for America in the year 1841; when last heard of, in 1853, she and her three sons, William, James, and Michael, were in Albany in the United States. Any information of any or either of these persons will be thankfully received by her brother, Michael Flanagan of Youghall, County Cork, Ireland. (American papers please copy.)

The value of the flax grown in Ireland last year was upwards of £4,000,000.

THE IRISH CUERENCY LAWS .-- We suppose our readers must have heard or read of the movement set on foot by Mr. Delahunty, the great object of which is the abolition of the £1 note currency in Ireland, which is denounced as the cause of all our misery. We have hitherto taken no notice of the movement, for the simple reason that we considered it too absurd, positively discreditable to our city, and unworthy of serious refutation. We are surprised at the importance which some of our correspondents seem to attach to the agitation, and still greater is our surprise that a man of Mr. Delahunty's known ability, political experience, and knowledge of the causes of Ireland's misfortunes, should hit upon so childish an expedient for 'reviving our trades and manufactures, and making the country happy and prosperous.' But even the eleverest men will sometimes fall into very extraordinary mistakes. Surely, Mr. Delahunty does not attribute to these harmless, nay, extremely useful notes, the excessive taxation that grinds us to the dust, the unjust laws under which we labour, the enormous rents that weigh down the energies of the farmer, the millions that are annually drained out of the country by absenteeism, come implicated in the fitting out of the Victor after and all the evils which members of the Irish Parlia- she had ceased to be a government vessel, is now ment so plainly foretoid would follow the iniquitous under the consideration of the Admiralty, and a ruact of Union? At a late meeting of his followers, mour was current at Chatham on Sunday that two Mr. Delahunty read glowing accounts of the prosperity of Ireland before the Union; he appealed to at Sheerness dockyard, would be called on to resign his hearers what was the condition of Ireland to-day and drew the conclusion that because the act of 1862 abolishing small notes in England and Wales, was not extended to Ireland, we have been gradually sinking, while England in his own words, ' went ahead like a house on fire.' In times not long past he used to argue differently. We have been bonoured by the receipt of a song on this subject, to the air of The Lady in the Boat, signed 'M. P., a Volunteer Member and Collector of Repail Rent,' in which Mr. Delahunty's change of sentiments is thus alluded

You may well remember the year '43, When with the Liberator this patriot would be He would shout, and he'd spout, and he'd sink or he'd float, But he never said a word about the one pound,

Bang it up, bang it up, &c.

-Waterford Citizen.

GREAT BRITAIN. CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN ENGLAND. - At three English sessions, the question of appointed Catholic chaplains to the prisons of the three sessions dis- of test by which to ascertain the degree of social tricts was discussed. In the county of Surrey the | comfort and national prosperity which their magniappointment was agreed to for the Wandsworth | tude or small extent is supposed to furnish in a kind House of Correction, and the salary of the reverend gentleman (Mr. M'Henry) was fixed at £100 per annum. In Staffordshire the result was not as satisfactory, and for the present bigotry and prejudice defeated humanity and justice. There, after a brisk discussion, the motion for the appointment was rejected by 31 to 27. In Berkshire a kind of a compromise, after a very interesting debate, which was conducted by Mr. Walter, M. P., and Sir George Bowyer, M. P., and Lord Overstone, was come tothe appointment was agreed to unanimously, but no salary was granted, and so far the requirements of justice have not been appeased. The reverend gentleman, Canon Ringrose, generously volunteered his services, in order that he might be afforded an opportunity of counselling and consoling the Catholic prisoners.

Of the year just expired the most charitable record cannot say that 'its end was peace.' It has taken its farewell of a world rife with wars or rumours of wars, and died in the midst of a tempest, like some historical personages who are said to have sold themselves to Powers of Darkness. But the storm is raised by human passions, and we fear the conflict will continue though the year has passed away. We can scarcely congratulate the nineteenth century, as it glides by us, on a decided moral superiority to all they carried 98,458 passengers, consisting of 2,975 its predecessors. We admit all the material improvement it can claim as its own work, but it has not shaken itself clear of much for which it accuses former ages of barbarism. A good deal of the experience of the last ten years is well calculated to check the price of philosophy, and it begins to be doubtful whether the events of the next decade may not deprive it of all ground of exultation. All our enlightenment has done little to diminish one of the oldest evils that have afflicted mankind. The world has learn; much, but not enough to enable it to live in peace. From the East and West, from the most ancient empires and the newest republics, the reports are of the same warlike character They come fast and faster upon us. From Germany, Poland, and Italy, from Mexico, from China and Japan, we hear sof hostilities, or the animosities that tend to hasten them; and from the great Western continent of America the tale of violence and battle is the fiercest

But would we had some Fitzroy to give us the least glimpse of the morrow in the political atmosphere The barometer is low, the sun settings are stormy and distant horizons look strangely near, but so it has been many a day, and the only question is how long the portents will last before they prove themelves either illusory or true. On what class of inlications are we most to lean? From what quarter s the storm to be looked for? There is the restlessness of all those who have run out all their chances under the existing order of things, and wish for a new start, clear of prejudice and wreck. There is the brooding resentment of nations, and States, and classes, and creeds. There is the current of change, which ever points to a happier future. There are ambitious schemes which retain their hold on the mind under all difficulties and reverses. There are the fears which deprive men of their reason, and throw them into the peril they imagine. There is the contagion of madness which makes a crowd of States the sport of a clever man or of a fool. There is the strong instinct of right, and the stronger instinct of might. There is that which tells more than even predisposing causes the perilous imminence of war. Europe is now playing with edge tools, and amusing itself with fireworks over an open magazine. The men who have set Europe in motion, whether in the East or in the West, are they whose only interest is in revolution, under one form or another, all who follow their lead have staked their fortunes on the cast of a die. There may be a great success, but, if not, there will be a very great failure; and while the success would be for a few, the failure would be for The prophet who can tell us the day ter the morrow, or to-morrow itself, must be iser than the wisest; for the longest heads Europe are simply watching the game. They don't sow what to do. They know what they would like at whether the opportunity will present itself passes heir prescience and ours. Unfortunately, cherished chemes become an actual element in the political orld; they only bide their time and the occasion hich makes them the hopes of one Government unkes them the fears of another .-- Times.

THE CONNEDERATE STEAMER RAPPAHANNOCK .- The ost searching investigation has been made by the attending the equipment, fitting out, and departure from the Nore of the Confederate steamer Rappa-

Information wanted of Elizabeth Walsh, who left steam reserve squadron. The correspondence which and Philadelphia Steamship Company alone, addi- subject, examine the working of the system from the has taken place between the officials of the dockyards and the Board of Admiralty has been carried on with the greatest possible secrecy; but during the last few days some important circumstances have become known with respect to the transaction. The result of the investigation which has taken place has been to entirely exonerate the officials at Chatham dockyard from having in the remotest degree been connected with the illegal proceedings, as their responsibility ceased the moment that vessel was sold out of the steam reserve, and the order was received from the Admiralty for her to pass into the hards of the parties by whom she was purchased. From inquiries since instituted it would seem that the Victor was purchased by a London firm, trading, as would now appear, under an assumed name, and that several of the government mechanics, if not under the express orders, at all events with the cognisance, of certain of the officials, were illegally allowed to be employed in assisting to equip the vessel, several of the number, connected, it is asserted, chiefly with the engineer department, proceeding from Sheerness dockyard to Calais on board the Victor, when she escaped from the Nore. The whole of the hands who were proved to have taken any part in the breach of neautrality laws by assisting in the equipment of the Rappahannock, as well as the men who proceeded to Calais with that vessel, have been dismissed from Sheerness dockyard, ostensibly for being absent from their duty without leave, but in reality for the part they were proved ta have taken in the matter. conduct of certain of the dockyard officials, who, there is reason to believe, allowed themselves to beof the number, both of whom hold responsible offices | gery and robbery. their appointments to avoid their dismissal. With regard to the other vessels attached to the Chutham steam reserve, which are ordered to be sold out of the service, such precautions are directed to be taken that no apprehension need be entertained of any of clothes rejected by the wealthy descend, dilapidated, the number falling into the hands of persons who to the poor and the beggar. The illustration is very will use them so as to again violate the neutrality laws.

PROTEST OF ENGLAND AGAINST THE GOOUPATION OF SCHLESWIG. - The Herald is informed that despatches were sent off two days ago to the Courts of Austria and Prussia, to the effect that the Government of Great Britain considered the treaty of 1852 valid and binding upon the signatories, and that it would not look quietly on at the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy, and that in the event of any attempt at the infringement of the territorial rights of Denmark it would be the duty of Great Britain to afford the latter moral and material support.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL IN 1863. - The returns of emigration from Liverpool during the past year have just been completed by the emigration officers at that port. These returns, which in themselves are important in a merely statistical view, acquire additional value when looked on as affording some kind of inverse ratio, it having been supposed that a large emigration was significant of diminished employment, stinted means, and prevailing destitution among the working classes, whereas a small emigration was presumed to indicate with similar certainty a comparatively flourishing condition of our industrial population. If this form of reasoning is to be applied in the present instance, the emigration returns for the year 1863 do not afford much ground for rejoicing or for congratulation. The emigration of the past year-from Liverpool, at all events—has been greatly in excess of that of its predecessor. In 1862 the total number of persons who sailed from Liverpool for foreign countries, or for our colonial dependencies and settlements, was 64,314; the numbers last year were 137,982, being an increase of 73,668, or in the proportion of more than double. The number of vessels carrying emigrants which left Liverpool in course of last year was 622; of these 367 were ships sailing under the provisions of the Passengers Shipping Act, and carrying 123,529 passengers; the remaining 255 were what are called 'short ships,' or vessels which do not come under the Act of Parliament referred to, and they carried 14,453 passengers. Of the ships sailing under the Act, 297 were for the United States of America, and cabin and 98,458 steerage passengers, of whom 28,-548 were English, 3,175 were Scotch, 61,312 were Irish, and 5,422 were toreigners. Of the other ships sailing under the Act 16 were for Canada, carrying 278 cabin and 2,477 steerage; of these 1,849 were English, 23 were Scotch, 321 Irish, and 284 from other countries. For New South Wales there were 5 ships, with 1 cabin and 1,781 steerage passengers, of whom 474 were English, 193 were Scotch, 1,110 were Irish, and four were foreigners. For Queensland 9 ships took 43 cabin and 2,944 steerage passengers, of whom 1,472 were English, 431 Scotch, 1,039 Irish, and two foreigners. For Victoria there were thirtysix ships, carrying 436 cabin and 13,509 steerage passengers, of whom 5,372 were English, 1,236 Scotch, 6,427 Irish, and 474 foreigners. For New Zealand one ship sailed with 406 steerage passengers of whom 353 were English, 11 were Scotch, and 42 were Irish. For South America three ships sailed with 22 cabin and 197 steerage passengers, of whom 5 were English, one was Scotch, and 191 were Irish. As emigration agencies the 'short ships' are not generally considered of equal importance with those vessels which sail under the statutory regulations, and, consequently, do not require so particular an enumeration. From the preceding statement of the numbers and destination of the emigrauts it is obvious that a very large proportion of those migratory adventurers have proceeded to the United States of America, and several conjectures as to the cause of this great westward exodus are in course of active circulation and discussion. The fact that a majority of those emigrants are men in the prime of life imparts additional interest to the inquiry as to the stimulating agency which has given this direction to the stream. Among the alleged reasons which have led to it is one to the effect that these, most of whom were sole-bodied men, have been engaged to carry out some very extensive railway operations in the United States, and this averment finds many active supporters. Another order of inquirers affect to have little difficulty in perceiving that this great offlux of emigrants towards the United States has its origin chiefly in the operation of that agency which some not very credulous people insist has been established in this country for the purpose of recruiting the Fegeral armies. In the face of strong and firmly maintained denials on the part of the Federal consuls, and the agents who are said to be, or to have been, engaging the men to go out, and also in the teeth of the Foreign Enlistment Act, it is difficult to uphold the enlistment or recruiting theory, yet severa! circumstances tend to give considerable countenance to it. The agency referred to is said to have been most actively employed in Ireland, and a very large proportion of the American emigrants is from the sister isie. Another fact referred to in Liverpool as of considerable significance consists in the knowledge that, besides the large numbers which have sailed thence to the United States, an extraordinary number has been taken out from frish ports of embarkation in the steamships trading between schools of this city are sinking in public estimation, Liverpool and New York, but calling at Irish ports, and the wisdom of those who opposed the whole By these latter means of conveyance it is stated that

United States additional to those carried from Liver-

pool by the same steamers. This large number to be

tional to the numbers which sailed in the same steam-ers from Liverpool, and that of this vast addition be will agree with us that there is a vast amount of 16,675 were steerage passengers; and when it is forther borne in mind that large numbers of similar emigrants have also been conveyed from Queenstown to New York by the extra steamers despatched by the Cunard Company, and likewise by steamer belonging to other companies, as well as by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company from London-derry, and by the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company from Galway. So extensive and so costly a means of rapid transit for the class of passengers referred to is considered by parties generally well informed on such subjects as strong evidence of the alleged 'conscription view of the American emigration during the past year .- Times.

The recent exposure of the inhuman treatment of a lunatic at Flushing has led to several other cases being brought to light. The latest is the case of a young woman at Rotherham, who is said to have been confined in a recess below the stairs of her father's house for about fourteen years, and whose appearance presented a shocking state of filth and deformity. The father and step-mother who are said to be in respectable circumstances, have been brought before the magistrates.—London Standard.

A Nice List .- The calendar for the county of Norfolk contains the names of twenty two prisoners, who are charged as follows :- One with shooting with intent to kill, one with malicious shooting, one with stabbing, six with burglary, one with rape, one with bigamy, three with arson, four with robbing from the person with violence, two with concealment of birth, one with receiving stolen goods, and one with an unnatural offence. The city calendar contains the names of two prisoners, charged with for

OLD CLOTHES AND HON. J. WHITESIDE - Baron

Liebig, in an essay which has attracted much atten-

tion both on the Continent and here, speaks of the cast-off opinions of the educated becoming the heritage and common-place of spouters, just as old vivid, but very correct. 'If it had been written, one would say, 'for the Hon: James Whiteside, it could not have been more pertinent-no mind more than his walks in cast off clothes. He is precisely suited.' But-it was written for Mr. Whiteside! Baron Liebig was speaking of those persons who go about with the opinions of a past age concerning Lord Bacon, and puff him on every occasion. Those opinions have long been rejected by the learned, but they still serve to cover the mental nakedness of superficial spouters. We recommend Mr. Whiteside to study Baron Liebig's essay; if he cannot read the German, he will find a translation in recent numbers of Macmillan's Magazine. Baron Liebig demonstrates, without mistake, that Bacon, as an author, was one of the greatest plagiarists, forgers, and liars, that ever lived! His private character was low enough before. We have been amused at Mr. Whiteside's defence of Queen Elizabeth against the Archbishop's charge of being a corrupt woman. Speaking at a that a little clap-trap on the subject would raise a cheer; but, with all his pseudo-indignation, he could only 'assert she was one of the greatest sovereigns who, &c. He does not say she was not a corrupt woman! He says, and we never saw a siyer or more amusing instance of begging the question :- 'If she was corrupt, how happened it that even those who did not believe in Christianity admitted that her reign was glorious, and, that though she had the foibles of a woman, she was the most triumphant ruler,' &c. (applause!!!) To be praised by infidels as a ruler is offered as proof that she was not a corrupt woman! But the phrase, after all, admits the impeachment, those 'foibles.' Recent revelations show that she was cognizant of, if she did not plot the murder of Amy Robsart; desirous of having the murderer as her spouse! Motley shows that her wretched penuriousness disabled and nigh starved her soldiers in the Netherlands, and laid her shores quite open to the Spanish invasion; while her gallant ride out before her troops, and speech bidding them not to fear, for that she would lead them. occurred, is is shown, after the danger had passed But Mr. Whiteside admires her sule in Ireland, where she planted 'the truth' so efficaciously. If one will admire bloodiness, brutality, and treachery, he is easily judged: as to the other things, we advise come to the conclusion that if you permit it in your Mr. Whiteside to drop the Old Clothes line; bring country, the parsons will ride the people quite as himself to the learning of the day; and avoid such hard. farcical clap-trap even at 'Cherch-Education' meet-

AN ENGLISH PARSON BACKING A FRENCH BLAS-PHEMER -In Macmillan for January, the Rev. Mr. Maurice descants approvingly as follows on the work of the shallow, malignant infidel, Renan-a book which, even in a godless age, has made Christendom hold its breath with horror:—'I do not believe that he means to encourage falsehood, to rob mankind of any treasure which it has possessed, to diminish the honor which it had bestowed on the 'noble initiateur.' I am satisfied that he feels himself to be a champion of truth, of humanity, of the honor of Jesns. I do not see the least reason to doubt that his visit to Palestine had all the effect which he attributes to it. I can conceive that in that visit be, for the first time, came to a clear conviction that there ever was such a person as the one who had been presented to him in images and pictures, whose name he had associated with a multitude of deceptions. That which he had thought of only as the creation of painters rose up before him clothed with actual flesh. That which had pursued him as a dark shadow, which he was called upon to love. and in which he could see nothing distinct enough to love-which, when it did become definite, often assumed a look of terror-smiled upon him through the beautiful Galilean scenes which he describes not seldom with the affectation of a Chateanbriand, sometimes with genuine freshness and sympathy .-It is most satisfactory to think that these associations were acepened and hallowed by that event in his domestic history to which no reviewer could dare to allude if his dedication had not given it to us as a human tie, which his book certainly does not strengthen, but cannot break. Let us thankfully assure ourselves, and frankly acknowledge, that M. Renan's conception may be to him an ascent out of the utter confusion, not a descent into it. The image of a living Christ may be coming forth out of the graveclothes of one who for him had been utterly dead .--If the dialect of the boudoir seems to us a dreadful substitute for the dialect of the Evangelists, it may he his first step to the apprehension of a language which is meant for human beings, and not for doctors. If as yet he can only translate a 'Son of God' into 'one who takes a great step in religion,' he may be advancing to the conviction that human relations are the true images of the Divine-are the means by which we are raised from the adoption of a religion to faith in a God. I could not have used the strong language in which I have expressed my convictions of the meaning and nature of the book, without also using this language respecting its author. - Christmas Thoughts on Renan's Vie de Jesus, in Macmillan's Magazine for January.

. UNITED STATES.

Our Public Schools .- Day by day the Ward system of public education as it at present exists fully 26,000 passengers have been carried to the here, becoming more evident. That system has signally failed to answer the requirements of the people, or to fulfil the boastful predictions of its advo-Lords of the Admiralty into all the circumstances added to that large aggregate will not appear much cates. Fine buildings have been erected; expentitending the equipment, fitting out, and departure exaggerated when it is known that in the course of sive machinery put in operation; an army of officials hannock, formerly her Majesty's screw gun vessel have been conveyed from Queenstown to New York return? Let any one who takes an intelligent in- the text. Mr. Lincoln's fatal facility for Victor, 6,350 horse power attached to the Chatham by the vessels belonging to the Liverpeol, New York terest in education, and has time to devote to the jokes offends the Herald's delicacy.

patronage created by it, and a vast outlay of money connected with it; but he will seek long ere he will discover any credit it has been to the city, or any advantage to the growing population. Our late Archoishop opposed it from the start, and the Catholic clergy as a body have ever discountenanced it. With them education or mere book learning was not the one thing necessary, and a system that aimed only to instruct and improve the mind could never have received their support, even had it been as efficient in imparting instruction as it was notoriously the reverse. Bur our educational system has been worse than inefficient-it has elevated men of immoral character to positions of consideration and influence, and it has confided to women of doubtful reputation the task of forming the youthful mind. What else, however, was to be expected from a system that formally disavowed religion, and based on that disavowal to its highest, strongest claim to public support? How could we expect a superstructure of morality except on a foundation of religion?-

What wonder that the system was opposed by every

far sighted right-thinking Catholic in the country

as demoralising in its tendency and anti-Christian

in its spirit ?-Metropolitan Record.

The New York News says :- 'As we stated yesterday, a Boston judge has decided that a special contract to pay specie means that the contractor may pay anything else that he pleases. If this decision should be sustained in other courts, goods now being sold for specie notes will be at a great loss to the seller. The seller had far better, if he is to get his pay ultimately in paper, make the transaction a cash one. The importers who buy exchange at the gold price, and buy gold in the open market to pay duties, are desirous to sell their goods for gold, and this has in many instances been complied with. The jobbers who agree to pay the importers in gold must either continue to sell goods at paper prices for cash, which will make capital very abundant with them for the present, or they must also force credit sales for gold. If this system spreads, as ultimately it must, there is but one result: a return to specie payments, and a complete slonghing oft of Mr. Chase's whole system of paper, and the shutting up of the new national Banks before they can be opened. The general determination of business men to get their pay in specie, will restore specie payments in thirty days, but would bring the Treasury to a stand still, and force a system of heavy taxation upon Congress.'

COMMODORE BOUTWELL ON THE DISASTER IN CHILI. Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1864.

(Editor Freeman's Journal.) That a very serious accident has occurred in the burning of a church at Santiago, Chili, is certain, bu that the consequences are very much exaggerated, I believe. The story about the cruelty and disregard of the lives of the people by the priests, and the story of the celestial post-office in the church, no man be lieves unless he is ready to admit that the inhabitants Church-Education meeting, Mr. Whiteside knows of Santiago are the most ignorant people in the world. The Yankees have chapels at Aspinwall and Panama, and the English and Yankees have a Protestant church at Valparaiso, and, I think, one at Santiago. Their preachers do no not preach war on negro slavery and on negro mongers, but they preach war on the Catholic Church, and the 'abominations of Popery.' The Archbishop of Santiago is said to be one of the best men in the world, and Father Short, of the Society of Jesus, who visited me during my sickness at Valparaiso in December, 1856, has no superior in goodness and kindness to his fel-low-man, now living. The Editor of the Valparaiso Mercury is neither a Catholic nor a native of Chili, and is not friendly to the Catholic Church, or he would not use such language as, 'Ever since the newly invented mystery of the immaculate conception of Mary was declared at Rome, in 1857,' etc. desire to state in connection with the subject of the priests of Chili that I am as far from wishing to see the Chilian Government administered or controled by the Catholic priests of that country, as I am from desiring to see our own Government ministered or controled by the Presbyterian or Unitarian clergy-men of New England. I have heard a great deal said about the priest-ridden people of Catholic countries, and having visited a number of them, I have

E. B. BOUTWELL, late of the U. S. Navy.

following circular has been issued at Vicksburg by

Headquarters Seventeenth Army Corps, Provost Murshal's Office.

Vicksbung, Miss., Dec. 27, 1863.

The following named persons, Miss Kate Barnett Miss Ella Barnett, Miss Laura Latham, Miss Ella Martin and Mrs. Moore, having acted disrespectfully towards the President and the Government of the United States, and having insulted the officers, soldiers and loyal citizens of the United States, who had assembled in the Episcopal Church in Vicksburg on Christmas day for Divine service, by abruptly leaving said church at the point of the service where the officiating minister prays for the welfare of the President of the United States and all others in authority, are hereby banished, and will leave the federal lines within forty-eight hours under penalty of imprisonment.

Hereafter, all persons, male or female, who by word, deed or implication, do insult or show disrespect to the President, Government or flag of the United States, or to any officer or soldier of the United States, upon matters of a national character, shall be fined, banished, or impresoned, according to the grossness of the offence.

By order of Maj.-Gen. McPhenson.

FRIGHTFUL SUFFERINGS OF NEGROES. - Frightful Consequent Mortality .- The sufferings of these poor creatures are so terrible, and to so great a degree beyond the power of individual action to remedy, that one can hardly read the accounts given even in the papers that most strongly support the present Administration, without shuddering at the responsibility of the whole nation for so disgraceful a state of things. The Rev. Mr. Fiske, Army Chaplain, 2273 :--

"Out of an average number of four thousand blacks under his charge at Memphis, during the months of February, March and April, of the present year, there died during that time twelve hundred. Three-fourths of them had no change of raiment, probably one-fourth of the women had but one garment between them and utter nakedness. Many children were kept night and day rolled in the poor blanket of a family-its sole apparel. They had multitudes of these-no beds. There were no floors in their leaky tents, and no chance for fires. The wonder is not that so many died but that so many lived. The suffering of this people is our national dishonor. If they were not rescued, history would write something thus—'The American people enticed within their lines tens of thousands of slaves, alluring them thither with promise of liberty, took from them all able-bodied men to reinforce their armics, huddled the rest together in great camps, and left them to perish of nakedness by the handred.' How will that page of history read ?

A man near Utica, N.Y., lately sold his wife to a widower for a cow.

The New York Herald of Saturday last has an article upon General Fremont as a candidate for the Presidency, in which the words-'Fremont is not the past year no fewer than 16,930 adult passengers saddled on the city, but what has been received in a smutty joker, occur forty times, scattered through the text. Mr. Lincoln's fatal facility for obscene

A letter describes the manufacture of munitions of war in the South states that the powder mills now rield 8,400 pounds a day. It is conjectured that the operations North and South consume 10,000 pounds a day. A few years ago the powder used in the country was imported. This is not the case now.

Artemus Ward, out West, says - We hain't got any daily papers in our town; but we've got a :emale sewing circle, which answers the same purpose.

The war has produced strange alienations Two Kentuckians, father and son, were on a railroad train in Indiana last Sunday. The father was a Confederate prisoner, the son was a Federal gnard on the platform of the car. The old man seeing his son, presumed to take more liberty than the rule allowed, and put his head outside the door. His son hastily advanced, piece at the shoulder, with a sharp Get back there you old rebel!"

In a late an aber of the Whig, Parson Brownlow says: - There is now no equal extent of territory on earth that has so large a delegation in hell as the Fouthern Confederacy can boast. Rebels have gone to hell from the South since this war commenced, at a fearful rate, and the cry is, still they go.' A correspondent, who sends us the extract, tacks the following paragraph to it:-- We do not know whether to be sorry or glad at this intelligence from the pious Parson. It is, however, the first direct intelligence that we have had from that quarter since the devil left there to enter Paradise and ruin the human race.

THE South. - The captain of a steamboat on the Mississippi river, writing to a friend in Chicago from the mouth of the White river, Arkansas, gives a melancholy picture of the lower Mississippi country, now desolated by the rebellion. He says: - To give you an idea, my route has been some five bucdred miles in length. Formerly, both sides of the river were well cultivated, and a large quantity of cotton and produce shipped. I am certain that now the same country has not a fourth of its former population, and that next year not enough will be raised to support the remnant remaining.

A correspondent of the New York Eccaing Post ives the following account of the freed negroes oa the plantations confiscated by the Federal Government, were the negroes have been taken and set to work under their new masters-the Northern lessees. He writes:--

"I wish to make some statements in regard to the workings of that plan during the past season, having been in a position to observe its management and its results. Having visited nearly all the leased plactations in the district of North-eastern Louisians, where the plan has been tried, I know whereof I affirm, and | set down the management of these plantations and of the freedom of them, as an unmitigated piece of villany, in which the capitalists reaps all the profits of the expense of the negro whom he hires; and I have no hesitancy in saying that the negro of this district has suffered more privations, and has been far more in a state of servicude, if that were possible, during the past six months, than when under the rule of his Southern master. The Episcopal Recorder adds : - ' A committee of the New England Freedmen's Association informs us that one-half of the emancipated slaves on the Southern Mississippi have died since their emancipation.'

THE SUDDEN RICH.-We recommend the following quaint bit of philosophy, by 'Josh Bilings,' to the shouldy element :- 'I den't kno ov ennything that is so apt tu blo up a familee tu the bustin pint 30 mutchly as sudin ritches. Them fokes who kan make povertee respectable are putty sure tu make ritches amiabel, but them fokes who groun because they are poor, will make evrybudy else groun because they are rich. The times are big jest now with the sudin ritch; shoddy and salt beef kontracts have done their biziness. Yu kan tell the 'Peter Familiar' ov one ov these families by the dirt under his fingernails and the heft of his watch chane, by the sheap. ish look ov his coachman, by the shiny look ov his clouse. Yu kan tell his wife by the choked condishun ov her gloves, her thowsand dollar shawl, with a grate greece spot onto it, her No. 5 gater boot with No. 6 feet in them, toe 9 inch engraised bordir tu her handkerchief and the high old sportiff innowsense ov ber childrin. Yn kan tell her dawters by the size ev their waist, and the shortness ov their breath, by the stick up ov their nose and the stick out of their petticeats, by the polecat wake they leave in the wing when they pass ye, and by the lunatik gase the give to fashionable people, whom tha meet. Yu kan tell his sons by the names or the old trotters the hav bought, and How Women are Treated ar Vicksburg. - The tha bay ov spendin their munny, by the pimps who follow them, and their third rate success in being berhoys. It aint as a gineral thing, any disgrace tu be ritch. Manny won't make a familiee ginteel more than king's evil will make them renowned. The suddin ritch kno what the banker for in others and think others will fall to hankering after it in them.

We take the following remarkable exemplification of a state of 'barbarism' in Massachusetts, from the New Bedford Mercury, which paper quotes it without comment from the Boston Commonwealth. Freetown adioins New Redford:

Pardon, - The sentence of Ohed Reynolds., Jr., of Freetown, convicted of the murder of Bullock, has been commuted by the Governor and Council to imprisonment for life in the State Prison. We have no doubt that the propriety of this remission of the death penalty will be acquiesced in, certainly when the facts are known.

Reynolds was a boy of eighteen, born and brought up in that part of Freetown known as 'Slab Bridge. Nobody without undeniable proof would believe that a community of such ignorance, of absolutely heathen ignorance, as this is represented to be, could be found in Bristol County. Two-thirds of the witnesses at this trial, adult natives of the town, signed their names with a cross. The Bible was litterally an unknown book. Reynolds could neither read nor write, and had never heard of the name of Christ, except as an oath. At the trial every member of the family, except the old father, (who appeared through the whold as an honest man), committed the most deliberate perjury. Well was it asked by a benevo-lent woman, who since his conviction, has taken great pains to instruct Reynolds: 'What could be expected of a boy who had a bad mother, a bad sister and a bad wife?' The hanging of such a boy would have been only judicial murder.

Since his imprisonment in jail at New Bedford, a number of benevolent women in New Bedford, bave become interested in teaching Reynold. He has learned to read and write quite well, and is rapidly developing an intellectual and moral nature which had seemed crushed forever.

Few ARE Exempt. - We don't refer to the Draft. Millions escape the conscription. But few, are exempt from Indigestion. The grand army of Dys. pepteries are a multitude that no man can number. Thousands of them serve for life and die early. Yet there is no difficulty in securing exemption. HOS-TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, taken as a preventire, render the weakest stouach Dyspepsia-Proof. May, though you are airendy enrolled among the sufferers, a few bottles of this inestimable tonic will ensure your discharge in a healthy condition, and without being liable to seized again. In plain terms, this famous stomachic and alterative is infalhole in all the varieties of indigestion and of liver complaint. It invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, tenews the appetite, cheers the spirits, braces the nerves, strengthens the body and is a potent antidote to the deleterious influence of damp and cold. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be obtained in any first-class Drug Store in the country.

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.