### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--FEBRUARY) 600 L868 A

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FRANCE.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE. SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

FOREIGN INTLLLIGENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 12, 1863 .- The Session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif was opened to-day by the Emperor, who delivered the following of the age and by a true patriotism, will, by their not seem to me to get much beyond two and two speech:

" Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes: The Legislative Body is about to commence its last session. To have anticipated the term fixed by the Constitution would have been dinal Archbishop of Paris has reduced the number of French Cardinals to five. The following are their names and ages: - Cardinal Billiet, Archbishop of Chamber, of mistrust towards the country.

" The times have passed when it was thought necessary to take advantage of a happy incident to make sure of the votes of a restricted number of electors. At the present day, when every one is aware that the masses no longer possess the restlessness of former times, convictions do mot change at the slightest breath which seems to agitate the political atmosphere.

"As we now meet for the last time, it is advisable to cast a retrospective glance upon what we have done together during the last five years; for it is only by taking a connected view of a period of years that a correct judgment can be formed of the consequent spirit with which the attairs of the country have been managed.

"It is a usual thing to suspect, in the acts of sovereigns, some secret motive or some mysterious combination. Yet my policy has always been to increase the prosperity of France and beer moral preponderance, without abusing and assistance of the traveller. All this misery is to be without weakening the power placed in my tress of those who had rather die than beg; and of bands; to maintain abroad, within the limits of right and of treaties, the legitimate aspirations of rent or to nurse a buby, are, as it were, imprisoned mations toward a better position; to develope in their wretched dwellings. There are in the Seine commercial relations with those countries Inferieure 2,206,000 spindles, 14,000 loons, 22 chintz towards which we are drawn closer by a greater community of interests; to erase from diplomatic parchments the old questions of litigation, so as to obviate all pretexts of misunderstanding; to ensist, finally upon a full reparation for any moult to our flag, for any prejudice against our countrymen.

". It is thus that, according to circumstances trave been enabled to carry out these principles.

To the East the national wish of the Danubian Principalities to form only one people could not find us unconcerned, and our support has

contributed to cement their naion. "We have given our support to what we though justifiable in the grievances of Syria and of Monarmegro, and of the Christians of Syria, without disevowing the rights of the Ottoman Porte.

"Our arms have defended the Independence of Etaly without tumpering with the revolution-without altering after the day of batta our friendly relations with our adversaries, even for a day - without aireadoning the Holy Father' whom our honor and our past engagements bound us to support.

"We have suppressed the causes of misuaderstanding which might have arisen with Spain, either from the non delimination of the frontier line, or from the old debt of 1823; and with Switzerland the difference respecting the Valley of the Dappes

"Commercial treaties have been, or are on the eve of being, concluded with England, Belgium,

Prussia, Italy and Switzerland. Finally, expeditions to Chica, Cochin-Chica, and Mexico prove that there are not any countries, no matter how far distant, where any attempt against the honor of France remains aupunished. Such facts could not be accomplished without complications .-Druty always advances through dauger. Nevertheless, France has been increased by two provinces .-The barriers which separated us from our neighbors have been removed; a vast territory has been thrown open to our activity in the far East; and, what is better than conquests, we have acquired claims to the sympathy of the inhabitants, without losing the confidence and the este m of the Governments.

During the years recently passed I have been enabled to have personal interviews with most of the meigning Sovereigns and from those interviews friendby relations have arisen which are so many guaranties for the peace of Europe. This peace cannot be disturbed by the events which have just taken place in Greece.

"This brief sketch of the post is a guaranty to you

for the forme, and, despite the pressure of compteracting events and of opposing opinions, I hope that you will admit that I have always nothinchingly followed the same line of conduct. As more particularly regards our position at home, I have endeavoted on the one hand, by a complete amnesty, to oblitersate, as far as I could, the remembrance of our civil discords; and, on the other hand, to increase the importance of the great bodies of the State.

'I have called you to take a more direct part in Tipe Gover, nent. I have given to your deliberations will the guaranties which freedom of discussion could I have relinquished a prerogative, hitherto claim. eleemed indispensable, so as to allow the Legislative Endy to control the expenses in a more absolute manner, and to give more solidity to the bases upon which public credit rests.

"To reduce our expenses the army and navy estimates have been considerably diminished. floating debt has been reduced, and by the success achieved by the conversion of the Rentes a great step has been taken toward the settlement [unification] of that debt. The indirect revenues show a continual increase, from the simple fact of the genecal increase of prosperity, and the condition of the empire would be flourishing, if the war in America Etad not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. The forced stagnation of labour has caused in many districts an amount of destitution which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will be asked from you for the support of those who with resignation submit to the effects of a misfortune

which it is not in our power to put a stop to.

Nevertheless, I made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but, the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhanstion of a country the future of which cannot be

looked upon with indifference. "I shall not now enter into details respecting various administrative improvements such as the creation of an army reserve, the remodeling of the Seet, institutions for the benefit of the poor, great public works, encouragement to agriculture, to science and to art, the maintenance of the presperity of our colonies, despite the suppression of the emi gration of the blacks, the consolidation of our possessions in Africa, by our care in gaining the affection of the Arab population and of protecting our settlers. The report upon the condition of the em-

will give you all these measures in detail. "Useful work is still in store for the conclusion of your labors, and when you return to your respective against them. provinces, let it not be forgotten, that, if we have overcome many difficulties, and .accomplished many useful acts it must be attributed to the devoted support of the great bodies of the State, and to the har- publish: but they write very well. mony which has prevailed among us; nevertheless

institutions, to disseminate good ideas, and to accus- the writers? tom the country to count upon itself. Tell your fellow-citizens that I shall be always ready to adopt anything at the interests of the majority, but that, if they have at heart to facilitate the work that has been commenced, to avoid conflicts which only lead to disaster, to strengthen the Constitution - which is their work-they must send to the new Chamber men, who, like you, accept without reserve the present system, who prefer serious deliberations to sterile discussions; men who, animated by the spirit independent spirits, ealighten the path of the Government, and who will never besitate to place above party interest the stability of the State and the involuntary. greatness of the country."

THE FRENCH CARDINALS .- The death of the Car-Chambery, born the 28th of February, 1783; Cardinal de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, born the 30th of October, 1787; Cardinal Gausset, Archbishop of Rheims, born the 1st of May, 1792; Cardinal Donnet. Archbishop of Bordeaux, born the 16th of November, 1795; and Cardinal Mathien, Archbishop of Besancon, born the 29th January, 1796. - Times.

DISTRESS IN FUANCE. - CUTTON O- ERATIVES THROWN GUT OF EMPLOYMENT .- The French correspondent of the London Specialor gives a rather startling account of the distress among the cot on operatives of France, and the measures adopted for their relief.

One may form an idea of the number of families doomed to starvation by reflecting that, in the De-partment of the Sei e Inferieure alone, the cotton trade sets in motion more than the fourth part of the whole number of spindles that are worked all over France. Day after day, night after night, the country is scoured by bands of unfortunate people, who creep along from door to door, asking for bread and shelter. Railway stations are beseiged by poor halfmaked children, with emaciated faces, imploring the seen. How much more affecting still the unseen disthose, too, who, having either to attend an aged pamanufactories, and 64,000 hand looms. Well, in or dinary times the manufacturers employ 50,000 work ing men. Now-a days they employ scarcely 20,000. Consequently, 30,000 are out of work. Each hand loom must occupy a man or a woman or a child; in words, there are about 102,000 weavers in a state of

Nor do those fare much better whose work is, either directly or indirectly, connected with the manufactures; so that the number of persons in after destitution round Rouen is reckoned at 260,000. As the night comes on, all the by-streets begin to swarm with famished spectres. In the surrounding country little bors wander up and down in quest of a few potatoes. Sometimes they are obliged to go so far in order to get them, that they cannot come back home but the day after In many a "commune," withered leaves are burnt in heu of wood or coals No bed, no linen, are to be found there. The children sleep on a bit of rotten straw, the parents on a plank. Subscriptions have been mised everywhere in aid of a general Relief Fund, and the whole amount

of the sum hitherto collected is 600,600f. (£24,000.) Among the French diplomatic correspondence just published is a letter from Napoleon to Forey, in which it is confessed that the motive for the French policy in Mexico is a desire to prevent the United States from extending their authority southward over the American continent.

# TALY

A despatch from Tuvin of the 14th Junuary - has the following reports:

The Opinione of to-day published an article upon the sucech of the French Emperor, which says the Emperor does not renounce the mission of France. France does not abandon any of her principles, nor reject any idea of conquest she has made for the establishment of a new European international law. We believe that the sanction which the Emperor's speech gives to the past must be received as a symbol of the

A desputch of M. De Sartiges, the French Ambus-25th of December, states that he has b an interbetween France denying Rome to the Dalians and ormy it was as disastrous as a defeat in the field. Italy unalterably bent upon acquiring Rome. Signor Pasolini replied that no journal was entitled to speak in the name of Italy, and observed that for the present the question of Rome must be Inid aside, although the new ministry partook of the opinion of the country, that it was the natural capital of Italy The programme of the present Cabinet only differed from that of its predecessor; in abstaining from making fresh overtures to the French Government, which believed itself unable to regoriate upon the basis of Rome for the Italians. M. de Sartiges replied that such words were a veritable non possumus Signor Pasolini thought this interpretation too stringent, adding that when the minister believed it possible they should assume negotiations with the government of the Emperor, both he and Signor Fart ni expressed their determination to go hand in hand with the French government.

One fact may be considered as certain, that a pause has been produced in the progress of the Roman question.

Rome. - Diplomatic documents have been published in Paris, containing the despatches exchanged between M. Drougn de L'hugs and the French Ambassador at Rome, relating to proposals made by the latter to the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli upon the necessity of granting reforms.

A DIALOGUE, TO CONTINUE THE SERIES SUGGESTED IN 'PUNCH.'

Scene, a room in a College at -- Sneakers, Dr. Blank, Protestant Bishop-elect of Papwick, and the Rev. Powell Timmins.

Enter the Rev. Timmins to Dr. Blank, seated. I have just received the news of your Lordship's appointment to Papwick. Give me leave to con-

Dr. B.: Well, Timmins, many thanks. These are ardnous times in which to fill the office. T.: Your Lordship will certainly not disappoint

Dr. B.: There are many opinions abroad, some of which I am afraid I am expected to combat. T.: Must you, my dear Lord? Why?

Dr. B.: Oh, that you know is one chief part of a Bishop's duty, to drive away strange doctrines. T.: Yes, no doubt. But how to drive away things in the nir; and how to know, especially just now,

what doctrines are strange, passes me.

Or R: Exactly so. That's one of my difficulties. Dr. B.: Exactly so. That's one of my difficulties. Though I suppose as old Sumner got on for so many years, and all the others seem to thrive, I need not bother my head about such things.

T.: Surely not, my Lord. (Looks at a book on the table.) 'Essays and Reviews'? Yes, I see. Dr. B.: Foolish fellows. Why on earth did they go and say all those things now? Ten years hence they might have said them all and not had a tongue

T.: Strange doctrines. Dr. B.: Well, I suppose so; at least there has been cackle enough to prove it. They were foolish to

T.: Am I pressing too much on an old friendship

Dr. B.: Soundness?" Well, it is a good deal to contradict the Bible and the Thirty-nine Articles. T. :: Or either.

Dr. B. : Or either ; if you have agreed to believe T. :: But your Lordship is aware, as a skilful meta-

physician, that belief, or, as the Romanists call it Faith, is involuntary.

Dr B.: At all events they talk common sense about the matter. Belief, as our friends-talk, does

make four T. .. Then belief among us can scarcely be called

Dr. B. : Not if two and two make four. T. : I suppose that does not amount to Faith.

Dr. B. : No T. : Then our articles and formularies can be assented to quite voluntarily as things demonstrable. Dr. B. : Yes. With the usual management, like that described in Mr. Neville's letter whom he gave up his preferment.

T. : But then he did give it up.

Dr. B.: Yes, he did, and was just as foolish in his way as those men in the 'Essays and Reviews' were in theirs. Then there is Colenso just out with a new attack on Moses. Why can't he wait?

T.: True. Some people are so precipitate.

have a very serious question to ask. May I? Dr. B.: Whatever you like. Is the door shut? Look outside. Very well: go on.

T.: Your Lordship is going to be called Bishop by Divine Permission.' Have you any feeling of special meaning in those words? Dr. B. : Noce at all.

T. : Everything is by Divine Permission, you mean to say?

Dr. B. : Did I say that?

T. : No, my Lord, you did not. Dr. B. : Don't put words in my mouth.

T.: We are conversing in all the privacy of old friendship though long interrupted by absence. I should like to go on a little further.

Dr. B. : Go on. T. : What is Divine Permission? Dr. B.: remains aileut.

T.: And consequently—is there a God?

Dr. B.: Well, you go to the bottom of it. You don't expect me to follow you, of course. I am going to be Bishop of Papwick, and believe according to the Acis of Parliament. We got rid of Faith and individuality at the Reformation. What the State and Lushington settle I accept. It is no business of mine to go behind that curtain. Still, if any one does wish to carry on enquiries, I don't ture from Exeter Hall. Let him think just what he likes, and keep it to himself till the right time come. .

T. : I thank you, my Lord. May we have many like you. I believe many are growing up: and with you on the Bench, may look for increasing security. The time for the whole truth will come at last. I take my leave most respectfully.

(Timmins withdraws.) Weekly Register.

## UNITED STATES.

CAPTURE AND SINKING OF THE U. S. STEAMER Hatterns, by a Rebel Steamer off Galveston - Letters from Key West give the particulars, as far as yet dnown, of a dash into the blocksding fleet off Galveston, by a robel armed vessel, supposed to be the Alabama, and the capture and destruction of one of the blockading vessels. The squadrou ordered to Galveston, after the rataking of that city by the rebels, consisted of the steam sloop of war Brooklyn, and a number of smaller vessels - among them the Hatterss. While the squadron was lying off that port, a steamer was reported in sight in the offing, when signal was made from the Brooklyn for the Hatterns to get under weigh and see who the stranger was. The liatters at once obeyed the signal, and stood to see. It was not very long before heavy connonading was heard, when the Brooklyn immediately got under weigh, and stood in the direction, and, after proceeding for some distance, picked up a boat's crew from the Hatteras, who reported that their steamer had been sunk by a broadside from the 290 (Alabams) and that they alone were left to tell the tale. It is a matter of doubt whether the rebel steamer was the Alabama or some other vessel.

The last attempt of the Federals in Virginia was illery and transportation animals, sent several thouview with Signer Pasolini respecting the declara-tion of the Opinione that no agreement was possible sands of stragglers to the rear. In its effect on the

> The Confederate steamer which sunk the Hattoras is supposed to be the Florida, Captain Mashit, known to have put to sea from Mobile, to take the place of the Alabama, gone to the Bast Indies to look after the Federal tea-ships.

A Liverpool correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, who has visited Laird's shippards, reiterates the statement that three steamers are building there for the Confederate government-all of them very fine specimens of naval architectura, especially the 3,000 ton steamer now complete.

On Friday, 22rd ult., at Pittsburgh, Pa., a charge of seduction was heard before a magistrate, and the report says that all parties appeared to be satisfied. As the man accused was leaving the office, the girl deliberately shot him, watched him until he was dead, and then gave herself up to the officers!

A reliable gentleman who recently visited Falmouth informs the Hartford Times that a number of Federal soldiers, a few days since, took three 'contrabands' across the Rappahannock into the rebel ines, and traded them off with the rebel soldiers for hree sheep. The arrangements for the trade had previously been made with the rebel pickets. The Federal soldiers told the rebels that they would bring them more negroes at the same rate-a sheep

THE MYSTIC NUMBER - Great curiosity has been expressed about the number . 290' which was the primitive appellation of that scourge of American commerce, the 'Alabama.' Having, at great exnense, consulted the principal astrologers of Europa on the point, we are enabled to inform our readers that the number 290 is the sum of the notable years of the life of that irascible and vain young man, Brother Jonathan. It is made up as follows :-

The year he wanted to set up for himself .... The year his disgusted parent let him have 

nothing, and when he was engaged in a contest with another power..... The year he laughed at the Sepoy barbarities committed on his own relations.....

The year his time of trouble commenced, and he received the reward of his filial ingratitude at Bull Run.....

> Total.... 290

Hence, by the oracles of destiny, the name of the Alabama. - Grumbler.

THE CONFEDERATE HEAD-QUARTERS .- In visiting the head-quarters of the Confederate Generals, but particularly those of General Lee, any one accustomed to see European armies in the field cannot fail to be struck with the great absence of all the pemp and circumstances of war in and around their encampments. Lee's head-quarters consisted of about seven pole tents, pitched with their backs to a stake fence, upon a piece of ground so rocky that it was unpleasand to ride over it, its only recommendation being a little stream of good water which flowed close by the General's tent. In front of the tents were some there remains still much to be done to perfect our if I ask your Lordship's opinion of the soundness of three four-wheeled wagons, drawn up without any

the field; were unprovided with tents, and slept in or under the waggons. Waggons, tents, and some of the norses were marked US, showing that part of that huge debt in the North has gone to furnishing even the Confederate Generals with camp equipments No guard or sentries were to be seen in the vicinity no crowd of aides de camp loitetring about, making themselves agreeable to visitors, and endeavouring to save their Generals from receiving those who have uo particular business A large farmbouse stands close by, which in any other army, would have been the Generals residence 7 no tem., but, no no liberties are allowed to be taken with personal property in Lee's army, he is particular in setting a good example himself. His Staff are crowded together two or three in a tent; none are allowed to carry more baggage than a small box each, and his own kit is but very little larger. Every one who approaches him-does so with marked respect, although there is noneof that bowing and flourishing of forage-caps which occurs in the presence of European Generals; and, while all honour him and place implicit faith in his courage and ability, those with whom he is most intimate feel for him the affection of sono to a father. Old General Scott was correct in saying that when Lee joined the Southern cause it was worth as much as the accession of 20,000 men to the 'rebels.' Since then every injury that it was possible to inflict the Northerners have heaped upon him. It's house on the Pamunkey river was burnt to the ground and sai d writ and declaration may be quashed.'. the slaves carried away - many of them by force, while his residence on the Arlington Reights was not only glutted of its furniture, but even the very relies of George Washington were stolen from it and paraded in triumph in the saloons of New York and Boston ... Notwithstanding : all these personal losses, however, when speaking of the Yankees, he neither evinced any bitterness of feeling nor gave atterance tru th or falsity of the matters alleged.

to a single violent expression, but alluded to many

The case came on for trial before Ju of his former friends and companions among them in in the Superior Court. Alexander Smith and histhe kindest terms. He spoke as a man proud of the victories won by his country, and confident of ultimate success, under the blessing of the Almiguty, with reference to the promissory notes, and submit-whom he glorified for past successes, and whose aid tie g those upon which the suit was brought, in evibe invoked for all future operations. He regretted do not adduced proof that Alexander Smith was forthat his limited supply of tents and available 22- mt rly a Eaptist minister at Walworth, Wisconsin, commodation would prevent him from putting us up, as d that he was lawfully married, December 25, but he kindly placed at our disposal horses, or a 18 59, to Harriet A. Newell. The fact of the martwo-ho.sed waggon, if we preferred it, to drive about riving was established by the testimony of the officialin. Upon leaving him we drove to Buoker-hill, cix in g clergyman who avers that he examined the miles nearer Martinsburg, at which place 'Stonewall' prirties under oath as to the existence of any legal Jackson, now of world-wide celebrity, had his headall, 128,000 hands. Since the crisis, five weavers wish to hinder them. Only don't let any able quarters. With him we spent a most pleasant hour, of remony. Other witnesses testify as to the legal out of six stand still for want of work; in other thinker make a fool of himself as if ho was a creating were agreeably surprised to find him very qualifications of the officiating clergyman, and a affable, having been led to expect that he was silent corrified transcript from the records of Walworth and almost morose. Dressed in his gray aniform, he looks the hero that he is; and his thin, compressed lips and calm glance which meets yours unfinchingly, give evidence of that firmness and decision of ber, 1859, I joined in marriage Rev. Alexander character for which he is so famous. He has a Smith, el Walworth, Wisconsin, and Miss Harriot A. broad, open forehead, from which the hair is well brushed back; a shapely mose, straight, and rather long; thin colorless cheeke, with only a very small allowance of whisker; a cleanly shaven upper lip and chin; and a pair of fine gravish-blue eyes, rather sunken, with overhanging brows, which intensify the keenness of his gaze, but without imparting any flerceness to it. Such are the general characteristics of his face, and I have only to add that a smile seems always lucking about his mouth when he speaks, and that though his voice partakes slightly of that barshness which Europeans unjustly attribute to all Americans, there is much unmistakeable cordiality in his manner; and to us he talked most affectionately of England and of his brief but enjoyable sojourn there. The religious element seems strongly developed in him, and, though his conversation is perfectly free from all Puritanical cant, it is evident that he is a person who never loses sight of the fact that there is an omnipresent Deity, ever presiding over the minutest occurrences of life as well as over the most important Altogether, as-one of his soldiers said to me in talking of him, 'he is a glorious fellow ! and after I left him I felt that I had at solved the mystery of 'Stonewall Bridge,' and discovered why it was that it had accomplished such almost miraculous feats. With such a leader men would go anywhere and face any amount of difficulties, and, for myself. I believe that, inspired by the presence of such a man, I should be perfectly insensible to fatigue and reckon upon success as a moral certainty. While General Lee is regarded in the light of infalsader at Turin, to M. Drouyn de L'hnys upon the not without results. It effectually used u. the art- lible Jove, a man to be reverenced, Jackson is loved with all that childlike and trustful tion which the ancients are said to have lavished upon the particular deity presiding over their affairs. The feeling of the soldiers for General Lee resembles that which Wellington's troops entertained for him - namely, a fixed and unshakable faith in all be did, and a calm confidence of victory when serving under him. But Jackson, like Napoleon, is idolined with that intense fervour which, consisting of mingled personal attachment and devoted loyalty, causes them to meet death for his sake and bless him when dying .- Bluckwood, January.

regularity, and a comber of horses roamed hoose

about the field. The servants who were of course slaves, and the mounted solders called couriers,

who slways accompany each general of Division in

EXTRAORDINARY MATRIMONIAL AFFAIR IN

WISCONSIN. PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Some years since, Harriet A. Newell, a gay, promy girl, full of spirit, found the society of Courtlandville, Courtland county, New York, where her parents lived quite too dull for her exalted notions of a life in which people should keep moving. She had an elder brother doing business at Vienua, Canada West, and she resolved to pay him a visit. Nobody could resist her, and the dashing belle was soon on her way to Canada. She found Vienna quite an improvement over the staid society of Courtlandville. indeed, it was quite charming. Vienna was a gay place, and Harriet the gayest of the gay, the prettiest, sauciest, and best dressed lady of the place. Her expenses were quite heavy, and as her brother advanced her the money to meet them he took from her her notes at interest. Two years served to melt away \$600 of her brother's coin, and even at this rate Harriet began to view the pleasures of Vienna as insipid and longed for new fields wherein to roam. She had some acquaintances in Walworth county, Wisconsin, and it occurred to her to pay them a visit and so, one January morning in 1853, she drew up her note for \$300 and presented it to her brother with a request to get some money on it. The brother readily advanced the gold, and the next day saw his charming sister en route for the scene of new conquests and pleasures.

Arrived in Walworth, she found the tensation of the place to be nothing more nor less than 'the new minister,' for one of the Baptist churches of that place had but a few months before filled its pulpit with Alexander Smith, Reverend, said to have been an eminent divine in the rural districts of New York. Harriet heard him. He was quite an elderly man, probably not less than sixty, his bair was white, his manner solemn and impressive, his words eloquent and his piety beyond all question, so that she, impulsive girl of eighteen as she was, soon experienced great change of heart and inclinations, and was admitted, amid universal rejoicing, to full fellowship in the church. A few months of prayer meetings sewing societies, Sabbath schools, and three sermons a day on Sunday, served to complete the good work already commenced, and fold her, upon Christmas day, 1859, in the arms of the pastor as his wife. Love and piety removed from their minds all thoughts of the difference between eighteen and sixty, and they lived as happily as if neither had seen the sun twentieth summer. In the course of a year Rev. Mr. Smith was constrained to seek for the benefit of his health, that he might be spared as long as possible to his blooming bride, a more southern latitade, and bade farewell to the good people of Walworth, and went, no one knew where.

ende have thought we have the side who ha the one who so generously advanced her funds .in view of the hard times imposed by the war, came out to ask payment of the notes from his sister's husband, but found him not. After diligent search, however, he learned that the Rev. Alexander Smith was possessed of some very valuable land in the western portion of this county, and therefore com-menued a suit by attachment—Charles A. Newell vs. Alexadder Smith and Harriet A. Smith, his wife-in the Cook County Circuit Court, for the payment of some \$1,000, uside from interest, as due him npon no tes given by the said Harriet A. Smith, while a fer nme sole, under the name of Harriet A. Newell.

The attachment of his property served to discover the Rev. Alexander Smith, who came forward long en ough to subscribe, under outh, to the following, sin ce which time he has not been seen or heard of :-" And the said defendant, Alexander Smith, against whom, together with Harreit A. Newell, the said ple .intiff hath brought his suit by the names of Alexan der Smith, and Hacriet A. Smith, bis wife, comes and defends, &c., and prays judgment of said written i declaration of the plaintiff, because that he, the said Alexander Smith and Harriet A Newell (sued as Ha triet A Smith, wife of Alexander Smith, as aforesai d,) were never joined together in lawful matrimo ny, in manner and form as the plaintiff hath above and I by said writtend declaration supposed and set for th, and that this he is ready to verify. Wherefore he prays judgment of the said writ and declaration, as prosecuted against him, the said Alexander Smith ant I Harriet A Newell, by the names of Alexander Sm ith and Harriet A Smith his wife, and that the

I 'or a minister to make voluntarily a statement un der oath before a judicial tribunal that he had net fer been joined in marriage with the woman with wh om he had been publicly living, ostensibly as his wil e, was rather unexpected. The plaintiff, however, der nied the plea set up by the defendant, Alexander Sm ith, and asked the court to make inquiry into the

The case came on for trial before Judge Goodrich. wi is appeared by attorney.

The plaintiff, after introducing the usual proof with reference to the promissory notes, and submitin spediment to the marriage, before performing the county as follows, is adduced in evidence, whereupon the plaintill rests his case :

" I hereby certify that, on the 25th day of Decem-Newell, of Courtlandville, Courtland county, New York, according to the laws of the State of Wisconsin, in the presence of Dr. Edwin S. Curnesy and Mrs. Mary A. Guznesy.

" REV. DANIEL DYE, " Of the Fires Baptist Church, Walworth, Wisconsin."

The defence could mot avoid such facts as these, and without making arry attempt at denying these truths, contended that the marriage with Harriet Newell, in 1359, was illegal because Smith had at that time and has at this time another wife living, from whom he had not been divorced. This position was sustained by the testimony of several persons, among others by J. Henry Smith, of Payetteville, Onondaga county, New York, who says he has known Smith since 1844, at which time he was a Saptist minister in Dutchess county, New York, and afterwards removed to Coundaga. He was at that time living with a troman whom he then regarded, and has ever since regarded and treated as his wife. He had a family of children, one of whom the witness married. Since 1853 Smith's wife had been boarding in the vritness's family, and is now boarding there, while Smith has been travelling around the country. Sa ith has paid her beard until May, 1861, since which time he paid nothing. The following procured from Mrs. Smith No. 1, was also submitted in evidence:

"STATE OF NEW YORK. - This is to certify that Mr. Alexander Smith, of the town of Franklin, and Miss Extsy Woodward, of the same place, having testitled their cligibility for matrimony, were, by me, on their mutual consent, before credible witnesses, lawfully united in marriage, this thirteenth day of Outcher, one thousand eight hundred and twentythree.

" JOHN SEARS." (Signed) There can be no dispute about the genuiness of this document, the style of the printing, bandwriting the quality of the paper, and its general appearance, show it to have been made many years ago.

The evidence of the defendant being objected to, Judge Goodrich excluded it, remarking that after a man had entered into a marriage, solemnized with all the forms of law, he takes upon himself certain obligations which he cannot escape by being permitted to plead his own crime to destroy the validity of the marriage. He cannot take advantage of his .Suora a co

The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with \$923 damages.

Nearly a year after his second marriage, Smith risited his first wife, and they remarked, according to the testimony, that he acted strangely, as if some thing were the matter with his mind. He appeared troubled and restless. He told his wife it was occasioned by overwork in building a house in Walworth, where he intended to take her as soon as it was completed .- Chicaga Times.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

THE YEAR'S EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL - From the annual return made by the Government Emigration officers, it appears that during the past year the number of emigrants who left Liverpool for the U. States, British North America, the Australian colonies, and other settlements was 64,314, while in 1861 the total number was 55,039, or 9,285 less than last year. The number who were conveyed in ships sailing under the provisions of the Passenger Act was 53,498, and those in ships not under the Act, or short ships,' as they are technically called, were 10,816. Of those sailing under the Act 36.657 steerage and 2,527 cabin went in 180 ships to the United States, against 26,212 steerage and 1,365 cabin in 1861. To Canada there sailed, in 7 ships under the Act, 183 cabin and 1,543 steeringe passengers. To Victoria, in 29 ships, 288 cabin and 9,272 steerage passengers; to Queensland, in 8 ships, 32 cabin and ,693 steerage passengers; to New South Wales, 1 ship, with 348 steerage passengers. For Vancouver's Island, 4 ships sailed, with 18 cabin and 361 steerage passengers; and for South America, 1 ship, with 124 steerage passengers; in all, 232 ships, with 3,048 cabin and 50,450 steerage rassengers. number of 'short ships' sailing last Jear was 267, with 4,479 cabin and 6,337 steerage passengers. Of these 119 ships, with 2,496 cabin and 2,993 steerage passengers, were for the United States; 31 ships, with 1,279 cabin and 2,630 steerage, for Canada; 4 ships, with 12 cabin and 41 steerage passengers, were for New Brunswick; 8 sbips, with 18 cabin and 95 steerage, were for Nova Scotia; 3 ships and 20 cabin passengers were for Prince Edward's Island. For Victoria 15 ships, with 29 cabin and 293 in the steerage, for New South Wales, 10 ships, with 2 in the cabin and 126 in the steerage; for Queensland, 1 ship, with 22 steerage passengers; for: South Australia, I ship, with 8 in the steerage. For the West Indies, 17 ships, with 132 cabin Last spring the brother of Mrs. Smith nee Newell, | gers ; for South America, 33 ships, with 165 cabin