

ENGLISH RULE v. CATHOLIC EDUCATION.—The British minister has been driven at last to confess almost in direct terms, that a thoroughly Catholic education would not suit the requirements of English rule in Ireland. Lord Palmerston informed the several deputations from the municipal Corporations of Ireland that to grant a charter to the Catholic University would be to act contrary to the spirit of the rule laid down by Parliament for the education of the Irish people. The joint opinions of the municipal and parliamentary representatives of Ireland his lordship listened to with impatience, and then scorned with sovereign contempt. The memorials of the Catholic hierarchy were to him and his colleagues as the idle winds. In one word, the Catholics have, after repeated trials, found that if they want to educate their children in their own principles, they must do so in the face of persecution as bitter and unrelenting on the part of the English Government, as that which characterised the era of the Penal Laws. The mode and manner, to be sure, are changed, but the plan now in operation is fully as effectual, besides having the merit of being in accordance with the spirit of the age. The request put forth on the part of Ireland was simply to be permitted to do what is done in the Colonies and in England every day. They required no grant in the shape of cash. They merely asked leave to pay for their own education, without being put in a worse position than those who accepted the education of the State. The minister met this humble request by informing all whom it might concern that the government be represented would not sanction the education of Catholic children by Catholic teachers. It is not the Catholic hierarchy, but the Protestant House of Commons that shall superintend the education of the Catholic youth. Bishops, priests and Catholic laymen are set aside, and Protestants of every shade, and infidels of every color, are, according to the government programme to train up the young Catholic mind in the way it should go. We wish to treat this matter calmly. Nothing can now be clearer than the course before Catholics in the matter of education. These Whigs of the Palmerston school, whose faith consists in believing nothing, cannot appreciate the Catholic's zeal in having so much anxiety about the instruction of his children. The practical Catholic knows that Scripture says, "Unless he hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican." He is also aware that the inspired Word tells him that "obedience is better than sacrifice." The merely nominal Catholic, who knows nothing of the doctrines and practices for which Irishmen once resigned lands, and wealth, and homes—even their lives—may now boast of a spurious, cowardly liberalism, which makes him resign the doctrines he has not the manliness to avow; but the true Catholic who knows his religion, who practices its injunctions, and values its consolations above all wealth, will not readily set up his unlearned learned against the unanimous decision of the learned, pious, consecrated Bishops of our venerable Church. The Catholic religion is not to be measured by the standard of any other religion—its principles are more numerous; its precepts are more opposed to the dictates of the passions. There is, consequently, greater care necessary to inculcate its ordinances, and to accustom the young mind to its arduous precepts. Perish profane literature, worldly wealth, National prosperity, even our true-loved country, sooner than that one iota of our religion should be destroyed. Religion came from Heaven—it has no equal on earth. We have no other such treasure to leave our children. The demonstration in Dublin at the inauguration of the Irish Catholic University—the numerous declarations of our Catholic hierarchy—the deputations from our corporate towns—the extraordinary unanimity of Irish representatives touching the Charter—all combine as an intelligible answer to the ministerial denial to the Catholics of Ireland of the same right to freedom of opinion and freedom of education which is conceded to Protestants, to Dissenters, and all other subjects of our gracious Queen.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

Captain D. W. Pack Beresford has issued the following address to the electors of the county of Carlow, in the representation of which there is now a vacancy, caused by the resignation of Captain Banbury. Captain Beresford is one of the largest landholders in the county. He comes forward in compliance with a numerous signed requisition from the gentry and electors, and it is believed to be certain that he will be returned without opposition.—"In consequence of the retirement of Captain Banbury, and on the call of an influential meeting of the constituency of this county, I venture to offer myself as a candidate for the honor of becoming your representative in Parliament. Should you think proper to elect me, I shall enter Parliament unpledged to any party, and while I should, as a Conservative, endeavor to uphold intact the Constitution we now enjoy, I shall be ever ready to support any measure tending to benefit this portion of the United Kingdom, and preserve to all classes the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. I hope to avail myself of an early opportunity of writing on your personally, but under the circumstances in which I am at present situated, I have to mourn the loss of a near relative, I must claim your indulgence for a few days during which time my absence from this neighborhood is rendered unavoidable."

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY IN KILKENNY.—On Wednesday Sub-Inspector Bingham, with a party of constabulary, proceeded to Coolgrange, within two miles of this (Kilkenny) city, and there arrested Mr. Patrick Mansfield Delaney, formerly a grocer, resident in High street, and lately a farmer. The prisoner was brought before W. F. J. Hort, Esq. R. M., on a charge of swearing in persons as members of the Phoenix Society; and, after a private investigation, he was remanded to the county goal for further examination. We understand the evidence is of a very strong character.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE IRISH FAMINE AND THE COTTON DEARTH.—The *Times* recognises a strange and ominous resemblance between the Irish and English calamity. Some five million of men staked all on a tuber, and that tuber have staked all on a pod. We preached to the Irish on their fatuous reliance on one edible. We proclaimed our superior prudence in every assembly all over the world, yet can anybody show one atom of real substantial difference?

We do not know at whose suggestion Sir Hugh Cairns asked Sir Robert Peel the question which will be found in our parliamentary report, but we have little doubt that he did so with a feeling of shame, on which, as we have no pleasure in the humiliation of an opponent, we condole with him. The distinguished honour of representing Belfast as the nominee of the Tory party has its drawbacks and mortifications. The necessity of feigning a bigotry which is not felt, of ministering to an intolerance that is despised, must be among the keenest mortifications that can be inflicted on a gifted and capacious mind. Sir Hugh Cairns doing the bidding of the Orange faction is as melancholy a sight as political life can present. To use an old comparison, it is like the spectacle of a man enslaved by a troop of apes. If Sir Hugh Cairns were released from the necessity of abject submission to the Orange party—if he no longer held his tenure of Parliamentary life at their will and pleasure—his fine natural capacities, which have hitherto only been of service to himself, might be of great use to the nation. Goaded on probably by those wise and tolerant bodies the Belfast Orange Lodges, which is now expected to follow hard upon the next meeting of Parliament, Sir Hugh Cairns affected a mighty indignation that Government had not interfered to forbid or disperse the procession which on Sunday week marched through the streets of Dublin to celebrate the foundation of the Catholic University. He insinuated that the Executive had one mode of dealing with Protestants, and another mode of dealing with Catholics. This is precisely what the Catholics themselves say. The verbal agreement between them

and the Orangemen on this point is exact. But each party considers that it is hardly used, while its rival is treated with undue and culpable lenity. Their counter-charges are the best defence of the Government. We think that the Executive showed not only forbearance but a true appreciation of the requirements of law and justice in abstention from interference with the celebration of Sunday week. Primarily, the procession was neither political nor religious—though, of course, in common with almost all human doings, it had a bearing on religion and politics. The celebrations attendant on the opening of the Catholic University are in no other sense party celebrations than those connected with the foundation of a Presbyterian or Wesleyan academy, or any other educational institution would be. If Sir Hugh Cairns had been law adviser for Ireland, he would have given precisely the advice which the present law officers of the Crown have given; though it now suits his purpose to profess amazement and indignation at it. Indeed, as Sir Robert Peel stated, in the course which the present Government has adopted, it has simply followed the precedent of its Tory predecessor, whose conduct, for some reason or other, Sir Hugh Cairns did not publicly censure.—*N. Whig.*

DEATH OF PROFESSOR EUGENE O'CURRY, M.R.I.A.—With feelings of the deepest regret we have to announce that the above named distinguished Irishman expired early on Wednesday morning, from an attack of disease in the heart, without having exhibited any previous symptoms of his approaching dissolution. Eugene O'Curry has been long and widely known and respected by every Irishman interested in the preservation and publication of the ancient history of Ireland; and his death will be regarded by such as little less than a national calamity. The facts of his career are few and simple. Born at the close of the last century, the son of a respectable farmer, near Carrigrohilly, he, from his early years, evinced a strong attachment to the native language of his country, and acquired an unparalleled acquaintance with the traditional and written Irish lore of the county Clere. Through these qualifications he obtained an engagement in the Historic Department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland in 1835, in which he laboured with successful energy and enthusiasm in disentombing the true history of the country from the obscure Gaelic manuscripts in which it was registered, and he soon became as noted for his knowledge of the contents of these documents as he was for his superior style of Irish caligraphy. After the breaking up of the historic department of the survey he was engaged by the Royal Irish Academy to prepare catalogues of their Irish manuscripts, and Trinity College employed him to transcribe several of the more important ancient Gaelic writings. He also transcribed, collated, and prepared for the press the original Irish texts of the Annals of the Four Masters, and of almost every Gaelic volume issued by the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Societies. In 1853 he edited for the Celtic Society the ancient Irish history tale on the "Battle of Magh Lena." On the foundation of the Catholic University he was appointed professor of Irish Archaeology in that institution. His "Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History," published by the Catholic University last year, gained him high reputation amongst those most interested in such studies at home and abroad. For some years past he had been engaged with Dr. John O'Donovan in preparing for the press the ancient Brehon laws of Ireland, and he had also collected a considerable amount of material for a new dictionary of the Irish language, of which he possessed an unrivalled knowledge. His death leaves a blank in the Gaelic literature of Ireland equalled only by that caused a few months ago by the decease of his great fellow laborer, Dr. John O'Donovan. An excellent portrait of Professor O'Curry is preserved in the collection of Mr. B. Mulrenin, R.I.A., Dublin, to whom the deceased scholar gave several sittings during the past year.—*Freeman's Journal.*

MURDER IN THE TOWNS OF TIPPERARY.—A murder was attempted in the town of Tipperary on Wednesday afternoon, 20th ult.; the victim being Mr. Braddell, agent to the property of Colonel Hare. Mr. Braddell was engaged in receiving rents at Dobbin's Hotel, when he was fired at through the window and wounded in the abdomen. Suspicion has fallen on Michael Hayes, the father of the young man tried some time since at Limerick for the murder of Quinlan, at Newpallas.

Mr. Braddell, who is a married man, and has a family, is a resident at Mallow, and the sad intelligence of this attempt upon his life will reach them in that town, where they are all sojourning for the present. When the shot was fired Mr. Braddell was sitting in company with a gentleman named Reardon, his present bailiff, Moore, and four other persons, in a back room or out-office in Dobbin's Hotel. The assassin fired through the window of this back room, taking aim with great deliberation and effect. Mr. Braddell, though wounded, returned the fire, and, it is supposed, wounded his assailant, for traces of blood were visible on the wall of the yard over which he made his escape. The person who fired the shot was seen with great distinctness, and can be identified by more than one of the parties in the room. So daringly was the attempt made that the persons who were with Mr. Braddell assumed that there must have been associates in the attempt to murder, and feared to rush into the yard and secure the criminal, which it is considered they might have done had they displayed more "pluck" and less prudence.

Mr. Braddell died this morning, Thursday, at four o'clock. No person has yet been arrested.

At a meeting of the Privy Council a proclamation was ordered releasing the county of Louth from the operation of the Crime and Outrage Act, under which it had been placed for a considerable time.

We take the following from the *London Examiner*:—"If the Catholics of Ireland cannot get separate education at school and college, they seem resolved that the Protestants shall no longer have a monopoly of State endowment for their Church. Perhaps the logic is not very philosophical; but it is natural, obvious and irresistible: It is not possible to play double for ever with great principles in national policy. The old iron system of sectarian ascendancy was bad and wrong; but it had something to say for itself, and in its time accomplished its purpose. When Ireland could neither be converted to the faith nor reconciled to the government of England, the rule of force was substituted for the rule of right; and property, privilege, religion, and education, were all made use of as the means and instruments of tyrannical domination. When 'the people grew and multiplied in Egypt' a different policy came to be adopted. First property restored to its normal condition, and men, irrespective of creed, were permitted to keep a horse or to possess land. Then political privilege was conceded, the elective franchise, eligibility to office, and finally, though not without infinite battle and argumentation, municipal rights. A sort of compromise was proposed and accepted with regard to education; the Catholics were not to have anything exactly their own way, while the Protestants were suffered to retain much that was exclusively peculiar to themselves. Peace was never actually made upon the natural ground; but a truce was agreed to. The disposition to observe this truce has now apparently expired. As for the Church, it remains where it was, intact and indelible, receiving the pay of a Church of the mass, while it cares for the souls of only the few.

A riot occurred Tuesday evening 29th ult., in the Phoenix Park. Some persons had assembled near the Wellington Testimonial for the purpose of holding an open-air religious service. After singing hymns one of the persons began to preach, but was interrupted and jeered at by some of the bystanders, who were then assailed by some of the preachers' friends. Stones were thrown and a conflict ensued, in which one man was so severely injured that he had to be removed to the hospital. Several of the ringleaders were arrested, and were followed through the streets by a large mob, groaning and yelling.

The accounts of the state of the crops in Ireland are satisfactory. In Sligo the late rains have been most serviceable. There is some talk of blight in the potatoes; but this is much exaggerated. In most places tubers are perfectly sound. In Galway no symptoms of the disease has shown itself. Wheat, oats, and barley are in good condition. Turnips are improving fast. In Roscommon large quantities of hay have been saved. There is no trace whatever of the potato blight. Oats have recovered. In Wexford 'the crops are looking well.' There is every reason to hope that the crops altogether, will turn out satisfactory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Her Majesty has headed the list of subscriptions for the relief of the manufacturing poor of the north with the noble donation of £3,000.

The public generally will be grieved, though not surprised, at learning that, since the extraordinary decision of Lord Ardmillan in the Yelverton marriage case, the unhappy victim of it has been confined to her bed in Crawford's hotel in this city. The shock of that unexpected decision was too much for the delicate nervous system of a lady who, previous to it had been called upon to endure and suffer so much at the hands of her unworthy husband, and the probabilities are that for a considerable time she will not be able to leave her sick room. In making this announcement we are at the same time happy to add that the amount of sympathy shown towards Mrs. Yelverton since the decision has been at once large and cordial many of the best of our citizens, ladies, and gentlemen, having called at her lodgings to solace her and encourage her in her determination to have justice done her. Numerous presents some of them of a handsome character, have, we understand, reached her from sympathisers here and in the sister countries, the object of the donors being to enable her, now that it is believed her own fortune must be almost exhausted in litigation, to defend her character and vindicate her rights in the highest law courts of the Kingdom.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The Cotton Famine is altogether the saddest thing that has befallen this country for many a year. There have been gloomy times enough before this. We have seen Ireland perishing from actual starvation, and England half ruined from commercial distress. War and rebellion have taken their turn among the troubles from which a great nation can scarcely expect to be long free. But in the worst of our calamities there has seldom been so pitiable a sight as the manufacturing districts present at this moment. Where men suffer for their own faults or their own follies, pity may not suffice; but still there is the feeling that a stern lesson is being read, which will guard them in future from the errors of their former course. But the toiling millions of Lancashire on whom this last blow has fallen have nothing with which to reproach themselves, and are suffering with brave constancy and unexampled patience the retribution which is due to the passions of a foreign people and the narrow policy of their own employers.—*Saturday Review.*

THE EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS.—In the six months from January to June inclusive, the total deficit in exports of cotton manufactures amounted to £3,675,766 as compared with the year ending '61, yet even suffering this deficit we exported to the value of £1,505,489 of cotton manufactures in the above mentioned six months. Although there is a falling off of £3,675,766 in the cotton, our exports are only £2,828,716 less than for the corresponding month last year, although we have ceased to import £7,000,000 worth of cotton from the United States. Our total imports fall only £1,813,000 short of the corresponding period of 1861, and only £2,436,335 short of that of 1860. Matters are healthy enough if we could only bandage or set one wounded limb.

The *Shipping Gazette* has received reports from the corn districts, from which it says, it is pretty evident that we have a fair average wheat crop; that the yield of barley, beans, and peas will be only moderate but the growth of oats will be large. It is impossible that we may import less wheat and flour from America during the next five months, than in the corresponding period in 1861, and if France should succeed in securing a good general crop of wheat, we shall have to pay less money for our imported supplies than for some past years, consequently the demand for bullion to pay for foreign corn will be on a limited scale, with a great abundance of money, and a range in the value of discount accommodation from 13 to 2 per cent., and the importing houses will not be disposed to press sales; consequently we anticipate very steady occurrences for wheat, and most kinds of spring corn between this and the close of the harvest week.

In the House of Commons on Monday night, Sir Hugh Cairns arraigned the Government for not instituting criminal proceedings under the Party Processions Acts against the Prelates and others concerned in the demonstration on Sunday week at Dublin, which he stigmatised as an illegal procession. Considering that the learned knight was one of Lord Derby's law officers, and is, no doubt, looking forward to office again should the Conservatives come into power, we must confess our surprise that he should have so lent himself to the evil purposes of his Orange constituents at Belfast, as to pronounce the proceedings in question illegal, without a tittle of evidence to sustain him.—We are glad, however that he made this unseasonable onslaught upon one of the most decorous, orderly constitutional, and pacific assemblages that ever took place in any country; first, because it gives a foretaste of what Catholics have to expect from an Administration of which Sir Hugh Cairns must be an important member, and secondly, because it elicited from Sir R. Peel the important announcement that the law advisers of the Crown in England and in Ireland agree that the Provision in the Catholic Emancipation Act forbidding ecclesiastics to appear in public in the habit of their orders, does not apply to the secular clergy, but only to the religious orders. The Chief Secretary admitted that the procession on the 29th ult., was a perfectly legal and peaceful demonstration against the Government for refusing a charter to the Catholic University. But he attempted to throw ridicule upon it by reading from the programme the names of the Dublin Traders who took part in it, such as the chimney-sweeps, the pawnbrokers' assistants, &c., and by remarking upon the absence of the Catholic clergy and members of the learned professions. But, as Mr. Mansell well observed, it was surely imprudent and out of place for Sir Robert Peel to undervalue the middle classes and the artisans, and we may also remark that, the great bulk of the municipalities of Ireland were represented on the occasion, and the signatures to the national protest against the Queen's Colleges, which was a demonstration in favour of the Catholic University, are a very fair representation of the feelings of the Irish Catholic gentry.—*Weekly Register.*

RETIREMENT OF A CLERGYMAN FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. C. Neville, who recently resigned the incumbencies of Wickemby and Thorney, in the Diocese of Lincoln, has published a lengthy statement, explaining his reasons for taking that personally momentous step. It appears that the reverend gentleman in some time since informed the Bishop of Lincoln that it was his intention to resign his Church preferment at the close of this year. "The present Prayer-book," says Mr. Neville, "represents the exact state of religious knowledge in an age so barbarous and ignorant that poor helpless girls were roasted to death by archbishops, old women were hung as witches by judges on the bench, and 8,000 clergymen were too illiterate to be allowed to preach. The confused and contradictory mass of theology contained in our Book of Common Prayer has been permitted to supersede the Word of God in our national Church, and it becomes the duty of every man to consider whether or not he is justified in remaining in it." For my own part I have no choice.

I gave my assent to the present Prayer-book on the faith of explanations to be found in the works of Paley, Wheatley, and Moulton, which were put into my hands by the Church herself. I signed my contract on the express understanding that actual assent to the Thirty-nine Articles was never expected of me; that in a well-known form of absolution the word 'sins' meant 'censures' and therefore in our Church meant 'nothing'; that the Athanasian Creed was altogether a forgery, the damatory clauses very much to be lamented, and that there was no difference whatever in the condition of baptised and unbaptised infants who die in infancy. The 'revival of Church principles' has set aside these latitudinarian explanations, my contract has been fatally changed, and I contend that a court of equity ought to declare it void.—*Times.*

UNITED STATES.

KIDNAPPING CATHOLIC CHILDREN.—Oh, if we could only make it appear that these children were young Africans, and that they had been forcibly separated from their mothers by slave-owners, then we could raise a yelping in the Puritanic press. But they are only Irish, and such like white children we have to speak of. What we have to say is well conveyed in the following letter, whose writer's name is its own sufficient authority:—

Connersville, Ind., July 27, 1862.

Mr. McMillan: Dear Sir—I would like to call your attention to some things which took place in this part of Indiana, the more so as it touches also the Catholics who live in your part of the country. Last winter some forty children were brought from some of the orphan asylums, or poor-houses of New York or some other of the Eastern States, I could not say which. But the same were brought to Rushville, Rush Co., Indiana, and there were put in the court room and sold or given, for a term of years, at from ten, fifteen and twenty-five dollars. But what I wish to call your attention to it for, is that I was informed by the Catholics of the place that there were Irish Catholic children with them; and what, under those circumstances, will become of their religion you can imagine. Some two weeks ago I was in Knightstown, Henry Co., in this State. A large number of children had been sent there in the same way, among the rest a little boy, who had the following story. His father had entered the army; his mother could not support him, and sent him to the poor house, where he saw her last, and from there, soon after, was taken to the place I mentioned. He brought with him a catechism, which was taken from him, and he was ordered to go to meeting and Sunday school, where the rest of the house went. There were also some more Catholic children. Thus you see he has been taken from his mother; and his father, if he live until the war is over, where will he find him? If these children were black we would have heard more about them; but they are only white. I do not see a worse feature in slavery, than that the laws allow the separation of husband from wife, and children from parents, and what better are we of the North? I have written this, as I have no mention of it in any Catholic paper, that Catholics may see what becomes of their children if they have the misfortune to be obliged to place them in those institutions.

Yours very respectfully,
REV. H. PEIRCE,
Catholic Priest in Connersville, Indiana.
—N. Y. Freeman.

The sanguinary spirit of Know-nothingism is yet alive in the Queen City of the West. Seven years time, and the extreme jeopardy in which the country is now placed, have not been sufficient to put out that infamous political creed in the capital of Ohio. It rages there yet, not openly, indeed, but in its usual cowardly, hidden way; and to the shame of the West, it is not likely soon to expire, for it has now allied to it that other bad principle—Abolitionism. In the late violence of tearing down a brothel in Cincinnati, an offensive man, named William Burke, was deliberately shot down. This happened on Tuesday night, on Friday morning he was buried. One would suppose that so clear a murder would create some public commotion, and that the coroner would certainly investigate it. But nothing of the kind has been done. The cowardly shudder of blood is almost quite well known; according to the respectable testimony there is of him, he is a Know-nothing and an Abolitionist; and the coroner and his assistants, and the leading papers of the city are also Know-nothing and Abolition. From such hands, what chance of justice could William Burke, a Catholic Irishman, have? None! None has he got. This is a principal city of America.—*Boston Pilot.*

Every battle that is fought, whatever may be its result, widens the gulf that separated the North and South into two irreconcilable nations. The hatred between Frenchmen and Englishmen, and the social antipathies that kept them apart for centuries, were never so strong—not even during the wars with Bonaparte—as the hatred that the South entertains towards the Yankees. As yet the hatred is not mutual, for the Yankees are rather proud of the pluck that the Southerners have displayed in the struggle, and boast that none but Americans could have acted with such heroism; but on the part of the South it is too intense for the good-natured people of the North to understand or appreciate. One reason, in addition to that afforded by the great question of slavery, is that the South are one people and the North are many. The Southerners are, in the main, of British stock. The Northerners are not British, either in sympathy or in descent, in anything like the same degree. They are a composite or cosmopolitan multitude; and, with the exception of a few old families in New England and elsewhere who boast of their descent from the Pilgrim Fathers, or other early settlers, they have no bond of social or political union, and neither sympathy with nor knowledge of any part of Europe. Twenty-five years ago, when South Carolina raised the question of nullification, under the inspiration of Mr. Calhoun, and when the seeds of secession, long before planted, first assumed vitality, the whole population of the Union, North and South, was 13,000,000. The South has now about 10,000,000, including the free blacks; so that the increase of population in the quarter of the century has been 17,000,000. The South has only increased the natural ratio, having received little or no aid from immigration. The North and West have increased enormously, and not in the natural ratio. The Northern people are not prolific, and social causes are in operation in New York and in religious in New England, which medical men are fully aware of, which place the natural increase upon a par with that of France, where the same results flow from the same causes; so that the great bulk of the extraordinary Northern increase is due to immigration. Compulsively few Englishmen and Scotchmen have swollen the stream that set steadily towards the North, but immense numbers of Irishmen, Germans, Swedes, and Norwegians have annually poured into New York and Boston, and then spread over the great West. From the ranks of these people the bulk of the Federal armies have been recruited; and if the fight between the North and South had, by mutual consent, been fought out by native-born Americans only it is all but certain that the North would have been beaten long ago. These Irishmen, Germans, and Swedes, and their children born on American soil, have no knowledge of the South, which is as unfamiliar to them as Japan or Kamtschatka. Neither have they any sympathy with England. They have, in fact nothing in common with Englishmen, except the language, which they are doing their utmost to deteriorate; while the South, with blood mixed, with purpose more defined, and with sympathies with the Mother Country that may have been wounded, but that have never been extinguished would rather vote itself back into the condition of a British colony than resume a place in the Union on any other terms than complete mastery of the republic. The North has yet much to learn in this mat-

ter, and the Federal troops who now occupy Southern cities will have strange tales to tell when they return of the settled animosity of the people among whom their lot has been cast—bared that cannot be conciliated, and that would make restoration of the Union, were it politically possible, the one result which the North, if it valued its own liberty and prosperity, would, above all things, endeavour to avoid; but the "Union" is a foreign, not a domestic question. Were the Union restored at any cost, America could be dictatorial to England and not to all Europe. If it remain broken, the North must learn to be a little more humble in her diplomacy. That is the sore point, and the South is quite aware of it.—*Times Correspondent.*

FEELING OF SOUTHERN IRISHMEN.—A correspondent of the New York Express, with the army of the Potomac, alluding to the trip of a flag of truce boat up James river, says:—"Among the visitors to our boat was Col. Moore of the First Virginia Regiment. He is an Irishman, and extremely bitter in his secession proclivities, though very gentlemanly in his association with our officers. Col. Moore said that he could pass by the conduct of our government in its treatment of the South, but he could never forget or forgive the conduct of Irishmen at the North in fighting against their countrymen in 'secessia.' General Meagher he regards as being a traitor to every feeling of humanity, and if he should become a prisoner his safety from violence could not well be assured. The Colonel wishes it to be understood that there is no Union feeling among the Irishmen in Dixie, as they make brave reliable troops. Some Catholic clergymen, who returned from Richmond with the flag, say that much bitterness exists among the Celts against Gen. Meagher.

THE SKEDADDLING MANIA.—The skeddadding mania suffered no abatement yesterday, but rather seemed to have been more intensified by the stringent orders from Washington, and the prohibitory regulation established by the Provost Marshal Kennedy. The check to the European exodus on Saturday filled hundreds of able bodied men with the sudden thirst for the gold fields of California, and yesterday morning pier No 2 was visited by crowds of anxious individuals waiting to get on board. Everybody strove to reach the gang plank first. Up to about noon the anxious emigrant experienced no opposition. But their glee was soon turned into loud-mouthed disappointment by a very unceremonious general order issued by Provost Marshal Kennedy.

Instructions in consonance with this order having reached Deputy Silvey from head quarters, he immediately set about putting them into execution. The gates were shut and further entrance prevented. Deputy Silvey went on board the Northern Light and ordered all the passengers to exhibit their passports or 'skeddad' file. Those without the required certificates were highly indignant, protested against the 'unwarrantable infringement' upon their personal liberty, and declared their determination to do all sorts of terrible things. To all such threats the provost guard were deaf. The backsliders were obliged to quit the steamship.

The British Consul's Office was again the scene of great bustle and excitement yesterday, owing to the rush of people desirous of obtaining certificates of nationality, in view of the impending draft.

Stoppage of vessels bound for Europe. Several vessels bound for Europe were ordered to remain yesterday until an examination of their passengers could be made. The Adelaide was overtaken at the lightship, and one hundred and twenty passengers taken off. The Albert Gallatin was overtaken at sea and all the male passengers were removed. The passengers were all taken to the police headquarters, where they were informed that American citizens must procure a passport from their respective consuls.

In the Third precinct over 200 men were prevented from sailing on the Saxonia.

In the Twenty-seventh a great number of arrests have been made.

In the Twenty-eighth precinct over four hundred arrests were made on the steamer Etow.

In the Sixth precinct fourteen arrests were made.

The great rush for Canada has received a sudden check. The rush through Detroit has, for the past four days, been perfectly tremendous. The trains come in loaded down with men from all parts of the West, who are flying to Canada, like cravens, to escape the draft. Yesterday 500 or 600 crossed this river, while Windsor is full to repletion. It is probable that Canada West just now contains the greatest congregation of cowards that ever fled from a government that has been kinder to them than a father.—*Chicago Tribune, August 9.*

For nearly a week our city has presented the most disgraceful spectacle of full grown able bodied men slinking off for Canada, like whipped curs, by rail and lake, with no apparent method of stopping them. The prompt and stern action of the War Department, however, has put a period to the hegira.

The first application of martial law was made by Superintendent Bradley, who made a descent upon the western bound trains about the hour of starting, and captured a squad of fugitives who were bound mainly for Detroit. The individuals had provided themselves with just funds enough to last until after the draft.—*Chicago Tribune, August 9.*

The great events of history require a certain lapse of time for their due appreciation. When we stand close under some lofty tower we have but a confused and dizzy notion of its greatness; when we see from the farthest point of the open space surrounding it we gain a more just idea of its absolute magnitude; but no one can truly judge of it who does not look back from the distance and see it overtopping hundreds of spires and gables, dwarfing what otherwise would be grand, and standing out alone against the sky. So of the great battles of the world. It needs many years before the importance of one of those events can be rightly judged. In the days before the Russian War the present generation knew of nothing but the conflicts between the old Imperial France and her enemies. Austria and Prussia, and the wars of an extinct race, having nothing in common with ourselves. We could hardly form the conception of people living and going through the ordinary duties of life while such tremendous events were taking place at their doors. But now we have had camps, as equally romantic and battles equally bloody; yet we see all with a coolness approaching indifference. It may be that twenty years hence the battles fought in front of Richmond will stand in the estimation of the world, in the same line as the most famous contests of the French Imperial period. The number of the troops engaged, the length and fierceness of the fighting, and the immense interests involved give the battles on the Chickasawm a place among the foremost military events of the age. It is said of a really great victory that it should be as interesting to the statesman as to the soldier; that it should not only exhibit some problem of strategy, but should influence the conduct of their belligents and the policy of neighboring nations. In these respects the late battle are pre-eminent. It cannot be doubted that all through America they are looked upon as the most important events of the war—perhaps the most important in American history.—*Times.*

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT ROUSE'S POINT.—Passengers who arrived by last night's train from the West, inform us that a disturbance occurred yesterday at Rouse's Point between the crowd of fugitives endeavoring to escape from the conscription and a party of American soldiers stationed there to prevent the flight of such persons. The military fired; and we learn that several of the fugitives were wounded, whether fatally or not we are unable to state.

A HARD HIT.—A Western editor thus compliments a contemporary:—"What a piece of work is Bartlett! How feeble in reason! In form how like a snake! In comprehension how like a frog!"

Colonel Corcoran has been released. It is rumored that he will be made a Brigadier-General.