Thierry, the great French philosophic historian of our own days, describes the poetry and literacultivated of all Western Europe, and says that Ireland 'counted a host of saints and learned men, venerated in England and Gaul, for no country had furnished more Ohristian missionaries, uninfluenced by other motives than pure zeal to communicate to other nations the opinions and faith of their own Enrope that a great German writer says that she may rightfully claim, at least, one whole cartury of European civilization. From every side, from all lands, they flocked to Ireland to learn philosophy and science. She was a 'younger Rome'— the 'School of the West'—the 'Island of Saints.' hills and plains been the witness of the ravages of ruthless invaders, and of perpetual oppression for so many centuries! When it was made penal in the School of the West for a native to learn to read or write, and an offence in the Island of Saints for an inheritor of their virtues to teach, who can expect our latter times to be as glorious as former days-who so silly as to blame the race for what the oppressor effected? Yet there are such men. Men who do not see that England has always been afraid to meet us on the fair field of competition, that she crushed our manufactures as she crushed our learning, and trammels us with many effectual bonds in the present. And when the skackled hand cannot do as much as the free and fostered hand, there are men to blame the weakness of the former and ignore the fetters. Such are the men who, in the the cant of the age, 'rise superior to prejudices,' because they chime in with the fashion of the day, and leave disagreeable facts to those who are disagreeable enough to dare unpopularity, and to turn from the worship of success to the vindication of truth .- Dublin Irishman.

The Evening Post says: 'Fenianism is only one form of the universal disaffection, whose absence from Ireland would be as strange, under existing circumstances, as its presence is admitted.' The Caetlebur Telegraph writes: 'The people are dissatisfied, discontented, and disuffected. That is a sad picture. But it is true; and sadder still, the people would be worthy of contempt were they otherwise. They owe much, we are told, to England. They owe to the State what the pillaged traveller owes to the robber that strips him of everything, but spares his life, because murdering him might be attended with useless trouble. Has England done anything to repair the ravages of former days and induce the people to forget the past? Let the discontent so wide. spread and figree, the paralyzation of industry, the untilled fields, the empty shops, the depopulated hovels and the Exodus supply the answer.

The London Star says . 'A too significant symp tom of the condition of things is is found in the fact that so many Irish members testified, the other night to the growing discontent and disaffection of the Irish people. They were not, for the most part, members of what it called the popular or national party. Mr Bigwell and Mr. Gregory are members of large landed property, having no doubt many of the insticts and traditions of the territorial class. Let any English reader turn to their speeches, note their testimony to the growth of disaffection in Ireland, and then say whether the question is one to be settled by Mr. Gladstone's evasive rhetoric or Sir R. . Peel's melange of statistics and jokes.'

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE POOR, AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. -The Mayor and Board of Guardians of Limerick have gone to work simultaneously, and with most commendable alacrity and promptness, to provide, at once, for the relief of the local poor. Very little indoor relief bas, however, been given as yet; and the Commissioners injudiciously advise, if they do not require, that the indoor relief should be sought as the poor house. Nothing could possibly be more inconsiderate than such advice : but the guardiana, who are well disposed, will, no doubt, find a suitable remedy. In the meantime the Mayor has signed a cheque for a sum not exceeding £2,000, part of which is to be at once expended in employing men at the city newerage; which work will considerably lessen the number of fever cases, besides giving employment to a number of men who want work and not to live upon society. Nothing could possibly be more considerate than this arrangement, by which forty men have got into work on this day, and the rest of the city labourers on Monday. The works of the Corkanree embankment will also soon give extensive employment; and so will the new company of Messrs Lefroy and Co; but there are many exceptional cases of distressed tradesmen and others that could only be met by outdoor relief, which they never should be required to ask at the pour-house. We hope their case will be taken into consideration at once. The conduct of the local authorities in this noble mission is beyond all

Referring to the representation of Dublin city, the Freeman says : - " We understand that the numerous friends of William Dargan are making arrangements to call on that gentleman to allow himself to be returned as member for Dublin in conjunction with Benjamin Lee Guinness. A more appropriate selection could not be made, and no one who knows the energy with which Mr. Dargan has devoted himself throughout his whole career to the practical advancement of the best interests of Ireland and the high appreciation in which he is held by all classes of his fellow-citizens can question the fitness of the choice of doubt the triumphant issue of the move-

GREAT BRITAIN

The death of Cardinal Wiseman has been recorded with an amount of onlogy of his character from Protestant journals which, to his friends and co-relig gionists, must have been extremely gratifying. No doubt he was a man amply fitted for the most arduous task that he had to go through. He followed out principles of conciliation, and being a genial kind-hearted man of refined, of literary, and of artistic tastes, his personal success in society smoothed over the asperities which might have resulted from the appointment of a man of a different disposition and tastes .- Court Journal .

In the year of grace 1623, with the sanction of King James I. and IV., Dr. Wm. Bishop was ap-pointed Epidcopal Superior over Roman Catholics in this realm of Eugland. In 1848 Dr. Nicholas Wiseman, who was previously a Bishop in partibus, was, without the sanction of any authority in this country appointed Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster. Earl Russell waxed indignant at this invasion of British rights, and the fruit of his wrath was two fold - he produced the Durham Letter and the Ecolesiastical Titles Act. It would be hard to say whether the epistolary indignation or the legislative attack proved the most useless. The noble Lord chalked up ' No Popery 'on the door' of the constitution, and having done this felt he had done enough for fame, for he never did anymore. For upwards of sixteen years Nicholas Wiseman, now from Geldensquare, Low from Rome, now from York-place, Portmun-square, now from Moorefields, swayed the spi-ritual allegiance of the Roman Catholics of England, and were the purple of a Prince of the Church with an air sometimes assuming, sometimes deprecatory, but always conciliatory, or meant to be so. And yesterday they laid him to his rest in Kensalgreen, modestly enough, as far as the actual ceremony at the graveside was concerned, but with a previous pomp which we English, who do not care about outward ceremonial perhaps because we are anything but adepts at it-are wont to deny even to princes of the blood, and which we fail to bring to bymns; and if they were inside they would indeed few yards only.

see the pageantry of woe,' out on mere wathetic grounds, might draw an unfavourable comparison between the function of the Anglican use over the body of a great one of our land and the solemn Reluiem Mass with the celebration of which Rome pays the last honours to the corpse of a Princeps Ecclesia, -Herald and Standard.

Another Prince has passed away, though of a different nobility, Nicholas Wiseman, a Prince Cardiland. So great was the influence of Ireland upon | nal of a Roman Catholic Hierarchy. It is not our province to offer any estimate of this gentleman's position and functions as a minister of religion, but we are convinced that all just persons will agree with us when we declare that a Christian gentleman and a most ripe and cultivated scholar has been lost to the world. Cardinal Wiseman died after a lingering What would she have been today, with such illness in the sixty third year of his age. Although fair promise in her jouth, had not her hills trequently accounted an English Cardinal, he was of mingled Irish and Spanish origin, and was born in Soville. He was educated, however, at St. Cuthbert's College, in the county of Durham, and spoke our language with native fluency, and more than average native grace. He was, indeed, a most accomplished linguist, as well as a very profound scholar. In 1850, when the Pope determined to restore the Romen Hierarchy to England, Nicholas Wiseman was elected Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster, an appointment which was the cause of considerable public excitement at the time, and which afforded one of those opportunities which Lord Russell has so seldom neglected, for incurring and deserving public ridicule. However much opinions may differ as to his religious functions and opinions, Cardinal Wiseman was respected by cultivated persons of all faiths. His literary efforts would alone have sufficed to make him famous. He was one of the chief contributors to, and joint editor of, The Dublin Review, and, as a prolific and forcible controversialist, had perhaps no equal in the Protestant Church but the Bishop of Exeter. Cardinal Wiseman was the seventh who held the dignity of Cardinal in England since the Reformation, his predecessors being Pole, Allen, Howard, York, Weld, and Acton Who will be his successor remains to be seen .-Queen.

The death of Cardinal Wiseman, who has been labouring under mortal disease for the last two years recalls attention to a remarkable period of our history, over and above the interest which belongs to bis own character as a man of eminent ability and clergyman in Norwich, took part in some of the pro-commanding influence. At no time during the religious history of this country has the controversy between Rome and Anglicanism been handled with greater animation or under a greater variety of aspects than during the time in which Cardinal Wiseman has been, by the prominence of his character as well as that of his position, regarded as the principal representative of the Church of Rome among us. Few men could have been selected by the Papal Government as better qualified for this purpose than brought in his Reform Bill, is thus described by a Nicholas Wiseman. His Roman training was complete and he had fully imbibed that spirit of a religious crusader which is so essential to the Romish priest who aspires to stand in an universal and not a local relation to his Oburch. But he was at the same time possessed of personal qualities which made him thoroughly an Englishman. - John Bull.

It is not a little remarkable that among the Protestants present at St. Mary's, Moorfields, to do honour to the Cardinal's obsequies, the Tublet includes the name of Lord Campbell-the son of the Lord Chancellor who fifteen years ago vowed vengeance, at the Guildhall dinner, against the Cardinal's hat. Nor is it void of significance that Dr. Manning, in his funeral panegyric, should have acknowledged 'the kindly, generous, noble-hearted sympathy of the people, the public men, and the public press of England—a great people, strong and bold in its warfare, but humane, chivalrous, and Christian to such antagonists as contend against its worthily.'- Guardian.

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY .- Enormous Decrease. - The Government emigration officials at the port of Liverpool (completed their usual monthly returns of emigration from the Mersey, and these returns when compared with the corresponding month of 1864 show an enormous decrease in the exodus during the past month, when there sailed to the United States 14 ships, with 2,655 steerage and 189 cabin passengers, of whom 831 were English, 1.307 Irisb. 93 Scotch, and 434 other countries: t. New South Wales there was only one ship, with 398 steerage and one cabin passenger, of which 52 were English, 24 Scotch, and 322 Trish; to Queensland there was one ship, with 423 steerage and 23 cabin passengers of whom 30 were English, 389 Irish; to Victoria there were two ships, with 367 steerage and one cabin passenger, of whom 172 were English. 183 Irish, nine Scotch, and three other countries, making a grand total of 3,842 steerage and 214 cabin passengers. Of ships not under the Act there sailed to the United States five, with 244 passengers; to Vancouver's Island, one ship, with nine passengers; to Victoria, 1 ship, with 23 passengers; to China, one ship with eight passengers; to Africa, two ships with 45 passengers, making a total of 358 passengers. In February, 1864, there sailed 7,628 passengers, while during the past month there ouly sailed 4,404, thereby showing a decrease, as compared with 1865, of 3,224.

Mr. Roebuck asserted, and we think with truth, that the great evil of Ireland was that the country was divided against itself, and that Irishmen were quarrelling amongst themselves. He said that could Irishmen break down their petty prejudices and ani mosities they will not be condemned to be what they are now. He said, "The miseries of Ireland are caused by her own children, by their weakness, their prejudices, their narrow views, their hostility one to the other." We don't deny that these have much to with the miseries of Treland, but what right has an English member of Parliament to speak thus, without at the same time admitting the share of the blame that belongs to the weakness, the prejudices, the varrow views, the hostility towards their fellow subjects of the Protestants of England? If we are weak and foolish, are they wise and strong? If so, why don't they at once repeat their own stupid, in. sulting, and offensive laws, the offspring of the very blindest bigotry? Why don't they repeal the penal clauses of the Emancipation Act, the Ecclesication! Titles Act, the offensive clauses of the Catholic oath, and of the oath taken by Protestants. Why don't they deal with the Irish Church Establishment according to their own admissions of what sound policy would dictate. Why don't they grant to the demands of the Irish Untholics the system of education which they have not refused to the English people. We don't pretend that if they were to do all these things they would stop the emigration from Ireland, or make Irishmen love one another, or eradicate that disaffection among the lower orders which, pandered to by a wretched press, will very likely bring yet greater miseries on Ireland than any which she has suffered since 1708. But, at least, it would entitle English Protestants to say that they had discharged their responsibility. And until they have done these things they have no right to | might have thought his line of argument rather pruspeak about the faults of Irishmen, or about any faults except their own .- Tublet .

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE QUEEN. - The Court Journal says-' On Sunday last Her Majesty had a most miraculous escape from being crushed to death by the falling of a huge clm tree in the Home Park. Her Majes'y was taking an airing on her favourite little Scotch pony, and proceeding through the tall avenue of elms at Windsor known as Queen Elizabeth's ride, the pony being led by a ghillie, and a groom following at a short distance, when, fortunately and providentially, the servant observed one one of the large trees falling immediately over Her Majesty: The groom called out loudly, and Her princes of the poor girls in that convent implored them with bear even when we bury our Kings. They who pass bear even when we have a company of the pass of the p The believe that our safety than

tic Institutions. - On the motion for going into committee of supply.

Mr. Newdegate moved for a select committee to inquire into the existence, character, and increase of monastic or conventional societies or establishments in England.

Mr. Hennessy defended the convents from the charges which had been made against them. Whalley, who was constantly interrupted by the cheers and laughter of the House, supported the moti on.

Sir G. Grey vindicated the conduct of the Government in respect to Mary Ryan, and said he had no power to interfere with Mr. Selfe in his treatment of the M'Dermot case. He deprecated motions like the present, which did no good, and stirred up religious animosity. Such a committee as that interruption to the barmony of the evening occurred asked for would do no good, and he hoped the when Mr. Seymour declared that, when once a poor House would not agree to it.

Mr. Scully defended convents from the charges which had been made against them. On a division, Mr. Newdegate's motion was negatived by 106 to 79.

PREVALENCE OF PERSURY .- The Pall-Mail Gazette of the other day contained a strage story. gentleman, annoyed at what he conceived un-fair testimony, advertised for some one who witnessed a brutal assault in the Marylebone-road. The assault was a fiction, but the advertisement was answered by a man, evidently a broken-down gentleman, who for five guineas recollected all the inci-dents, big man, little man, cab, &c., &c. The inquirer was satisfied that the trade of being a witness existed in London, and while breaking off all communication with the fellow, sent him, apparently from pity, the five pounds.

Population of Scotland. - According to the tenth report of the Registrar-General for Scotland. just issued, the population of that kingdom, estimated to the middle of July, 1864, was 3,118,701.

Mr. Newdegate's motion that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the existence, character and increase of monastic or conventual societies or establishments in Great Britain,' was rejected on Friday, March 3, by 106 votes to 79.

Brother Ignatius has been the cause of trouble falling upon the Rev. Mr. Drury, who as a parish brought him into the Court of Arches on the charge of officiating in an unlicensed place of worship .-After hearing parties Dr. Lushington decided that the bishop had only done his duty in the matter, and condemned Mr. Drury to be admonished not to offend again, and to pay the cost of the trial .- Standard.

MR. BAINES' REFORM BILL. - The aspect of the House of Commons on the night when Mr. Baines writer in the Star .- Doubtless it may have been thought the House was thronged, and every avenue to it blocked up with tumuituous crowds: The case was this: just before Mr Laines got up to speak, the House contained 20 members. Lord Palmerston had disappeared at about a quarter to 10; Mr. Childers followed about 10 minutes after; Mr. Cardwell and Sir Robert Peel very soon imitated the example of their colleagues, and the Treasury Bench was then left utterly deserted. As for the lobby, afriend said to me, the eve of the birth of a Reform Bill. I turned round and saw one stranger, two policemen, two officials, and the man who sells the oranges. Both within and without the House there was nothing but emptiness and the most profound calm. Of course it must be understood that everybody knew there was going to be no debate, and the night was as slushy and disagreeable as it was possible for it to be : but still the almost absolute abandonment of the House by honorable members and the public was suggestive.'

PRURIENT PROTESTANTISM. - It is susprising how keenly a large audience of fervent British Christians is attracted by the prospect of a little decorous naughtiness. If the Pope could be persuaded to abolish all the numeries and convents in Europe, the staunch Protestant professors of Exeter Hall and St. James' Hall would be deprived of a source of the most sincere pleasure. To hear of all the dark misdoings of nuns and their confessors, with the proud consciousness that you are looking down on them from the lottiest possible moral elevation, must be a feature on such occasions, a pleasing suggestive a prurient reticence, which imparts a charm that even the most improper of French novels cannot rival. In fact, a French novel is very tame fun compared with a thoroughly good oratorical raid against nunneries. The novel must be read more or less in solitude, and the incidents, after all, are always so very improper. In a great meeting one has all the pleasure and excitement of companionship. The sniggering of everybody around one over indecorous inuendoes has a wonderfully delightful effect. Then innendo is so much more pleasant than the detailed statement of a novelist, and gives so much more employment to the imagination. And a peculiarly indescribable gratification is occasioned in the youthful or female mind by hearing solemn fathers of families and clergymen talk on naughty subjects. It is always refreshing to find that our loftiest mentors are still beings of flesh and blood like ourselves. The instructors themselves doubtless rather enjoy their temporary release from the gravity and propriety of private life. They share the prevailing excitement. and the novelty of finding themselves making uuscemly allusions and discussing unsavory topics before ladies is as tickling to them as to their listeners. Altogether the scene of a great auti-convent demonstration is so truly pleasing to so many kinds of people that the only wonder is that the thing is not more frequent. At all events, we cannot be surprised that the most is made of any fortunate opportunity which presents itself. The bother about convents which has been raised and kept up in the columns of a pency sensation newspaper could not reasonably be expected to subside until the faithful had made it an oc asion for one of these naughty merrymakings .. The recent meeting at St. James Hall was all that could be desired. The in-

uendoes were most racy. The excitement was in-tense, and the eloquence superb. It need scarcely be said that 'there was a large attendance of ladies.' . But for the ladies the entertainment would have lost three fourths of its zest. A mere assemblage of men talking about the mysteries of the convent would have been an extremely tame affair. The great speech of the evening would not have been nearly so pointed had it not been de livered before a large number of the sex which a preposterously exaggerated propriety commonly debars from all opportunities of hearing how much of a certain sort of wickedness goes on in the world. The orator whose masterly effort contributed so largely to the triumphant success of the demonstra tion is a divine of some denomination, and this fact was doubtless a comfort to some of the audience who rient if he had been a coarse layman. Besides being a divine and an orator, Mr. Hobart Seymour has been traveller, and in fact a man of the world. He told his hearers that he had once been to Madeira, where he met a priest, in whose company, with some other young men, he visited a well-known convent. The large attendance of ladies pricked up their ears, but to no purpose All that he and his companions said and did on the occasion 'he was not going to tell them, in fact he could not tell a mixed assembly. Great laughter and one or two solemn node of an probation, followed this practical joke on the general curiosity. However, he would say this, that some of the poor girls in that convent implored them with genuine polemical anecdote, and the indignant but tickled audience cried 'Shame' with vigorous unanimity. The notion of Mr. Seymour going to the convent 'at night,' the 'fearful earnestness,' and the latent unseemliness of 'any condition or any capacity whatsoever,' were all touches indicative of the true artist. That German rationelist whom the Morning Advertiser justly holds up to the pity and contempt of its readers might indeed ask how the poor girls got a chance of such a scene with a number of young men, and even whether it was not as well that they should stop in the convent as roam over the world with Mr. Seymour in the vague and rather polygamous way they proposed. But no demon of German rationalism intruded his despicable criticisms upon the enchanted audience. The only when Mr. Seymour declared that, when once a poor girl was immored in a convent, 'the cry of insulted innocence, the shrick of outraged virtue,' could never more be heard. The candid reporter tells us that this was too much for a Roman Catholic at the end of the room, 'who made such a noise that he had to be removed by the police! What very strange behaviour on the part of the Roman Catholic. Perhaps the poor benighted being at the end of the room had a sister or a daughter in a convent; and, if so, he ought to have been very much obliged to the kind Christian gentleman who reminded him of her insulted innocence and outraged virtue. If the Roman Catholics were to hold a large public meeting for the purpose of pointing out some defect in the organisation of a Protestant community, the British public would doubtless listen to the eloquent invectives with a patience and composure very different from the turbulence of the person for whom Mr. Seymour's elegant and moderate language was too much. Perhaps the laughter which greeted the speaker's truly decent and charitable joke about the priests who had 'no honest wives or legitimate

children' would also have been 'too much' for this fractious and ungrateful person.

After the unreasonable Roman Catholic had been

removed by the policeman, Mr. Saymour got slightly dull and statistical for a time, but he soon recovered the appropriate tone. He proceeded to give what the reporter calls a 'lively description' of the interviews he had seen between young monks and muss 'at twilight in Italy.' Why at twilight? 'He suggested nothing against the propriety of these young people'-nothing, much as one might have thought ir. But 'the young people' ought to have been allowed to consecrate an honest affection by an honest marringe, and 'had he a scourge of scorpions he would drive from the land the Church which would enact any laws to prevent it.' The imagination of the audience was so excited by this graphic picture of Mr. Seemour chasing his adversaries with a scourge of scorpions, that they ' broke out into loud and protracted cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs for some minutes.' The philosophic looker on would see in this ediffice spectacle a conclusive refutation of the wicked calumuy that the most characteristic feature of Exeter Hall Protestantism is its intolerauce; and it can only be regretted that a timeserving Legislature does not hasten to entrust the power to scourge the Roman Catholics to such temperate and high-minded persons as Mr. Seymour, and those who greeted his Christian aspirations with loud cheera. After this ferocious outburst, he again returned to the amusing aspect of the matter. Not only were the nuns not permitted to marry, but they were pertted to choose a confessor. Some nuns selected square confessors, some selected round ones -astatement which must have had some meaning, because the audience are reported to have laug d at it. When a nun got a round or square confessor to her taste, her confessions took an hour or even more. 'It fins not for him to say what took place on those occasious'; but the pure minded audience guessed what he meaut, and went on laughing heart-Were he not addressing a mixed assembly, ho could relate some fearful facts.' After all, this scruple was a little superfluous. A fearful fact or two might have helped to tame the imaginative efforts which the orator's disgusting insinuations were no doubt successful in begetting. Another speaker said be could quote cases 'of gratified lust and secret cruelty, but, like Mr. Seymour, he contented himself with a few suggestive hints. A third, with immense gusto, read the preamble of the Act of Parliament genuine treat of the very choicest kind. There is for the suppression of the monasteries, and about the 'disclosures,' which are always a great the assembly gloated over the recurring phrases desrintive of ' vicious, carnal, and abominable living. It can only be hoped that most of the audience were in blissful unconsciousness of what the terms were exactly meant to describe. But it would be very chimerical to suppose that any of the persons present knew anything whatever about monasticism. The chairman, who probably gets his ecclesiastical history from the Tones, evidently supposed that the first monk was St. Bernard. Mr. Colquboun, in fact, was only surpassed by Mr Seymour in zeal and energy. He considered that as we had put down Thuggee, and intanticide, and the sacrifices to Juggernaut in India, although they were religious pracices, so we should show no mercy to convents. He grieved to say, there were many ladies who had gone into those places from pious motives, and who were leading holy and upright lives." One is a little puzzied at first to understand how the fact of leading a boly and upright life, or of being actuated by pious motives, can be a matter for grief. But no doubt the chairman meant that, just as the Madeira nuns would have been better off in officiating, "on any condition and in any capacity whatsoever," to Mr. Seymour than in leading the conventual life, so these ladies ought to be compelled by law, or a scourge of scorpious, to give up their holiness and uprightness, and to come to St. James's H. A to see what real enlightenment and purity and Christian charity could effect. Perhaps as, according to the chairman's own admission, many of them do lead holy lives, they would have been rather astonished at Mr. Sey mour's account of the cry of insulted innoceace and the shrick of outraged virtue, and of

the choice between round and square confessors Of course, a meeting of this sort could not separate without calling itself a friend of civil and religious liberty. Having bellowed, and waved hats and bendkerchiefe, in applause of a desire to extirpate the Roman Catholic Church because it holds a certain view about celibacy, these people naturally congratulated themselves on their keen appreciation of the inestimable worth of a religious liberty tempered by scourges of scorpions. They see nothing inconsistent with civil and religious liberty in the formation of a great political confederacy for the purpose of rejecting every candidate at the approaching elections who will not bind himself to vote for a measure interfering with the domestic regulations of religious communities. 'If a candidate heartated on this point let us reject him.' 'Let every man be in earnest in this matter who respected his mother's memory.' It the desired object were ever so expedient, what reasonable man could support it in the hands of such advocates-people who talk about that portion of the 'press of England which is not yet crushed by Romish tyranny, nor depauched by Ro mish arts?' The whole proceedings are well worth a careful notice. They show with peculiar force the shameless folly and wickedness which religious fanaticism can develop in people who, in other matters are probably not wanting either in common sense or victuo. - Saturday Review.

UNITED STATES.

Among the witnesses before the Confederate

House or Commons - Friday, March 3. - Monas- and abandonment had about it the right ring of a | would be to arm 200,000 negroes, but they should be emancipared. It would depend on circumstances if they would succeed. By arming the slaves they could at least carry on the war another year. The sentiment in the army was almost unanimous for peace; the men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war through another campaign. I think the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Vice-President Stephens. The people and country ought to be saved further sacrifices. To the enquiry whether he would take command of all the armies with unlimited powers, he replied that he would take any position to which his country called him, not be did not think he could save the cause now - no human power can save it. He thought Stephens' policy was the best now. The army and the people ought to be saved if all else is lost. A long list of Senators, Representatives and other public men who are in favor of reconstruction on the basis of the Union and Constitution is given.

President Lincoln has ordered that all persons in the United States who have at any time held trade or intercourse by sea or land with the insurgents, shall at once be arrested till the war shall close, or be banished from the country.' In reference to this fresh act of unnecessary brutality the New York W rld says :- This order consigns to the horrors of a military dangeon every citizen who since the establishment of the blockade in 1861, has visited the insurgent country by sea. No subsequent loyalty of conduct; no oath of allegiance; no provisions of the amnesty proclamation of December, 1863; no services rendered the loyal cause, can save him, for the order does not permit exercise of discretion on the part of the United States marshals and provestmarshals. We plead the cause of no man now a. traitor, or rebol, or alien enemy, when we denounce this order as dangerous in the extreme to the life and liberty of men now as loyal as either Mr. Lincoin or Mr. Seward.'

It is Empire, and nothing less that Empire, that many millions of our race are busily working and fighting for in America. They are raising difficulties which only an Emperor can remove. They are cherishing an ambition and intolerance that will be satisfied only with Imperial measures and an Imperial master. They are familiarizing themselves with the prospect of holding in subjection millions of their own blood and color-a subjection which if realized they must eventually share. They proclaim their intention to throw on the world a helpless mass of servitude, the best of all materials for the work of Imperial ambition. All the revelations of the last attempt at peace show that they are ready to barter everything for territory, except territory itself-the dominant passions of Empire. They are prepared to re-establish themselves on the basis of an aggressive -that is, an Imperial policy -" Let us be friends to "conquer the world." They are incurring a debr for the payment of which even their commercial authorities most interested in keeping up credit can only look to extraordinary means, requiring Imperial pressure and agency. Who but an Emperor, at the head of a hundred Legions, could expect to raise in one 'voluntary' subscription five hundred millions of our money, or to raise it in three years? . It is worthy of an Emperor to suppose the population of the Southern States, stripped of every vestige of property, all their best men slain, hardly calling themselves their own, reduced to appeal to the clemency of the conqueror for the restoration of political privileges. It is an imperial thoughtmore Imperial than the mother country ever dared to refuse open and regular negotiation and proceed only on the models of Trisit and Villafranca. It is an Imperial policy to juggle with the boundary question between North and South, making the existing line an insuperable difficulty in the way of a peacoful settlement, but offering no other. The war itself produces all the material for Empire, - armies without employment; great soldiers with nothing but their swords; a population without means, position, or social order; a past full of bitterness, a future without visions of pleasantness; a score of grievances with overy neighbor; a wrecked and ruined Constitution; and nothing whatever left except, under the most favourable supposition, 'a house ewept and garnished' for some new and more evil possession .- Times.

The following is an extract of a Speech of Lord Russell in the House of Lords on Feb. 20 :- "The noble lord opposite has said that we are perfectly deceived in considering this as a war fo struction of slavery. For my part, I have always thought, and I stated the opinion at the commencement of the war, that on the 'part of the North it was a contest for empire (hear, hear); just as I believe our contest in 1770, which we continued till 1783, was a contest for empire and for nothing

A singular case has come to light in Boston. A staff officer in the United States service stole thirteen thousand dollars in government bonds and forwarded them to his mother at South Boston for safe keeping. A daughter in law of the mother discovered the money and stole it. Officers of the law stepped in, and the money was found at last in the clothing of the daughter.

A Chinese joss house, or temple for heathen worship, was dedicated in San Farncisco, on the 22nd of August. It cost \$80,000. A band of tapestry, embroidered with feathers, and gold and silver thread, which adorns the place, cost \$150 per yard, and the whole building blazes with goldloaf and tinsel. The priests shout, screech, yell, groan, spin around amid the racket of gaugs, drums, fiddles, and smoke opium until they are quite drunk, when others relieve them. The finger nails of the chief priest are longer than his finger, and are twisted like an anger.

The war takes the widow's and the orphan's mite. but adds them to the swollen coffers of the rich, and of the nampered contractors, speculators and other loyal" favorites of the government; and the reverse of the above picture is to be found in every city among a class of superfine loyalists, who, clamoring for the last man and the last dollar, take the best care that they shall be literally the last man to go to the war, so long as they can transfer the last dellar of the people to their own pockets by war contracts and war speculations.

In Washington, recently, a sumptuous feast was given by a contractor. The profits on only twenty cannon manufactured by him for our " liberal" government defrayed its lavish expenses. Its cost was a hundred thousand dollars. The invited guests were seven hundred in number. Each guest's entertainment cost about one hundred and fifty dollars. The glories of Aladdin's enchanted palace were repeated and dazzled the astonished crowd. the streets were carp-ted, lest the guests should soil themselves by contact with the earth. This is the third picture, the reverse of the two former.

The steady tendency and necessary result of all these things, is to annibilate all of our Republican equality and simplicity of manners, to make the richicher, and the poor poorer; to cramp the multinudes in penury, want and destitution, as in vice, and to beget profusion, ostentation, and a debasing ; luxury among the favored few. It is building up nurseries of misery and often crime, on the one hand, of boundless sensuality, self-indulgence and vice on the other. It threatens to spread among us all the mischief of the social systems of the old world, its sordid miserles and its heartless pomps, and eplepdors, and war is doing this, and will continue, to do it and not the heroic soldier, but the heartless speculator Senate committee to enquire into the condition of and tricky politician; and competereasury, thieves the Confederacy was Gan. Lee. He said it would be are to be our micerable lordings - fellows who know bad policy to evacuate Richmond, as the Virginia just enough to figure profit and loss, who have little assist them to escape, promising to go to the ends of the earth, with them on any condition or in any cather the earth, with them on any condition or in any cather the earth, with them on any condition or in any cather the earth, with them on any condition or in any cather the earth, with them on any condition or in any cather the earth and the earth with the earth and the earth and the earth are the earth and the earth are the earth and the earth are the eart Terminal (1984)