

THE EMIGRATION CURSE.—There are two opposite theories advanced by English writers on the condition and resources of Ireland. One is that she is not rich, prosperous, and happy, it is her own fault, because the people are indolent, slovenly, inert, and perverse; that they are continually representing their circumstances as desperate in the extreme, when they are far from being so, and that they make these misrepresentations solely for the purpose of obtaining from England the aid which they do not require, or which they would not require, if they were themselves active, diligent, energetic and enterprising. This is the theory of one class of English writers on Ireland; the other class maintain that it is useless to expect her to become happy, wealthy, and flourishing, till her population has been reduced, no matter by what means, to the number which her acreage available for cultivation will support. According to these theorists, she has not yet arrived at that state of depletion, although in the twenty years ending in 1861, her population had diminished by no less than two millions and a-half of souls. The pronouncement on the surplus population of this country is in an article which appeared last week in the *Economist*, a journal of high authority, on general statistics. The rest of its calculations and their tendency regarding our present condition may be gathered from its concluding remarks, which are to the following effect:—It is evident that before the condition of the Irish people can be assimilated to that of the English, either population must diminish, or manufactures and commerce must increase. To discourage emigration, therefore, or to fancy that it has reached a disastrous or regrettable height, is clearly a mistake. No doubt it is, as long as Government will not bestir itself so as to create substantial inducements to the classes that have been, and are still emigrating to remain at home. Emigration, moreover, will not only continue, but increase, if the owners of the soil do not agree to establish more equitable relations between themselves and the cultivators of it. But the *Economist* argues that until the population of Ireland sinks to a fair ratio with that of the agricultural districts in England there must be a long period of distress and destruction amongst us even when there is no succession of bad harvests. 'In Ireland,' says our contemporary, 'the amount of land for each person averages only 3-6 acres, including even what is scarcely more value for the support of life than the bays and creeks by which it is surrounded, while of actually cultivated or cultivatable land, the share of each man is less than 2-1 acres. After this gloomy picture of Ireland, the writer proceeds to give a glowing contrast in his description of such of the agricultural districts of England, that admit of being compared with some of ours. He says:—There are three districts here which nearly correspond with Ireland, or at least with the South and West, both in general climate and in the proportion of mountainous, boggy, or otherwise uncultivable land, which they contain—viz., Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the Principality of Wales. The average of these gives 4-1 acres per head, instead of 3-6 acres, as in Ireland. Cumberland gives the same allotment as Connaught, but Cumberland has coal districts and a considerable rich and pleasure population, which Connaught has not. Wales shows nearly as scanty an allotment as Munster; but Wales has a vast demand for labour other than agricultural in the iron works of Monmouthshire, and in the populous and prosperous coal-pits of Cardiff and Swansea.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

George Twiss, Bird-hill, taking into consideration the depression produced by the unfavorable harvest of last year upon the farming interests, has with consideration and liberality made an abatement of 20 per cent on the September rate to his tenants on the Ballymou and Inchmore estates.—*Newspaper Guardian*.

Previous to the intended departure from Cork harbour of the several steamers now leaving that port, to take away the Irish to America, the offices of the Killarney emigration agents are to be seen on each occasion thronged with farmers, their wives, sons and daughters making enquiries regarding their departure from Ireland. In comparison to the hundreds that arrive from Kenmare and its neighborhood, and from Tralee and the western parts of the county by train, very few leave the vicinity of Killarney. This fact speaks well for the landlords of the locality.

The priest of the parish in which Mr Thiebault was murdered has sent a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant, in which he complains that—Ten policemen were quartered on the people of three townlands—viz., Killeenstown, Shanbally, and Boyntonath, with an order that the support of this body of men, amounting to £500 per annum, should be levied off the inhabitants of these townlands. That the result of this measure has not been the promoting of the ends of justice in any way whatsoever, but has been the working out of the ends of vengeance,—a principle of governing which all our legislators and statesmen insist to be not recognizable by British law, for the people are reduced to beggary by it, and will be exterminated, will at once appear from the following facts and figures:—The area of the townland of Boyntonath, inhabited by my people, is 393 Irish acres. The Government valuation of this dry and gravelly district is £436, and the rents amount to the sum of £611 per annum. It is quite plain, then, that an additional charge of 6s. per acre, police tax, will sweep off the land those unfortunate, poor struggling farmers who had to borrow money this year to crop their ground. That the consequence of this wholesale extermination, caused not by landlord cruelty, but by Government injustice, will be the utter extinction of the sympathy or justice of Government, and then a fearful increase of agrarian crime. That my people had no knowledge of the terrible deed referred to above, nor of its perpetrator, and that visiting them thus with vengeance under cover of the law is, in fact, only punishing the innocent for the guilty. That, therefore, justly apprehensive of the natural and necessary evil results of this most unjust and most unconstitutional measure, I, in the name of humanity, common sense, and common justice, most respectfully, but most earnestly, implore your Excellency to issue an order for the immediate removal of this extra police-force.

DOUBT CITY POLICE COURT.—A grey headed, grey whiskered, heavy featured, cunning eyed old criminal named John Hogan, alias Kemmis, alias Kinnear, alias Lynch, but better known as 'Gallop Hogan,' was charged with attempting to obtain money under false pretences, from Mr John Noland, proprietor of the large grocery establishment, Denmark street, on Friday last. A condensed history of the incorrigible old sinner's guilty career will be found subjoined, as given to the court by its excellent officer, Mr Beauchamp, to which a few particulars may be prefixed:—In early life the prisoner was a dancing master, playing his profession amongst the lower rank of the farming class, and he availed himself of his knowledge of people and circumstances, acquired in this way, to impose upon many, and extort money not only from them but the most respectable persons in the country. Whether he earned his *non de guerre* as 'Gallop Hogan' by his early profession, or his rapid movements about the country, we cannot say. His rate of locomotion was extraordinary, as he might be at one farmer's house in the morning engaged on the 'light fantastic toe,' or else making a match with the parents for one of the young folk with a neighbor's child; and in the evening would not be found within 20 miles of the scene of his morning's labours. Thus harmlessly enough he spent the early part of his life but as the 'blossoms of age' began to bloom on his head and years to tell on his shrunken shanks, he changed the tenor of his comparatively harmless occupation, and resorted to the atrocious trade of informer and perjurer. This he attempted to practice with a recklessness of purpose and disregard of results that are hardly credible.—Scarcely a murder has been committed in this coun-

try for years, that he has not offered himself to the government as approver against some one charged with the crime. In the case of the murder of Mr Thiebault, in Tipperary, he was on the spot under the name of George Kemmis, ready and willing to swear away a life or lives' and was actually in waiting to have his deposition taken down in the Crown office of the county, when he was recognized by Mr Hamilton, the present Sub Inspector of Limerick, as the notorious Gallop Hogan, and of course sent at once about his business. When the late Alderman Sheehy was, as supposed, murdered in Clare, and the two Minogues were arrested, Hogan was the man relied on for a time to sustain the charge against them. He came forward of his own accord, his hoary head and plausible story obtaining credence with some of the authorities, and he was sent to William Street Barrack, Limerick, to be taken care of. Head Constable Frawley was in charge of the station at the time, and the idea of having seen Hogan under peculiar circumstances before fixed itself in his mind, and for a fortnight, while he was being well fed, well lodged, and altogether better treated than those around him, the Constable was 'at him' repeatedly, as were others, but could get no good of him. He was too wide-spread for the force, until at last through an accidental hit or being taken unawares in some manner, he acknowledged he was 'Gallop Hogan.' The Head Constable then discovered that he was the same whom he escorted fifteen years before to Spike Island, to undergo a sentence of seven years' imprisonment. When the discovery was made, Hogan gave a shout, called for music, and when a tune was played on a violin, danced a merriment jig, that rather astonished the beholders. 'String up' is a favorite expression of his, and when he was desired to go away after the *expose* in the *Minogue* affair, he said 'Ah, bad manners to whoever discovered on me, only for them, I'd have strung up the Minogues'; and there is little doubt that he would have done so if the doing depended on him alone. You could see from the stolid indifference he betrayed as he stood on the table, clad in a faded grey suit bound with black, holding an old cane in his hand, and judging from his general appearance that he was a man who would swear away the life of a child without remorse. It will be found that he has recently adopted other means of obtaining an income, and is now suffering from an abortive attempt to swindle a respectable citizen out of a sum of money.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST.—Meeting in Tuam.—A large meeting, called by public requisition, was held in Tuam on Thursday evening in the Town Hall in reference to the distress existing in this province.—The object of the meeting was stated in the requisition to be, the taking into consideration the fearful condition of the laboring classes and their families, for the purpose of pressing on the Government the necessity of prompt and efficient measures to prevent deaths by starvation. The hall in which the meeting was held was densely crowded, and the strongest interest was manifested in the proceedings. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam addressed the meeting in eloquent terms, and was enthusiastically cheered. Dr. Thomas Bodkin, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, presided.

FATAL ACCIDENT, Omagh, May 31.—A boy named Joseph Donnell, who was herding cattle, was accidentally killed on the 20th instant on the North Western Railway between Dromore road and Trillick stations by the train passing over his body. An inquest was held the following day by W O Orr, Esq, coroner, and from the evidence it appeared that the boy must have been asleep at the time. A verdict of accidental death was returned, acquitting the officials of any blame.—*Freeman*.

MORE ORANGE EXHIBITIONS.—Hillsborough, May 21.—I have just heard of an Orange display which took place on Friday night last. A party of five hundred Orangemen, with fife and drums, marched from the direction of Lurgan through the town of Banbridge, where they baited and entered some of the public houses, where they remained for some time, and they were joined by another Orange party of over two hundred, having also fife and drums. They all left in one direction, playing tunes, but none, I hear, of a party nature.—*Freeman*.

The City of Limerick, a newly built vessel of the Inman line, sailed on Saturday from Queenstown, as an extra steamer. She took about 400 passengers from this port, leaving about 500 for next Thursday's boat.—*Cork Examiner*.

IRELAND AND THE GREAT WEST.—Our readers, on casting their eyes upon the caption to this article, will naturally ask themselves what can possibly be the relation of Ireland to the Great West of America that we should thus place them in juxtaposition? We answer—the closest, the most natural, the most powerful. The Great West intends to feed Great Britain; cannot avoid doing it if it would; is compelled to do it, or collapse and fail. Well, what has to do with Ireland? It will depopulate it. Priest and politician, patriot, landholder, trader, professional man, mechanic and laborer, all may deplore, all may grieve over, all may regret the exodus from the green old soil; but on it will go remorselessly; all the more rapidly, all the more eagerly, all the more thoughtlessly because of this senseless, loathsome, causeless and disgusting war. The Great West is a grower of wheat and corn; its domestic customer, its largest, most reliable, most opulent, and most desirable, is in process of elimination; not physically, perhaps, but pecuniarily; the heart's blood is being drained from it by the extortions of its eastern carriers. Britain alone can consume its surplus and pay for it; therefore, to place that surplus within her reach at a cost of transportation as low as her capital and enterprise will enable her to do, is what the Great West is determined to do, and if accomplished, Ireland, as a grain growing or grain exporting country, will cease to have a quotable influence in the English market. Emigration, if this cause alone operated, must consequently increase in volume within the next decade, vastly beyond anything ever experienced in the past, and the demand for labor, male and female, in the glorious West, will exceed anything ever before believed possible, even in that section of grand projects and wonderful achievements. This war has stricken down the West. It has measurably shut her out from all exterior commerce; has made her people hewers of wood and drawers of water to the States and people east of her. Of the sixty millions of dollars worth of wheat, flour and corn sold from her granaries in England in 1861, nearly two thirds of that enormous sum was taken from her in cost of transportation from the lakes to Liverpool. Against this state of things the West protests in vain. It begins to perceive talk will not benefit its people, hence come delegations from Western cities to the people and government of Canada, and calls for conventions at home, that of a Ship Canal one, through British waters, included. Let no one believe these movements mean nothing; they are full of significance; they are illustrative chapters—pictorial illustrations of the ruin our folly and our crimes are fast bringing to our doors. How often have we been hooted at when, in the days preceding revolution, we energetically pointed out what, to our humble mind, a disruption of our government could alone accomplish, namely: the utter and irrevocable abandonment of King Cotton as an American potentate, and the aggrandizement of Great Britain, commercially and manufacturingly, to an extent of which the mind of man to-day, no matter how presciently gifted it may be, can form no adequate conception. Are we mistaken? Does any human being suppose that the Western States will remain content forever with their present exclusion from free, easy, ready and cheap access to the greatest and best market? How is it proposed to indemnify them for the insupportable burdens imposed upon their legitimate export trade by the capitalists of the Middle and New England States? Who will come forward to relieve the miller of Missouri, of Iowa, of Wisconsin, and of Minnesota, of the two or three

dollars charges imposed upon each barrel of his flour in transit from his mill to the dock landings at Philadelphia, New York or Boston? Is the farmer of these States such a fool or idiot, as not to perceive that every reduction in the expense of shipment of his produce, enhances the price to himself, and diminishes it to some extent to the consumer also? It is clear, if, instead of having nearly two-thirds of the value of his products to pay away in charges for transportation to market, he had only one-third to disburse, the difference would be clear gain to him, or to him and the consumer respectively, in larger or smaller proportions, according to the condition of the market where the product was disposed of. The government and people of Great Britain are too clear-sighted and sagacious, not to see, at a time like the present, more especially, the advantages which a direct control of the grain market of this country must give to its possessor, and particularly when such control is absolutely indispensable to the manufacturing supremacy, it is now within their power to grasp and hold. The political aspect of the question will, besides, have its powerful attraction for the government; for it presents the opportunity, not only without cost, but with substantial money gain to it, of freeing itself from a population it will not conciliate, and the deportation of which, in its lustier elements at this time, will feed the flame of intestine war in the only nation upon earth whose progress could seriously interfere with its own, and the competition of whose industry and enterprise could cause it the slightest serious uneasiness. Therefore, it is, we conclude, first, that the demands of the West upon British capital for direct shipping facilities from Lake Michigan to England, will speedily be complied with, and thus render Irish farming competition impossible; and second, that, in consequence the agricultural population of Ireland will fly by thousands and tens of thousands from their native land, to the free sections of this country, where, never, at any past time, was there such a demand for their industrial assistance. We do not stop to speculate or philosophize upon this anticipated social phenomenon. We state it simply as a conviction of our own mind, and give our reasons for our conclusions, leaving to others to coincide or dissent, as they may be inclined.—*New Orleans True Delta*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICITY IN LONDON.—On Sunday last a pastoral from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, was read in all the Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Westminster, in reference to the annual collection on Trinity Sunday. After dwelling on the benefits which the early Catholic Church had conferred on humanity, by extending civilisation, preserving the learning, arts, and sciences of the ancients, diffusing knowledge, and above all by maintaining in their pristine purity the great truths of primitive Christianity, the pastoral went on to say:—"In 1859 we presented you a fuller retrospect of a longer period, but we will only refer back to it to remark that at least three missions which were there mentioned as dependencies, or offshoots of others, have since been planted out, and are growing up alone. 1. With the short period, however, just mentioned, there have been built from their foundations, with one exception of purchase, but subject to the necessity of almost reconstruction, six entirely new churches—the German, the Italian, and those in Ogle-street, Great Ormond street, at Hendon, at the Franciscan Convent in Bayswater. 2. Four have been greatly enlarged; an additional aisle has been added to the churches of Hackney and the Holy Family; the chapel of Walthamstow has been more than doubled; that of Ingatstone is being considerably increased."

RECOGNITION.—England has already considered and refused the proposal of France for a joint mediation. France made a sort of tentative proposal to interpose her good offices, and the offer was decidedly rejected at Washington. But without any such engagement as might by possibility result from mediation, it is in our power, and it surely is our duty, to withdraw the encouragement which we are actually giving to the prosecution of such a war by tacitly allowing—what few men in England believe—that the hold of the federal government upon the Southern States is not finally and irrevocably gone. So long as our public policy permits the North to say that Europe does not consider, or at least, has not pronounced, its enterprise hopeless, there is a little hope that that enterprise will be formally abandoned. On the other hand the recognition of the Southern confederacy by France and England would inflict the heaviest discouragement on the war party in the North. Its dream of renegeting it would be madness; to conceal its significance impossible; it would be necessary for the northern government and the republican party to confess to themselves that the termination of the struggle and the acknowledgment of Southern independence was merely a matter of time; and that as the prolongation of the war could not affect its issue, all that could be done was to end it on the best terms that could be obtained. In all probability, European recognition is withheld only by the obstinate refusal of the English Cabinet. On them, therefore, almost as much as on the government at Washington, rests the awful responsibility entailed by the continuance of this savage, fruitless and fratricidal conflict; on them and on those who, stilling their own strong misgivings, support them in the one-sided inaction which they call a dignified neutrality.—*London Herald*.

THE ADMIRAL AND THE CABMEN.—Rear-Admiral William Shepherd, of 4, Francis-street, Paddington, was called to answer a summons taken out against him by a cabman for refusing to pay a cab fare of 10s. After a delay of some time, through his non-appearance, the case was gone into in his absence, and the claim having been satisfactorily made out, his worship ordered that 10s. should be paid, and 5s. costs. After the decision the admiral walked into court, and said he hoped his worship would hear his cases at once, as he had an engagement to meet the Duke of Somerset at four o'clock. (This was an allusion to two cases where the admiral had summoned cabmen for over-charge.) Mr. Yardley—Your case has been heard, and unless you pay the money you must go to prison for seven days. Admiral—But I have an appointment with the Duke of Somerset at four. Mr. Yardley—That must be postponed unless you pay the money. The money not being forthcoming, the admiral was conveyed away in the prison van.

GENERAL CELIBACY.—The following sentences occur in the closing address of the Moderator of the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, delivered a few days ago. Speaking of the inadequacy of the Sustentation Fund, of the low average of the equal dividend of £137, the Moderator (Mr. Macleod, of Skye), said:—"It was stated here last year that it was not our creed but our circumstances that doomed many a minister to celibacy (laughter and applause); and though I cannot altogether concur in the hard speeches often made concerning poor bachelors, yet I must say that they are a class of ministers that I do not desire to see very numerous in our Church. (Great laughter.) The author of 'The Tongue of Fire' says of them that, 'even to think of them makes one feel cold.' Another author, with a tongue of fire in his head, said not very long since as much as that they were 'a good-for-nothing set' (renewed laughter and applause); let us hope that their theology is not of such a negative character as their lives, if these things be true. But it is not in large cities such as Edinburgh and Glasgow, and others, that their evil influence—if evil it be—can be seriously felt. Amid the genial warmth of so many Christian families that influence can make no greater difference in their atmosphere than an occasional iceberg will in the temperature of the great Gulf Stream. (Loud laughter and applause.) Some of us may remember a controversy in the London press a few years since, as to whether a gentleman could

marry with less of an annual income than of £500. I hope our poor ministers will not here, at all events, be excluded from the category of gentlemen; yet the more they possess of that character the greater difficulty will they find in present circumstances in changing their condition. (Hear, hear, and applause.) And I sometimes wonder how any of them can have the face to ask the hand of any respectable woman (loud laughter); but a greater wonder still is how any such woman, without any means or prospects than the present Sustentation Fund, can have the heart to say 'Yes.' (Renewed laughter.)

A few months since we announced the purchase, by a community of Franciscan Monks, of land at Gorton Manchester, on which a Church and Monastery were to be erected. We have now the pleasing task to record the commencement of that good work. The community consisting of five Monks and several Novitiate, have for the last eighteen months been residing at Fairfield. The Church and Monastery will have a very imposing effect, and present a frontage of 230 feet; 50 feet will be occupied by the west facade of the church, and the remainder by the guests' quarters of the convent. The style is Gothic, from designs of Pugin and Hanson. The church will be 180 feet long by 50 feet wide; and its choir will be 50 long, accommodating 60 persons.—*London Tablet*.

THE OXFORD "INDEX."—Dr Pusey has found another opportunity for gratifying his rabid theological tastes. It is understood that among the names suggested by the Prince of Wales for the Honorary degree of D.C.L. at the coming Commemoration was that of Professor Kingsley. This name has, however, been withdrawn on account of the determined opposition offered in the Hebdomadal Board by Dr Pusey, Dr Mansel, and others of the bigoted section. Their ground for opposition was, it is said, the heretical and immoral character of Mr Kingsley's works, more especially of *Hypatia*—a work which, though it occasionally describes the external aspect of a slowly rotting society, is in tone and object the highest of all Mr Kingsley's writings. Did the Hebdomadal Board make their selections as members of the council of the Index?—*Spectator*.

A NEW ALABAMA AT CARLISLE.—A good deal of commotion has been caused among the shipowners and brokers of the docks, through the strange conduct of the United States Consul of the port attempting to interfere with the loading of the steamship Lord Clyde. This splendid vessel arrived from Greenock, a distance of 450 miles, in 21 hours, and is stated to be of extraordinary swiftness and power. Her paddle boxes being too large for entrance into the East Bute dock, her cargo has been shipped alongside, and from the fact of its neat appearance has caused considerable interest and much speculation. This consists of several boxes tightly bound with iron and brought by the South Wales railway. The American Consul attempted to interrogate the captain as to the nature of the contents of the boxes, and induced the Controller of Customs to accompany him. It need hardly be said the attempt was unsuccessful, and on the 30th the splendid steamer steamed down the Channel, not before a scene had occurred, by the agitated manner of the Consul, who arrived at the docks shortly after two o'clock in the morning. The ship has cleared for Nassau with a cargo of woollen goods.—*The Bristol Post* states that Lord Russell sent an order to the Collector of Customs at Cardiff to search the steamer Lord Clyde before she left that port. Accordingly 17 men boarded the Lord Clyde at a late hour on Friday night, and at once commenced ridding open several bales of clothing, &c., which were stowed among the cargo of coals which were consigned to a party at Nassau. The officers, not being content with cutting open the bales, actually took up two planks in the hold, thinking to find arms, &c., but nothing of the kind was discovered.

UNITED STATES.

THE DESTRUCTION OF DARIEN.—The destruction of the town of Darien, Georgia, on the 11th instant has been noticed. All the churches, the market-house, court-house, jail, private houses, stores, and even stables, were burned, the soldiers putting turpentine on the floors and setting fire to it. The soldiers in this outrage were negroes, officered by Massachusetts and Pennsylvania men. They shot down cows in the street and left them lying there. A letter says that they have left nothing but chimneys standing in all Darien. They took every negro that was in the place, forcing some to go, with their guns pointed at them all the time. One negro woman ran from them and they shot her in the head and then carried her on board their boat. They have taken the schooner Pat, that was ready to sail for Nassau with a cargo of cotton.

A Case of Public School Intolerance.—At the last semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education, a report was presented by one of the Committee, which, as it exposes a serious abuse in our public school system, we shall lay before our readers. It appears that Miss Catharine McGean, the daughter of one of our most respectable and Catholic citizens, was expelled from Grammar School No. 16 by the teacher for refusing to sing the refrain, or chorus, of some irreverent and altogether obnoxious 'John Brown' melody.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record*.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—The correspondent of a Northern journal pays the following reluctant tribute to the heroism of the patriotic women of Vicksburg:—"The women and children all remain in town although ordered at various times to leave. On the day our men left, a morning report showed the sad fact that up to that time 115 of these unfortunates had been killed by our shells, among whom was the wife of Gen Pemberton. The women of Vicksburg are either brave beyond ordinary mortals, or desperate in the extreme. Shells search every part of the town, and yet the children play as usual upon the streets, and the women seek no protection, but boldly promenade the public thoroughfares and attend to their household duties. In a house close to the goal our men saw several ladies who sat in groups on the piazza, moved leisurely about the house, and at times made the air melodious with voice and piano. What quality is thus shown by these women? Is it heroism, desperation, or what? Death is all about them—it hisses through the air, crashes through their edifices, smites down their innocent children and themselves; and yet they unconcernedly sit, sing, chat and laugh through it all—through a combination of horrors that would almost make a coward of the bravest man that ever drew a sword. These things seem incredible: but they are true, for our prisoners unite in vouching for the fact, all phases of which they themselves heard and witnessed."

SHODDY ANTI-CRISTS.—It is generally believed, and with truth, that large fortunes have been made out of the war during the past eighteen months. We have seen a list of the names of one hundred and fifty persons who have made fortunes, varying from one hundred thousand to a million and a half of dollars during that period, some by stocks, some by shoddy, some by selling bad vessels to the government, some by crackers and cheese for the army, and some by disposing of good offices. These shoddy aristocrats have added about two hundred brilliant new equipages to the Ring at the Park, and will soon figure largely at the watering places. Jay Cooke, the banker, is said to have cleared three hundred thousand dollars—minus eight or ten thousand dollars for advertisements—by the conversion of government bonds alone. So we go. Money is as plentiful as dirt. It will soon be time to spend this spare cash at the summer retreats, and the season will be a splendid one.—*N. Y. Herald*.

The officers of the *Alabama* claim that they have destroyed seventy-four Federal vessels since they began their piratical depredations.

THE DEBILITATION OF SECESSIA.—The Washington Republican of Saturday says:—"We learn that on Wednesday night last two officers of General Hooker's staff went beyond the picket lines to visit some charming Southern ladies, and have not yet returned. Some anxiety being felt for them on Thursday messengers were sent to the residence of the fair ones, and returned with the information that while the officers were making themselves agreeable to the ladies, a party of guerillas surrounded the house and tore them away from their fair charmers. They are now in Richmond, no doubt. The names of these gentlemen, as reported us, are Major Sterling, formerly of General Butterfield's staff, and Capt. Fisher signal officer."

BREKERS DEPARTURE.—Parson Beecher on leaving home for a trip to Europe, was escorted to the vessel by six hundred sympathizing sisters; but when a meeting was called for the purpose of taking steps towards assisting and encouraging the brave Poles in their struggle for independence, only seven ladies in all New York could find time to attend.

Gen. Butler and Gen. Fremont are having a public quarrel as to which has the precedence as senior. Major Gen. Butler claims that he is senior of all who have been commissioned. It is a singularly ridiculous quarrel on the part of two men, one of whom only has seen a battle—and that recently, with a mechanic, and in which the General got flogged by an old man of seventy whom he assailed.

From these considerations it will follow that, were Gen. Lee to push any serious invasion into Pennsylvania, he would find that very same deep Democratic sentiment of State Sovereignty, which has at the North, denounced the war on the seceded States, rouse and assert itself in overpowering energy, uniting the whole North. While the armies of the Seceded States stand on the defensive, on their own soil, the principle of the right of States to form and to change their own governments, and the traditions and the institutions of free government in America—all were pleading their cause. However they may argue that the war they urge is still defensive, as they only fight to obtain the withdrawal of the Northern armies from their soil—the practical result will be the same. Any invasion of the North must and will unite the entire people of the Northern States. We neither hope, nor wish, to see the North dictate terms of peace to the South at the point of the bayonet on Southern soil. Assuredly we will not accept any dictation of terms of peace by the South, at the point of the bayonet, on Northern soil. Horace Greeley says he is ready for this. No doubt his pupil Abraham Lincoln would think it just the place. But the Democracy of the North, who know how to respect honor and manhood in others, will not so far forget their own, as ever to take the armies of the South as their 'masters,' which Greeley says he is ready to do, if they can 'water their horses in the Delaware'

POPULAR MISCONCEPTION.—Judging of opinion in the free States from the views and speculations of their press in regard to results anticipated to follow the reduction of Port Hudson and Vicksburg, we should conclude that the expectation is confidently and universally entertained that trade with the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys would again be reopened, and conducted on the same grand and remunerative scale as in times immediately preceding this insane conflict. No conclusion imaginable can be more fallacious than this. The truth is, if the river were opened in its entire length to-morrow, no perceptible change in its commerce, so far as domestic requirements or demands are looked to, need be calculated on; for if Western products were ever so cheap, the means to purchase them do not exist in the hands of the population resident and belonging in this lower valley. In these two districts, exempted by the Presidential proclamation from confiscation, the disorganization of labor and industry has been so thorough and complete, that there is neither present means nor future prospects for production to create, invite, or sustain trade; consequently, save as an easy, expeditious and economical outlet for Western products to the sea, no other advantage need soon be looked for from the reopening of the river, if the feat be accomplished. Nor is it at all likely that, for years to come, if ever, trade with this lower country will be as it was three years ago; indeed the probabilities are that it will almost cease to exist; certainly, in our opinion, it will so cease, if the national policy, as it is now announced and enforced in this State, be adhered to. In the districts factiously represented as being on the same footing, in regard to the rights and property of their inhabitants, as are Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, civil government, except under most singular forms, cannot be said to have an existence; and the extraordinary spectacle is presented of a people being made direct participants, through representatives elected by them, in the congressional proceedings of the nation, who in their own concerns have not a voice. If this mode of conducting affairs in what is officially considered loyal Louisiana be maintained, as from appearances we should conclude it will be, how will it be in the northern portion of the State and in the Attakapas, where sentences of confiscation of all property, and the eviction of every family, irrespective of all past conduct and political antecedent, from their homes is pronounced? The Government journals tell, with deplorable circumstantiality, how the most fertile districts of Louisiana have been swept of their labor, their cattle, their cars, and their portable necessaries, and in a tone of atrocious jocularity speak of the utter ruin that must follow this visitation of desolation. Is it, then, from a region so blasted that the West looks for a renewal of its commerce, or to find those customers between whom and her people so much that was reciprocally beneficial had been done on the grandest scale? The West we repeat, according to our notions, is deceiving itself, if it for one moment imagines that the reopening of the Mississippi to trade will produce pristine prosperity; for, in truth, months must necessarily elapse after the fall of Vicksburg before peaceful commerce could venture to float upon its bosom to the Gulf. But is it by any means certain that Vicksburg will succumb, even before the investment of an officer of great energy, resolution and courage, as general Grant is admitted to be? The sanguine character of Wall street is not the accompaniment of armies in the field, and a fall of ten per cent. in gold, based on expectations of the early and certain surrender of the citadel which dominates our great river at Vicksburg, is not to be considered an unerring criterion of ultimate success. When Gen. Butler arrived at New Orleans thirteen months ago and subsequently, there was no obstacle to the mark of twenty-five hundred soldiers from New Orleans at Shreveport, either by land or water; he strategically, however, allowed the batteries of Port Hudson to be erected, and in September last Gen. Dick Taylor arrived in Alexandria, on Red River, to commence the recruitment of a force for the protection of the interior as low down as Berwick's Bay. Gen. Banks found, on his assumption of command, a very difficult state of affairs from that which existed a few months previously, and he has now, under innumerable disadvantages, to undertake the reduction of a place as formidable naturally as Vicksburg, fortified under the direction of engineers of this State, unsurpassed in their professional attainments by any officers of their class in any service, and defended by men who consider the war in which they are engaged one for existence itself. In presence of facts so admonitory and instructive as these, the West, which we laud so well, and had better moderate its expectations. To see its commerce with us revived, as our heart has often been gladdened in contemplating it, would give us happiness exquisite beyond power of expression; to know that the blessings of peace were once more vouchsafed us, would rejoice every good man; but if these are soon to be rejected in presence of confiscation and ruin indiscriminately visited, God help the Valley of the Mississippi and have mercy upon the nation; for disappointment, bitter, complete, will we fear be alone realized.—*C. D. Delta*.