

so much as to afford employment to English sailors enlisting in American vessels.

British ships of war, anxious for crews, began to search vessels for English sailors who had deserted to American ships.

In carrying out these orders the American frigate "Chesapeake," commanded by Commodore Barron, was met by the British ship-of-war "Leopard," in Hampton Roads. An officer was sent on board the "Chesapeake" from the "Leopard" demanding to search for some deserters supposed to be on the "Chesapeake." Commodore Barron replied that he would not permit any but his own officers to muster his crew. The "Leopard," after this answer, began a heavy fire on the "Chesapeake," which the latter vessel, taken by surprise, did not return but surrendered.

The President of the United States, after knowledge of this was received, immediately forbade any British armed ships to enter an American port, and forbade any of the inhabitants of the country to have intercourse with them. He also sent a message to the American Minister to England to demand satisfaction for this outrage.

The British Envoy informed the Secretary of the United States that His Majesty disavowed the act of the captain of the "Leopard" and had recalled him as a mark of his disapprobation: that he was authorized to say that the men, although deserters, who had been taken out of the "Chesapeake" would be returned, and that a suitable pecuniary compensation for the sufferers from the attack of the "Leopard" and to the families of those who had fallen in the action was offered by the British Government.

Another incident, however, added to the feeling of hostility in America against England. A Mr. Henry proposed to Sir James Craig, Governor-General of Canada, that he might visit Massachusetts and other New England States where the people had suffered more from the hostility of America to England through injury done to their commerce, and when they were in a state of latent enmity to their own Government in consequence thereof. The New England States, on account of the injury done their commerce by the attitude of their own Government towards Great Britain, were desirous, if a peaceable settlement could not be arrived at, to separate from the United States, and be either a distinct nation, or a part of British America.

Henry was to visit the principal men among the disaffected in New England and see what might be done to promote a dissension between parts of the American States.

But Henry demanded such a reward from the Governor-General of Canada as was immeasurably beyond the character of his services. It was the office of Judge-Advocate-General. He was refused. He next wrote to the Earl of Liverpool, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and demanded a Consulate. This, also, was refused. He then wrote to President Madison of the United States offering to disclose the whole scheme for \$50,000. The offer was accepted; the money paid; the plan and letters were brought before Congress, and war was forthwith declared against Great Britain June 18, 1812.

It has been said that there was an understanding between President Madison and the Emperor Napoleon. But it is more likely, now that Napoleon had suppressed the ruinous democracy of France and was then an equable and wise ruler, that the better classes in the United States had been won over to his cause against combined Europe, because combined Europe was attempting to force on the French people a government that they did not wish, and had attempted by arms to interfere to alter the Constitution of France contrary to the wishes of her people. Americans had passed through the same danger to their own charters and local governments and were therefore inclined to the French cause. Moreover, Napoleon had recalled the banished royalists, and restored such of their estates as were not already broken up by the previous revolutionary government of France. He had created an order of nobility on personal merit, and laid the foundations of a dynasty and a scheme of dominion that promised well for the future. The friends of Washington might then look with a better countenance on France than when it was under the Reign of Terror and of Democracy in 1798.

But the commercial and trading classes of the North were much averse to the war. They felt that their trade would be ruined and their ships driven from the sea.

VISCOUNT DE FROSSAC.

Parisian Affairs.

THEIR Russian Majesties, while accepting to be the guests of France, will not the less make the Russian Embassy their home—diplomatically it is part of Holy Russia, as every embassy is accepted as a portion of the country it represents. The Government is fitting up the mansion with all the marvels of historical and modern upholstery, so that Baron Morenheim, the Ambassador, may be excused rubbing his eyes at the transformation scenes. The imperial visit being now conducted on formal official lines, people ask, is it not possible it may become too solemn and frigidly affectionate; restrain, in a word, the outbreak of heart-enthusiasm? Such is not to be anticipated, because the heart that has once truly loved loves on to the close. The Czar is welcomed as an ally, which is a different kind of reception from that extended by other hosts, whether co-monarchical, as by the Emperors of Austria and Germany, or as family intimacy by their grandparents in England and Denmark. No matter whether or not the Franco-Russian alliance be as incomprehensible as the Trinity, the French believe in it, and grapple it to them with hooks of steel. The Czar's visit will be the affixing of an additional seal to the union. Query: Which of the alliances, the triple or the dual, most staves off the European outbreak, and has fewest axes to grind? Both claim to be charged with the Holy Grail of Peace.

As to Crete, the Sultan appears to be fiddling while the island is burning. Opinion has decidedly arrived at the conclusion that the Cretans ought to be accorded their independence, and if they desire to wed Greece, let none forbid the banns. Another notch off the tail of the Ottoman Empire will be a salutary pruning. One never misses a slice off a cut loaf. Lord Salisbury's suggestion was at the time the best; obtain from the Sultan the necessary reforms for Crete; let the six powers who are so harmoniously united guarantee their execution, and then resort to the sexenary blockade in case of bad faith. That might prevent the "gangrene" in South-eastern Europe extending. It would compel Germany to send a ship, and not a court-plaster, to the other Unionists. It would be a mistake to conclude that the six powers send their united benediction to the Porte, or that all behind the scene disapprove of Greece. To suppress the latter will be more difficult for the Sultan than to quiet the Armenians by extirpating them.

The conversion of the Prince of Naples to benedictism, and of his intended, the beautiful Princess Elena, to Catholicism, are events of graver import than is generally thought. If the Greek Church loses one of its Maids of Athens, it has scored by Prince Mortara-Boris, whose father offered him, though Catholic, as a propitiation for the dangling crown of Bulgaria, and the sins of the extra-murdered Stambouloff. The princess brings as her dowry the friendship of Russia, what the Marquis di Rudini prizes more than a commercial treaty with France, or the help of the British navy. The Czar is becoming the focus of cosmopolitan influence. He also bids fair to eclipse His Holiness and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in securing peace on earth and good-will toward men. But he too is head of a church triumphant. The Muscovite advances by enforcing his language and religion where he conquers; sometimes he falls back on "Scientific Missions," and caravansary. As the Prince of Montenegro has many daughters and sons, he could well take up the running of their majesties of Denmark, or the German courts in supplying brides to heirs apparent, or candidates to vacant crowns, or consorts for maiden queens. The Prince of Naples has just the fiancée he requires: she will correct his "neglected education;" make him a soldier and a statesman, not a Dryasdust and a Dominie Sampson. Even Li-Hung-Tchang admits that the "upper suckles" of China have been ruined by having their minds saturated with philosophy and literature, instead of industrialism and modern attainments. He himself has never known any other sport than kite-flying; he is unaware of the magnitude of the dates of the twelfth of August and the first of September; his gunning feats in this vale of tears have been limited to shooting rebels—"a mighty hunter and his prey was man."

News is impatiently awaited from "Sir Kitchener;" the public is as curious as a child; it wants more glimpses into the interior of Mahdism, almost as closed a book