(From the London Times.)

## NORTH AND SOUTH. — THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

There can hardly be a citizen of the Federal States who will not feel bitter envy and a tingle of self-reproach as he reads the Address of the Southern President on the success of the Confederate arms. The language of that Address is familiar to the history, and still more to the imagination, of the American. All the topics are those which that nation has latterly claimed for its own. A people suddenly thrown on its defence, and though unprovided with ships, arms, powder, and even food, hurling back in disorder and disgrace fleets and armies on the scale of a Xerxes or a Darius; multiplying its hosts by rapidity of movement, strengthening its unprovisioned fortresses by concealing their weakness, sacrificing gain, comfort, and every earthly consideration to patriotism,—that is the particular portraiture of greatness on which the American citizen fondly gazes and sees his own image. He panted and pined for at least one more occasion in which the earnest of his budding glory, given ninety years ago, might be more largely realized on the grand scale of modern warfare. The Eastern horizon was one day to be blackened with enormous navies, hurling bolt and raining fire into New York and the other Atlantic cities. Armies were to effect a landing, and push their way into the interior, spreading terror and desolation. But the ships were to be shattered, foundered and shipwrecked; the armies were to perish or capitulate, and, after the lapse of years, the foe was to find himself reduced to sullen inactivity, too proud to make peace, too exhausted to persevere. Every battlefield of the Old World was to be eclipsed by the more severely tried and more successful heroism of the New. There was a time when we, on this side, sometimes smiled at these dreams. Greece would never transfer itself to the Potomac, or the Rappahannock become a classic stream. But this has come to pass, and these visions have been fulfilled. The parts, however, are not as expected. It is the American himself — the American of the boastful, prosperous, teeming North who is the furious, multitudinous, but discomfited invader. He is himself repelled, shattered and prostrated. It is from him, not for him, that all this glory has been won. In this famous, world-wide, story which will be told for all ages, he is the savage invader, crushed to the ground, trodden under foot, or driven into outer darkness.

What, then, is to be done? We are now an old people; we have gone through many vicissitudes, and we have the wisdom which comes by experience. But even a brief and narrow experience may tell the Northern States what to do in this matter. Any man, however good, however great, may have to make the best of a disaster; perhaps to escape obloquy where he hoped for fame. This is a case of bankruptcy—a bankruptcy of ambition, expectation, and fame. The United States are not to be the very great, very united, very powerful, very glorious, very free, very wealthy, very unencumbered people that they expected to be. They are to be rather more like the rest of the world. It is no such very great hardship, in fact, though great enough, no doubt, to people who but the other day were claiming half this globe. We of the Old World have seen four or five pretensions to universal empire utterly confounded, even after they had acquired some probability and prescription. So we think it only natural the experiment should be tried in the New World and should fail. But when the worst has come to the worst then arises the occasion for a wisdom which is only second to that which shows itself in prosperity. It is something to lose everything but honour. It is something to save one's life in a shipwreck. It is something to give your creditors five shillings in the pound. It is something if your son turns out an ordinary gentleman when you expected him to be an Archbishop or a Lord Chancellor. We moderns say that "half a loaf is better than no bread," but one of the oldest "saws" in the world is on the folly of a man who does not know how much more the half is than the whole. The Americans have only to do what everybody has to do some time or other — what, according to history, all nations have had to do—and what, according to theology, the human race has to do,—try for the second best when the first is gone. The United States best know how much England gave up last century, and how little she really lost by it. France is an extensive, prosperous, glorious, and most formidable Empire, but she has failed in several attempts at universal empire, and now occupies less territory than she did a thousand years ago, or at the beginning of this century. She is not the better for Algeria; Russia is not the happier or stronger for Poland; nor Austria for her footing in Italy. England has refunded many conquests when she found the cost of holding them. If the Americans are too high-minded to be advised by us, perhaps they will take a lesson or two from our history, which happens to be most to the point when it is their history as well as ours. We have been quite as proud of the United States and have found them quite as useful since they ceased to be our own. We have all come to the conclusion that they had a right to be independent, and it was best they should be. Nor can we escape the inference that the Federals will one day come to the same conclusion with regard to the Southern States.

Let us put the other case. What if President Lincoln and Mr. Seward had walked as quietly into and over the Southern States as they expected? What if they had found that the Southerners were well content to make the excuse of insufficient preparation, want of ships, arms, and ammunition, and bow their necks to the terms of their conquerors? All the world would have felt this a slur, not on this or that State, but on the American character; victory in such a field would have been thought an inglorious accident; and the Constitution would have been concluded no longer safe when the only real guarantee of liberty, the courage of the individual, was proved to be wanting. The United States would have become a community of masters and slaves; and the first man who felt that he had circumstances, numbers, and material on his side would have a dash at absolute power, in which he might fail, and others succeed over his failure. The Americans ought to admire the gallantry of the Southerners in what we were all told two years ago was an utterly hopeless adventure, even more than the admitted gallantry of the Northerners in what we were told was a sober certainty of success. By all the rules of heroism, and on the showing of the Federal side, the Confederates have shown themselves worthy sons of freedom, a glory to the race, entitled to all respect, capable of self-government, and a neighbour worth attaching in a cordial alliance. A truly great man will feel more pleasure in an independent and noble hearted friend than in a morose dependent, however useful to his business or to his schemes. The Federals having now lost what they had at first, a partner, an integral part of their undivided Constitution, may now make the best of the loss by a speedy reconciliation with a brother and neighbor. It is what we have all learnt to do in this country from our school days. We fight and shake hands. A man can but do his best, and the Federals have certainly far surpassed the expectations of the world in their prodigious efforts to subdue their refractory brothers; but they have not succeeded, simply because theirs was only the last of empire and the rage of disappointment. They have been met by a still stronger passion—the love of independence.

## UNITED STATES NEWS.

We make the following extracts from our latest exchanges.

The New York 'Herald' says:—

The news from the army of the Potomac is that all is "painfully quiet along the lines," and that is rather old news now.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated yesterday, says that a band of rebel guerillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay county, Mo., on Tuesday night, together with the Union force which occupied it. Two officers of the Twenty-fifth Missouri were killed in the fight, and another lieutenant was shot after the Union troops surrendered. It was feared that the whole force would be treated in the same manner. The guerillas made a clean sweep of the whole town. The same band also plundered the town of Pittsburg, Clinton county, on Thursday night, and took $11,000 from the Court House belonging to the State.

Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro' about 11 o'clock on Sunday night by special train; and after some hours conversation with General Rosecrans and others, he was put into an open waggon, and was thus conducted, surrounded by an escort of cavalry, to the outposts of the Union army, and delivered yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, into the hands of the enemy, according to Lincoln's fiat. A private soldier of the Confederate army received him, to whom Mr. Vallandigham introduced himself as a citizen of Ohio, sent into the enemy's lines by force and without his consent, and therefore surrendered himself as a prisoner of war.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says it is believed that Gen. Grant has nothing to fear from concentration of any considerable force in his rear. The only forces available for the purpose are 6000 under Joe Johnston, a small number driven away from Pemberton under Loring, and one or two brigades from Port Hudson, not more than 15,000 at the outside.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says the correspondent of the *World*, with Gen. Grant's army, arrived here to-day from Richmond, after a tour of three weeks in the Southern States. Only about 15,000 men were at Vicksburg when he left. Gens. Loring and Forney commanded the corps there. At Montgomery he met Joe Johnston and 600 troops from Savannah, reinforcing Pemberton. There was a half finished gunboat at Montgomery. The crops in the Mississippi and Alabama were excellent. At Atlanta he was confined in a prison in consequence of the excessive attention shown Union prisoners by the populace two days before.

At Richmond a report was current on Saturday that Vicksburg had fallen. The next rebel line of defence is Tombigbee river, thus releasing the whole State of Mississippi. There are no forces in the interior of the confederacy. The railroads are in a bad condition. The strength of the rebel army may be put down at 300,000 men, half of which are in Middle Tennessee and Virginia. The rebels robbed and maltreated our wounded in Alabama. At Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Knoxville and Weldon our prisoners were greeted with substantial evidences of kindly feelings. The solid men of the South are anxiously asking what terms we can offer, and what is to be their fate. The impression is gaining ground in the Confederacy that we can outlast them and overrun their country.

In relation to the capture of Col. Straight's command the correspondent says Straight fought until all his ammunition was exhausted and the animals gave out. Forrest's loss was five hundred. Our loss was fifty disabled. Richmond is bare of troops, one regiment going South daily.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

The first Confederate Congress went out of existence at Richmond at ten o'clock on the night of the first inst. The important measures during the session were a Taxation act, for the support of the government, the army and the navy; a currency act to promote the funding of Confederate notes in the Confederate bonds; the impressment act to authorize the seizure of all produce for the army use; an act to organize a general staff for the army; the formation of a new flag, and the adoption of a new seal. The bill making it a penal offence to buy, sell or circulate United States bonds and Treasury notes, or "greenbacks," was rejected in the Senate, on the ground that the constitution did not authorize Congress to provide any punishment for the crime which the house bill created.—The acts providing for the election of members of Congress by general ticket to authorize the conscription of resident foreigners, and for the repeal of all naturalization laws were also rejected. The joint resolutions offering terms of peace to the North-Western loyal States were defeated in both Houses.

The Richmond Whig says:—

If we cannot bear defeat as well as the Yankees we are unworthy to be free. Until some of our large armies have been beaten as often and as severely as the Yankee army of the Potomac, we cannot say our courage has been fully tested, or our ability to conquer peace and independence has been established. Should Pemberton and his whole array be captured, there will be still left in the South-west materials for a very large army under Johnston. Pemberton's men will soon be returned to duty by exchange, the balance being now greatly in our favor. Besides Johnston's army, there will be others as large, or larger, under Lee, Beauregard and Bragg. The combined forces of Kerby, Smith, Magruder and Price make an army equal to either of the above. So long as these great leaders and great armies are left to us, so long as even one of them remains unerushed, the cause is safe.—Serious disasters have hitherto heralded important reforms, decided improvement in the organizations of our forces, a revival of energy, an accession of strength in all the material of war, followed by a succession of brilliant victories. The fall of Donelson, Memphis and New Orleans precluded a summer of heroic achievements, in which the enemy was nearly everywhere pushed back to his own soil.

Scorning to imitate the Yankee by underrating the consequences of the fall of Vicksburg, we may yet with reason count upon compensation in the approaching campaign.—The loss of Vicksburg, if it had no other good effect, will secure us in the future against the appointment of entirely inexperienced generals. Of this we may be perfectly sure.—Moreover it will add to the strength of our armies. This is a necessity. The North, stimulated by success, will hurl its myriads upon us, and we must meet them with every available man. Within two years we have withstood fourteen hundred thousand of the Vandals.—What shall hinder us from withstanding as many more during the year to come? Nothing but a want of manhood, which the South has never failed to show. We have veterans commanded by great generals, the enemy have recruits commanded by generals inferior to our own. Let them come on; we will see whose heart is the stoutest, let the war last as long as it may.

## THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

THE RICHMOND "ENQUIRER" ON THE NATIONAL WAR POLICY.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of a recent date contains the following editorial article:—

"There is evidently to be an active summer campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly excited at every point at once, so that no part of our whole width of frontier may be freed from the urgent immediate apprehension of an attack. Then they can strike where they think our line is the weakest or where our defenders are least prepared, and if repulsed, they can retire and direct a blow at some other quarter. In the meantime they can bag much plunder and cause much suffering and heart break to our people by expeditions through thinly peopled regions, destitute of troops. They can also force more and more on our people within their lines the hated oath for a quiet life and to save their property from confiscation. Thus they can both demoralize and rob us within our borders, preparing all the while for serious assaults, and delivering them just when they are ready and where they choose. It is hard to say at what point they are the most active just now. If one looks south-westward, it would seem that the State of Mississippi is the region of most extensive operations. Immense armies are gathering around Vicksburg, and while preparations are in progress for a new assault on that place, the back country is devastated and the people plundered by cavalry raids; but at the very same moment Charleston is kept on the *qui vive* by energetic preparations for another attack, by sea or land, or both at once. The object may be only to prevent General Beauregard from sending away any of his troops which now defend Charleston.

"At the same instant General Burnside threatens East Tennessee, and Gen. Hooker, largely reinforced, is expected to cross the Rappahannock somewhere or anywhere from Culpepper to Port Royal, to keep some of our forces employed in the defence of Richmond. Reinforcements are sent to Fortress Monroe. The gunboats are harassing North Carolina. In the Raleigh *Progress* of the 13th we read: The gunboats continue to prowl up and down the Chowan and Parquimous rivers. They steal negroes, silver ware, jewellery, and everything they can lay their hands on, and have broken up a number of fisheries. They stole some $4000 worth of jewellery from a man named Cook, breaking up his furniture and committing other depredations. In one instance they entered a soldier's home, and broke up his furniture and crockery, &c.

"Five or six thousand Yankees are reported to be in Plymouth, and several gunboats are in the sound. There is no enemy at Edenton and Elizabeth City. They recently burnt a mill on Chowan river, the property of Mr. Hayes, situated a mile below Winton. Some persons entertain the idea that the force at Plymouth meditate an expedition up the Roanoke river. The great numbers of the enemy's forces and the multitudes of their shipping make it easy for them to carry on, simultaneously, all these operations, and they do not care for delay, for it is our people who are suffering, not theirs. The longer this style of warfare lasts, the greater will be the mass of plunder carried North, the more of the mills, machine shops, and railroads they will have destroyed, the more of our national resources they will have ruined and wasted, and the better chance they will have for an irresistible advance at last.

"They are in no hurry. Last year indeed there was urgent haste to get the rebellion crushed in 30 days, or in 90. Now we hear much less of that vehement urgency, and the whole Yankee nation seems to have laid out its accounts for war as the settled business of life, rather than consent to peace and separation. They are perfectly willing to fight upon the present system for 20 or 40 years. They are willing during all that time to go on submitting to such defeats as they have sustained at Fredericksburg and on the Rappahannock, because by these defeats they lose not a foot of ground. They lose nothing but men, and men are of less value to them than to us; to kill 1000 Southern soldiers they would be willing at any time to sacrifice 5000 Hessians to sustain a repulse, which they would however, represent as a mere retreat for strategic reasons, and rather honorable than otherwise, and they would regard the transaction as a rather paying one on the whole. One thousand gallant Southern lives lost to us are ill balanced by the killing of 5000 of their base hirelings. Jackson alone is a dearer loss to us than Gen. Hooker and his whole 150,000 would be to them, and then speculate that it may be Lee's turn next, or Longstreet's, and that, at any rate, they are killing us slowly off, and they are, in the meantime, stealing much and ruining more, and their women and children are safe at home—many of them dressed better than ever before, in the spoils of our homes; while the Confederate women and children are routed out of house and home, and dressed like wild beasts. In short, if we can endure this war for the next half century, they can and they will wish us joy of our victories and glory. We urge nothing, suggest nothing, want nothing, only state the facts. Such is the policy of the enemy. Such is his calculation, such is his interest and intent."

## THE PIRACIES OF THE ALABAMA.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The following particulars of the recent captures appear in the Philadelphia papers, from Mr. Jenney of the schooner King Fisher:

March 28, lat. 1 83 N, lon. 26 W, schooner King Fisher, Capt. Lambert, of Fairhaven, was captured by the Alabama, which took off the crew, put them in irons and burned the schooner. The Alabama then steered S. E., under sail, with light winds. On the 25th captured ships Charles Hill, Percival, and Nora Adams, both of Boston, and burned them; then steered S. W.

April 4, captured ship Louisa Hatch, Grant, of Rockland, Me., from Cardiff with coal for Singapore; put a prize crew on board and made for the island of Ferdinand de Noronka, where we arrived on the 10th, and the steamer coaled from the prize. On the 15th, captured the barque Lafayette of New Bedford, Capt. Lewis, and brig Kate Gory, of Westport, Capt. Flanders. She took them both off the island and burned the barque, and anchored the brig and transferred all the prisoners to her, and afterward put them all on shore.

The ship Louisa Hatch and brig Kate Gory were burned on the 17th. On the 21st 61 of the prisoners took passage in a small Brazilian schooner for Pernambuco, where they arrived on the 26th of April. On the 21st a French barque arrived at Pernambuco with fifteen men, being part of the crew of the ship Oneida, Captain Potter, from Shanghae for New York, with teas, and of the barque Henrietta Brown from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, both of which vessels were burned by the Florida.

## IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO — THE FRENCH COMPELLED TO EVACUATE PUEBLA.

NEW YORK, May 24. — The steamer Roanoke, from Havana, 19th, has arrived with Vera Cruz dates to May 11, which were received by a French war steamer. She reported that no news had been received from the army since April 27, that the siege of Puebla has been raised or suspended until the arrival of reinforcements and heavier gups as it has been found impossible to penetrate the city with the artillery they had, being only of 12 pound calibre, though rifled. Guns from vessels of war in port had been sent ashore and are to go to Puebla. Two guns had arrived within two day's journey, and others were on the road. The entering Puebla was rendered impossible by the barricades of earth and stones, 18 feet thick, and in fact the Mexicans had filled the houses along the first line of parapets with earth. The Mexicans again occupy the Fort of San Xavier, which they are repairing. Light skirmishing occurred daily with the parties who came out to attack from the city.

A French officer has sailed in the mail steamer Clyde, bound to France, from whence he is to send a heavy siege train. Vera Cruz letters say nothing can be done until these arrive, which cannot be earlier than the 1st of October.

The English frigate Immortalite brought out news that the French had been defeated, and were obliged to retire 18 miles towards Orizaba, to which place Gen Forey and staff had gone.

Letters from persons in high standing at Vera Cruz say that the French have been obliged to raise the siege and retreat nine miles. It is understood they go into quarters at Orizaba, and wait reinforcements and heavy guns from France.

Report says that a convoy of $1,000,000 from Vera Cruz had been captured by Mexican guerillas. A million dollars had been procured in Havana by sale of drafts on the French Government, to be sent to Vera Cruz.

Advices from Yucatan state that the rebels were defeated, and the towns of Valladolid and Izamil are in the hands of the Government—Gen. Moren had abandoned the town of Palisades, which was occupied by Mexican troops.

News from Venezuela states that a truce has been agreed upon the formation of a new government, including a cessation of the dictatorship by Gen. Paez.

A number of small rebel blockade runners have arrived at Havana, and the steamers Ruby, Neptune, Nata, Union, Atlantic and Alice, and two schooners, have sailed, probably to run the blockade.

The steamer Constitution, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama on the 16th, bringing Puebla dates of April 30. The French had been driven from Puebla, at the point of the bayonet, losing 6000 men. They would probably retire to the seaboard, as the rainy season had set in. The roads to Vera Cruz were in a bad condition and infested with guerillas. The yellow fever was soon expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—It is not believed here that the French have abandoned the siege of Puebla. On the 30th April, Ortego in Puebla advised Comonfort by special courier that the French continued the bombardment, and were constructing ditches and mines preparatory to another assault. This appears to be later news than any received from Puebla via Havana, and comes entirely through Mexican sources.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The latest dates from British Columbia represent the colony as being in a prosperous condition. There have been some disturbances between the whites and the Indians, within 30 miles of the city of Victoria, and in one fight three white men lost their lives and another was fatally wounded. It appears from the accounts published in Vancouver's Island papers, that the native Indians fear no law, and will lay in wait for white men and shoot them merely to obtain the clothes they wear. We observe that new Governors are to be appointed for the colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. There is a great rush of miners to the Carriboo diggings; one paper says that each steamer from the city of Victoria carried about 200 passengers, and that the gold excitement ran high. It is reported that immense quantities of gold have recently been taken out at Williams Creek, and it is said some claims yield 200 ounces per day. The Stickeen country, once so famous, is now scarcely mentioned, and only a few old miners remain there. Carriboo attracts all who can find means to go there. The Victoria *Colonist* says that one firm on Williams Creek are taking out from 200 to 700 ounces of gold per day, and other companies including the "Canadian," were doing nearly, if not equally as well. It is said that the Government intend at once to commence the construction of a road from Alexandra through to the mines, and that the work will be under the charge of the Royal Engineers. Large quantities of gold lie at Carriboo, there being no facilities for bringing it down.

TERRIBLE FIRE.—A letter from Stuttgardt in the Cologne *Gazette*, says: "On the night of March 31 a fire broke out in a house adjoining our Zoological Gardens. It was a horrible spectacle to see the fury of the animals, terrified by the sight of the fire and by the extreme heat caused by it. Nothing could exceed the rage of the ferocious inmates of the gardens, particularly of the lions and bears, and, in order to calm them, the keepers were obliged to be constantly throwing water on them. The military authorities sent a detachment of riflemen to fire on the animals in case it should be found impossible to save them. Fortunately that extremity was not necessary."

Brazil is now the chief country in the world for the cultivation of coffee, and yet it is scarcely a century since it was introduced into that region. Previous to 1825, Java, Cuba, and the English colonies in the East and West Indies were the principal producers of coffee. Since that time Brazil has distanced them all. For a number of years she has produced for exportation nearly half the coffee of the world, and some years she even exported more than half. In 1809, Brazil only exported 3000 bags; in 1861-2, no less than 1,553,114 bags were exported.

Accounts from Sydney, Australia, represent that a fearful drought has prevailed in Australia. In some localities there had been no rain for fourteen months, and the cattle had died by thousands. One farmer lost 5000 to 6000 sheep and lambs: another, 15,000; and all who owned stock of any kind suffered in like manner. No one in the country remembers such a season before. Wool could not be brought into Sydney, as all the bullock teams died on the road for want of water and pasturage. In some parts of the country nothing is met for miles and miles but the bodies and bleached bones of sheep and bullocks.

The cultivation of cotton has been commenced in Canada West.

The Greenland Seal Fishery this spring has been a perfect failure; a few vessels got from 100 to 500 seals, the rest of the fleet were clean when last heard from.

Letters from Southern Illinois relate that the people there are raising this year considerable crops of cotton, tobacco and sugar. Over one hundred tons of cotton seed were delivered at various points in Southern Illinois, by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, during the past winter and spring; and all this was purchased or distributed to be planted this season.

Advices from Hong Kong are to March 31st Under the influence of the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Shanghae and Ningpo, the important trade had fallen off, while the export season was over. Money very scarce and exchange high. Several ships were about to sail for California with Chinese passengers.

The Imperial Government have issued orders to the military authorities in this city, to cause certain fortifications to be erected on McNab's Island without delay. Last week twelve men chosen by the representatives of the Imperial authorities, and a like number by the owners of the soil, went to the Island in the capacity of appraisers, for the purpose of determining the value of the land that will be required for the contemplated works. We understand that operations will be commenced immediately under the direction of the Royal Engineers in this garrison.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

It is reported that Rear Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, C. B, M. P., will succeed Admiral Milne in the command of this station.

Gen. T F. Meagher's resignation of his commission as Brigadier General was accepted on the 14th May, and he took leave of his brigade on the 19th. He briefly addressed his late companions in arms, and bade them an affectionate farewell, and his connection for the present with the military service of the United States has thus been terminated.

At the present time the aggregate amount of paper money afloat in the Federal States is $575,000,000—about twice as much as before the civil war broke out.

A sale of brown sugar, brought through the blockade, took place recently at Richmond, which brought from $1.40 to $1.50 per pound. The *Examiner*, in noticing this, complains greatly of the scarcity of sugar, advising farmers to raise sorghum.

PLETHORA OF SILVER IN CANADA.—The Montreal Advertiser says:—"A public meeting is to be held this afternoon at the City Hall, to take into consideration the means to be adopted to get rid of the superabundance of silver currency which now floods the country. The evil has reached such a height as to be intolerable. The loss on the conversion of large coin into gold and bills is six and seven per cent, and on small pieces 10 per cent. Few businesses can stand such an imposition as this, and the consequence has been in many cases a proportionate rise in prices; in others where this addition cannot well be made the loss is ruinous.

The Boston *Post* says that all the letters now sent to Ohio and Indiana are opened and read *en route*. Who talks of freedom in a country where such acts are suffered?

Mr Russel, the special war correspondent of the London Times, has gone to Poland to report for that paper the events of the revolution in that country.

PETTICOAT POLITICIANS. — The Scottish *American Journal* states that a few days ago a woman's meeting was held in New York, for the ostensible purpose of aiding to give tone and vigor to the war policy of the Government. It is said, however, that the proceedings degenerated into something like a ranting "woman's rights," political concern, with a mixture of atheistic declamation from one or more of the speakers by way of condiment to the feast. A meeting of the like character took place in Dr. Cheever's Church. After many speeches from the assembled multitude of ladies, a wordy address to the President was voted, but whether the policy of old Abe will be disturbed or in any way changed by this appeal from a portion of his female "constituents" in New York, remains to be seen. Last week a peace demonstration was held in Union Square, New York, at which there was a large attendance of the fair sex. A contemporary says that it was avowedly for the purpose of getting up an expression of public feeling in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, but the speakers diverged into most violent denunciations of the conduct of the Government, and in this style of declamation one of the judges of the land indulged, and was loudly cheered by the ladies. The Judge in question recommended the opponents of the Government to arm themselves for the defence of their state rights. The *Scottish American*, in referring to these demonstrations says that the last mentioned meeting, in point of numbers, was equal to the most enthusiastic war meetings held since the outbreak of the war, and adds that the violence of some of the speeches was beyond all precedent.

ONE OF THE "MEN WHO HAVE RISEN."—At a social temperance gathering Geo. Lomax told the following story:—"Henry Hetherington published the Poor Man's Guardian, which struck the first practical blow at the obnoxious stamp duties. The vendors used to sell a straw and give the paper. One day there came to their rendezvous at New Cross Street, a youth, one of a class known in those days as a big 'piercer.' He told them that two of the newspapers had just been taken to the New Bailey, and added to this effect—'If I had something to start with I would go out to sell them; for if they put me in prison they would have to keep me.' Lomax took round his hat, half-a-crown was raised; the lad was furnished with a supply of papers, went out, sold them, and took care of the profits; and so on from little to more, by dint of industry, steadiness, and aptitude for business, he achieved a position in society. The lad's name was Abel Heywood, and he is at the present moment the Mayor of Manchester."

## THE ELECTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

[From the Halifax Morning Journal.]

The contest is over, and the result we believe to be such as was expected by neither one or the other of the combatants. The defeat of the government would be so overwhelming, few could have anticipated. Yet there are good and sufficient reasons, in the estimation of many, why the government bark should have been stranded. The virtual withdrawal of Mr. Howe from the political arena, the substitution in command of one who, whatever may be his abilities, is certainly not possessed of that popularity so essential to a party leader, and more than all that desire for a change which is so generally felt in all the affairs of life—all these combined together to produce the expression of public opinion which we have just witnessed at the polls.

The *Chronicle* of Saturday acknowledges the defeat of the Government in a manly, straightforward manner. It intimates that the Administration will at once "offer every proper facility to the head of the Government to enable him to form a new administration." It says: "The liberal progressive government of Nova Scotia will now, we feel confident, retire from office with as much cheerfulness as ever they assumed its duties. They will leave matters in a very different condition, however, to what they found them. Every branch of industry is now prosperous. The credit and revenues of the country are equal to all its requirements. The new Government will assume office at an auspicious period, and well will it be for the country if they so manage its affairs, that this state of things shall remain uninterrupted. But we are not disposed to prejudge them in this or any other respect, being now masters of the position, it is their turn again to enjoy it.—Johnny Bluenose's farm is enclosed for the season—the fences are now up, the crop is in. This is the work of others; their privilege will be to reap what others have sown,—to dig where others have planted."

The *Colonist* says of the election returns: "We exult over these returns less as a party triumph than as the expression—the unmistakeable expression of a sound, decided public opinion. It has been said before now that there was no public opinion in Nova Scotia, and we have ourselves, at times, entertained doubts as to its existence. There can be no doubt about its existence now. The result of these elections shows that we have a public opinion in Nova Scotia, and one that is superior to the considerations and obligations of party. We are proud of our countrymen that we are enabled to announce the fact."

The following is a list of the gentlemen returned to seats in the House of Assembly. Those marked with an asterisk are supporters of the (late) Government.

HALIFAX.—*West*—J. Tobin, S. L. Shannon, and H. Pryor. *East*—Annand,* Balcom.*

LUNENBURG.—Dr. Slocumb, Kaulback, H. Jost.

QUEEN'S.—*County*—John Campbell; *South*—A. Cowie. *North*—Lewis Smith.*

SHELBURNE.—*County*—Thos. Coffin.* *Township*—Hon. J. Locke.* *Barrington*—R. Robertson.*

YARMOUTH.—*County*—Thos. Killam. *Township*—G. S. Brown.* *Argyle*—Isaac Hatfield.

DIGBY.—Robichau, C. Campbell, Wade.

ANNAPOLIS.—J. W. Johnston, A. Longley, Whitman.

KING'S.—*South*—Dr. Brown, D. Moore. *North*—Dr. Hamilton, C. R. Bill.

HANTS.—*South*—L. Hill, Jas. King. *North*—Ezra Churchill, G. Lawrence.

COLCHESTER.—*South*—Hon. Attorney General,* F. R. Parker.* *North*—A. W. McLean,* W. M. Blackwood.*

PICTOU.—*West*—D. Fraser, A. McKay. *East*—Jas. McDonald, Jas. Fraser, (Downie.)

ANTIGONISH.—W. A. Henry and John McKinnon.

INVERNESS.—H. Blanchard,* P. Smyth, S. McDonnell.

RICHMOND.—Miller, LeVisconte.

VICTORIA.—Wm. Ross,* Charles Campbell.

CAPE BRETON.—J. Bourinot, Thos. Caldwell.

CUMBERLAND.—Dr. Tupper, A. McFarlane, Donkin.

GUYSBORO'.—Stewart Campbell,* W. O. Heffernan.

We understand that the non-official members of the Administration residing in the country, have been summoned to town, immediately after which, it is said, the Government will tender their resignations, for the purpose of affording Mr. Johnston the earliest possible opportunity of forming a new Administration.—*Chronicle.*


# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 8th, 1863.


## THE ELECTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE result of the elections in Nova Scotia has sorely bothered the brains of the "fanatics and unscrupulous politicians" of this Island. They pretend that they cannot understand why Catholics here, who have always ranged themselves on the Liberal side, should rejoice at the defeat of Liberals in Nova Scotia. If the practice of humbug and deceit were our object, we, too, might affect very great surprise at the sympathy expressed by our Island Tories over the downfall of the Nova Scotia so-called Liberal Government. But, as every intelligent person understands, the Catholics in the two Provinces maintain precisely the same position: they are Liberals in the strictest sense of the term. They advocate the rights of conscience for all classes and all denominations. They repudiate the doctrine that any portion of Her Majesty's subjects should be precluded from enjoying the honours and emoluments of the State on account of religion This doctrine is practised here by Mr. Gray's Government. Will any one say that that Government is composed of Liberals? It has been practised in Nova Scotia by the party who called themselves Liberals, but they forfeited the title as soon as they commenced the work of proscription and intolerance. The Catholics of that Province had no alternative but to desert a party that proved recreant to their principles and traditions. While following Mr. Johnston's standard, they were not less liberal than they had been in the olden time; but there is much reason to believe that when the coalition was formed, Mr. Johnston cooled in his ardor for old fashioned Toryism. It is very certain that from that time his policy has not been characterised by any measure unworthy of a liberal spirit. This cannot be said of the old recreant Liberals, while, independent of their fanaticism in religious matters, they adopted one of the very worst phases of Toryism in passing the new Franchise Bill, which, according to their organ, the *Morning Chronicle*, would have deprived one fourth of the whole electoral body of Nova Scotia of the privilege of a vote.

Mr. Secretary Pope makes sundry grotesque twists and turns in the last *Islander* to establish inferentially the why and the wherefore Mr. Howe's party gained the ascendancy and lost it; and to enable him to do this, he has quoted, and grossly perverted, two extracts from the article in our last week's paper on the Nova Scotia elections. The whole scope and tendency of the extracts quoted cannot be comprehended while separated from the article of which they form parts. We explained last week that there was a paltry row between Mr. Howe and some hot-headed Young Irelanders, on account of the former having sought recruits in the United States for the Crimean army; and that a common brawl at a place called Gourlay's Shanty complicated the difficulties between Mr. Howe and the Catholics. In speaking of the followers of the Young Ireland party in Halifax, we said that they were "bitterly opposed to England in that struggle"—the Russian war. Mr. Pope quotes these words no less than seven times in the course of a very few remarks, with the evident intention of showing that they were designed to apply to all the Catholics of Nova Scotia, which is very far from the fact. In short, the editor of the *Islander* wishes to impress the minds of his readers with the belief that the whole Catholic population of Nova Scotia were deeply infected with disloyalty—that Mr. Howe was engaged in exposing it to just reprobation, and that for his good service he and his immediate friends were rewarded with the Government of the Province.

Now, this is a false and absurd view of the case. There were very few Young Irelanders in Halifax who differed with Mr. Howe in his views on the Crimean war; and however ill grounded their opinions might be, they had a perfect right to entertain them—as much so as Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and their followers, who were "bitterly opposed to England" in the war against Russia. We never heard of any one charging the Manchester politicians with disloyalty because they took precisely the same view as the Young Ireland party in reference to the war. The Catholic Scotchmen of Cape Breton and the eastern Counties of Nova Scotia never, we suppose, bothered their heads about the Russian war, and the part played by Mr. Howe in connection with it; yet the *Islander* would fain impress us with the belief that they were as rank Young Irelanders as any to be found in the Queen's dominions.

The plain and unquestionable fact is, that previous to the general election in Nova Scotia, four years ago, the so called Liberals felt in want of political capital—a new shibboleth was deemed necessary; and the Rev. George Sutherland, now of this Island, the Rev. Alex. Sutherland, formerly of this Island, and others of like character, were hired to raise it. George and Alexander Sutherland laboured as zealously in Nova Scotia for the proscriptionists who had brought odium on the name of Liberal, as they had laboured here for the Tories, who have never changed that old policy of theirs under which every aspiration for liberty has been checked and every progressive measure opposed. What true Liberal can say we are wrong in rejoicing at the downfall of a party who were brought into office under the false pretences raised by such men as the Sutherlands, whose politics, if they ever entertained any thing that could deserve the name of political principle, were always made subservient, in the first place, to their selfish interests, and in the second, to blind and unreasoning bigotry, by which they cherished undying hatred to the religion of many millions of their fellow beings?

The *Islander* insinuates that the defeat of the Nova Scotia Government is to be attributed to Mr. Howe's offer of two places in the Administration to Catholic gentlemen, upon which we remarked last week. The insinuation is puerile in the extreme. We wonder it was not accompanied by some low ribaldry about coquetting with the "scarlet lady," backed by quotations from Pope's pocket companion, the works of Peter Dens. We wonder he did not tell us that the public mind of Nova Scotia revolted at the idea of the Government having any thing to do with "Papists," and justly punished Mr. Howe and his party by an overwhelming defeat. All this nonsense, however, must be instilled, not directly, but by insinuation. Yet, if it were wrong for Mr. Howe to practise a little coquetry with the Catholics—if the Protestant people of the Province felt that such an error should be visited with loss of power, how has it come to pass that the same Protestant people approve very cordially of Mr. Johnston's close alliance with the Catholics, as we know they do from the result of the late elections?

The truth is, the game of Bigotry in Nova Scotia is played out. Intelligent Protestants have happily opened their eyes to discover and to spurn the fanatics. The fraternity to which Mr. George Sutherland belongs, in whose cause he laboured, and whose pieces of silver were eagerly clutched in his itching palms, have been kicked into their original insignificance. A healthy public opinion in Nova Scotia would no longer tolerate the nuisance. Let us hope that our proximity will enable us soon to inhale some of that generous enthusiasm which has stirred the minds of our fellow colonists across the Straits—that we may all become haters of intolerance like them; and that we may practise charity and live in peace, as we did long before such men as Messrs. Pope and Arbuckle commenced to propagate strife, and to sell religion with as little remorse as a man of loose principles would practise an almost ruinous sell on a Bank, or associate with a low fellow so depraved as to be able easily to reconcile his conscience to the sale of religion after he had practised a more abominable speculation in the sale of——a wife.

## ANONYMOUS WRITINGS.

SOME of our Island journals have lately indulged in a common fallacy regarding the inefficacy of anonymous writings in certain cases. A little space will not be misappropriated in exposing the fallacy.

Whenever our contemporaries abroad, whether European or American, take it into their wise heads to comment on our local affairs, in a manner not quite tasteful to the Government party, Messrs. Donald Currie, W. H. Pope, and David Laird turn up their noses, and exclaim: "Poh! what importance can be attached to such and such an article—(published in a Canadian, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or English journal.) Don't we all know the article was written by Whelan or Father Angus; well, if it was not written by either of them, it was written at the request of either, and therefore we cannot regard it with 'other feelings than those of supreme contempt.'" Perhaps it would be as well to quote the exact words in which a wholesale condemnation of this kind has been lately uttered. In the *Monitor* of the 28th ult., we read as follows:—

"Now, while we have no objection to see our British and Colonial contemporaries turn their attention to the various questions which agitate little Prince Edward Island; and while we cannot be insensible either to their *unsolicited* praise or *impartial* censures, we are nevertheless compelled to say, that the notices with which the St. John *Globe*, Quebec *Vindicator*, Montreal *True Witness*, Halifax *Reporter*, and London *Tablet* sometimes honor us, excite in our minds no other feelings than those of supreme contempt. We have reason to believe that Edward Whelan, Father Angus, Bishop MacIntyre, Dr. MacKeon, and others, have not only written to the editors and proprietors of these journals, but to several others, soliciting them to write and publish the very opinions copied into the *Vindicator* and *Examiner*, and to which the editors of the two latter have so constantly directed the attention of their readers."

One of two inferences must be drawn from the above remar