

cause; the undying, imperishable cause of Ireland... the prayer of the National Petition be rejected...

Great distress prevails amongst the muslin weavers in some parts of Ulster.

A meeting of the principal traders of Kilkenny was held on the 25th ult., for the purpose of considering the best means for relieving the destitution now existing to so great an extent among the tradesmen of the city...

The supplies of butter in our local markets are diminishing as the season draws nearer to its close. The average daily receipts during the week has only been about 200 firkins.

The settlement of the claim to the late Mrs. Kelly's estate, the Curraghmore property, which has been for so long a period in litigation between G. H. Stravans, Esq., and Dr. Bailly, was the occasion the other night of great rejoicing amongst the tenants of the latter gentleman...

The YELVERTON CASE.—The Dublin Correspondent of the London Times, under date of March 7, says:

A preliminary meeting of some friends and admirers of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the best means of giving expression to the public feeling of sympathy for her during the late trial...

My colleague, Edward Forbes, was married on the 31st of August, 1848, to Emily Marianne Ashworth, daughter of the late General Sir Charles Ashworth...

As Forbes's income was mainly derived from his scanty pay on the Geological Survey, her friends wisely made it a preliminary to their consent to the marriage that he should insure his life for £3,000, which, very shortly after his marriage, was raised to £4,000.

In the beginning of the year 1854 Forbes resigned his connexion with the Geological Survey, on his appointment to the Chair of Natural History in Edinburgh, and he died, alas! on November 13, 1854, leaving two children, a son and a daughter.

The half of Mrs. Forbes's share of the Ashworth property and the £4,000 are secured to these two children on their mother's death, the whole capital of both kinds being strictly settled in the hands of trustees.

After Forbes's death our intercourse with her was chiefly by letter, and in June, 1858, we received one announcing her intended marriage with Major Yelverton. This letter is written in all the playful, careless confidence of ladies' correspondence, but I venture to quote from it one or two passages:

"Dearest Mrs. Jukes.—Consider all apologies as made for not writing sooner—I am so busy,—up to my eyes in letters, and law, and boisterous, and I suppose I must tell you; but—, I am going to make a fool of myself in my old age!" and—and—and I am going to marry Major William Yelverton, Lord Avonmore's son.

"Now, I hope you and Mr. Jukes will not hate me for it, but I cannot live alone, and it does not at all follow that, because the present is unbearable, the past is forgotten. I have not had the courage to tell a soul except my own family, but I must tell you... It is to be very soon,—this month,—there is no use in drawing, I am afraid of myself, and there is nothing to wait for, so it is to be soon and very quiet, no fuss and no fiery, just his brother and mine, and his father and my mother. How people will abuse me! I dread it. The Allmans, of course, know, because she has been about me all the time, and has seen a great deal of him."

A playful exaggeration of her real age, which did not much exceed thirty.

Dr. Allman was Forbes's successor.

"She has since informed me that when she first consented to marry Major Yelverton (about May 12 or 14) she fixed September for the wedding, but on hearing from her only brother that he was going abroad with his wife early in July, and could not come to Scotland during the last week in June, and also hearing that the end of June was the most convenient time for Major Yelverton's brother to come to Scotland, she consented to the marriage taking place then. She also was 'afraid of herself,' and that if she had so long to deliberate she might retract her consent and thus again condemn herself to the solitude of a home haunted with sad memories.

The bans of marriage were accordingly proclaimed in two parish churches in Edinburgh—St. Outhbert's, the parish in which she resided, and in that in which Edinburgh Castle is situated, for Major Yelverton's parish; and the marriage was celebrated in the church of Trinity by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, in the presence of her own brother and sister, her children, Miss Jeffries (the lady who had been residing with her), and four or five intimate friends; Major Yelverton's brother (since deceased) being present on his side.

"This was on the 26th of June, 1858, about three years and seven months after the death of Edward Forbes.

Major Yelverton had previously confessed to her in general terms that his former life had not been a steady one, and that he had had a mistress—not

mentioning her name; but said that that connection was completely and finally broken off.

"She had no legal consultation previous to the marriage, except with her own solicitor, respecting her marriage settlements, which secured to her her life-interest in all the property to which her children are entitled; this, of course, being done with Major Yelverton's full knowledge and concurrence.

"No intimation was ever given to her by any one that any woman claimed to be the lawful wife of Major Yelverton until June 30 (four days after the marriage), when Major Yelverton was informed by Dean Ramsay that a Roman Catholic clergyman had waited upon him and shown him the Rev. Father Mooney's certificate.

"Major Yelverton, accompanied by Mrs. Yelverton's brother, went the next day, the 1st of July, to Ireland to investigate this matter, leaving Mrs. Yelverton in her own house with her elder sister, the wife of Colonel Cameron.

"Major Yelverton returned from Ireland on the 7th of July, bringing the legal opinion of Dr. Gnyor and others that the alleged marriage was, under the circumstances submitted to them, null and void.

"No allegation of a Scotch marriage was then made in any quarter, nor till a long time afterward.

"Major Yelverton, therefore, returned to his wife, her sister still remaining with them, until they shortly afterward came over to Ireland on a visit to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Yelverton and to Lord and Lady Avonmore.

"I have written this letter under a serious—I might, perhaps, say solemn—feeling of duty to the memory of Edward Forbes, and to the future prospects of his son and daughter, and with as deep a feeling of my responsibility for its exact truth as if I stood in the presence of a Court of Justice; and I unhesitatingly assert my conviction of the perfect propriety of conduct observed by the lady in whose behalf I have written it throughout the whole transaction."

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON.—A preliminary meeting was held on Wednesday of some of the friends and admirers of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, for the purpose of considering the best means of giving expression to the public feeling of sympathy for her during the late trial. It was unanimously resolved that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of collecting and receiving subscriptions to assist in defraying the vast expenses likely to be required for future litigation. Subscriptions will be received at the National Bank, where an account has been opened, under the name of the "Yelverton Fund." We shall publish the names of the committee on an early day; in the meantime, parties anxious to do so subscribe to so laudable an undertaking can do so at the National Bank, where the list now lies.—Dublin Telegraph.

Mrs. YELVERTON'S REASONS FOR DESIRING A SECRET MARRIAGE.—The Eastern Counties Herald, published at Hull, where Mr. Thelwall, the plaintiff resides, gives the following—"We think Mrs. Yelverton has never been fairly represented regarding the motive for keeping the marriage secret, there was a very sufficient reason given by Yelverton to his wife, and one in the truth of which she firmly believed. It was that he was under pecuniary obligations to a relative, whose interest it was that he heir to the title of Avonmore should die without issue. Under these circumstances Yelverton's story always was that he had promised to remain single; his wife, placing full confidence in his honor, consented to the marriage being kept secret, stipulating only that her own sister and her friends Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall should be made privy to the arrangement.

CASES CELEBRES.—One that had occupied the Courts, and interested the Public, has just been finally decided by the House of Lords on appeal; and the decision has reversed that of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench. A clergyman of Cork, named Beamish, fell in love with a female named Fraser, and being of an inferior grade in society, to avoid the displeasure of his father, who would have disinherited him, he married himself to her privately. On his death, his brother instituted a suit, to deprive his son of the property, upon the ground that the marriage was illegal and the son illegitimate. The Court of Queen's Bench decided in favor of the son, but the House of Lords have declared that the same person cannot be both bridegroom and celebrating clergyman.—Irish Paper.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The case of Mr. Turnbull formed the subject of a very interesting debate in the House of Lords. This gentleman, it will be remembered, who is an excellent linguist, skilled in most of the dead and all the living languages, was appointed on account of his skill in this respect and, moreover, his aptitude for deciphering old manuscripts, to arrange and calendar certain State papers in the Record-office, introduced to the situation by Sir J. Romilly, the Master of the Rolls. No doubt was entertained of his ability to do this description of work, for which, however, the remuneration is small; but the Protestant Alliance, the chairman of which is the Earl of Shaftesbury, speedily discovered that Mr. Turnbull was a Roman Catholic, and ought not, therefore, to be entrusted with the execution of such a task. Mr. Turnbull was so harassed and annoyed at the persecution to which he was subjected by this and one or two other societies, that he threw up the situation in disgust, having, however, previously prepared and published a volume of the records, in which he dared the bitterness of his enemies to find a word or passage that they could challenge or impugn. A number of gentlemen, annoyed at this treatment, went in a body to Lord Palmerston, to beg that he would not accept Mr. Turnbull's resignation, on the principle of fair play and religious equality. The Premier, however, refused to abide by their suggestion, and in this position of things the Marquis of Normandy moved for a select committee to investigate the whole proceedings. A very spirited debate followed in which Lord Derby strongly urged the appointment of the proposed committee, and as strongly condemned the treatment which Mr. Turnbull had received; he asserted distinctly that it was the duty of a minister to protect a good and faithful servant, who had honestly discharged his duty to the public, and nothing could be urged against the way in which Mr. Turnbull had performed the task assigned him by the Record-office. The Marquis of Lansdowne, though entertaining similar sentiments, was against granting the required committee, on the principle that it would be establishing a bad precedent. Ultimately, a division took place, in which the motion was defeated. In the course of the debate the Marquis of Normandy made a statement which produced a marked impression on the House, and could not be denied by Lord Palmerston's colleagues. It was to this effect: that Mr. Turnbull's resignation was not a voluntary act, but was forced upon him in consequence of the Premier writing a letter to the Master of the Rolls, saying that if Mr. Turnbull's appointment were assailed in Parliament, he would not defend it. This letter, the Marquis of Normandy said, had been shown to Mr. Turnbull by his patron, the Master of the Rolls, and the resignation was the consequence. We have not heard the last of this unpleasant affair, for Mr. Turnbull is about to bring the Secretary of the Protestant Alliance into a court of law for libel—so that all the facts will be re-echoed.—European Times.

THE RAILWAY HOST.—In the middle of last year the railways in operation in the United Kingdom had 127,450 persons in their employment, and the railways in course of construction employed 53,923 more, making in all 181,373. On the railways in operation there were 3,601 stations. There were 1,051 miles of railroad in course of construction, and upon them were employed 7,381 artificers and 42,126 "labourers;" but the word "navy" does not seem to be admissible in these returns made to the Board of Trade.

It is certainly very hard, considering the sneaky independence of our Colonies, their habits of doing things in their own way, and their fixed determination to take nothing from us but our money, that they maintain such a braul upon the Imperial Exchequer. Four millions is a very large sum for us to contribute to the military expenditure of our Colonies; and even when we deduct a million and a half for purely military stations, and £370,000 paid by the Colonies themselves, there remains an annual loss on the Colonies creditable to the Imperial power of management and the colonial powers of defence. Besides an amiable item of £68,000 a-year for the civilisation of the Caffres, the Cape of Good Hope draws from us annually £830,000, for the cost of its defence. There was a time, perhaps, when this might be regarded as a reserve for the protection of our Indian Empire; but henceforth it will take less time and cost less to send a regiment to Bombay from the Thames than from the Cape. So why are we to pay near a million a-year for protecting the lives and property of the sturdy Dutch boers and British settlers in Southern Africa? Of course, they like soldiers, and find even actual fighting not without its compensation, but unless the Cape of Good Hope does better justice to its name, we may as well change that to "Southern Algeria." We have only to show at home as from a determination to send fewer soldiers as the Cape colonists show to take no more convicts, and we shall find they get on better with the Caffres. But it is high time that all the Colonies that assume the rights of self-government should admit the correlative duty of self-defence. It might not be possible to manage a British colony in the same profitable way that Holland and Spain do these things. Humanity, civilisation, political rights, religion, and "appearances" are all costly things, and we must expect to pay for them. As Lord Palmerston observed, too, our expenditure is a matter of arrangement between the colony and the Government at home; but it is evident that the people at home must apply the same pressure in favor of Imperial economy that the people of the Colony do in favour of Colonial independence, otherwise our relations with them will be a very one-sided bargain.—Times.

VICTOR EMMAUEL AND THE ITALIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.—In an admirable speech, in the House of Lords, which we regret we have not room for, in full, the Marquis of Normandy gave an interesting sketch of the Italian Revolution, and the prime actors therein. We lay some extracts before our readers:—

A most strange proclamation had been issued by King Victor Emmanuel. Where a constitutional King came forward and alluded to his own character in justification of his proceedings, he could not be surprised if others followed his example. In this proclamation he stated that he had never hesitated between the throne and his sword. In point of fact his Majesty never had hesitated; but it was the throne that he chose to take, and not his sword which he ever intended to keep. What had been his conduct after accepting the preliminaries of Villafranca and signing the treaty of Zurich? Lord J. Russell, in his despatch of the 31st of August, alluded to this subject, observing:—

"The King of Sardinia was free not to accept the preliminaries of Villafranca and the Treaty of Zurich, but having renounced a continuation of the war, and after having given his Royal word to live in peace and friendship with Austria, he was no longer free to cast aside his obligations and direct a wanton attack upon a neighboring Prince."

These remarks applied particularly to the case of Naples, because in all these despatches Naples and Venetia were treated on precisely the same footing by the Foreign Secretary. (Hear, hear.) Did King Victor Emmanuel keep his word when he assured Sir James Hudson that he would never sell, barter, or exchange any part of his dominions? Then what was to be said of that most unjustifiable attack upon the forces of the Pope? The troops under Generals Cialdini and Fanti, entering the Papal territory without any declaration of war, cruelly butchered the German, Italian, and English soldiers in the service of the Pope, and the whole expedition was an opprobrium to Europe. Again, did Victor Emmanuel keep his word when he told the King of Naples that he was opposed to Garibaldi's expedition, and that the use of his name by Garibaldi was a wanton and unjustifiable usurpation of his authority? Had the King of Sardinia acted like a man of honor in other cases? Garibaldi confiscated, and he had confiscated the confiscation, all the private property of the Royal family of Naples, amounting to 11,000,000 ducats, and including the dowry of the mother of the present King, who was a Sardinian princess.—(Hear, hear.) Their lordships would also recollect how much public opinion throughout Europe was shocked when it was said that Garibaldi had conferred a pension on the wife and the sister or daughter of the assassin Agessio Milano. At the present moment this pension to a regicide was being paid in the name of the King of Sardinia. But His Majesty was impartial in the rewards and favors which he bestowed upon regicides. He had given the order of St. Maurice to one who confessed that he had been paid and employed to murder the King's father, Charles Albert. This was a certain Gallenga, and in 1856 the following facts were established on the confession of Signor Gallenga himself.—That in the year 1833 Gallenga received at Genoa from Joseph Mazzini a dagger and 1,000 lire engaging him to assassinate the King Charles Albert. Upon this being made known Gallenga was called upon by the Risorgimento, a Government paper, to resign his seat in the Chambers. He replied in terms sufficiently humble, sending at the same time 1,000 lire as a peace offering for the cannon at Alessandria—"I declare upon my honor, upon such portion of honor which can still remain to me, that I did undertake this commission." The Opinion required the removal of Signor Gallenga from any further interference in the public affairs of the country, to which he replied, "Renouncing public life I renounce also the public press." The Opinion again returned to the charge, saying, "Can Signor Gallenga believe it possible that his quality of Deputy can be reconciled with his confession?" Upon which Gallenga ended by writing:—

"Turn, 1st of December, 1856.—I do not hesitate to yield to the opinion expressed by the Risorgimento, and by almost every paper in the capital. I have this day taken the most prompt steps to resign the seat which I hold in the Elective Chambers, and I lay at the feet of the King the Cross of the Order of St. Maurice with which he was pleased to decorate me."

Was this an old story but now revived? The season why public attention had been called to the fact was, that Count Onouf had caused Gallenga, for his own purposes, to be returned as a member of the new Italian Chambers, and again Victor Emmanuel had decorated him with the Order of St. Maurice.—(Hear, hear.) This was a sad proof of how much the tone of public morality throughout Italy had deteriorated within the last few years, so that the man who had been guilty of what in 1856 was scouted by every party as an infamous act, and was deservedly driven from all society, this man had been chosen at the new elections as one of the representatives of "regenerate Italy." (Hear.) He was now going to state a fact which was very generally known throughout the Continent, but which, with the happy knack common to Englishmen of shutting their eyes to everything abroad which did not square with their own views, had only been mentioned in one of the public journals of this country. The people of England looked upon Victor Emmanuel as the representative of constitutional Government, and believed that if he were not supported everything would fall into the hands of Mazzini. Now, he had reason to believe that within the last few days a complete understanding had been arrived at between the King and the Republicans, and thereby Victor Emmanuel was to get the crown of united Italy, the avowed

design of Mazzini being that, as soon as possible, he would take the crown off the King's head. (Laughter.) Now, there was a certain advocate named Signor Brofferio, a man of extreme opinions, but of great sincerity, and this gentleman had lately published at Genoa Roma e Venezia, in which he gave an account of an interview which, at the end of 1859, he had had with Victor Emmanuel on the part of Mazzini, bearing a letter to the King from that person. This is the description of the interview:—"I gave the King Mazzini's letter. He read it without saying a word, merely smiling at times, as though he thought 'There is some truth in all this.' When he arrived at the passage where Mazzini recommended him to send Garibaldi to Sicily the king laughed outright, and said, 'To send him to Sicily is easy enough; the difficulty is to how to maintain him there.' (This was in 1859, after Victor Emmanuel had ratified the Treaty of Zurich, Mazzini being then a person under sentence per contumace for treason.) These were the words textually made use of by the King. When he had read the letter through His Majesty said, 'Give Mazzini my compliments; tell him that I have read his letter with pleasure, and that I appreciate his good intentions. I wish to make one remark, however:—'What is it, your Majesty?' 'Mazzini wishes to give 500,000 men on paper. I don't want so many. I should be well satisfied with an efficient force of 250,000 men.' 'Sir, I can answer for the Italian people. Restore the empire of intriguers who deceive it, and it will work wonders.' 'Well, let it wake up, and we shall see.' 'Will you, Sir, permit me to invite Mazzini to a conference, in order to take measures to carry his proposed plan into execution?' 'What Mazzini, in Piedmont?' 'Tell him to mind what he is about.' 'Why your Majesty surely would not have him arrested?' 'By no means; but I can't answer for the procurator fiscal, if he falls into his hands.' (Laughter.) 'Well, Sir, to prevent any possibility of danger from that quarter, if your Majesty permits me, I will ask Mazzini to proceed to La Verucola, in the canton of Ticino, where I will meet him, and where we will both of us settle the basis of peace between the Monarchy and the Republic, to prevent one being devoured by the other.'"

This conference produced a letter from Mazzini, promising that, if the Central Government ceased to prosecute the party, and would give Garibaldi an assurance of its good wishes, it would take the initiative in raising Italy, and preserve an inviolate secrecy as to the compact. It would be seen from this letter that throughout the whole war a delusion was practised by the King of Sardinia, and that Count Cavour accurately carried out the programme that originated with Mazzini. After all this he thought posteriorly would pronounce the name of R. R. Gallenga in a different manner. But there was another name now vacant that he thought would better suit the King of Sardinia—it was the name of King Bombax; for he believed no King had ever bombarded so many cities as the King of Sardinia. (Hear.) As soon as he ascended the throne he bombarded his own city of Genoa; last year, under circumstances of the greatest atrocity, he bombarded the town of Ancona, on which the cannonade was continued 12 hours after the capitulation (hear.) This was stated in the Sardinian Senate, and Count Cavour did not deny it for the honor of the Sardinian flag; but Count Cavour did not deny it. He had bombarded Capua, and lastly Gaeta. On a recent occasion a question was put to the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs respecting the conduct of the Sardinian troops in Calabria, that conduct impugning the humanity of the Sardinian Government; but when the noble lord answered the question, could he have had any knowledge of the first proclamation of General Pinielli? That sanguinary deed had in a few weeks sacrificed more victims than had ever attributed to Ferdinand II. during a reign of 39 years by his most determined adversaries. The following was the proclamation of General Pinielli, commander of the Piedmontese brigade in the Abruzzi:—

"I. Whoever shall be found with firearms or other weapons without being able to justify the possession of them by a permit from the constituted authorities will be immediately shot. 2. Whoever is recognized as having by word, by money, or other means excited the peasants to revolt will be immediately shot. The same penalty will be immediately applied to those who by words or acts shall insult the arms of Savoy, the portrait of the King, or the national Italian flag."

It was stated by the Foreign Secretary that only brigands were executed; he stated this on the authority of the Sardinian Minister, who, of course, only repeated what he was told by his Government. But what real information had the English Government of all these things? No one supposed that the noble lord would have said what he did had he spoken with full information. But could they wonder at these cruelties when they found that the following was one of General Pinielli's orders of the day to his troops?—

"Officers and Soldiers.—You have done much work, but nothing is done as long as anything remains to do. A portion of this race of robbers shelter themselves in the mountains; fly to unkennel them; be inexorable as fate. Against such enemies pity is a crime; they bend their knees when you come in force, but they attack you traitorously when they see you weak, and they massacre the wounded. Greedy only for plunder, they are for the moment the paid envoys not of Christ, but of Satan; and are ready to sell their daggers to any one when the gold paid by the stupid credulity of the faithful no longer satisfies their rapacity. We will destroy them; we will crush these anecdotal vampires, who with impure lips suck for centuries past the blood of our mother. We will purify with blood and fire the regions infested with their impure saliva, and from the ashes liberty will spring with the more vigor in this noble province of Ascoli."

Let him count up some of the victims. It had been stated in a paper, dated the 9th of February, that at Sarcocolla 50 persons were massacred, among whom were two priests, three women, and two children. At Avizzano, 28; at Tagliacozzo, 48; at Iternia all the inhabitants who were not able to escape. These butcheries were committed by the order of General Pinielli, and these accounts, with many more, he had selected from printed papers, French and Italian.—There were some cruelties related too horrible to be believed, as that in some cases cords were screwed so tightly round the heads of some victims that the eyes burst from the sockets and the brains protruded. In a letter from a Sardinian officer published in the Independent of Naples of the 26th of January, he stated:—

"When we arrived before Mozzano we began our campaign. The brigands ran away, and we occupied the place, which was immediately set fire to, burnt and destroyed. Other columns took possession of Cassara and San Vito, which suffered the same fate as Mozzano. These villages were taken by storm; all the houses, cottages, and buildings that we came across were given as prey to the flames. It was a terrible spectacle; all the animals—oxen, pigs, sheep, &c.—fled terrified to the hills; man was chasing man, horrible to see, but nevertheless true. The flames rose to the heavens on all sides; it made me shudder. From Cassoli, in the Abruzzi, the following details are given of the murder of a priest, by name Gennaro Orsi. This noble priest was taken to the place where 47 of his companions had already suffered death. After enduring innumerable insults to which his sole reply was 'You do not frighten me, you only excite my pity; this worthy minister of God fall to the ground; hit by eight balls. But, wounded and torn as he was, he had the strength to raise himself up and say, 'I fear you not.' It was then that the champions of the 'Re Galvanuovo' were checked for a moment by the courage of this martyr; but one of them in a transport of rage, tore the crucifix which he held in his breast from him, and exclaimed 'Ecco la croce!' They then trod on

the crucifix and destroyed it, and tying their victim to a tree finished him with their bayonets."

He would next call their lordship's attention to the real state of the facts connected with the elections. As regarded the plebiscite, he found, for the first time, that it was supposed a people could give free expression to their opinions while a revolutionary army occupied the country, and when nearly all the provinces were in a state of siege. He had been informed of various circumstances connected with that plebiscite, which of course he could only give upon the authority of others. It was stated in one place in the kingdom of Naples the mayor sat at a table with the ballot-box on one side and a heap of bulletins on the other. Having waited some time, and no one coming to vote, the mayor observed that silence gave consent, and therefore thrust the whole number of bulletins into the ballot-box, which he closed up and sent off to the revolutionary authorities.

UNITED STATES.

DIED.—The Rev. John Ryan, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fourteenth street, New York, died at his residence on the morning of the 22d inst., in the 57th year of his age. The Rev. deceased was a native of Galway.

THE POLICY OF FORBEARANCE.—The Slaveholders' Rebellion is to be successfully met, but one of these three ways:—1. By prompt, resolute, unflinching resistance—by the use of force to repel force, whenever the laws are resisted and the authority of the Government defied; or 2. By complete acquiescence in the secession proclaimed by the insurgents, and the recognition of the rebel States as absolutely independent of the Federal Union; or 3. By a Fabian policy, which concedes nothing, yet employs no force in support of resisted Federal authority, hoping to wear out the insurgent spirit and in due time re-establish the authority of the Union throughout the rebel or seceded States, by virtue of the returning sanity and loyalty of their own people. We do not assume that this last is the wisest policy, nor yet that it has been resolved on by the new Administration; we propose simply to set forth the grounds on which it is commended and justified. This Government, it is said, is based not on force but on reason; not on bayonets and battalions, but on good will and general consent. (We wish they would preach this to the Nullifiers, who do not seem to have yet caught the idea.) To war on the Seceders is to give to their yet vapoury institutions the strong cement of blood—is to baptize their nationality in the mingled life-blood of friends and foes. But let them severely alone—allow them to wear out the military ardor of their adherents in fruitless drillings and marches, and to exhaust the patience of their fellow-citizens by the amount and frequency of their pecuniary exactions—and the fabric of their power will melt away like fog in the beams of the morning sun. Only give them rope, and they will speedily fulfill their destiny.—The People, even of South Carolina, rejecting their sway as intolerable, and returning to the mild and paternal guardianship of the Union. In behalf of this policy, it is urged that the Secessionists are a minority even in the seceded States; that they have grasped power by usurpation and retain it by terrorism; that they never dare submit the question of Union or Disunion fairly and squarely to the people, and always shun a popular vote when they can. In view of these facts, the Unionists of the South urge that the Government shall carry forbearance to the utmost, in the hope that the Nullifiers will soon be overwhelmed by the public sentiment of their own section, and driven with ignominy from power. "God is patient, because eternal," said Augustine. The law of gravitation can afford to bear and forbear with all seeming contumacious: it is very apt to have its way in the end. The union of the North-West with the South-West is so strongly grounded in physical necessities that it is very hard to persuade the former that the Federal Union is or will be broken up. Meanwhile, the expectations of the Seceders are so precarious, that their project of a reconstruction on the basis of a concession of universal and inalienable property in slaves—that is, of abjecthood protected by law in every part of the Union—is so flagrantly at war with the spirit of our age—that the North has not realized that they are in earnest. Yet they are in earnest; and a majority of the loyal subjects of Jeff. Davis believe that the North is ready to make its submission, and ask the privilege of adopting the Southern Constitution and suing for admission into the Cotton Republic. For that enormous delusion, the policy of forbearance seems to afford no immediate cure. We must hesitate before giving our assent to it.—N. Y. Tribune, March 27.

How much more likely is the revolting occurrence to come from the wholesale working of this New York "Truant Law" amongst a mixed race population made up of persons taken away from home in their weaker years, and bearing names purposely or ignorantly changed or falsified in their smuggling by their captors? As we have said, the families are at work every day. One may steal away a little boy now; another take his sister to-morrow or next day. Both reach the depot of intolerance through different channels and under various disguises. Their names are entered by different persons, and from that day their isolation of desolation and machine-like and parrot-like rotation of Protestant life commences.—They are "forwarded West" at different intervals—male and female—and, arriving at maturity, we do not see what is to prevent the brother and sister, of outraged Irish parentage, getting married and swelling the ranks of "Christian" (?) communities by the issue of such a union. Such a union few of the enormities committed against domestic peace, morality, and true religion by these Protestant enactments, made in the lurid glare of the expiring spirit of the penal code of New York. Their violation of State rights and State laws is something more.

No white person, young or old, can be forcibly sent from the State of his or her birth or adoption to be bound and held to service in another State. By doing so the fanatics outrage the very essence of the State Constitution, yet still they do it. Under the provisions of the "Poor Law Acts" young persons seeking a relief out of the "Poor Fund," may be duly apprenticed to learn an artisan handicraft, or for purposes of domestic service. But all this must be done within the State; within the district taxed for the maintenance of the pauper if possible, and if done in such cases with a proper feeling and respect for religious equality would not be very objectionable.

When we find, however, that this clause in the Poor Law has been so read by the jaundiced eyes of our anti-Catholic bigots as to make it a foundation for the erection of such a superstructure as the "Truant Law," an excuse for Protestant irruptions into Catholic tenements, the forcible abduction of Catholic children, the perversion of their youthful feelings, and the wounding of religion and morality, it is about time that our legislators did away with the injustice.

Closed doors against, and a non-intercourse with, proselytizing hypocrites will do very much towards furthering the good work. A firm denial of their advances, without violence, has frequently washed these itinerants—some of whom in their wretched callings are more fitting objects for pity than abuse.

THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.—We learn from the United States papers that the British Government have offered to submit the matters in dispute regarding the right to the Island of San Juan, in Vancouver's Sound, to arbitration—suggesting Sweden, Holland or Switzerland as referee.

A rough old Protestant captain, in a storm, who, when the terrified passengers persuaded him to petition Heaven for a cessation of the tempest, preferred the following brief request.—"Oh, Lord! I haven't been in the habit of calling upon thee often; and if you'll shift the wind from east-west to a little more sou', I won't trouble you again."