

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 29.—The paragraph in Sunday's *Moniteur*, contradicting the statement about a secret treaty between France, Prussia, and Italy, has not produced the confidence it was intended to inspire.

An evening paper is very indignant at anybody being so stupid or so malignant as to suspect the Government of double dealing, in calling together a conference at the very moment when it was bound by secret engagements which would make a pacific arrangement impossible.

Such hypocrisy, of which hardly an example is to be found, even in barbarous times, is no longer possible in this age of publicity, when the most secret acts of diplomacy come so promptly to the knowledge of all, and when Governments need the support of public opinion. Why should French policy, dissembling what it has the right to avow, have recourse to trickery and falsehood, which without attaining its object, would dishonor it?

All very fine, no doubt; secrecy and trickery are not the qualities which do honor to men or to Governments. But such things have happened before; and we are not sure that they may not happen again. Want of publicity in proper time is precisely what the French public complain of. We all remember that details not less indignant were given on former occasions. Evening and morning papers, too, denounced as inventions of the malignant the rumours of France going to war in 1859, long after the famous interview of Plombières. The disclosures about the annexation of Savoy and Nice, first indicated in M. Petelin's pamphlet, were denounced, on quite as good authority, as malicious fabrications. Yet the annexation took place, and the writer who advocated it did not go without substantial marks of favor.

The following details of the plan for territorial compensation were spoken of in connexion with the proposed Conference.—In exchange for Venetia, Austria to receive a portion of the provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina; Italy to obtain the said provinces from the Turkish Government. For her share of the Elbe Duchies Austria to acquire a part of the Rhine Provinces.

PARIS, May 31.—In reply to M. Jules Favre, M. Rouher stated to day in the Corps Legislatif that up to the present the negotiations with England for a new Treaty of Extradition had been fruitless. In order to facilitate the negotiations the treaty had been prolonged for six months.

The following petition to the Emperor, prepared by the committee representing Italian Bondholders in Paris, is in course of signature:—

"Sire,—Under the august and all powerful initiative of your Majesty France gave her best blood to Italy to emancipate her, and then lent her money for organization. We do not claim the debt of gratitude for the blood we shed for Italy; but we are dismayed at seeing her Parliament forget the engagements which the nation contracted with us when it made an appeal to French capital in aid of its finances, as it made an appeal to our arms to win its liberty. Whatever be the consequence of the vote of the Italian Chamber of Deputies making a reduction of 8 per cent on the unpaid interest of a debt freely contracted with us, we cannot allow such an act to pass without laying at the feet of your Majesty, who is our chief protector, a strong protest against the principle of spoliation which dictated it, and against a precedent calculated to produce a most serious violation of the law of treaties. We feel confident, Sire, that your Majesty will not leave us without defence, so that by invoking your intervention we yield less to the fear of seeing our interests neglected than to a feeling of legitimate indignation at this disregard of all duties and this denial of all rights on the part of a people for whom France has done so much. We have full confidence, Sire, in the complete protection with which you cover us, and with which your Government will cover us. No voice commands more attention than your Majesty's, and thanks to it, justice will be done us. With this hope we are, Sire, &c."

(Here follow the signatures)

PARIS, June 4.—*La France* of this evening says, in reference to this subject:—

"We have every reason to believe that the English Cabinet concurs upon all points with the French Government."

The *Temps* highly approves the Government having sought for information from the Prefects on the state of public opinion in France with respect to the war. It observes, however, that though the Government has acted very properly, yet that the Prefects must find it very difficult to get at the information it requires. It is in cases like this that a comparison with England, it says, is most instructive.—England has no Prefects, and the Minister for the Home Department would be greatly puzzled to find out, by means of his subordinates, what the cities and counties think of the policy of his colleagues of the Foreign office. But he need not go this way to work. England, though she has no Prefects or Sub-Prefects, has as many newspapers as she can or as she wishes to have. All sorts of opinions are represented in her press; and as English journalists have not the terror of *avisement* hanging over them, they express their opinions freely and boldly. But this is not all. The press is not the only way the Government has of knowing the state of public opinion. Englishmen can meet together as often and as numerously as they please; they can speak, discuss, and sign petitions, till there remains no doubt of what the country wants.

As for us in France, we are afraid of this free play of the ideas and force of the country. We are wrong. At any time that an appeal is made to the public sentiment on behalf of a policy of justice, a response worthy of a great nation is sure to be obtained. Every thing has its inconvenience no doubt, and liberty, as Royer Collard said, is assuredly no test set up for repose. It is, however, its advantages. Had the Prussian people preserved their Parliamentary liberties they would have avoided the war and put down M. de Bismarck, and we might say the same to those who among us profess to exert a political liberty. Liberty has at least this advantage—that it enables the Government to know at any hour, and in the most exact manner, what public opinion is, and which it is impossible for those who govern a nation to disregard.

The *Sentinel* Toulonnaise states that it is intended to send a squadron of ironclad vessels to the Adriatic in case hostilities should commence between the Austrians and the Italians. The object of sending the fleet into that sea is to protect French interests and to cause the French flag to be respected.

The "Societe pour une nouvelle traduction des Livres Saints" will, in all probability, soon cease to exist. It was set on foot under the joint auspices of Petavel, a Protestant minister, several Catholic priests, Jewish rabbis, and laymen of various persuasions, but was soon deserted by most of the priests and laymen who were sincere in their devotion to the Church, and who had been imperceptibly drawn into it through their liberal tendencies. Amadeo Thierry, the president, has been preparing a defence on canonical grounds of the society and of its proposed object, but I rather think that this production will never see the light. I am assured that the Pope has written to the Archbishop of Paris, requesting that the head of the diocese, in which the above-named society has been established, may not allow the work to proceed without giving the necessary caution to the faithful, and recommending ecclesiastical aid to stand aloof from it. Whatever private reasons Mgr. Darboy may have had for abstaining from noticing the society in his official capacity, they

naturally gave way before this intimation from the Pope. Accordingly those priests of the diocese of Paris, who had up to that time adhered to Thierry and Petavel, were ordered to leave the new society; and it is said that Thierry himself finding how things were going, and perceiving that it would be ridiculous to persist in his enterprise, has as good as promised to drop the subject. The matter, therefore, is brought to a close; and either the original project will be entirely abandoned, or it will be followed out as an ordinary literary undertaking. Mgr. Darboy's intended journey to Rome is postponed indefinitely.—*Correspondent of Le Catholique.*

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The *Employe*, a new Paris paper, tells the following story:—One Monday morning a clerk applied to his superior for permission to be absent 48 hours on some family affairs, and received an affirmative answer. However, he did not appear the whole of the week, and no one knew to what cause to attribute his absence. On the following Monday he reappeared at the regular hour.—"Well, Monsieur," demanded the chief, "why have you stayed away all the week?" "You, Sir," replied the clerk, "gave me permission." "If," cried the chief, "I gave you leave for 48 hours only, and not for six days!" "I beg your pardon, Sir," answered the young man, "I have only taken the exact time which you granted me. I work here eight hours a day, but six times eight are 48! I certainly had no occasion to ask your permission for the eight any more than for the hours which I do not come to business." This was logical, but since that day the chief specifies by administrative hours the duration of the leave he grants.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—Prospects of the Italian Army.—The organization of volunteers by the authority of Government to serve under Garibaldi is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war, says the *Correspondence de Rome*. Such is indeed the cry of the democratic party, who are sincere in their enthusiasm and in the public demonstrations which it calls forth; but the Government are by no means so much at their ease as they would appear to be. Thus, a general who had been commissioned to treat with Garibaldi said to him mournfully, we reckon upon you, and your volunteers, for the army has neither commanders, homogeneity, nor sufficient training. It is indeed easy to understand why the General was dispirited when we look a little into the organization of the Italian army, which has swallowed up the old Piedmontese troops. As for the Generals: Cuneo, Durando, de Sonnaz, Govone and the rest, have been often beaten by the Austrians. La Marmora is a bad military tactician, and nearly lost the King at Palestro, in 1859. Cialdini is unfit for a high command, owing to his impetuosity. The only soldierly quality that Victor Emmanuel possesses, is personal courage. Fantl of Modena, the only real general of which this army could boast, is dead. Some of the colonels are said to be acquainted with the art of war; but will their knowledge be brought into play? On the other hand, the Austrian army is commanded by men like Benedek, Olam-Jallase, Stadion, Zobel, Schwarzenburg, and Orenville. As for the second weak point, the inhabitants of Northern, Central, and Southern Italy, differ from one another in manners, and in various other ways. Discontent is universal, and the *canova* which binds the Neapolitan soldiers by oath, will cause them to fly from the field of battle, and to take refuge either in the Abruzzi or in the ranks of the enemy. This is so well known that the Austrians have had to make arrangements beforehand for dealing with the mass of deserters from the Italian army. Indeed, if the German journals are to be credited, numbers of refractory recruits from the provinces of Piedmont and Milan are already betaking themselves to Southern Tyrol.

THE AUSTRIAN DEFENCES IN VENETIA.—*La France* publishes a letter from Brescia, dated the 19th inst., in which it is stated—"The Austrian tactics are at this moment undergoing a change which presents itself to the notice of the least experienced in warlike operations. The right bank of the Po from San Benedetto to Ostiglia has been literally evacuated, and the left bank of the river, which is the real ground for strategic operations, is alone relied upon for defence. At Monselice and Stanghella, upon the branch railway line which connects Padua and Rovigo, the military preparations are of a truly formidable character, and the whole country around the forts has been cleared. Lunettes have been erected at various points, and the covered way round Rovigo is nearly finished. Since the official organization of the Volunteer force under the command of Garibaldi attention seems to have been specially directed to the line of the Alps from Tonale to Lake Garda, and from the lake to the extremity of Friuli, through Valdagana, Forzaso, Feltrino, and Cadore. Within a few days there will be at least 30,000 men upon this line; 9,000 Tyrolese chasseurs have been called upon from the mountain districts to defend the defiles through which an attack is anticipated. All the gunboats on the lake have drawn up at Peschiera, except one which keeps guard between Salsola and Serravalle, and which is constantly employed in taking soundings of the lake at all points. Yesterday, upon a false alarm that Garibaldi with a Volunteer force was approaching the lake, General Kuon, who commands the troops on the line of the Tyrol, pushed forward 4,000 men from Verona to occupy the approaches to Montebaldo. In Dalmatia a landing is also apprehended, and from Venice and Pola the whole coast is being lined with soldiers and artillery. In the last-named town the inhabitants have been ordered to lay in a supply of provisions for six months, or to leave the place. Roads are being opened from the high grounds to the plain, and along the course of the rivers, as though an important action was expected in those districts."

Some French papers have expressed an opinion that an Italian army may, with a fair chance of success, attempt the conquest of the Austro-Venetian provinces. There are, however, great difficulties to be overcome by an Italian invading army. The Mincio must first be crossed. That river is 40 miles long, from Lake Garda, whence it derives its source, to Governolo, where it falls into the Po, and it is throughout sufficiently deep to present a serious obstacle to an invading army. An army attempting to cross the Mincio would find itself between two formidable fortresses, Mantua on its right and Peschiera on its left. These two fortresses are not more than 20 miles distant from each other. Peschiera, situated north-west of Mantua, and little more than a mile from Verona, rests on Lake Garda, of which it occupies the southern extremity at the source of the Mincio. The population is not more than 3,000, and the fortifications are not extensive but there is a vast entrenched camp close to the town capable of accommodating 15,000 troops. It would be impossible to attack Peschiera with any chance of success on the side of Lake Garda. Any vessels attempting to approach would be destroyed by the guns of the fort, and the Austrians are, moreover, masters of Lake Garda. A narrow paved road defended by two *teleferi*—*du-pont* serves as a communication between the entrenched camp and the town. The camp commands Peschiera and the entire plain around it, and would render the town untenable were it captured. It has been compared to the bastion Malakoff at Sebastopol. Peschiera is the weakest of the four fortresses which constitute the Quadrilateral. Mantua is situated on an island to the south-east of Peschiera. It contains a population of 30,000, and a garrison of 40,000. It is connected with the land by five paved roads, defended by three tiers of guns. It can only be captured by a regular siege. A besieging army would be incessantly exposed to the attacks of the Austrian army. Vanquished, it would be destroyed; victorious, the enemy might retreat to Verona, Peschiera, or Legnano. Suppose an invading army in possession of Peschiera and Mantua, it would have the line of the Adige to force. At the north is Verona, the key of the Friuli and the Tyrol. Verona is a city of

60,000 inhabitants, and is divided into two parts by the Adige, and is strongly fortified. Porto Legnano is 25 miles south-east of Verona. It contains only 9,000 inhabitants, but its fortifications are more extensive than the town. Two detached forts, a triple wall, with bastions, and two *tele-du-pont*, present a formidable defence. The approaches to the town may be completely flooded by the waters of the Adige. Verona is placed in communication with Legnano by a road protected by a line of batteries. The garrison of Legnano may send a reinforcement to Mantua and to Vicenza by means of a double *tele du pont*.—*Times Cor.*

Italy's scheme evidently is to rouse the Slavonian subjects of the Porte, and by infecting their Croatian brethren with a similar spirit of rebellion to pave the way for an invasion of Hungary. To the Kaiser, had he to fight Prussia and Italy at the same time this device might prove more embarrassing than a well sustained attack upon the Quadrilateral. It is but a few days ago that M. Deak, who has been allowed a deputation who had come to consult him on some question or other, "That the future of Hungary did not seem to depend so much upon the action of her Parliament as upon a fortunate accident." This is a most ambiguous, and, in so cautious a man as M. Deak, anything but an insignificant remark.

Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is good, and he was able to take part in the public celebration of Corpus Christi, which was observed with great splendor:—

Monsignore Vigliani has had an audience of the Pope. In the course of conversation he requested His Holiness's blessings for Victor Emmanuel! The King, to his praise be it said, possesses a sense of his own position. When war first broke out in Italy he remembered that he came of a family that numbered saints among its members, and he sent the Abbe Stellardi, his chaplain, to Rome, to ask for faculties to grant him absolution in *articulo mortis*, notwithstanding the censures that he had incurred. The Pope did what the Church always does under similar circumstances. Should war break out again, Victor Emmanuel may very probably renew his request.—The unfortunate Prince is ill at ease; he tries to divert his thoughts from his position as much as possible, and it is said that when he has devoted a day to business, and especially when he has given up one to pleasure, he often sings out in the night, so as to wake his aides-de-camp, and desires somebody to sit up at his bedside. Madame Rattazzi left suddenly for Florence on the 16th inst. It is by no means improbable that the French ambassador has been the cause of her departure. Madame Rattazzi herself alleged as a reason for it, that the ministry were about to fall, and that Mr. Rattazzi would be sent to Berlin as plenipotentiary.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Reign of Terror at Naples.—The arbitrary and tyrannical behaviour of the Prefects Quattorio is greatly fostering the reactionary feeling in favour of the King of Naples. Our correspondent says:—

"If the banished sovereign has only the courage to throw himself into the Abruzzi at the right moment, to enter Naples, or to land in Calabria, his people will give him a hearty welcome, and stand by him; and no power on earth will tear him from them. It is useless for a young king to await a congress, or the events which may lead to a tardy restitution. When a throne has been lost, it is re-conquered. Francis fell like a hero; let him rise like one. Neapolitans reckon upon him, for he is the only man who can calm the boiling passions of the people without giving umbrage to Europe, and stifle this horrible brigandage which may possibly attain a monstrous growth."

From what we hear of the mysterious designs of the Vigilance Committees of Naples, Bologna, Ancona, Florence, Milan, and other towns, we believe that the French abominations of 1793 will be surpassed by those of Italy, which will assume a more odious form.

In France, the scaffold had been the instrument of martyrdom. It was mounted by priests, women, nobles, commoners—people, in short, of every class—with heroic courage or sublime resignation. Louis XVI. had set the fashion, and had invested that mode of suffering with a crown of glory. As the condemned were carried to their death in the well-known cars, they succored one another with death starting them in the face, they secretly received absolution from a priest hidden in the crowd, and bade one another a brotherly farewell. But, in Italy the dagger is the favourite weapon of the revolutionists, and the private murderer takes the place of the executioner. They whom the committees shall have marked for their victims will fall at the street corners, under the knives of cowardly assassins. They will die an inglorious death, deprived of that aid which the faithful so ardently desire, the last absolution by a priest. This is, doubtless, a gloomy prospect, but things have come to that pass, that it is best to withdraw the veil, and to let the world know the condition into which Italy has been allowed to fall.—*Correspondence de Rome.*

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* evidently anticipates an uprising in Naples should war break out; not so much from love of the Bourbons, as from intense hatred of the Piedmontese. We give some extracts from a letter under date 31 ult.:

"I was in error in stating that so large a number had enrolled as volunteers in Naples. Up to the end of last week, and this includes all, I believe, who are as yet inscribed, there were not more than 750 volunteers, 350 of whom were Neapolitans, the rest being Venetian or Roman emigrants. Of these 350 left last week for Como, and the others have followed since. It must be confessed that in comparison with other cities Naples does not cut a very good figure, but then we had demonstrations!"

There is a danger not only before the Quadrilateral, but in every province in Southern Italy when drained of the military and the Liberal element. In Sicily civic corps are to be formed, and are perhaps already formed, for patrolling the suburbs of the great cities. Still greater precautions will be needed on the continent to meet and put down the attempts of brigands and reactionists. The reports from Terra di Lavoro, the Basilicata, and the Calabria are such as to awaken great anxiety.

What occurred during the revolutionary period of the last century may be expected to occur again among a people little raised above savagery, and bounded on by the priests. In Terra di Lavoro there are said to be six bands—that is, of any importance (for there are other smaller parties who do business on their own account), and though we often hear of their defeat and dispersion, it is really nothing more than voluntary separation. Their tactics, according to information from the district, are these:—They separate or unite according to the work contemplated. A fire on the top of a mountain is the signal of union, the note of the cuckoo, easily imitated, is the signal of approach; they march by night, lying by during the day, and in times when snow is on the mountains, which it is far into the spring, they baffle pursuit by tacking heel-taps to either extremity of the foot or shoe. Great alarm was created the other

night by information brought into Isolaetta, the frontier station en route to Rome, that a band of 600 men were assembled in Stragolagali, in the Papal States, with the intention of passing the frontier. Every road but one to Isolaetta was immediately closed, and all the disposable force of the military and of the National Guards was assembled to resist an attack. We are now no longer to speak of mere brigands, for mingled with them are the reactionists, who, as ever, are not nice in their associates; and that the reactionists are persistently at work the continued and frequent arrests which are made abundantly prove. Monsignore d'Orai and Nastro have left Naples by superior orders, and the Bishop of Termoli has been brought up here under arrest.

Monsignore the vicar of Caserta, and several priests have also been brought up by Catharines, and are now probably in Rome, as are also the "Passionists" of that town, charged with attempts to seduce the soldiers from their duty. Eight Priests and monks of Beneventum, accused of attempts at reactionary movements, have been less indulgently treated, as they are now in Castel Capriano, (the Vicaria), so also is a celebrated brigand of Beneventum, found in the streets of Naples, and the Editor of the *Conciliatore*. Numerous arrests, too, have been made in Sessa, Aversa, and Palma, as where have they not been, and where are not they necessary?

GERMANY.

How THE ROW BEGAN.—Germany in its Confederate capacity began this controversy, which now threatens such alarming and disastrous results.—"Execution" was decreed against the Duke of Holstein, and a Federal army marched into the Duchies with the design not only of expelling the King of Denmark from the Germanic province of Holstein, but of annexing also to that territory the province of Schleswig, for the benefit of the State under its future Duke. But Prussia, though anxious to see the Duchies torn from Denmark, had not the least desire to see them included in the Confederation as an independent State. She wished to incorporate them with her own territories for her own private advantage and aggrandizement, and so she took the work of "execution" out of the hands of the Federal troops and assumed it herself. Then Austria, disavowing the intentions of her rival, claimed the right of co-operation, and in the end these two Great Powers drove the armies of Denmark, first out of Holstein, and then out of Schleswig. But when this had been done the difficulties arose which have led to the present state of affairs. Prussia desired to appropriate the whole spoil, giving an indemnity to Austria in the shape of money. But Austria consistently refuses to take compensation for territory except in the form of territory, and Prussia could not come to terms with her. So as a provisional expedient for at least suspending the quarrel, the two Powers agreed to take a Duchy apiece under military occupation until something more conclusive could be arranged.—Holstein going to Austria and Schleswig to Prussia. This was the Convention of Gastein, still nominally binding on the two Powers, though directed against the legitimate authority of the Bund. As time, however, wore on, Prussia began to intimate her intentions of consummating the business in her own way. She scarcely disguised her determination to take and keep both the Duchies until at length Austria, enraged at her demonstrations and still more at the arrogance with which they were expressed, resolved to return rather to fight than yield, and began to arm in preparation for the conflict. It was only incidentally, and under the temptation presented by Austria's impending difficulties, that Italy, for purposes of her own, armed also. The original quarrel was, and is, purely German.—*Times.*

Were the German question the only one involved in the war, every right-thinking man would be on the side of Austria. There is unhappily the Italian dispute also, yet even for the holding of Venetia the Austrians can present arguments which it would be difficult for statesmen or lawyers to confute. Their tenure of the province rests upon a basis of legal right, which they may well oppose to the aspirations of their opponents. They may say that Venetia, its soil, its fortresses, its position as a defensive outwork of the Empire, is theirs by solemn Treaty. It was to the great Napoleon, the ruler whose teachings the present Emperor of the French professes to follow that they owed their first possession of Venetia. It was taken from them in 1805 by the chances of war, and fell to them again in 1815 by the same arbitrament. It was confirmed to them by the Treaties of Vienna; the General Congress of 1856 did not venture to question their right to it; the Peace of Zurich recognized it as theirs when they ceded Lombardy to Napoleon. They might retort on other Powers which hold possessions that are surrendered from neighbouring nationalities, and ask who is to cast the first stone at them. They may urge that no equivalent has been or could be offered them; that they will not take money, and that no territory on their frontiers can compensate them for the loss of Venetia, or is in the power of the Conference to bestow, if even it were suitable.

Some of the leading Vienna politicians reason thus:—It would do well to cede Venetia to Italy for a valuable consideration, as that province will always be a thorn in the side of Austria. It is for the diplomatic world to find a fitting territorial indemnification for Venetia. The Danubian principalities are entirely out of the question, as Austria is not disposed to lengthen her northern frontier (towards Russia). Now that an army of 800,000 men has taken the field, and there has been an extraordinary outlay of sixty and odd millions for warlike purposes a heavy blow must be dealt to that State which by its cupidity and ambition has brought about the present crisis. Unless Austria is willing to allow Prussia to annex the Elbe Duchies and to rule supreme in Germany, she must now endeavour to bring her down to her proper level!

Some journals assert that Russia would militarily support the Austrian Government.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree suspends the laws for the protection of personal liberty in Venetia and other Southern ports of the Empire. Authority to do likewise, and establish military courts, is given to the general commanding the army of the North. The Austrian army is now 800,000 strong of whom 600,000 will comprise the army of operations; 350,000 against Prussia, and 250,000 against Italy.

BRUNN.—Up to a few days ago the King had not been prevailed upon to affix his signature to the treaty with Italy or to enter into an understanding with France respecting the sale or cession of the Sanbruck mines. His Majesty is extremely reluctant to league with foreign Powers against a member of the Confederacy, and besides, will not relinquish the hope that peace may be maintained after all. Prince Baryatinski, the conqueror of the Caucasus, has arrived here on a special mission from St. Petersburg. He is the fifth messenger the Czar has despatched to this capital in the cause of peace. The reply the King uniformly returns to these well-meant exhortations is that he has no wish to alter the *status quo* in the Duchies, but will hold himself bound by the treaties of Vienna and Gastein.

June 6.—Prince Frederick Charles leaves for the head quarters of the Prussian army in Silesia to-morrow evening.

UNITED STATES.

RADICAL MALICIOUSNESS ON THE BENCH.—CASE OF THE REV. JOHN HOGAN.—Our readers will recollect the case of Rev. John Hogan, of this place, who was indicted for preaching the gospel by a grand jury specially called for the purpose by his Honor, Jonas J. Clarke, who, for the time being, are we obliged to call the Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit.

At the present term of the Court, the case came up for trial; but as Mr. Hogan applied for a change of venue, on the ground that he could not get justice done him in any court where either Jonas J. Clarke or R. H. DeBolt presided, Jonas had to send the case out of his district. Instead, however, of sending it to the nearest circuit, in conformity with the law and the practice in such cases, he sends it to Adair county, where it will again have the care and attention of another radical judge. East from here, Macon county was the first outside of the 17th and 11th judicial districts, but the ships over that and sends the case up to Adair, off the line of any railroad, twenty-five miles farther away than there was any necessity for, and all for the reason that Macon

county was Judge Barkhart's district—a judge, who, by the way has some respect for himself, and the high office which has been chosen to fill, and disdains to mix up politics with the administration of the laws of his State.

We want our readers to weigh carefully all the points in this case. Mr. Hogan has been a Union man from the very inception of the rebellion. His objection to the oath did not arise from any thing he had done to prevent him from taking it with a clear conscience. He could have done so better and even more consistently than the framers of the infamous constitution—Drake himself. He did not object, because it was a measure emanating from the radical party of Missouri. He would have objected to it had it come from any party or any government, save what he regards as the legitimate head of the Christian Church. No the honest servant of God, that he has proven himself to be, will not recognize the right of his own party—for John Hogan, as citizen, cannot be classed otherwise than as a radical Unionist—to prescribe the conditions upon which he should minister as a servant of Christ. He will not bend nor truckle to the miserable faction now in power, and for this he must suffer. What does Clarke care for the devotion of this holy man to the cause of the government? He must bow himself down to this juggernaut of radicalism, or all the fierce malignity of the party must be loosed upon him, and even in court, justice must be denied him if possible. One would imagine and expect that in a party professing so much love for Union men that they would, perhaps, exert themselves somewhat to see that a Union man like Mr. Hogan had at least a fair and impartial trial, but this last exhibition of passion and prejudice precludes such hope. Desperation has seized the leaders, and they are determined to make the most of the little time left them in office.

ANOTHER BEATING AFFRAY IN CONGRESS.—Mr. Grinnell, of New York, having made some remarks in debate, which were deemed offensive by General Rousseau, another member of Congress, the latter attacked the former with a cane, which seems to have been a slight one, as it was smashed without much damage having occurred to Mr. Grinnell, who was taken unawares.

PROTESTANT ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY.—The Indianapolis *Herald* reports that a number of young men of that city have given the principal of the Baptist Seminary a deal of trouble by persistently making love, orally and by letter, to the young ladies under his charge. The other day the principal learned that some of his pupils had packages of letters from young gentlemen in the city—tender epistles. Exasperated beyond endurance, he caused the young ladies to stand up before the entire school, and read the letters in full, with the names of the writers. There was a fluttering in the school.

THE MISSOURI TEST OATH.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson says that in the argument of the Missouri cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, he and Mr. David Dudley Field (who were of counsel for Father Cummings and Mr. Gareche), maintained that the clause of the Missouri Constitution, which prescribed these oaths is invalid, because it conflicts with the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which says that "No State shall pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law." He also says that a majority of the Supreme Court came to this conclusion a few days before their adjournment, and that the Court failed to announce its decision only because the Judges selected to deliver the opinion had not time, before the close of the term, to prepare such a one as the importance and gravity of the question required. That this will be done during the recess, and that it will be delivered during the next term, he has no doubt.

A disgusting bid for Irish votes was made in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, beginning with a resolution from Mr. Ancona, (Copperhead) of Pennsylvania, calling for a repeal of the neutrality laws. After a number of substitutes, of the demagogic sort, had been offered, the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will probably sleep. If the neutrality laws were repealed to-day by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, we should be none the less obliged to prevent armed expeditions from setting forth from our territory against countries with which we are at peace, and the Executive would be none the less obliged to employ the army and navy for that purpose. This is in fact the first principle of international law. It makes no difference to us whether other nations have neutrality laws or not. We have a right to demand, and we do demand, that they shall keep their subjects from making war upon us. If they fail of their duty in this regard, it is no answer to say that their neutrality laws were not efficient, or that they had no neutrality laws. That may, perhaps, aggravate the offence; it cannot mitigate it. Our duty toward foreign nations is exactly the same as theirs towards us. Neutrality laws are enacted to give the Executive and Judicial authorities a prescribed form of action, to prevent us from being embroiled in wars in which we have no interest. If we desire a war with Great Britain, there are a hundred ways to attain that object without resorting to that sneaking and cowardly device proposed by Mr. Ancona.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Gayle, the man who advertised in a Selma newspaper, that he would procure the murder of Messrs. Lincoln, Seward and Johnson, for a million of dollars, has been indicted for treason and murder, and held to bail in the sum of \$15,000.

DIET FOR INVALIDS.—*Chicken Jelly*.—Cut a fine large chicken into very small pieces, bruise the bones and put all together into a stone jar with a cover that will make it water tight and keep it boiling steadily for three hours, then strain off the liquid and season it slightly with mace, pepper and salt or with loaf sugar and lemon-juice. By returning the pieces of chicken to the jar, and setting it again in a kettle of boiling water, you can collect nearly as much jelly from the second boiling.

Bread Jelly.—Set away a quart of boiling water to get cold; take one third of a six cent loaf of bread, slice it, pare off the crust, and toast the slices slowly of a pale brown. Put the toasts into the boiled water, set it on hot coals in a covered pan and boil it gently, till you find that by putting some in a spoon to cool, that the liquid has become a jelly, strain it through a thin cloth, and set it away for use. When it is to be taken, warm a teaspoonful, sweeten it with loaf sugar, and add a little grated lemon-peel, or nutmeg, if allowed.

Port Wine Jelly.—Melt an ounce of isinglass in a little warm water; stir it into a pint of port wine, adding two ounces of sugar candy, an ounce of gum arabic, and half a nutmeg grated. Mix all well, and boil it ten minutes, or until the gum arabic is thoroughly dissolved. Then strain it through muslin and set it away to get cold.

Sago.—Wash the sago through two or three waters, and then let it soak for several hours. To a teaspoonful of Sago allow a quart of water, and some lemon peel pared very thin; simmer till the grains of sago look transparent; then add as much wine and grated nutmeg as may be proper, and give it another boiling altogether. If seasoning is not advisable, the sago may be boiled in milk instead of water, and eaten plain.

Irish Moss, or Carrageen.—Soak half an ounce of the moss in cold water for a few minutes; then wash it, shaking the water from each spig, and boil it in a quart of milk, till it attains the consistence of jelly; sweeten to the taste with loaf sugar.