

HOW "TO SEE THE COUNTRY"

(To the Editor of the Star and Daily Telegraph.)

Quid nimis prope, minus prospero.

My dear Sir, I am sure that a few days ago Sir Robert Peel's intention of visiting the Stricken west of Ireland was proclaimed with a loud flourish of trumpets by the Dublin correspondent of the Times.

In his reply to an address from the corporation of Sligo, Sir Robert gives (according to newspaper reports) the following account of his travels:—"Having traversed a very extensive range of country within the last three days, about 300 miles, on an outside car, with my friend Sir Henry Brownrigg, who I am sure is in a condition to know much better than any man in the country, its position, and he has given me valuable information, for which I feel deeply indebted to him, besides much that I obtained from persons of the state of things as I came along, I must admit that I have seen in districts, through which I passed, the effects of a bad harvest, and the inclement weather. But I confidently believe such is the public spirit of those residing in the districts, and such the feeling that animates the landed proprietors of the surrounding country, that nothing approaching the serious state of things which afflicted this country, and marred its progress some years ago, is likely to arise."

So we are to dismiss our fears. The Chief Secretary having rattled through the monach district at the astonishing pace of 100 miles a day, bids us be of good cheer! Wonderful Secretary! I never were the condition of "a very extensive range of country," and the "feelings" animating its "landed proprietors" got at so expeditiously and discomfited so completely. I only hope that the "information" may prove as reliable as the posting was rapid.

We are assured on the same authority that Sir Henry Brownrigg "knows better than any man in the country its position." What a pity, then, Lord Palmerston, did not make a Secretary of the omniscient Sir Henry, instead of eccentric Sir Robert, who the other day, knew nought of Ireland, but who signalled himself by repeatedly voting against "his illustrious (and most forgiving) chief."

Why do empty stomachs "down West" think of all this? Are they satisfied with the "ten-mile-an-hour" knowledge which the right hon. baronet has gained from the top of a jaunting car?

I confess the whole story reads more like the pleasure trip of some "swell" ("our nation's pride," as an official "James" observes in to-day's Times) than the patient investigation of a calm and reverend functionary, confident in "his own eyes," and boastful of the precision of "his own ears."—I am, Sir, your amazed servant,

ANGLO-CELT.

SCENES WITH MAD'LLE PATTI IN DUBLIN.

A correspondent writes:—"On Saturday last the opera 'Maria' was advertised as being for the benefit of Mad'lle Patti, and it was further announced that she would sing, not only 'The Last Rose of Summer,' which belongs to the work, but also 'Home, Sweet Home,' and a Scotch ballad called 'Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town.' The house was crowded to such an extent that numbers were unable to obtain admission. At the conclusion of the opera, the rapture of the audience had risen to its highest point, and when the prima donna was called forward she was literally pelted with bouquets; but at this moment a circumstance occurred which produced a feeling of depression among those who were the immediate witnesses of it. Patti had made her final bow, and was just disappearing behind the curtain, when a large glass bottle—flung, it was believed, from the upper gallery—fell upon the stage and was shivered into a hundred pieces. Had it been thrown one second sooner, the consequences might have been very serious, but fortunately no particle of the glass touched the lady, nor did anybody indeed suppose that the act was intended for other than an outburst of wild enthusiasm which knew no limit. The charming singer merely exclaimed 'How very strange! Was there anything in it?' in a very short time she was ready to take her departure from the theatre. When she had reached the stage-door another scene presented itself which showed that the events of the night had not yet reached their grand climax. The weather was wet and stormy; but nevertheless a multitudinous throng had congregated outside, entirely filling the small street, and shouting with such determined energy that the whole neighborhood was frightened from its property. A street cab (not a private vehicle, as is usual on such occasions) had been provided for the lady, and when she made her appearance she found that the horses had been removed and the mob had attached ropes to the shafts. With the aid of these they dragged the vehicle from the theatre to Morrison's Hotel, several of the ringleaders mounting to the roof and others clinging to the back. The shouts of the populace followed them to their destination and when they arrived there they begged, or rather insisted, that Mad'lle Patti should address a few words from the balcony. This she very graciously agreed to do, and presented herself in the balcony, notwithstanding the drizzling rain, she thanked her Dublin friends cordially for their generous patronage, and showed upon them the bouquets she had previously received from the audience."

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S TOUR IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

We mentioned last week that the Secretary for Ireland, accompanied by Lady Emily Peel, and Sir Henry Brownrigg and his daughter, had arrived in Galway, en route to Connemara. Having passed through that wild and extensive region, the party arrived in Westport, whence they proceeded to Ballina and Sligo, where they arrived on Saturday last. The Sligo Independent informs us that immediately on Sir Robert's arrival at the Imperial Hotel, he was waited on by the Mayor, A. Dobbin, Esq., who requested leave to present an address from the corporation, which Sir Robert at once agreed to. We subjoin the address and reply:—"The Corporation of Sligo desire to express their gratification at your visit to the west of Ireland. The name you bear is dear to the people of this country, and your own independent course commands their approbation. They are not unaware that in many instances, regardless of party ties and personal feelings, you have acted in accordance with your own unbiased conviction. The corporation consists of members of all parties, religions, and classes, and its unanimity is a proof that the Irish people place confidence in your uprightness and honesty of purpose. As regards the district with which we are connected, we are happy to be able to tell you that, notwithstanding the partial failure of the potato crop, there will not be any great distress and want of food. The trade of Sligo is daily increasing. There is full employment for all classes of our town population, at our own expense, without ever receiving one farthing of public money. We have made great improvement in our harbour, so that vessels drawing 15 feet of water can reach our quays and ships of the greatest tonnage, and greatest draught of water, can safely anchor at the entrance of our pier. The mercantile interest asks nothing but to be left alone. In 1847, while no doubt, much relief was given, there were many great abuses in the expenditure of public money; the commissariat had refused to part with any portion of its stores, although piled on by public bodies here, while provisions were scarce and prices high. When the famine had done its work and ample supplies had been impeded, they entered into competition with the merchants, shut the markets, reduced prices of food to a fourth of the cost, and ruined the enterprising imports. While we can most truly assure you that in towns and neighbourhoods we do not apprehend any reverse pressure of want, we know that in the backward parts of this country and along the mountain ranges where the farms are small and the land poor, there must be great distress. To supply a sufficient of importers' food, the mercantile interest is fully able, and already large quantities have been brought into this port, but we hope the wisdom of

the Government will devise some mode to enable those poor people to acquire the means of purchasing, as there is little employment in the districts we refer to, and there has not been enough on the ground to feed them. We would be most anxious that you could spare time to look at our bay, without a bar, and landlocked harbour—a busy, industrious, and comfortable population in the district—a thriving and prosperous town; and you can judge for yourself whether any other than political influence caused another town in this province which you have lately visited, to be the seat of collegiate education and a transatlantic packet station. We cannot conclude without expressing our best wishes for the health and happiness of Lady Emily Peel on her first visit to this part of Ireland. (Signed)

"ABRAHAM DOBBIN, Mayor. Sligo, November 9, 1861."

Sir Robert Peel returned the following reply:—"Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I am exceedingly touched by the kind manner in which you have welcomed me on the occasion of my visit to this important commercial town, because I am aware that perhaps with respect to Galway it ranks next in importance in the province of Connaught. I was glad to hear from the gentlemen who read the address that the apprehension of distress in your immediate locality is not such as we were led to suppose by certain reports which reached the executive in Dublin; at the same time I have no doubt now, after having traversed a very extensive range of country within the last three days, about three hundred miles, on an outside car with my friend, Sir R. Brownrigg, who, I am sure, is in a condition to know much better than any man in the country the position, and he has given me valuable information for which I feel deeply indebted to him, besides much I obtained from persons of the state of things as I came along—I must admit that I have seen in districts through which I passed the effects of a bad harvest and the inclement weather. But I confidently believe such is the public spirit of those residing in those districts, and such is the feeling that animates the landed proprietors of the surrounding country—that nothing approaching that serious state of things which afflicted this country and marred its progress some years ago is likely to arise. At the same time that whatever may devolve on the executive will be fairly and honestly treated so far as it can consistently with the public interests, and, in fact, so desirous have I been to perceive the exact condition of things that I have, at this very inclement season, traversed the country to see with my own eyes and hear with my own ear the state of affairs that prevail. As I have stated, I have gone over a large tract of country and have witnessed great improvement in some parts, and in some great want—I mean of that energy which distinguished the district between Ballina and Sligo; and I must say it is with extreme gratification that I have seen during my route the evident progress which is influencing the agricultural interests in general of this part of the country, and which I believe may, in a great degree, be attributed, not to any individual exertion alone, but to the good example of Sir Robert Gore Booth and that of his illustrious chief, under whom I have the honour to serve—Lord Palmerston. (Hear, hear.) I believe he holds considerable property in this country, and in this town, and it was with pleasure I remarked, notwithstanding what we may have heard, whether in the house of Commons or in his little borough, he is not more beloved than in this town. I must say that in coming to this town I did not anticipate the honour you have done me. I felt it deeply; I did not expect that I had merited, at present, at least, the honour you have done me in giving me a welcome to your town; but I will endeavour to do my duty, and hope to merit it in the future. The time is happily gone by when that impassable line, religious feeling, prevented this country from producing that state of things and holding that position which she is evidently entitled to hold. The Right Hon. Gentleman, having declared it his determination to discharge the duties of his office irrespective of creed, said he was sorry to see that there was in Ireland a disposition hostile to Her Majesty's present Government, but assured them that, as regarded Italy, the same course which had been pursued by Lord Palmerston's Government, and the policy of Lord John Russell, would be adopted by Lord Derby if he came into power, and he (Sir R. Peel) acquiesced in that policy of non-interference which had been carried out, and concluded. Sir Robert again thanked the deputation, who then withdrew.—Irish Cor. of Weekly Register.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—There is now a howl against the Society of St. Vincent; and the Emperor of the French, who had set the unholy example of assailing this noblest of institutions, is urged on to its destruction by the interested applause of the enemies of the Church. The ostensible pretext for his attack upon the Society, was this,—that the object or tendency of the central organisation of the Society was to impart to it a political character,—in other words that the Society employed its religious influence for political purposes. Never was an assertion, or implication, more false or unfounded than this. The very opposite is the truth. Politics were never heard of within the Society—neither in the central body nor in any one of its branches or conferences. Its only object is to do good, by such works of corporeal and spiritual mercy as most closely carry out the mission of its sainted founders. This is not only the case in France, but in all countries in which its organisation has been extended.

The Evening Mail says:—"We must demur to the term Tory being in any received sense applicable to our own opinions or those of any party we may be supposed to represent, and this mistake we are anxious to correct with regard to the Conservative masses of the country, still more than as it concerns ourselves, inasmuch as it has apparently imposed upon certain leaders, and so, perhaps, led to some of those blunders with respect to their own position which we have too often had occasion to point to. We cannot think, for example, that Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli would have committed themselves as they did with respect to Italian affairs, if they had laboured under the delusion that they were leading a body of Tories, lineal party descendants and representatives of those who were first distinguished by the nickname in the days of the late Stuart Kings. "The boys of Ireland (says Lord Macaulay) afforded a refuge to Popish outlaws, much resembling those who were afterwards known as Whiteboys. These men were called Tories. The name of Tory was, therefore, given to Englishmen who refused to concur excluding a Roman Catholic prince from the throne." It is only upon the hypothesis that the leaders we have named fancied that Toryism of this original mode was still in unaltered existence that many of their faults of omission and commission as party chiefs can be explained. Why they should choose to be so extraordinarily ignorant is no doubt, a strange and inexplicable thing; but that they do so choose there can be no doubt. While Lord Palmerston is joking with every one who falls in his way, and always turning his sport into science in earnest—that science most useful, to a statesman, that of the opinion of the public he serves—Lord Derby keeps his no less keen wit for a small circle of equals, no more conversant with the popular feeling than himself. As for Mr. Disraeli, he is a veiled prophet, whose utterances are ever the produce of innate Caucasian wisdom, never the reflex of the work-a-day thoughts of the vulgar world immediately around him. The national and necessary effect of this state of matters is a lapse into such theoretical errors as that we have alluded to with regard to Italy; and the commission of such practical mistakes as the exaltation of Mr. Pope Hennessy into a peer, and the futile attempt to palm an imbecile Ultramontane convert upon Conservatives and truly liberal electors of the county of Cork. Yet there is no such thing as Toryism in existence, except among the superior Roman Catholic clergy, and did English families of the same creed.

Ireland is now, as measured by her representatives in Parliament, the most Conservative of the three kingdoms. She would not become so, if the Conservatives had not, as a body, frankly disavowed any partnership with the sticklers for Orange ascendancy. The bulk of the Irish Conservatives have heartily supported them in this policy; and the consequence is, that we have in Ireland, for the first time since 1838, a party which is both national and loyal. This party is constantly increasing its strength and we hoped that even the knot of Dublin politicians represented by the Evening Mail had yielded to the better influences of the time. It seems that we were mistaken; but the change will come, nevertheless.—John Bull (Tory).

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLISH SYMPATHIES AND THE AMERICAN WAR.—The intense solicitude of the Americans concerning the direction that English sympathies would take in the course of the civil war has met with a response little calculated to gratify their wishes. When we proclaimed neutrality, we were accused of unnatural coldness to the calamities of kinsmen, or of secret hostility; when we professed commiseration, we were told our sympathies were not required, and that we betrayed our malvolence by exaggerating the extent of their misfortunes; when we recognised the South as a belligerent power, we were greeted with a tempest of menaces and abuse. On the other hand, the policy of France, although identical with that of England, was learnt with respectful acquiescence, and the strongly worded advice, or rather remonstrance, of the Emperor of Russia was received with submission. In spite of this ostentatious regard paid to other Powers, contrasted with the studied insolence shown to ourselves, there still remained a strong current of feeling in favour of the North, but the events attending the development of the war created a great revulsion of feeling. Immediately upon the withdrawal of the Southern senators and representatives, a stringent protective policy was inaugurated by the adoption of the Morrill Tariff, of which the severe and vexatious provisions amounted to an interdiction of English manufactures. A repulsive system of unblushing falsehood was put in operation for the purpose of concealing the real character of Southern feeling, the adverse results of engagements, the deficiencies of the army, in short, whatever might appear prejudicial to the Federalists. Connected with this appeared a mass of vainglorious boasting and an ominous exhibition of overweening pride which but too truly portended an unshattering fall. With astounding assurance emancipation was proclaimed to Europe as the cause and purpose of the war, while in America the abolition sentiments of Messrs. Sumner and Fremont were condemned and repudiated, and fresh guarantees to slavery were not wanting if the South would return to its allegiance. The fundamental principles of freedom in a State were ostentatiously abrogated. Security of person and freedom of opinion fell sacrificed to arbitrary power. The judges of the Supreme Court, by their office the highest interpreters of the Constitution, issued their legal writs of Habeas corpus, but found them set at naught by the military authorities; the press was reduced by a system of terrorism and suppression to an unanimity which Mr. De Pargny might envy, espionage was brought into general operation and impudently extended even to Liverpool. The conduct of the war was both cruel and frivolous. Under the pretext of ignoring a victorious enemy, exchange of prisoners was prohibited and privateers threatened with hanging—a threat which the dread of reprisals alone prevented from being executed. The much-vaunted Militia system collapsed ignominiously at Bull's Run, and vast armies were checked in their advance by deserted earthworks, armed with an ordnance consisting of painted logs and chimney pots. The "uprising" of the North was not attributable to patriotic feeling alone, considering that bounties, good pay, and a promise of 150 acres to each man at the end of the war, were necessary either to raise or propitiate Volunteers, and that the recruiting for the regular army was conducted with extreme difficulty. The flame of uncertain patriotism was also fanned by shameful jobbing of Staff appointments, commissions, and enormous contracts to the detriment of military efficiency, but to the profit of unprincipled politicians. The financial operations to meet the requirements of this life-and-death struggle complete the picture of exclusive self-seeking for the present and reckless carelessness for the future. The taxation was raised to thirty millions, to meet an annual expenditure treble the amount, but the burden of the war was thrown on future generations, while the present revelled in the profuse expenditure of a loan of one hundred millions sterling. The result is the spectacle of a great Power contending with one considerably weaker, but over-matched by the endurance, determination, and quiet energy of the weaker antagonist. The consummate statesmanship, successful generalship, regular government, and patriotic self-sacrifice of the South, shine forth in brilliant contrast with the capricious tyranny, military inefficiency, petulant foreign policy, and all-pervading selfishness observable in the North. English sympathy cannot fail to attach itself to a small but spirited and successful combatant opposed to a great and overbearing Power, and the applause due to skill manfully confronting brute force cannot be diverted either by Mr. Clay's ridiculous threats, or the sanctimonious adjurations of Mr. Fay. Again, if we treat the question from a social point of view, we find ourselves irresistibly drawn to the same conclusion. Southern society lies, indeed, under the reproach of slavery, and deeply are its component members stained with the vices which spring from that evil source, but when we compare it with Northern society we may well ask whether the results of setting man over man are more noxious than the degrading of man beneath Mammon. In the hot pursuit of wealth and in the successful attainment of an unexampled material prosperity, the North has not had time to see that there are higher and nobler and more useful aspirations of the human mind than the "almighty dollar." The unceasing ferment of speculation and money-making has unstrung their nerves, warped their principles lowered, the tone of their minds, and abridged the natural term of life. Now that the hour of trial has overtaken them, widespread corruption, selfishness incapacity, and want of mutual confidence paralyze the arm of the State. There is a general scramble for what can be made out of the crisis, and while each is intent on his own advantage the commonwealth is left to go to ruin or to shift for itself as well as it may. On the other hand, Southern society has two distinct sides—the one dark, the other bright. Viewed in the relations between master and slave, it appears wicked, cruel, imperious. Viewed in the relations between master and master, it presents many features worthy of admiration. The vices which characterize the dealings of the master with the slaves are, however, largely mitigated by motives of interest, and sometimes, as in the case of Maryland especially, disappear, and the ownership assumes the gentler form of patriarchal authority. The dealings, on the other hand, between the members of the dominant race disclose a catalogue of noble qualities. The feeling of participation in a nobler race engenders a sense of dignity and self-respect, a genuine pride in that community, and desire to promote its interests and renown. Each member seeks to render himself personally worthy of it by eschewing whatever in his opinion is likely to disgrace it, and by cultivating his abilities to enable him to do it valuable service. The sense of a common peril from a possible rising of the subject race binds together by the closest bonds the members of the dominant caste. Moreover, the very vices of the slaves, as a despised race, stimulate them to the practice of contrary virtues. They bestow the whole strength of their minds on the acquisition of the qualities needful for maintaining in safety a perilous supremacy. Such were the Spartans of old among their helots, such the English colonists in Ireland among the wild heathens, and such, to a great ex-

tent, are the Anglo-Saxons of the Southern Confederation among their negro slaves. We cannot condemn them as tyrants without praising them as heroes, and we cannot praise them as heroes, without condemning them as tyrants. In examining the estimate formed in England upon the present contest we cannot omit the considerations arising from its effects upon her interests both political and material. The long series of affronts and aggressions which was crowned by the flagitious seizure of the island of San Juan has now reached its last limit. Her naval supremacy will stand forth more prominently than ever now that the Power which competed most successfully with her upon the sea is diminished by half. The stream of emigration is being diverted to her own colonies in Australia and New Zealand. India stands in a fair way to succeed to the greater part of the cotton monopoly, with the prospect of momentous results. The re-establishment and improvement of the cotton industry in India will bring a new source of wealth to the natives, stimulate and pay for public roads and works of irrigation, hasten riviving solvent, promote an advantageous settlement of the vexed questions of land tenure and labour contracts, and will go far to secure England from the hostility of enemies or the uncertainties of nature in the obtaining and disposing of that product upon which four millions of our people depend for the means of existence. Finally, England will learn a juster estimate of the merits of democracy. The civil war in America manifests to the world that democratic Government secures no immunity from arbitrary oppression, unnecessary war, profuse expenditure, ignorant and illiberal legislation; we had been well-nigh persuaded that these were characteristic evils of an aristocracy, for which democracy alone would provide a sure panacea. This political lesson is especially valuable as it coincides with and completes the imperial results obtained from democratic experiments in France. The disruption of the American Republic will mark an epoch in the advance of Great Britain; but future generations will perhaps remember from the first she deprecated the internecine conflict which would bring her strength and wealth. Perhaps future philosophic historians will remark that she only received the reward due for her magnanimous patience and forbearance.—Times Cor.

MR. YANCEY AT FISHERMEN'S HALL.—Mr. Dudley Mann and Mr. W. L. Yancey, two of the Southern Commissioners now in England, attended the dinner at the Fishermen's Company. Mr. Yancey, in answer to a complimentary toast, made the following speech, which derives interest from the fact that the Minister from the United States was at the same time speaking in Guildhall. Mr. Yancey said:—"Upon the part of Americans I sincerely respond to the sentiment just expressed by the Prime Minister for the restoration of peace in America. Such a wish proclaimed by a company of intelligent Englishmen must kindle a corresponding spirit of every enlightened and impartial American. The name American no longer represents a united people. There exist now two American nationalities—the Confederate and the Federal Americans. I—as you may, perhaps, be aware—an am Confederate, or—as the Federal American, unam Confederate of the character of our common forefathers, disdainfully terms me—a rebel. But the justice and the sense of right of this great Government, promptly coincided in by France and Spain, speedily wiped out that stigma from our brows, and my countrymen are acknowledged here, at least, to be belligerents (cheers). Though indebted to an enlarged and enlightened view of public law and not to the mere grace or favour of England, for this acknowledgment of our unquestionable rights and *locus standi*, I must freely express here to-night that deep sense of thankfulness which I am sure all my countrymen feel for its early public avowal—'Bis dat qui cito dat' (prolonged cheers). From no other Power could it have come so gracefully. In this—the old country—the principle of self-government is recognised and practised, however blended with the prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of the aristocracy. To your institutions, Americans are indebted for the chief of those vital principles which have caused them to style the Republic—"The land of the free and the home of the oppressed." Such invaluable rights as the old English writ of Habeas corpus, of a speedy trial of jury, of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, are the main pillars of American constitutional liberty, and I am both happy and proud to say are observed at least throughout the Confederate American States as vital and practical rights, even during their struggles to preserve their 'national life' (hear, hear, and cheers). I feel how unbecoming it would be in me to intrude upon such an occasion as the present any merely partisan views of the causes which have broken up the late Federal Union. No matter what they may have been, one thing is clear and that is that the contest now going on is upon the part of the people of the Confederate States for the right to govern themselves, and to resist subjugation by the North (hear, hear). They occupy a territory as large as England, France, Spain, and Austria together—they are 10,000,000 in number—they are chiefly producers of important raw materials, and buyers of all kinds of manufactured goods. Their pursuits, soil, climate, and production are totally different from those of the North. They think it their interest to buy where they can buy cheapest and to sell where they can sell dearest. In all this the North differs *toio celo*, from them, and now makes war upon us to enforce the supremacy of their mistaken ideas and selfish interest. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) In defence of their liberties and sovereign independence the Confederate States and people are united and resolute. They are invaded by a power numbering 20,000,000; yet for eight months has the Confederate Government successfully resisted—aye repelled—that invasion, along a military frontier of 1,000 miles. Though cut off by blockade from all foreign trade, their internal resources have been adequate to the equipment and maintenance in the field of an army of over 250,000 troops. Can all this be, and yet these 6,000,000 of whites be divided? The idea is preposterous. So much has been said about our efforts to obtain foreign intervention that I may be allowed to declare emphatically that the Confederate States have neither sought nor desired it. They can maintain their independence intact by their own strength. As to their recognition by the Powers of the world, that of course they desire. They are a people, a Nation, exhibiting elements of power which few States of the world possess. But they have no reason to complain, nor do they feel aggrieved, because these great Powers see fit for a season to defer their formal recognition and reception into the family of nations. However they may differ from them as to the period when their recognition shall take place, they fully understand that such action is purely a question to be determined by those countries each for itself and with reference to its own interests and views of public policy. Other nations having trading relations with us have quite as much interest to send Ministers and consuls to us as we have to send such representatives to them (hear, hear). Why, then, should there not be peace? Simply because the North in its pride will not admit that to be a fact—a *fait accompli*—which old England, followed by the first Powers of Europe, has recognised, and which the Confederate Government and armies have repeatedly demonstrated to be a stern and bloody fact—the fact that we are a belligerent Power. There can be no basis for negotiations, or for peace proposals, or consultations so long as the Confederates are deemed to be and are treated as rebels (hear). But when our adversary shall become sufficiently calm to treat us as a belligerent Power, the morning of peace will dawn in the horizon. When that hour shall arrive I think I may say the Confederate Government will be inflexible upon one point only—its honour and its independence. For the great in-

terests of peace and humanity it will yield much that is merely material or of secondary importance' (Mr. Yancey sat down amid loud and continued cheering.)—Globe.

THE LONDON TIMES OF THE 20TH NOV. reports:—"The steamship 'Africa,' Captain Shannon, has arrived at Liverpool, with advices from New York to the 6th. Among her passengers is Archbishop Hughes, of New York, who comes to England, it is reported, on a diplomatic mission."

PREPARING THE GUNBOATS.—The London Times of the 16th ult., says:—"An order has been received at Portsmouth to hold in readiness for active service, at an hour's notice, all the gunboats in the first class reserve at that port. To enable this order to be carried out in the most efficient manner, the officers and crew for each vessel have been told off from the ships in harbor—the officers, seamen, and marines from Her Majesty's ships Victory, St. Vincent, and Excellent; the warrant officers and stokers from H. M. S. Asia, (the reserve guard ship), and the engineers from Hialfr. On the signal being made from the flag-ship, 'Man gunboats,' each one told off will collect together his sea kit and, whatever may be the duty upon which at the moment he may be engaged, will at once proceed in the ship's boat to the gunboat on which he has been warned to hold himself in readiness to serve. The two first-manned will then immediately take in a month's provisions, which will be in readiness for them, and when complete will be succeeded by the remainder. As soon as the provisioning is completed, the whole force will be at once ready for any service, home or foreign. Each boat carries a 40-pounder Armstrong forward, and a 100-pounder Armstrong aft, with shot and all the necessary stores, except powder, which will be sent to them on the signal to man the boats being made."

The special Correspondent of the London Times, writing from Washington alludes to "English ignorance" of the United States:—

"I was amused the other day to see it stated that the 4th of July was a date abhorred in Great Britain, and that it was always ranking in the heart of Albion from infancy to extreme old age. It is a pity to say, but it is true, that 99 out of 100 inhabitants of the Isles are in the profoundest ignorance of any particular event connected with that day, as much so, perhaps, as is Young America of the memories of the 5th of November. We know more about Brennan than we do of Madison, and there are crowds of respectable, well-informed Englishmen, not ignorant of history, who could not for the lives of them tell who Alexander Hamilton was, or throw the smallest light on the career and actions of Edmund Randolph, and other shining beacons of liberty, although they could discriminate nicely the characters of the two Gracchi, and have sound views respecting the causes of the fall of Sertanus."

CHILD MURDER.—There must be few points which strike a student of history with more astonishment and regret than do those records of the social economy of past communities that tell him of the wholesale child murder which they formerly perpetrated. Whether barbarian or civilised, it matters not, infanticide was regarded by all of them as the most venial of faults, whilst some more cautious than the rest looked upon it as a necessary, and, therefore, justifiable proceeding. That this wholesale slaughter of the innocent has, speaking generally, long ceased to be perpetrated, there can be no doubt, though in China it is still carried on to a considerable extent, notwithstanding that its penal code prohibits infanticide. In those parts of India, too, out of the influence of Christiana forms of civilisation, the murder of female children is by no means uncommon. But although modern advancement has trampled upon infanticide as a system, and not a single Christianised community could be found which would not veil its face at the bare idea of giving it countenance, yet it must be confessed with sorrow that this atrocity is far from being rare in Great Britain. It is true the criminality of the act is admitted by the secrecy and ingenuity to effect it under cover of death from natural causes; or if infanticide by open violence be committed, not the less its criminality admitted by the offender endeavoring to protect himself from detection and punishment. But to the shame of civilisation it must be avowed that not a State has yet advanced to that degree of progress under which child-murder may be said to be a very uncommon crime; and by child-murder we mean the destruction of infants by direct violence, and not simply by more or less intentional neglect and ill-usage. It has been ascertained that in London alone during the last five years the bodies of 300 children have been found under such circumstances as could leave no doubt that their lives had been intentionally sacrificed. Upwards of sixty were taken from the Thames or from neighboring ponds or canals. More than one hundred were discovered stowed away under railway arches, upon the door-steps of houses, or in cellars or other out of the way places.—Lancet.

A RELIGIOUS SWINDLER.—A person calling himself Count Wlodarski, preached in two of the churches here, about a fortnight ago, against "The Pope and Popery." He assumed to be a Polish refugee, and a convert from Romanism, in which persuasion, while in a state of spiritual ignorance, he had held the position of professor in Cracow and had latterly acted as Priest in Liverpool. He succeeded in drawing together large audiences, and made a favourable impression. As we know nothing of the said "Count," except so far as we had a little business with him, we will not take it on us to say whether or not his pretensions were real or feigned, but this we will affirm, that he was dishonest enough to decamp from the town without paying his printing account. We are rarely deceived, acting in dubious cases on the *table-d'au* principle, but the alleged "Rev. Count Wlodarski, D.D.," was such a gentlemanly looking fellow, and reserved withal, that we certainly supposed he was a man that would pay his way in the world. We forgot that the devil sometimes appears in the guise of an angel of light, and so we were "done." We shall certainly take good care in the future of all flying preachers, as we do with other land-louping, and test their piety by their honesty. Our revival friends in Fore Street have acted gentlemanly in every respect, as they pay their cash down, which is our leading principle with those whom we don't know. We have had the curiosity to make one or two inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Count, but we can learn nothing. We consider that we are only performing a duty, incumbent on us as journalists, to warn the public against such an impostor, whose whole object seems to be to make a gain of goodness.—Kilmarnock Post.

SINCE the abolition of passports, and since a treaty of commerce was concluded between Great Britain and France, the communication between the two countries has greatly increased. During the first ten months of the present year 108,268 travellers passed through Boulogne, going to or coming from England. The number of travellers during the corresponding period of last year was only 91,766.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.—It appears from the report of the Secretary at War on the army that in more than three-quarters of the regiments native Americans are in the majority. The Germans are in the majority in only six. The Irish in only five out of a hundred. Nearly two-thirds of the army are American. Nine-tenths are citizens. The average age of the privates is over 24 years. Three-fourths are single men.—Montreal Herald.

It has been officially ascertained that the American Government has now in the field, in camp, and in process of formation, six hundred thousand volunteers, and the enlistments for the regular service are more than heretofore numerous.