

Great destitution is reported to exist amongst the poor of Achill Island.

The Freeman's Journal reports a shocking case of murder at Bruff, in the county of Limerick. Messrs. Franks, R.M., and Mr. O. Smith, have held repeated private investigations consequent upon an inquest on the body of Catherine Galvin, who was found dead in an outhouse. It appeared from the evidence of Dr. Bennett, of Bruff, that previous to death a gross violation had been perpetrated, and that great resistance was made. On information received by the police two men, named Michael O'Brien and John Kennedy, were arrested on the 9th ult. On the final examination, on the 16th inst., both prisoners were committed for trial at the next Assizes. They were labourers in the employment of Mr. Smith.

MANUFACTURERS FOR IRELAND.—Mr. Orrell Lever, M.P. for Galway, has proposed a scheme for employing the Irish labouring class, by erecting ten large factories in the country, and providing a fund of £1,000,000 sterling to put and keep them in motion. He calculates that directly and indirectly 500,000 persons will receive employment by this means, and that the exhausting emigration will be brought to a close. The goods to be manufactured are cotton, and a stuff composed partly of cotton and flax. It has been tried, it appears, for the past thirty years, and has turned out an excellent article, and we understand that a market can be found for more than we can make, in Southern latitudes.

The parties who will provide the skill and most of the cash are English manufacturers, but Ireland will be asked to take 10,000 shares of £20 each, amounting in all to £200,000. This is a large sum, but if it does all the good for the country that is stated, it would not be wise for Irishmen to refuse parting with it. At the same time care should be taken that the scheme would not turn out like the Galway and American line of steamers, which has done so much damage to those who invested their money in that company.

There is no doubt at all that one of the great causes of the emigration from this country is want of remunerative employment. When men can't get work at home they must seek for it abroad, and thus the Irish labourers are compelled to emigrate to other countries, where they amass wealth for those who employ them. It is labour that enriches all nations, and it is because Ireland has not provided her working people with employment at manufacturing, that many of them are obliged to leave their native land. Every one who goes is a customer lost to the shopkeeper, and a certain loss to the country. But if this new scheme now proposed becomes a reality it may be the means of doing vast good to all classes of our people. Foolish indeed was that policy which drove the young and healthy out of the country, instead of employing them as useful laborers. But it is well even now to discover the error, and make a commencement in manufacturing industry. Let us hope that the new scheme will be successful, and that it will improve the condition of our ill-used and neglected people.

It will give a great stimulus to the growth of flax, for which Ireland is so well suited. And with regard to this crop, we regret to hear that there is not so much sown this year as in 1864. Persons who mismanaged it last year, by not watering it properly thought it was 'too troublesome,' and they went back to the growing of unprofitable oats, and barley. Still however, a great breadth of land has been sown with flax, and if the new manufactures are established, a large increase in its growth must be the consequence. What Ireland most requires is profitable labor for her people, and we trust the time has arrived when there will be little or no idle hands in the country. — Dundalk Democrat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Manchester politicians appear unable to understand that the lesson of the American War has yet to be read. Mr. Forster persists in regarding the whole spectacle as concluded. He thinks the curtain has fallen upon the drama, and that nothing now remains but to moralize on the plot and the catastrophe. To this business, therefore, he proceeds, and in his reflections he is certainly as candid and outspoken as could be wished. The war was a contest between Democracy and Aristocracy, and Democracy has triumphed gloriously. All the dolorous predictions about the collapse of popular institutions have been falsified; all that was maintained on behalf of such principles has been confirmed. We beg to suggest that this is going too fast, and that the theory itself is rather an awkward one for politicians of Mr. Forster's school. If this great Civil War did represent, as was doubtless believed, a conflict between Aristocracy and Democracy, the necessary conclusions are very significant. Upon this view of the case it is clear that Democracy is as far from perfection as any other form of Government. It did not prevent a fourth part of the whole body of American citizens from conceiving a bitter hatred against the institutions under which they lived. It did not prevent this minority from rising in desperate insurrection against the established Government, and maintaining the rebellion through four years of sanguinary war. It did not prevent the majority from accepting the issue, and resorting to arms for the suppression of all resistance to their authority. It did not prevent them from waging this war on the most terrible and costly scale, or from incurring a public debt unparalleled in magnitude. We do not here enter into any criticism of this policy. We simply mean to say that all the evils of intestine strife, civil war, and ruinous expenditure have, as a matter of fact, occurred under a purely Democratic Government. More could not have occurred under the most absolute despotism. Mr. Forster now claims it as a triumph for Democratic principles that the majority succeeded in violently putting down the minority. We think the event rather proves that human passions are exactly the same under all forms of Government, and that political unanimity is no more insured by universal suffrage than by autocratic power. Except on condition of utterly and publicly forsaking the political faith for which they have so bravely fought, no Southern citizens are to be allowed to practise any licensed trade or profession. What is more, and is, we think, a novelty in such ordinances, no man can lawfully marry, nor any clergyman lawfully perform the marriage ceremony, until priest and bridegroom together have taken the Federal oath of allegiance. There was something like this in the worst times of Ireland, but it applied rather to religion than politics. No doubt the Federalists will be placable enough in the mass to all who will unreservedly profess Federal principles, but that is no more than an autocrat might do under similar circumstances.

We cannot see that Democracy in America has hitherto done better than Aristocracy in Europe. That it has not done worse may be admitted; in fact, it has done precisely the same. It has rigorously and by force of arms put down all political opposition and insisted upon unqualified predominance. It has suppressed a revolution just as a revolution might be suppressed in any State of the Old World—at all hazards and without regard to cost. Hitherto it has certainly not shown itself blood-thirsty or vindictive, but its trial in this respect is as yet unfinished. President Lincoln undoubtedly betrayed no 'weakness' in dealing with a rebellion against his authority, but neither did the Emperor of Russia. The utmost that can be said for the Federalists—and it is said with a good deal of unctious by Mr. Forster and his friends—is that a Democratic Government can be as unflinching in maintaining its authority over those who wish to escape from it as any despotism in the world. This is quite true, but it is true also that Democracy has no immunity from such trials. What former eulogues of Democracy would have lost us to expect was that under purely popular institutions the trial could never have occurred.

The doctrine at the bottom of all these arguments

is probably this,—that whereas an insurrection against Democracy is unnatural and abominable, the Poles or the Hungarians had a right to rebel; the Confederates had none. No citizen was entitled to be disfranchised by a Government based upon universal suffrage and Democratic liberty. But the fact is, according to Mr. Forster's own theory, that this disfranchisement was conceived and was expressed in the form of violent and most determined rebellion. No people have ever shown a greater fervor of political conviction than those six millions of American citizens who rose in arms against American principles of government. Greeks did not fight more desperately against Turks, nor Circassians against Russians, than Confederates fought against Federalists. Democracy, it is clear, can create political animosities as bitter as are engendered under any other institutions, and Republicans, it is equally clear, are as resolute as any other people in suppressing such differences of opinion. This is what we conceive to be the lesson of the American War as far as it has yet been taught; but much more remains to be done. The Democratic majority, being three to one, has at last crushed the so-called Aristocratic minority. — Times.

There is no question but that the Federal Government is urgently pressing upon that of England its demand for compensation for the captures made by the confederate cruisers. Those who in the interest of the United States, have affected to contradict our announcement of this fact have virtually admitted its accuracy; and we have none the less reason to doubt that Mr. Johnson is carrying out the policy long ago avowed by his predecessor, of taking the first convenient occasion to enforce a claim which, during the continuance of the war, it was not thought safe to urge in too imperative a tone. So long as the confederate states were able to hold their own and give full employment to all the forces of the North, it was not convenient to push matters to that point at which either a retraction or quarrel with England must have ensued. But Mr. Seward never withdrew his demands; on the contrary, it is said that as each new capture of the Alabama or the Shenandoah was announced, and the value of the prize estimated, Mr. Adams sent into the foreign office a formal claim for the amount. And while refraining for the time from insisting on payment, he distinctly warned Lord Russell that at a more suitable moment his government would take measures to extort it. To France, or to any country whose government was capable of acting with courage and foresight, the United States would never have addressed such a menace. To tell a neutral, that should they be successful in the war then raging, he should be the next object of attack, would, in any other case, have been to convert the threatened power into an enemy. But Mr. Seward had taken the measure of the British ministry, and was well aware that no threats and no insults would provoke them to anticipate, no matter at what advantage, the dreaded hour of the inevitable rupture with the United States. He knew that he might menace with perfect impunity, and wait his own time for putting his menace into execution, without the slightest fear that our government, seeing a quarrel to be imminent, would choose to quarrel while the enemy's hands were full. His time has now come. The South, abandoned and betrayed, has succumbed to overwhelming numbers. The North has enjoyed for four years all the benefits of virtual alliance with the British government, and has drawn from the Queen's dominions that large and constant supply of recruits which has secured to it the victory. Now, having no further need of our assistance, and no enemy whom we might support and save, the Federal Government feels itself strong enough to quarrel with us if we need be, and repeats demands to which England long ago returned a sharp and decisive refusal. These demands are in themselves preposterous in the extreme. Yet no one can feel sure that they will meet with a fitting reply. True, the law officers of the Crown have given a decided opinion against it. True Lord Russell has pre-emptorily refused to entertain it and desired that he might hear no more of claims which he could never dream of conceding. But this was while Richmond was standing; while the confederacy was powerful and was expected to maintain its independence, and while the United States had no surplus force at their disposal. Circumstances after cases, and in the present aspect of affairs we think it very likely that Lord Russell may consider the demands which, two years ago, he refused to entertain, in a very different light. It is necessary, therefore, to call public attention to a matter in which something much more precious than the consistency of the cabinet or a legal reputation of the law officers is involved. The claim is notoriously plain. While it seemed safe to disregard it, it was threatened with supercilious disdain, and rejected without the slightest hesitation. To entertain it now would be obviously to yield to menace what was refused to exposure; to concede to strength what was denied to comparative weakness; and so palpable a submission to forcible injustice on the part of so great a power as England would involve a loss of prestige, honor, and character, such as would not be incurred by a disastrous war, and such as a successful war could not retrieve. Those who do not feel implicit confidence in the courage and constancy of Lord John Russell, will do well to watch him vigilantly, and insist on ample and timely disclosures, lest when it is too late, the honor of England should prove to have been fatally tarnished while in his keeping. — London Standard.

The inevitable moment is rapidly approaching when we shall have to abandon a policy of expediency for one of definite and determined character. In every man's experience, however amiable, there occurs a moment when he must say 'No' and in like manner when great nations, to use our Transatlantic cousins' phrase, are 'cornered,' they must give a definite answer. Within the last few days we have been definitely asked by the Cabinet of Washington to pay an indemnity for the depredations of the Alabama and other vessels which, escaping our vigilance, cleared from English ports, and then under the Confederate flag inflicted severe damage upon the commerce of the Federals. To this demand our reply is that our conscience is clear, that the law is patent, and that as we do not owe we do not intend to pay one shilling of the damages sought for. The Yankee rejoinder is that we did the mischief and that we shall be compelled to pay. Hence arises a remarkably unpleasant question. Another question not easy of solution springs from the demands for the extradition of Southerners, or so-called rebels, which the United States are making upon upon Canada. This matter, however, has not as yet reached a stage at which the influence of passion and injustice over reason and right is openly proclaimed. The Government of President Johnson affects in some affairs a virtue which it does not pretend in others. Fair speech is still held toward France, and while the recruiting offices of New York enlist troops of immigrants every day for the armed colonization of Mexico, under the auspices of Jurez, the Cabinet of the Tuilleries is assured that the U. States will countenance no violation of international law. We need, nevertheless, but cast a cursory glance over the most recent telegrams to perceive that an immediate invasion of Mexico is contemplated, and we have only to reflect for one moment upon the tone and temper of the American Government to feel certain that our turn must shortly come. The calculation probably is that England will not help the French, and that therefore they are to be dealt with first; and that subsequently the long due vengeance upon the British flag may be carried out when we are thoroughly isolated. The peace of the world seems therefore to depend at this moment upon the firm joint action of England and France. Without committing ourselves to the policy of our neighbors in Mexico it will be easy to let the United States understand that the two great Western Powers of Europe are one as to their mode of regarding international obligations and the sacredness of public

law. If this conviction be at once conveyed thoroughly home to the perception of American statesmen, we feel confident that they will not only pass before they commit themselves to an indefinite conflict, but that their practical common sense will recoil from the dangers with which their country would be menaced by the combination of the two greatest naval and military Powers of the world, whose alliance, offensive and defensive, offers the best security for the welfare of mankind. — London Owl.

Nothing in the whole course of the American war has so shocked the consciences of sober men as the rabid language that has been heard from the Northern pulpits, and the fierce imprecations that have proceeded from the worshippers. This system of waging war has antiquity on its side, and many plead the precedent of Balak or even of the Judges of Israel. Indeed the New England fathers of to-day are merely following their Puritan forefathers, reviving the notion, that their sword is 'the sword of the Lord and of Gideon,' that they are 'the saints who have been called to go in and possess the land of the heathen.' In this spirit the New York Herald has said: 'A Joshua was to Moses, so we expect Andrew Johnson to be as the successor of Abraham Lincoln. We expect him to take up the mantle of the great leader of Israel, and to conduct his people triumphantly into the occupation of the promised land. He has been brought to the border like Joshua, and has only to enter in and take possession.' — Perhaps we can afford to laugh at such eccentricities, and may imagine that they run in the blood of New England. Moreover, we can see much worldly wisdom in this cant. The genius of Cromwell discerned that by inspiring the idea of a religious war, in which victory was the triumph of God, and death the passport to heaven, he could banish even the conception of fear, and add the strength of fanaticism to the force of courage. The success of Mohammed was accomplished by precisely the same method. If then the matter stopped here, it would be enough to despise the hypocritical and admire the craft of Parson Brownlow or Anna Dickinson. They in this life are dealing with the living, and their practices are sufficiently condemned with such epithets as offensive or absurd. There is an other feature in the conduct of war Christians in the North, which defies the breadth and depth of human language. — The bounds of patience are reached, even when the words 'traitor,' 'miscreant,' and 'rebel' have reference only to the things that be. But these men have overleaped all restraint. It is not merely that isolated individuals, applauded by listening masses, have spoken of the rights of Southern men as confined to 'hanging here and damnation hereafter.' — A more terrible example of human presumption is at hand, and such an one as the whole history of human wickedness cannot parallel. — London Index.

We read in the Scotsman (a Protestant paper): — South Queensferry was on Sunday afternoon last the scene of a disgraceful disturbance, occasioned by the district missionary, and two lay preachers from Edinburgh, having taken up a position at a part of the town which is principally inhabited by Irishmen of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and there began to expound their doctrines, and denounce the creed of the Church of Rome. The Catholics taking offence at this, turned out in large numbers on the street, and commenced hooting and yelling in a furious manner. Matters assuming a rather serious aspect, the police were obliged to interfere. They requested the preachers to desist, which request was, however, met with a flat refusal; and, setting the authorities at defiance, the preachers continued to harangue the mob for a considerable time, amid much tumult and uproar. At length, fearing that the Catholics would proceed to inflict summary vengeance on them, the preachers made their exit, amid shouts and derisive cheers of the mob. It will be remembered that the late Queensferry riot owed its origin to a similar cause, and it might be well for the public peace if the authorities would take measures to prevent a recurrence of such unseemly outbreaks as these. We cannot blame 'Irishmen' for summarily ejecting the persons in question. Paid emissaries come into quarters inhabited by Catholics and there vociferate their foul mouthed blasphemies against God, the Blessed Virgin, the saints, the sacraments, the church, and whatever else is holiest and dearest to believers. Being for the most part apostates themselves, these wretched tools of heresy know but too well how to lacerate the tenderest chords in the Catholic heart. It is their vociferation, and they have sold themselves to Satan, and they earn their pay. It is hard to bear. To endure the nuisance and the insult of a hired rascal calling himself a 'district missionary,' or a 'lay preacher,' abusing your religion in loud and vulgar tones at your very door, is almost too much for human nature. The breach of the peace (if any) committed in abating such nuisance is excusable for the law ought to protect the lieges against such outrages, and if it do not, they are perfectly justified in taking the law into their own hands. The misfortune is, that in doing so, they can hardly avoid, in a country like this, exciting public sympathy to some extent on the side of the aggressors. This is the trap laid for Catholics by those who pay and send out 'district missionaries' and 'lay preachers.' The desired effect of such ministrations is not conversion, which does not take place, and is not expected; but a riot, which does take place. The riot of course canonizes the swaddlers, and (what is of still greater importance) keep up the odium against Catholics. This last we believe to be the one great end of all such proceedings. To sustain the unpopularity of Catholicism and thereby to prevent conversions is now the one great object of the 'No-Popery' zealots. How to defeat it? Let the swaddlers be 'severely let alone.' Allow them to wait their sweetness on the desert air. Heed them not; pass 'them by as if they did not exist; or as if you yourselves were deaf, dumb, or blind. Thus they will be like a swimmer upon dry land, or like a bird attempting to fly under the exhausted receiver of the air-pump. Without your co-operation as audience or as combatants, they must become not only ineffective, but ridiculous. Refuse to listen to them and you take away their occupation and their salary. Mr. John Hope, writer to the Signet, and paymaster to the swaddlers of Edinburgh, will soon weary of drawing cheques for 'district missionaries' if the said missionaries fail to get together a congregation of Irish Roman Catholics, and cannot even, by their choicest blasphemies, prevail on the Roman Catholics to hoot or pelt them.

EXCOMMUNICATION REVIVED.—There has recently been a dispute among the Benedictines in Bristol, two of the brethren being accused of drunkenness and interrupting the prior — an imputation which, however, they have both denied, asserting that they were simply protesting against certain innovations which the prior had introduced into what they believed to be the ritual service of the Brotherhood. In consequence of these proceedings, an application was made by the prior of the Third Order Meeting in Bristol (Prior Cyprinus) to the Prior of the Order, Father Ignatius, at Norwich, and it was generally understood that the Rev. Father would prescribe penance for the recusants, and in default of their compliance excommunicate them. The excommunication took place on Thursday night after the ordinary vespers service. The altar was then draped in black, and previous to the excommunication, the details of which had been sent down by Father Ignatius in a lengthy document, the lights were extinguished. This was a part of the arrangements prescribed, and immediately it took there were some hisses from the spectators. These were quickly silenced by a rebuke from the prior, Brother Cyprinus, and the event of the evening then commenced, the excommunication being conducted by the prior. The sentence of excommunication was preceded by a pastoral to the prior and Brethren. The document began as follows:—Ignatius, Superior of the English Convent of Blessed St. Benedict, Father of the

Monks, to his most dear children in the Lord Jesus and St. Benedict, tarrying in Bristol or near thereto, greeting! The pastoral follows, it being dated from Norwich 'At our most holy House of Religion on the 16th day of the month of May, ever virgin mother of our Lord and God Jesus Christ in the fifth week of the great 40 days in the year of the world's redemption, 1865.' In the course of it, Brother Ignatius states that his soul has been troubled by hearing how they had committed themselves, and he exhorts the brotherhood to be still the brave soldiers of Christ, remembering that He was despised and rejected of men, and to pray that even yet the Divine Grace may be poured out upon the offenders. Addressing the offending brethren, he says:—'We now solemnly enjoin upon you both the penance which we have before sent you, and in the holy name we call upon you to fulfil your promises with glad and cheerful submission.' Then follows a crucifix with the word Pax, and addressed to the English congregation, and it then proceeded:—'Inasmuch as Brother Benedict and Brother Ethelred (setting forth the personal names of each) did solemnly, freely, of their own entire free will, promise the following things, upon the strength of which promises alone, believing them to be sincere and honest men, we did admit them as brethren of our religious community on the morrow of the feast of St. Edward's translation, in the year of our Lord and Saviour, 1864, we, Ignatius, superior of the said congregation do now solemnly in the name of God command them and call upon them to fulfil their free and solemn promises which in the same holy name of God and upon the holy cross they did constantly make unto us, reminding them in all love of the great day of account, when perjured persons and false swearers shall have their portions given them with the father of lies for evermore.' The promises made at their admission into the fraternity were then set forth, question and answer, and the document proceeded:—'Now, seeing dear sons that six of your brethren do accuse you (the offenders) of causing a great scandal to our children at Bristol, by being guilty of the sin of drunkenness, we do call upon you by virtue of our holy office and your most free and solemn promises above named, to comply with our monitions and commands, which may God's grace enable you to do, otherwise as perjurers and false swearers, in the great and holy name of God, we shall excommunicate you from our congregation and publish your names as excommunicate members to all our brethren throughout the kingdom.' The form of excommunication was then prescribed. The brethren assembled together at the conclusion of vespers were to kneel down upon their knees and sing the 51st Psalm. While it was being sung the altar was to be draped in black, and the crucifix and holy images to be veiled. All the lights upon the altar and altars or shrines to be extinguished except one light, 'which should stand in the midst of the great altar itself in front of the crucifix.' Certain prayers and scriptural exclamations and responses follow, and then the superior or priest, or senior brother present, rising from his knees, and making a sign of the cross, had to turn to the people and say:—'In the name of God, Amen. We, Ignatius, Superior of the English congregation of St. Benedict, do declare and promise our sons having been guilty of the sin of drunkenness, and refusing to make satisfaction for the same, thereby perjuring themselves and breaking their solemn and voluntary promises of obedience unto us, we pronounce them separated from all the spiritual blessings of our Order, from a share in the prayers and intercessions of the monks, from the private worship and conversation of our faithful sons and daughters. We give them over to Satan that their souls may be saved in the day of the Lord; may God in his just anger light upon them; may the dread of hell encompass them; let them be restless and without peace in their going out and their coming in; may their sleep be bitter to them; may their eyes in the night-watches know terror; may their ears be filled with the sounds of their own cursing, which their unrepented sins will bring upon them; may they know no peace; may their food be terror and their drink be grief; may they lie down in sorrow and wake in sore amazement. May all these things be so with them until, casting aside their pride, their living and self-will, they abase themselves and return to Jesus, the God of peace. So be it, if it be a just sentence in conformity to God's will. Amen.'

SOUTH WALES.—The emigration movement has commenced in earnest in the coal and iron districts of South Wales, and, judging from the number that have already left and are preparing to leave, there is every probability that thousands of Welsh colliers and iron-workers will locate themselves on the other side of the Atlantic before the year is over. Nearly all that leave go out under the auspices of the American Emigrant Society, who simply guarantee a free passage to New York, and then the emigrants must do the best they can for themselves. Warnings have been addressed to the miners with the view of deterring them from rashly and without consideration leaving the land of their birth, but these have had little or no effect; it is clear that the movement must have its course, and there is no doubt that it will ultimately work its own remedy. Scarcity of hands is already beginning to be experienced at some of the works, and, as a proof of the extent of the emigration, it may be mentioned that at one colliery no less than 100 miners are under notice with the view of leaving for America.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.—A return issued to an order of the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. E. Baines contains the following among other information:—The population of England and Wales was in 1861 20,066,224 showing an increase of 44.4 per cent. since 1851. The population of represented boroughs was 8,638,363, showing an increase since 1851 of 65.9 per cent. The number of day scholars was 3,150,048, showing an increase upon the returns made to the Education Commission in 1853 of 146.7 per cent. The number of paupers in 1863—1,979,382, shows a decrease upon 1840—the earliest year of which any report can be given—of 0.9. The number of depositors in savings-banks in 1864, was 1,276,981, against 390,504 in 1831; and to these have to be added 401,937 depositors in post-office savings-banks. The sums to the credit of the former class of depositors amount to £34,659,293; to the credit of the latter, £4,687,891. The number of registered newspapers last year, 659, which cannot be compared with 1831, the books of that period being lost. The mileage of railways open for traffic is 8,603 against 74 miles in 1831. — Pall Mall Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

The result of the mission at St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, New York, from the 14th to the 31st of May, by the Redemptorist Father, was as follows:—Confirmed, adults, 1,200; children, 656; converts 58; communions, over 11,000.

I am daily asked what is the condition of the Confederate States now? I reply, that of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies. Piedmont overran the one by aid of extraneous power and intrigue—Yankeeedom has the other by the same means. Piedmont is bankrupt. So is the Federal Government. The Sicilies are kept down by military force. The Southern States can be held in no other way. At Naples and elsewhere, every man who has fought for his freedom, his home, his family, and his rightful government, is called a brigand, and is mercilessly shot down, and the prisons are the future homes of his household. In the Confederacy, the result will be the same, except the name Rebel will be used instead of Brigand. The leaders of the former Government of Naples have been put to death when taken. Those of the Confederate States will probably share the same fate. My reason for saying so will be found in the following quotation from a letter just received by me:—'Our city, our whole country, in fact, is draped in the deepest mourning for the President. No matter

how bitterly he was disliked during the first years of his administration, his temperance, his leniency, especially since Lee's surrender, have endeared him to the whole North, and caused him to be mourned for by even his enemies at the South. They have a different man to deal with now. He will spare no one, officers or people, and will not be allowed to do otherwise if he wished to. It is fearful to think of the vengeance that horrible, cruel murder has called down upon the heads of many thousands of people who would otherwise have received mercy at the hands of the only man apparently willing to show it. They say that the people were angry with Lincoln for he wanted to pardon Lee and almost all of the leaders of the Rebels, and, by so doing, gave the war to fight over again. The South is sorely avenged. I know you do not feel as we do here, but such a foul deed cannot but be condemned by one and all.

I have myself had some knowledge of the present President for nearly thirty years, and I do not hesitate to believe that he will fully carry out the programme lately set forth in the speeches of Butler and others, and indicated in the above extract. If so, the accumulated horrors of the past four years are nothing in comparison of what is yet to come. Thousands on thousands there will repeat the words of Madame Roland at the guillotine, 'Oh! Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name.'

Many are the speculations as to the future of that country. I avoid them. All is in God's knowledge, and His alone.

The task of reconstruction of a Union where one third of the population is simply held in military subjugation is not an easy one. Alluding to our contrast once more, Victor Emmanuel has made the effort, and his 'unification' of Italy is not only not accomplished, but what he has done seems about to be dissolved by means of anarchy and debt. Whether Johnson will be successful in the unification of the States is problematical. Human nature is everywhere the same, and he must certainly know that an aggressive policy must entail the like results. So far as commerce is concerned, it may prove long ere the ravaged and desolated fields will once more yield their tobacco, ere the torch will not destroy what cotton there may be, and ere white labour can withstand the climate of the South.

Perhaps I might further point out the Exeter Hall, which seems to have been the agent of political intrigues both in Italy and American Puritanism, in sowing the wind may reap the whirlwind. What a dark-stained catalogue of crime must be answered for by those whose teachings and whose influences have produced those results in both countries.

The death of Mr. Lincoln is certainly suggestive. I know of no Southern gentleman who does not abhor the crime, or who would for a moment shield its perpetrators from condign punishment—nor yet one, who does not sympathize with his bereaved family. Who, however, are the loudest in words of horror at this crime? Have these persons, this party, their press, ever been of late the loudest in expression, ever extended one word of sympathy to the hundreds of thousands whose homes have been laid waste and desolate by him who is no more, and whose influence could have prevented it all?—Or have they, a so-called Liberal party, on the other hand, fraternized with Garibaldi, the approver of assassination, who considered Milan to have deserved well of his country; and some of whom have been the bosom friends of Mazzini, the Apostle of the Dagger? Nay, may not France, or other countries, justly complain that Mazzini, condemned by a legal tribunal as the confederate of Greco and others in the plot to assassinate the French Emperor, should nevertheless find a harbour and asylum in England? May this inconsistency arise from the idea that it may be right to assassinate a monarch *per diem*, but not a President who holds his power from 'the people.' Can it be that the 'progress' of the day can approach such a thought? It is hoped not, and that this unhappy event may have its retroactive effect in a unanimous condemnation of the errors and conduct of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and other approvers of such crimes. — Correspondent of Tablet.

A Washington correspondent of the New York World, a person who is said to have enjoyed the best possible opportunities for judging of the facts in the case of the conspiracy trial speaks at some length of the nature of the proceedings, and says:

'The most flagrant injustice was apparent when the defence began to introduce its witnesses. At every step they were met by the most insulating, vexatious and unworthy objections, which the over-zealous court was too prone to entertain, until for very fear and shame, Judge Holt found it necessary to desire them to permit greater freedom to the counsel to establish the innocence of their clients. But the truth is manifest. The words of the proclamation from 'the Bureau of Military Justice,' implicating Davis et al., were to be made valid by such evidence as could be picked up or manufactured; or, failing that, a side issue of honor at the cruelties to southern prisoners, was to be raised, in which the main charge might be overlooked. That is the labor of the commission to-day: not to detect and punish the guilty parties, and protect the innocent, but to verify the theory upon which the prosecution was begun. To do this, any point will be strained; and it is exceedingly doubtful if, rather than invalidate the secretary's preclusion, they would not hang an innocent man.'

No one can question this; the proceedings have more than given colour to the charge. What, for instance, had the treatment of the Federal prisoners to do with the conspiracy? But, proceeds the correspondent:

'To take out of the links of evidence, the most transparent subterfuges have been resorted to. Does any one believe that story about a letter being dropped by Booth in the street cars in New York? Is that way in which conspirators manage? Who is Mrs. Huddett, and what are her antecedents? Will she swear she has received no money from the agents of the War Department. Steinacker, another of the principal witnesses used to establish Booth's connection with the Canadian conspirators, has disappeared, nor can he be found. He is also an officer of the secret service. A sharp cross-examination would have revealed the fact that he was concerned with one Weber in blockade-running and in passing confederate notes. In fact it has been asserted, that he was a spy working for both governments, to whom Stanton was greatly indebted. Finegan, another of those precious detectives, was used by Butler in his bureau of military justice, until his rascalities could no longer be tolerated even there. He was expelled from the Department of Virginia for black-mailing brothels and thieving. He afterwards went to Baltimore where he joined Steinacker in a gambling-house. Deveny, if we mistake not, has been once tried for perjury, and Stanton knows it. Welchman, another of these high-minded witnesses, is a man who pretends to have been a divinity student, and anxious to get to Richmond; who pretended to be the friend of John Surratt, and was yet betraying him at the War office; who became aware of a plot, and yet never revealed it. Can anybody place a particle of reliance upon the testimony of the man Finegan, who pretends to have heard, at a distance of twelve feet, a conversation between Sanders and Cleary in Montreal, in which the gravest matters of a conspiracy were bawled out in a public place. The government does but throw discredit upon the whole of its otherwise unfair proceedings, by introducing such palpable perjury as this, by which to sustain its preconceived theory.'

He concludes as follows. No one will dispute the proposition.

'The principal effort of the government is now to hide their original mistake by producing a mass of irrelevant testimony about rebel cruelty, to prisoners and yellow fever plots.'

It will take \$60,000,000 to pay off the army, and the money is ready.