strong light upon it. It says :-

The Danes are admitted to be one of the very best people in the world, upright and sober, singularly free from violent crime, hospitable, cheerful, and kind. They pay, however, it would appear, but little attention to the externals of religion; rarely go to church, never dissent from the established form of worship, and care nothing whatever for ecclesiastical discussions. The clergy are few, the churches poor and acanty, and only opened opparently for one service a week. In Denmark as in Heaven men find themselves able to keep the law of God without the observance which in the rest of the Protestant world buttress and prop and shelter failing virtue. We suspect the explanation is to be found in the temperament of the Dane, which disinclines him to vice and Calvanism, as it does to other strong excitement,

A strange sort of Heaven. But what is remarkable is the writer's notion of the object of Christianity. If men are 'upright and sober, free from violent crime, hospitable, cheerful, and kind,' the ends of Christianity are sufficiently answered, for the 'law of God' is kent. If men can from natural temperament do this without Christianity they stand in no farther need of it. It is a 'prop' for virtue weaker than theirs, but theirs can stand without it.

This strikingly illustrates the real nature of the system which dispenses with dogma. It makes Christianity a sort of moral police. But no man can think it possible that God became man and lived and suffered, and died, only that men might be the very best people in the world, i.c., 'upright and soher, free from violent crime, hospitable, cheerful, and kind.' Good ends as these are, they are so purely natural, so absolutely to be produced by na ural means, that no one can imagine that means so supernatural would be employed to produce them. On the other hand, one Catholic Saint is a result so clearly beyond nature that although no man can say what it is worth, no man can undertake to say how much it may not be worth. This after all is just what one would expect if the Christian religion s indeed true. It is perfectly that the peculiar type of character which it forms should not be found anywhere outside the system, and moreover that it

should not be valued. Englishmen should lay these facts to heart. The popular argument in defence of Anglicanism is that however inconsistent it may seem, or how hard to be defended in reasoning, yet its results are good. The English people are highly respectable. Well, but it seems the Danes are more respectable still, and so far from having the 'apostolic succession' and the Sacraments, they are admitted to have no religion at all. But in fact theirs is no solitary case. Everyone who knows the country districts many miles round Paris is familiar with the phenomeuon. The peasants and farmers are laborious, upright, sober, singularly free from violent crimes, cheerful and kind. No men on earth work harder, spend less, and save more for their families. We can speak to cases in which simple peasants, without any special opportunities, have saved so much that their daughters, who may be seen any day supplying the place of a tether by taking the cow to feed led by a rope (to prevent its trespassing in a land without fences), are known to be heiresses to the amount of several thousand pounds. But in France no man need trouble himself to go to church or maintain any other external of religion except he wishes it, for to notice the omission would be felt inconsistent with the profession of religious liberty

and equality. The fact is that natural virtues obtain their reward in natural prosperity. Supernatural virtues have sometimes special troubles here, overcome by an especial principle of life. We cannot account for this by the French temperament. It is fiery The Revolution has divided among the erough. peasants the material wealth of the country, and robbed them of the faith. The educational system favored by the Government of Louis Philippe, and which in the main still prevails, has taught them that crime and vice are directly opposed to their interests. None of the temptations common to poverty and ignorance exist among them. Morality, in the sense in which the word is commonly used, is nowners so high. They scruple nothing to commit actions which the Church regards as mortal sins. But these must be consistent with the highest standard of decency. We are unable to enter into details. Those who really know the district of which we speak can supply them. Well then, here is the Spectator's Heaven among a population absolutely without God, and which would scoff at Anglican-ism much more than at 'Popery,' against which in the existence of God and of the soul.

To avoid misunderstandings, we repeat that we do not give this as a description of France (there are doubt whether in that district there is one peasant out

Register.

WHATLEY THE WISE, -Mr. G. H. Whalley has lost

no time in giving an account of his Parliamentary

stewardship to the intelligent electors of Peterboro,

who do themselves so much honor, and so thorough

ly vindicate their title to the franchise, by returning

that determined enemy of Popery. We regret that we can find room only for a portion of his admirable address to his constituents. Mr. Whalley, after a sketch of the past session, and references to his introduction of a protest against the Church of Rome on the third reading of every railway bill and other domestic measures, proceeded: - 'I shall contlane this course. I am asked what Popery has to do with railways? I answer-everything. I know that every station-master is a Jesuit in disguise, and some day when there is a Roman Catholic rebellion, and troops are wanted, the lines will be blocked, and probably collisions will be arranged for the destruction of the Queen's soldiers. The Jesuits are everywhere. Do you know why the Nelson Column is not complete? Because Popery obstructs homage to the victor of Roman Catholic fleets, and Sir Edwin Landseer has been converted (cheers.) Do you know that the Lord Chancellor of England, in utter defiance of the law that the Keeper of the Queen's conscience shall have no Popish leanings, has favored the interests of Mrs. Yelverton? Why? Because that lady is a Catholic (sensation.) Do you know that the Queen of Spain has ordered a statue to Columbus? Why? Because the Emperor of the French has founded a new Catholic Empire in America, and that in ten years Federals and Confederates will lie at the feet of the Pope. Gentlemen, I have often felt pangs of conscience at representing a borough called after St. Peter, and I do wish you would change the name of your town (cheers.) Are you aware that in the heart of London, in front of the most magnificent railway terminus we have, is rising a beautiful and costly copy of Rieanor's Cross, the superstitious monument creeted by a Popish king? Do you know that the conductor of the music at our noblest opera house (visited, I am sorry to say, by the Heir to the Throne) is M. Costa, a Catholic, and that he has got a dispensation for leading the 'Hugnenots' and the National Anthem? Have you beard that Earl Russell, the pretended enemy of Popery, is going to bring in a bill for restoring to his relatives' property its old Popish name of Convent Garden? You know, gentlemen, that the London General Omnibus Company was a foreign speculation, but do you know that all the conductors are Jesuit Priests, that they charge half fares to passengers who cross themselves, and misdirect to Catholic chapels those who inquire the way to Protestant places of worship? (Shame.) Yes, gentlemen, and can you hear with patience that a Catholic Tract Society has obtained leave from Mr. Panizzi, of the British Museum, to insert a tract in every vo-lume of the library? Does Mr. Panizz's name remind you of England or of Italy? Was there a word, gentlemen, in the Queen's speech last week, to remind us that the Sovereign is a Protestant?-Not one. But the Queenwas made to go out of her way to express satisfaction that she is on good terms with the Emperor of China. Who cares for the Emperor of China in himself? But what so-called Christian religiouists have had for hundreds of yours the greatest sway in the Chinese Empire-who have been tolerated when Protestants have been excludtholic with Protestant? (cheers). Ay, you cheer, but that is not all. Who is our friend's friend?— Who, at this moment of the increased amity is about to visit the Tuileries? The King of Spain. Does that auti-Protestant bigot come for nothing? Will Lord Cowley see him? We live in awful and perilous times, gentlemen. I know for a fact that there were hundreds of Catholics among the riflemen at Wimbledon, and that if one of them had been the authorities. Why have passports just been so unibridge being constructed at vast expense, at friars-and observe that Popish name, gentlemen. Recause Blackfriars-bridge will open a tempting and delightful road from mid-London to Cardinal Wise-man's Popish cathedral, St. George's. Lastly, gentlemen, though I could give you a hundred similarly. alarming demonstrations, hear this. You have heard of Mr. Banting. His system is artfully promulgated all over the country. It is pretended that he merely desires to reduce the over corpulent. Bah! He is a Desuit Priest, and his object is to introduce and make popular the Popish practice of regular fasting. Yes, gentlemen, I repeat that we live in perilous times, and the Triple Crown will soon dominate the Three Kingdoms." Mr. Whally sat down amidst loud cheers and passionate cries of No Popery!'-Punch.

An English Government report on convict prisons just issued, contains the statement that 'experience goes far to show that it is female influences, exerted in some way or another, and not, as it is often supposed, intoxication, which is the source of so much

crime.'

The Lords of the Admiralty have gone to Ireland for the purpose of concerting a plan for the formation of a Dock Lard at Queenstown, and were entertained at a grand banquet on Tuesday by the citizens of Cork, whose spirited and eloquent Mayor, Mr. Maguire, M.P., presided. This may well be called an instalment of that 'justice to Ireland which O'Connell spent his life in demanding, and the preparation for payment has not in all conscience been a duy too soon. We trust the debt may now be paid with liberal interest. Depend upon it that the more generously and kindly we treat Ireland, the larger the store of vast and inestimable future benefits we are laying by for ourselves. It is generally understood that Lord Carlisle retires immediately from the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and that he is to be succeeded by the Earl of Besshorough, whose father, the bosom friend of O, Connell, died in the office almost at the same hour that the Liberator gave up his soul to his Maker in Genoa the Superb .-Weekly Register.

Accidents in Mines .- In the year 1863 there were 907 deaths caused by accidents in and about the coal mines of Great Britain, 226 less than in the year 1862. 163 of the deaths were caused by explosions of firedamp, 407 by falls in mines, 147 by accidents in shafts, 134 by miscellaneous underground accidents, and 56 by accidents at the surface. There were also, in 1863, 91 deaths caused by accidents in and about the inspected ironstone mines of Great Britain, 14 less than in 1862; nine of these were from explosions of fire damp, 39 from falls in mines, 27 from accidents in shafts, 9 from miscellaneous accidents under ground, and 7 from accidents on the surface. In South Wales one life was lost to every 45,390 tons of coal raised, and that has been about the average of the last eight years; in Scotland the general they have nothing to say, except by denying deaths are as low as six per 1,000,000 tons raised.

UNITED STATES.

'RUNNING THE CHURCHES.'-Banishment of the Catholic Bishop of Nutchez. - We publish below a por-And thus for ten or eleven days the town of Bel. peformance. The Earl of Carlisle and the Marquis We invite our Anglican friends to consider how Oburches South than that of the Methodist. The deeds which have occurred in our midst."

of Lansdowns, the Lords Lieutenaut, in case and in posse, were among the listeners to this curious manifesto.

this fact bears upon the argument which they are posse, were among the listeners to this curious manifesto.

Catholic Bishop at Natchez was required to go under fond of drawing on behalf of Anglicanism, from the arrest, and was placed in the small town of Vidalia for refusing to pray as the General Commandant orfor refusing to pray as the General Commandant or-dered:-" The greatest excitement was on yesterday (July 26). You are aware that some time ago there was an order issued here for all the clergy to read prayers for the President of the United States in their respective churches, on every Sunday, under pain, if not complied with, that the offenders were to be sent out of their lines, and their churches closed and taken possession of by the military. This order caused some correspondence between the Bishop and the General. Of course the Bishop could not comply with the order; the result was an order issued yesterday banishing the Bishop from Natchez, and report by 12 o'clock to the Provost Marshal at Videlia, where he is to remain until the matter is heard of from Washington. That part of the order that closes the church is, by order of the Gaueral, suspended. The church is opened as usual. 'I went to see the Bishop early in the morning. I never witnessed such a sight as when the orphans came to bid their father, good-by. About 11 o'clock, the Bishop, Father Gramic, and Father Charles, got into a carriage, and Mr Quigles, Mr Owen and myself stepped into another and drove down to the ferry. When we reached Mr. Grant's store, I was surprised to see all the ladies,old and young, waiting for the Bishop to take a last farewell. We got to the ferry, but the boat was not over; so the ladies had time to get to the landing. They all gathered around the Bishop, and when the boat came and rang the bell to leave they all fell on their knees, and for the last time the poor Bishop gave them his blossing. O, I wish you could have witnessed that scene. I cannot describe. We then got on the bont, and the Bishop reported to the Provost Marshal. He was assigned quarters at the hotel for the present, until other quarters can be provided. The Bishop is to have the full freedom of the city of Vidalia, but not to go out of the lines. He is not to hold other than verbal intercourse with any one. He was allowed to take any clothing he wanted, and also a servant. The Bishop was the only person, during all the time, that seemed in good spirits, never ceasing to tell his jokes. He will have a very lonely time of it, as there are no troops in Vidalia but colored ones.

PEACE PROSPECTS .-- The New York Scottish Ame-

rican, commenting on the peace prospects, says:—"Now for a word about the possible success of any peaceable Convention of States. We have to romember, first of all, that there is nothing whatever thus far in any movement of the South towards a peaceful solution of the trouble to indicate that Jefferson Davis entertains the most remote idea of compromise upon any ground short of the national independence of the Southern States. His agents have not for a moment suggested naything pointing to a settlement on the basis of union. President Davis himself, in his late interview with Messrs Jaques and Kirke, at Richmond, gave them distinctly to understand that under no circumstances would the South accept less than absolute independence. It may be asked, then, on what possible grounds could the parties represented in a Conference of States expect to arrive at a compromise? We will not attempt to enter fully into the grand subject which this question opens up. But we think there is the broad common ground for North and South still to meet upon-to make the relationship of the whole of the States that of Confederacy instead of a Federal Union. Let the South have its independent legislature and government-as Austria, Prussia, or the ed? Why, the Jesuits (cheers.) Again, do you other German States have. But let there be a Fedenote that it is made matter of boast that the French ral Diet for the protection of interests common to and English are drawing into closer alliances, Ca- both sections in their dealings with foreign Powers, and for the establishment of an American Zollvevein. This would leave the American people one as much as we see Germany -- the whole Teutonic race --one people to-day, bound together for the assertion of German rights in the most remote corner of Europe. It is true there would be two Presidents, two Congresses, and two separate systems of home administrations; but there would be a Confederacy fer mutual support in case of trouble with outside best marksman of the meeting, Lady Elcho would Powers. There would be a common tariff, and there have unhesitatingly presented him with the Queen's might be a common coloage and currency—that is if prize (sensation.) Yes, and how soon would that the old State Bank system—as seems most likely to silver was have become the ornament of a Popish be the case—should got to the wall. The navigable mass house? It was providential that it fell to Mr. rivers, too, would be under the regulations of the Wyatt, who is a Protestant, but no thanks to the Federal Diet; and the perplexing question of slavery being subject solely to Southern control, either in versally abolished on the Continent? In order to the State Legislatures or the Southern Congress, entrap Englishmen and English women into Catholic would be forever removed from the political arena. countries in order to promote Proselytism? Why Fugitive slave laws would be rendered useless, of has the cross on St. Paul's just been estentatiously rather they could not exist; for the South having no and splendidly regilt? And why is a magnificent voice in the Northern Congress, could exact no stipulations of protection for this sort of property, and this fruitful source of irritation would soon dry up. There would, after all, it is true, be the great question of the dividing line to settle; but a simple vota of the people in their different States would settle this. The South would hardly claim, and the North would certainly not give up Maryland. It is doubtful whether a majority in Missouri would not go with the North And beyond this the only Schate-able ground would be the mountain counties of West Virginia and East Tennessee. For we assume, of course, that were the Yankees imported into New Orleans during the last three years left out of account, there would be only fifty votes cast against a Southern Confederacy in the whole of Louisiana. A line drawn somewhere about the parallel of the southern frontier of Kentucky, west of the Alleghanies, and that of Point Lookout on the Lower Potomac, east of the Alleghanies, would embrace nearly all the districts that, so far as we can see, have any strong Northern sympathies; and we do not think, if it came to the question of boundaries, that the stumbling block in the way would be found at all insurmountable. This question of a Confederacy instend of a l'ederal Union is, after all, the only logical issue of the States' Rights dectrine. Under a consolidated Government, State rights necessarily disappear. Bere in the North they have disappeared already. The functions of the State militia have almost already leaped into the hands of the national military authorities. Continue the conquest of the South, and a central military despotism becomes a necessity. Conquest implies the power of keeping the conquered in a state of perpetual Bubmission .-The military business does not end with the overthrow-were even that possible-of the Southern armies under Lee and General Hood. The Southerners would have to be treated as the Poles are, and the grand feature of the Republic then would be the frowning military bastiles and its vast military orgauisation. The Southern history of the past three years would have to be blotted out, and some of the proudest monuments of military achievements razed. to the ground. That sober men should begin to think that there may be a way out of the trouble without accepting such a fearful conclusion, is natural. The prace movement, therefore, we believe, will gain ground each day, and the end will be byand-by.'

PLEASANT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.-We find in the local columns of the Chicago Times the following allusions to the present delightful state of affairs in that city:—" Why does nearly every man walk the streets of Chicago armed? Why are leaden messengers of death concealed about nearly every man's person? Why are long glittering, gleaming knives hidden in bosoms which have never known fear? The bloody riots, the midnight assassinations, the brutal murders, the horrible massacres which are daily occurring in our midst, will be a convincing answer to all such questions. The lives of citizens are always in danger, and arms are necessary for protection. The life of no man is safe. He is liable to be murdered every time he walks the streets, in his own house, and even in his bed at night. It is horrible to contemplate these things; it is awful to retion of a private letter, written by a gentleman of flect upon the rapid descent we are making toward Natchez, to a friend in this city. It discloses the savage barbarism; it is startling to look back upon fact that the War Department is running other the past few months, and recapitulate the many dark.