Daniel O Connell was burnt in effigy on the Boyne bridge, Belfast, on the night of the 8th, in presence of 40 000 spectators 'Avery indigalty,' save the cases from Sheffield, remarked that he thought Belfus News Letter,' was wreaked on the effigy of Sheffield might have an Assize all to itself. The the man whose memory was being cetebrated in quite list of cases for trial just advertised in our columns a different manner in Dublin.' The Roman Catholic corroborates the judge's observation. The name of party do not appear to have offered any opposition, our town figures at short intervals all down the as the proceedings passed off quietly.

What are the newspapers of Ireland? Are they paid by the landowners to assist in getting rid of the superfluous population? We cannot suppose them so base as to have taken Federal money. But why do they not tell their readers what they are to expect on the other side of the Atlantic? Once inveigled on board the emigrant ship on the pretence of some railway or some builder in want of hands, they are henceforth no more their own masters than a pig from Oork once on board a Bristol steamer. Bribed with drink and fed with magnificent promises. the emigrant often sells his allegiance before he lands. But even if he land a free man he has to pass a worse ordeal. Invited to drink, he is soon reposing in deep slumber from the fatigues of his voyage. He awakes to find himself in the uniform of the 175th New York Regiment of Volunteers, with some greenbacks in his pocket, with comrades keeping a sharp look out on his movements, the deputy of the Provost-Marshal at hand, and a burning thirst tempting to fresh libations in his newly-adopt ed cause. In three days he is whisked off in a car, with fifty others, to Washington, and thence to the front. Except speculation in army clothing and in gold, the most thriving trade in the States for some time has been the procurement of Irish recruits by any means .- Times.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER IGNATIUS - The 'Church Beview' says of this Reverend gentleman (whose tribulations have heen repeatedly brought before 'he public, and who is described as 'Superior of the English Benedictines at Norwich,' the English Benedictines and their Superiors being all Protestants), that he has addressed a very telling letter to the twenty-three Clergymen of Norwick and its vicinity who recently addressed a remonstrance to Mr. Hillyard because he afforded the consolution of daily Communion to the Benedictine Brotherhood. After remarking that it is very distasteful to have to excuse himself before a self constituted and unauthorised tribunal, he goes on to say :- "You are very anxious to pull the mote out of my eye; take heed unto yourselves, my brethren, that a mote blind not your own eye, and so disable you from removing that in mine. The mute which you see in me is unfaithfulness to the Church of England. May I ask you a few questions?" He then goes on to ask above twenty very searching and, for the Norwich Clorgy, very awkward questions, which it is to be hoped they may be able to answer satisfactorily to themselves at least.

The questions reter to the Catholic doctrine of the Sacraments of Baptism, the Holy Eucharist, Absolution, &c., as expressed in the Book of Common Prayer; also the observance of the festivals and fasts, and the use of the ornaments prescribed therein. The following queries deserve particular notice: -"Do you take great care that the different legacies of the Rifle Brigade. - 1b. attached to your churches shall be applied only as they were originally intended? Does the Church of England quote with great respect, and as authorities in matters of doctrine, such men as St. Jerome, St. Augustine, and St. Chrysostom? If so, can you inform me were those men monks, or were they not? Did the Church of England, as a Church, ever condemn Monasticism? Have not some of our leading divines since the Reformation - e.g., Montague, Thorndike, Cosin, &c., -lamented the dissolution of monasteries? Was it the Church of England or Henry Vill. who abolished the religious life in the English Church? Has not the Universal Church in General Councils—e.g., Chalcedon—provided rules and laws for Monks and Nuns?" He then comments on his position in Norwich, owning that it is ' a very sad one, and a grievous fault is somewhere or other He says he is not disobedient to the Bishop, since the Bishop 'says that I am not one of his Clergy, and I never was. He asks no obedience from me then you see, but I am perfectly ready to obey him if he will permit me to do so in a canonical and proper manner.' He maintains that we are bound to assume that the Bishop himself believes Catholic that led to the garotting by causing ruffians to be doctrines, 'because, if he does not, we should be reduced to the dreadful, uncharitable, and irreverent alternative that he remained in a Church which distinetly approves all these, while he himself did not believe any of them' He goes on to say, 'If, then, plement of tails well knotted, whether made of the Bishop will license me, I will take a curacy un hemp or of leather, heavily upon the bare backs of der him to-morrow, and solemnly promise to pay him all canonical obedience, and to teach nothing but what the 'Catholic Bishops and ancient Fathers taught' (see English Church Canons, 1571.) We will gratefully receive his lordship into our crowded Oratory on Eim Hill; and no one would more gratefully kneel and receive his Apostolic Benediction and commands than myself. At present the Bishop thinks fit (having driven me from Claydon to Norwich) to shut me up in the Monastery on Eim Hill, by preventing me from officiating in churches. Fortunately every Englishman's house is his castle, and I may pray with and talk to as many persons as I like in my own private house.' We must not omit his remark on the dress of the Clergy: - 'The Bishop would have a perfect right to interfere with your dress, my twenty-three Reverend brethren, and to tell you to wear the cassock and Priests cloak prescribed by the canons of the Roglish Church. To tell you the truth, I shall be glad when his lordship commands you to pay this Canonical obedience to him; for then the Monks will not appear half so eccentric as they now do in the eyes of un ignorant mob.

THE SCOTCH SUNDAY .- On Saturday evening before last Her Majesty's ship Salamis steamed up to Invergordon with the Commissioners on Fisherics. and left again early on Monday morning. The Invergordon Times says :- Those in command applied here to get on board supplies of provisions, on Sunday; but our merchants, much as they value the orders to supply Her Majesty s ships, and painful as it would be for them to see our gallant defenders starve, respectfully declined to execute the orders sconer than 2 o'clock on Monday morning. On this it was answered that the supplies would be got elsewhere, and we presume it was some urgent resson that required the departure of the Salamis, after lying here some 36 hours, about one hour too early on Monday morning for getting stores on board.

A general order has been issued from the Horse-Guards, by command of the Duke of Cambridge, and promulgated at Chatham garrison, announcing that in future every recruit on first joining the headquarters of his depot or regiment, is to be asked whether had is a Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or belonging to any other sect, and that the answer be recorded in the man's pocket ledger, duly attested by his signature, and witnessed.

TAXES ON DRINKING. - The drinkers of tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and chicory contributed £5,073,938 to the public revenue in the last financial year ending with March, 1964. In the same year the drinkers of spirits, wine, and mait liquors paid their £20,-020,550 of tuxation. This is without reckoning the tax on licenses for making and selling these articles, or on sugar to sweeten them.

The Charivari publishes a version of Lord Palmerston's farewell speech to the House of Commons, such as, it declares, his lordship either delivered on the last day of the session, or ought to have done. The usual recapitulation of the labors of the session was this year, it makes the noble lord declare, exceedingly easy, since the government could sum up all in the single word-'Nothing ;' the cabinet redence of the country.

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learned judge, struck by the large proportion of cases from Sheffield, remarked that he thought case, that the illness was due to the crew having black catalogue of crime, and the 'bad eminence' on which the judge remarked is disagreeably sustained. How is this! Why is the town self branded on the forehead with these marks of guilt? The question presses for solution. Policemen peacefully eeking to separate brawlers are assailed with the kuife, and fall all but mortally wounded into the arms of passers by. Labourers wrangling over their cups adjourn into the street to fight, and while they are fighting, one resorts to the knife and plunges it to the hilt in the body of his opponent .-Husbands who derive fiendish satisfaction from the terror in which they keep their wives, gloat over the alarm which their presence excites, and after inflicting every form of robbery and cruel wrong on the women they have bound themselves to support and protect, they end by rushing knife in hand at those who are the mothers of their children, and the partners and protectresses of their homes. All this is humiliating enough, and what is even more humiliating is the composure with which we hear of it. It seems as if stabbing was becoming a custom and murder an institution of the place. Were we to print the records of these brutalities in blood coloured ink, how often would our columns be of the colour of blood? Were we, from a feeling of shame, to border with black the pages which chronicle these atrocities, how frequently would our broadsheet be draped in that funereal hue? - Sheffeld Daily Telegraph.

The clarming increase in the crime of infanticide is to some extent shown by a Partiamentary return, which has just been issued. In the year 1862, it appears, coroners' inquests were held upon the bodies 2,380 legitimate, and 859 illegitimate children, under one year old, and verdicts of wittul murder were returned in 124 cases. Inquests were also held in the year upon 2,515 legitimate children, and 245 illegitimate children, above one year and under seven. In 1863 the number of inquests upon the bodies of legitimate children, under one year old, was 2,679; on the bodies of illegitimate children, 985. Verdicts of wilful murder in 166 of these cases were returned. In the same year 2,004 inquests were held upon the bodies of legitimata children, above one year and under seven, and upon 248 illegitimate children of the same age.- 1b.

Somebody has said that Sir J. P. Wilde is untieing marital knots as rapidly as the clergy can unite them. Of the limited truthfulness of this assertion nothing more is required than a daily glaces at the proceedings in the Divorce Court, the juries in which have recently been dissolving marriages as quickly as snow would disappear in the July sun through which we have just passed. Perhaps of its class no greater scandal has transpired than that in which Admiral Codrington is seeking to obtain a divorce from his wife on the ground of her criminal connection with Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, of the 22 ad Foot, and Lieutenant Mildmay, of the 3rd Battation

At the Durham Assizes Baron Pigott, in passing sentence upon some rascals convicted of Garotting ordered them to be well whipped in addition to undergoing penal servitude for some years, The law which authorised the Judge to impose this additional punishment is one of the most salutary measures that have received the Royal assent for many years. Yet the moment it is enforced there is a yell of dissatisfaction from the sentimental philanthropists as if an outrage had been committed upon society .-The exaggerated report of a penny-a-liner is taken up by popularity-hunting members of Parliament and by a portion of the press, and all manner of reprobation hurled against the ministers of justice who could be so cruel as to score the backs and inflict a little pain upon wretches who wince like children under the lash though they feel no compunction at strangling their neighbors as a preliminary to robbing them. One blockhead asks the Home Secretary with a whine if the torture were not inflicted with leather thongs, -and another complains that a yell of deep and excruciating agony burst from the hapless victim. It was this stupid cant let loose upon society on tickets of-leave, and if society in self-defence do not now put down this perverted philanthrophy, and insist upon the enforcement of the law by laying the cat with its full comhemp or of leather, heavily upon the bare backs of these miscreants, garotting will again become as frequent and as terrible as it was two years ago. -The only fault we find with the law is that it is too mild in i's treatment of those wretches. Instead of one, it is three sound floggings they ought to undergo, the first immediately after sentence, the second about the middle of their period of penal servitude, and the third as a souvenir, not soon forgotten, a few days before their discharge from prison. By applying the lash to garotters only, the cowardly and cruel crime will soon disappear from the calendar of offences against the person.

Dr. Hurd, writing from Liverpool, England, on the 8th of July, to the Cristian Visitor, says:-There is one thing to which I must refer, which cannot escape the notice of anybody who walks the streets of Liverpool day or night, and that is the amount of drunkenness, debauchery, poverty, rags and degradation, which stalks forth in all their hideous enormity, and undisguised loathsomeness .-Scenes which decency forbids to describe, are observed no less in the crowded thoroughfares than in the dark alleys and lanes. Blasphemous imprecations and lewd atterances, which exhaust the vocabulary of Billingsgate, are poured from the foul lips of bloated harlots and staggering sets. Children half naked, or covered with unmentionable animated fith; professional beggars, sharpers, and thieves, all mingle together in one continuous tide of living abominations, which move on through the streets of this great city of commerce, famed for its progress and its wealth. And what is stranger than all this, nobody seems to care enough about it to enquire into the cause by which it is produced, or how a remedy may be applied, and the evil checked. They seem to regard it as a matter of course, as essential to the existence of a large city, or as one of the inseparable accompaniments of general progress.'-This is a fearful picture of the second port in the country which claims to be first in religion and civilisation.

THE MERSEY RAWS. - The El Tousson and El Monpassir, recently purchased by the Government from Mesars. Bravay, will be handed over to day to Mesars Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, the builders, by Capt. Paynter, of Her Majesty's ship Majestic. Messra. Laird have contracted with the Admiralty to complete them for sea. The vessels will be renamed respectively the Scorpion and the Wyvern. They are each to be armed with four 300 pounders, throwing a b oadside of 1 200lb. The turrets are on Captain Coles's capola principle. The Scorpion will probably be ready in a few weeks, providing the damage she has suffered from a winter's exposure, and when in an unfurnished state, is not found to be very seri-

A SHIP'S CREW POISONED .-- The following appears in the Times :- In your impression of to-day there is an account of poisoning the crew of the bark Ouse of Sunderland, which lately sailed from the Tyne bound for Alexandria. Although the details given are very scanty, yet there appears to be a striking resemblance between this and another event which occurred a few years ago on board a merchant vessel bound from Valparaiso for Hamburg. In the latter ship, soon after leaving Valparaiso, almost mained in office, not because it possessed the confi- the whole crew fell ill, and two of them died. Sus-

eaten pork which was infected by a minute worm, called 'trichina spiralis,' and which, if introduced into the human system is known to cause dangerous illness and even death. On leaving Valparaiso the cook had bought a pig, which was slaughtered, and part of which was eaten by the crew; the rest of the animal was salted and kept. A piece of the salted pork was examined with the microscope, and was shown to contain a large number of worms of the trichina species. In a boy who had died, and where an autopsy was made, the worms were still slive. It was then shown that no criminal intent whatever could be attributed to the cook, and the same may be the case with the cook of the Ouse, whose life is now at stake. As this flesh worm disease is one which is as yet hardly known out of Germany, where it was first discovered three years ago, your insertion of the above remarks may serve to draw the attention of the authorities in Gibraliar to the matter, and may save life of a man who is, perhaps, unjustly accused of murder.

A SUBMARINE FLEET. - The Ironmongers' and Iron Trades' Advertiser, in speaking of the trade of Birmingham, has the following statement :- The Messrs Russell are now engaged in the manufacture of an extensive and very novel order for the Russian Government. A flest of war vessels to sail under the surface are now being constructed in Russia. To afford some idea of the magnitude of the Russian enterprise, it may be stated that the cost of the tubes alone for a single vessel of this automarine fleet will be nearly £9.000. It will contain no less than 38 lengths of wrought iron tubes, of 60 feet each, havng a 13 inch bore, and a thickness of 2 of an inch. The specifications demand that they shall be capable of bearing a pressure of 2,000lbs to the square inch, and Mesers Russell test every tube up to 2,500lbs. -The submarine boat which these tubes are destined for is of such dimensions that it is estimated that 200 tons of iron and steel will be used in its construction. The costs will, it is calculated, reach 175,000 silver rubles, or £27 000; and the expenditure of this amount has been authorised by the Emperor. Each vessel is to have engines worked by compressed air, and to have a very strong break with provision for attaching large cylinders, charged with powder, to the bottom of vessels to be fired by electricity. The parties navigating the vessel will see what they are doing by means of buil's eyes, and they will be able to regulate the depth at which they swim, generally keeping quite close to the surface.

If ever the history of the present American Civil War is fairly and fully written, the world will have reuson to wonder at the annoyances with which it vexed the British subjects, and the good temper with which the British Government submitted to them There are, probably, at this moment scores of English families who can testify to the vexations and cruelties suffered by their relations during a temporary residence in the United States—to the deception and fraud, the viol nee and menace, by which they have been couxed or bullied into involuntary service, and made to fight for a cause with which they had neither personal nor national concern. There are scores of families, too, who have tales to tell of violent and unconstitutional arrests - of equally unconstitutional imprisonment under vague charges or more vague suspicion of disaffection to a Government to which the unoffending victims owed no al legiance. But, although the martyrs to this tyranny may be counted by hundreds, their persecutions are generally unknown beyond the limits of the domestic circle. Some of them, through ignorance of letters, are unable to write a statement of their grievances; others, through ignorance of the world, are at a loss to whom they should write with a chance of obtaining redress; and no inconsiderable number of them discover that appeal and remonstrunce are futile, unless they possess the means to corrupt the satellites of power, and make the tools of tyranny the instruments of its evasion. It is probable that not many more than half of the sufferers succeed in transmitting their complaints to the Consulate at New York and the other Consulates in the United States. It is also probable that not more than half of those whose complaints do reach this destination obtain a place in the diplomatic correspondence of the country. We may, therefore, assume that such cases of oppressive or vexations treatment as figure in Parliamentary papers represent the character rather than the amount of the injury sustained by British subjects in America during the Civil War. We do not wish to throw unmixed blame on the Government of the United States for these things. Like other Governments, its bad servants are in equal degrees cruel and corrunt. But while we wish to make every reasonable excuse for the precipitation of patriotic passion, for the imperfection of institutions framed rather to suit a theory than to work practically, and while we admit readily exceptional instances of considerateness and good feeling, we cannot forget that, during this unbappy war, there has accumulated a series of grievances on the part of English subjects, of which our Government will hereafter be bound to remind the Government of the United States .-- Times.

EMIGRATION FROM THE CLYDE. - The emigration from the Olyde during the month of July shows a large decrease as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year. The total number was 550 statute adults, and of these 330 went to New York, 130 to Quebec and Montreal, 70 to New Zealand, &c. In the same month last year the number was, 1836, of whom 1,255 went to Quebec and Montreal, 560 to New Zealand, and not one to New York; while in the preceding month of this year June] the number was 1,930. This great decrease may be to some extent attributed to the want of transit accomodation during the month, only two passenger steamers having sailed, against four in the same month last year .- Scotsman

## UNITED STATES.

The New York Express says :- We are informed hat there are not a few vessels with cargoes ou board at anchor in the bay, that were cleared several years ago for various places on the coast, but which are detained by the owners under apprehension of capture by the rabel cruiser on the coast. The port of New York is thus partially but practically under blockade by one Confederate cruiser -a fact which, thus in the tourth year of the war, should make the Navy Department blush for shame.'

There must be a lovely state of society in the city government of Pireburg, Judging from the follow-ing, waich we clip from the Chronicle of that city: In our notice of the sentence of Alderman Flannigan, on Saturday, convicted of receiving stolen goods, we inadvertently omitted to mention the fact that Alderman Kelly, of the third ward, was sentenced the same afterman, having been convicted of misdemeanor on two indictments. Flannigan, as we stated on Saturday, fared worse, for he got one year and eight mouths in the Penitentiary.'

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN A UNITED STATES HOS-PITAL. - In the Herald of Monday last appeared a letter-which we give below-detailing the particulars of one of the most flagrant exhibitions of intolerance that has been brought under our notice for a long time. It is difficult to expect any good from the appointees of a party the foundations of which were laid in the rankest bigotry, and the public career of which has since been marked by the meanest acts of proscription on account of political opinion and religious belief But, surely, the crisis of a devastating war, when the executive calls for troops and only gets them under the pressure of a threat to draft if they be not forthcoming at the appointed time—such a period, surely, should be the last in which the gallant soldier, who had faithfully done to take the taste of the dirty water off our mouths. It is duty by the country, should be outraged in his duty by the country, should be outraged in his duty by the country, should be outraged in his picions of poisoning attached to the cook, as in the dying moments, be deprived of the consolations of kind and good parents; when I think of how kind April, 1861 for his secession proclivities.

Chime in England.—It is some years ago stace a case of the Ouse; but it was satisfactorily shown by religion, through the malignant bigotry of perty offi- my good mother was to me, and how I repaid her for sarned judge, struck by the large proportion of the medical men of Hamburg, who reported on the cials, and denied the happiness of recommending his it, I shudder. With kind love to you, dear father, orphan children to the cares of those who, he knew by experience, would not desert them. Yet such has been the treatment - within a few miles of New York-of poor McGrath, whose case is detailed in the annexed letter. Language is powerless to stigmatise such heartless motolerance as it de-

McDougall General Hospital, U. ) S. A. Fort Schnyler, N. Y. Aug. 19th, 1864.

To the Editor of N. Y. Herald:

I deem it my duty to call (through the medium of your Herald) the attention of General Dix, Dr Mo-Dougall, Medical Director, or whom it may concern, to the following facts in connection with this Hos-

Of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived

here recently from Hampton Hospital, Fortress Munroe, was a man named McGrath, a native of the county Down, Irela d, a Catholic in religion, and a citizen soldier of the United States, in a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers. He was carried on a stretcher from the boat to ward No 6, section B, in this hospital. On the night of his arrival here (Sunday, the 7th) he asked the night nurse in attendance (Michael McDonnell) if he could have the benefit of the ministry of a Catholic priest; 'for,' said be, 'I have chronic diarrhan of the worst kind; am worn out and cannot live many days more.'-The curse told him there was a Protest ent minister and church here, paid by the Government, but no Catholic priest, except when specially sent for and desired by a dying patient. On the next morning following, the nucse informed me of the circumstance, and I said to him (the night nurse) " it is your duty and your business to go immediately and report the man's wishes to Dr. Sprague, the ourgeon in charge. If he (Dr. Sprague) is not in his office, report to the officer of the day, and if you don't see him, report to Steward Post.' The nurse went accordingly, and Dr. Sprague not being in his office and nothing short of a war of invasion is likely to bring at the time, he reported the case to Steward Post. them to terms. Unless ended, it will be the destruc-Post said 'I am not going to send for a Catholic tion of their commerce, and for this I fear we are pri st' The nurse then went to the officer of the yet too weak. If we can get and hold Kentucky, the day and reported to him. He (the officer of the day) after consulting with Steward Post on the subject, said to the nurse, 'Cau't attend to that matter at present.' The night nurse then said, 'Give me a pass for three hours, and I will go on my own time to Westchester for Fother Kinsella.' It was refused. On the following day (Tuesday, the 9th), I went to see the poor patriot veteran soldier inveelf, and in conversing with bim he sail, 'I extrestly desire the attendance of a Catholic priest, for temporal as well as spiritual reasons. I have motherless children, who will be very soon total orphans. I have consicerable money with me, and pay owing to me, and I wish to put it in the hands of a priest for the benefit of my poor children. I carneatly desire and have the right to have the attendance of a Catholic pricet, and the consolutions of the holy religion in which I was born, reared, and desire to die. I fought and bled under General McClellan, and have been a faithful soldier and citizen of the United States, and demand to be treated accordingly.' I had seen him several times in the interval, and finding that the priest had not been sent for, as he expected, by those who should have done so, I wrote to the Rev. Father Kinsella myself on Thursday, the 11th inst, by mail, requesting his immediate attendance. McGrath died about noon on the 12th, and before the priest's arrival. Immediately after his death one of the hospital officials cut from of his loins a California belt, and out of it took money, which he put into his own pocket (uncounted) in presence of other officials. Some time in the course of the d.y the first official went back to the ward and said to those who were present when he took the money out of the belt and put it in his pocket. Do you know how much money that old man had? They replied, 'No,' and then he said, Why, he had \$120.' There is some suspicion that he had more. On Sunday, the 14th inst, the mortal remains of the brave, fuithful Irish Catholic soldier, McGrath, were carried to the Protestant church, and the funeral service of a Courch in which he had no faith imposed upon a departed soldier. Is this the time, if at all, to behave so to Irish Catholic soldiers?

LETTER FROM AN IRISH SOLDIER IN THE FEDERAL ARMY. - We (Nation) have received the following for publication :

De Camp General Hospital, David's Island, New York, July 20th, 1864.

ague, and got wounded in the head with a piece of box. shell - I thank God, not much. My dear father, you can form no idea of the amount of hardship my regi ment went through since I wrote last. We left Alex audria in the beginning of May last, and since that time we have been doing nothing but marching and fighting. We went up the Potomuc on a transport as far as Port Royal, and from thence marched to the front, a long and weary journey of four days, under a burning Southern sun. We arrived on the banks of the North Anne, and reported for orders. We then got orders to report to Warren, of the 5th Corps got orders to relieve the 14th P.V. in the skirmish in front of Spotissivania Courthouse. A few hours' rest would do us more good, but orders must be obeyed. We advanced, but were met with a terrible fire from the rebel sharpshooters, and lost four offi cers and 64 men in less time than it takes me to tell you. We remained in the skirmish line all night, advancing and firing all the time under a strong fire Cur from the enemy, until it was death to see us. commanding officer wrote to the War Office, saying he must have our dress changed, or they will not have a man left. At day break we were ordered off the line, and fell in with a division in a line of buttle, and advanced on the enemy's breastworks. We were driving them fast on the Cole Harbour, and fought a bloody battle at that place on the 3rd of June. I was then not able to carry my rifle. I was shaking like a leaf, but I had to fight; they have no pity for the sick before a battle. They call them dead beats; but God knows was not fooling. Oh how I prayed to God that I might be wounded or killed, for then I could take a rest. On the night of the 2nd we were building breastworks all night, and the rain pouring in tor-rents on us. At four in the morning the balt opened on the right of our line, and shot and shell were falling as thick as hail. I often wondered since how I висиреd, for my companious were falling around me like leaves. At about two o'clock a piece of shell struck me in the head, and I fell not from the would, but bunger and sickness; we had nothing for three days but three biscuits a day and dirty water, no shelter for three weeks only the heavens, no change of clothing either; we were allowed whiskey, but we never got it; our gallant officers drank it for us. It is very easy for these nominal officers to say 'charge bayonets' when their belly is full of whiskey, one the poor men cold and hungry.

Dear father, I do not know what to think of this war; our men are downhearted and say they will not fight for the d-d niggers any longer, and still, when it comes to the push, they do fight well. I am getting better, and will soon be able to join my regi ment in front of Petersburgh. I hope they will be in the city by the time I reach there. My dour father, you cannot think what a terrible sight a battle field is. Oh, God, what a sight you everywhere behold, dead and dying in all shapes around you, doctors taking off legs and arms the same as if they were beasts, cries of agony from the poor fellows, men looking for a missing companion, some cursing and swearing, some praying, some sleeping between two terrible to think of it. We are very badly off for coffee; the only comfort we have is, sometimes we save the

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mother, and all friends, I remain your affectionate son.

THE CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA AND THE SUNTER. From the Private Journals and other Papers of Commander R. Semmes, C.S. N., and other Officers. In two volumes. London: Saunders, Otloy, and Co. 1864. - Great in the present age is the power of book-making. Captain Semmes' good ship Alabama has scarcely disappeared beneath the waters of Saint George's Channel when his whose naval history comes out in two goodly volumes. The book reads (as might have been expected) like a mautical novel by Marriott or Chamier. The diary, however, of Captain Semmes, of which it in great part consists, has all the interest of reality and actuality It gave us an idea of the world-famed cruiser somewhat different from what which we had previously entertained. The fighting skipper, and terror of the Yankee merchantmen, appears to be a kindly elderly gentleman of home instincts and predilections and of not too strong health and nerves; longing and praying for peace, feeling acutely both the hardships of the sea and the painfully rough and rude acts which in the discharge of his duty to his country be is necessitated to perform. There are

entries in his diary like the following : -Sunday, Dec. 6th. -- Another lonely Sabbath Day -lonely, though in the midst of one hundred and fifty people. Away, away from home, by half the circumference of the globe! One of the most frequent and unpleasant of my experiences since I entered the China sea, is an oppressive sense of great distance from home, and the atter strangeness of everything around me, almost as though I had ontered another planet.'

Sanday, May 24, 1863 .- I am quite home-sick this quiet Sunday morning. I am now two long. long years away from my family, and there are no them to terms. Unless ended, it will be the destruccase may be different. Well, we must sacrifice our natural yearnings on the altar of our country, for

without a country we can have no home,' The goodness of the man's nature is apparent from the enthusiastic attachment with which he seems to have inspired his ship's company, who were evidently a rough sot, shipped partly at Liverpool, and partly enlisted from the crews of the captured merchant vessels. They were always getting drunk and behaving badly at the different ports where they touched, and had in consequence to be subjected to some of the severities of man-of-war discipline. Nevertheless, they evidently loved their captain, and in the closing conflict could hardly be persuaded, even in obedience to orders, to strike their flig; so anxious were they to stand by him to the last. tain Semmes has already been stated to be a Catholic, and there is sufficient evidence of the fact in these volumes. He makes no secret of his attending Mass, whenever, during his craises he happened to have the opportunity, and be speaks amusingly of a parcel of Portuguese Protestant Bibles and tracts which he found on board one of his captures, and which were evidently intended to effect the conversion of the Lusitanian Papiets. The papers additional to the diary consist of correspondence with the authorities of neutral ports, and particulars of the captured vessels, and evidences of their own and their cargoes' liability to capture. These documents possess an international interest, which may very possibly become greater than it is at present .-Weckly Register.

The following extract, says the Montreal Gazette, from a Boston letter was written by a gentleman whose statements may be relied on :-

"It may be the duty of all good citizens who opposed the accursed policy of the present Administration to stay in the country and do what they can to make a change for the better, and for peace, but if we cannot do so without the chances of loss of life as well as liberty, why, the good old stable government of the Canadas is the place for white men to go, and leave this in the hands of the superior race - Niggers.

"To my mind it is evidently the intention of minions of the Government at the coming draft, to exempt the majority of republicans and draw into the army as near 500,000 good democrats as can be had, a situation where they wont be very hable to do \* . . I have been very sick with fever and much damage to Abby Lincoln through the ballot

> Either the Government is unworthy of the per ple, or the people are unworthy of the Government, and it is fast getting to be the honest conviction of the masses that the Government is unworthy of the people, and particularly prominent in this are the seldiers now returning from the three years cam-

> "Washington has got to be one cess-pool of iniquity and corruption, the charnel house of sie and combination of devil and imps. We need a Grom-

> "This contest can never be settled by the bayonet, but by the ballot box, and to the ballot box will the battle yet return

> "We just have telegraphic news that Chambersburg, Pa., is captured by the rebels. Another raid, undoubtedly of greater proportions than the last .--If they can cleanse Washington, God speed them."

WAGER ON THE WAR .- About ten months ago two gentiemen of Sun Francisco Inid a wager, by which one of the parties was bound to the following conditions :- If the Federal forces did not capture Richmond within 30 days from that date, he was to give his opponent a single sound apple; if Richmond held out 60 days, he was to give him two apples, and so on, doubling the number for each month until Richmond was taken-to the end of time, if that event did not occur before. Nine months have passed since the first apple was handed over, and the list of apples delivered at the end of the successive months is as follows: -1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128. 256 -total 511. Thus far it is all a good joke, and the loser has paid forfeits regularly, with a good grace, but yesterday it required a \$10 piece to meet the demand; apples are 15c to 20c per lb, and it took a 50 lb box. Should Richmond be taken wilhin the present month he would get back all the apples he has lost, and one more, which would make him more than even, but should it hold out a year longer, and he continue to pay his losses, his last payment would cost him \$40,960, and he would be \$81,900 out; in three mouths more he would be out \$686,340; and should the war last from this date as much longer as it has already lasted since its commencement no nation on earth could meet the terms of the wager, even allowing it to be reduced to a cash basis .- Alla California.

Dr. Brown, of Liberty, Me., was found guilty by the United States District Court, at Baugur, on Saturday, of the nefarious practice of applying poison to drafted men in such a way that they were exempted for diseases. His charge was \$100 a man.

The vast difference between the number of colored troops on the army pay rolls and the number in actual service (the difference is about one-half) has been discovered. The army officers employ them as laborers on their leased plantations about New Orleans and let the government foot the bill.

Lo the poor and holy negro! how rapid and grand his advance to civilisation! We have stolen him from his master; we have stripped him; we have starved him; we have welcomed his little ones dead men, some making fires to cook ! Oh, father it is to hospital graves, and now we propose to buy him and kill him! - Milwaukee News.

A Portland paper states that the captain of the Tallahassee, John Taylor Wood, is a grandson of President Zachary Taylor. He was a lieutenant inthe old United States Navy, and was dismissed in

िरिक्षा महिले हेरा देशको । या का में प्रेरवर्णमा स्थान अम्बे