

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris Conferences continue, as to their result, we have of course only rumors. The announcements relate only to entertainments. It is said that a Special Commission, representing England, France, Russia, and Austria, is to meet at Constantinople in June, to arrange the affair of Montenegro. *Weekly Register.*

The real difficulty of the French Empire is finance. For many years the expenditure has been several millions beyond the revenue, and at this moment the Government and the Budget Commission are at a difference on the important question whether the Budget for 1859 provides for a deficit or a surplus. It turns on the Sinking Fund. Some six millions sterling has every year been raised for the extinction of the debt, but of course not so applied while the debt was so fast increasing. The new Budget proposes to appropriate nearly the whole of this; the Commission argue on the supposition that it is sacred. If so, the expenses of the year are not provided for. At such a moment, a proposal from Government that all the charitable institutions in France should be obliged to sell their real property, which in the aggregate reaches twenty millions sterling, and accept in lieu of it inscriptions to the amount in the French funds, has excited just consternation. The Minister points out that the change will give an increased interest; the managers of the charities are aware of this, but how about the principal? That is, of course, to be paid into the hands of Government; to which twenty millions in hard money would not at the present moment be inconvenient. When and how will the hospitals and other charities renew their acquaintance with it? The English papers take the side of the hospitals, and we agree with them; but we do not forget that three years ago, when Cavour's Administration in Sardinia wanted money at least as much as the French Emperor in 1858, this very thing was done with the highest applause of our journals, and we regret to say, even of our statesmen. If our memory does not play us a trick, even Mr. Gladstone expressed himself in a manner which implied more than toleration. To be sure, the country and all its charities were thoroughly Catholic, and the administration strongly anti-Catholic; but the measure applied to hospitals for the sick, as much as to convents of the contemplative orders. *Ibid.*

The *Commission des Hospices* is preparing a very strong protest against the measure for the sale, either voluntary or forced, of the property belonging to charitable foundations; and, as the members are not the salaried officers of the Government, and do not depend on it, but perform their duties gratuitously, it is expected they will resign, and that their example will be followed by many others in the provinces. It is remarked that the newspapers which defend most earnestly the circular of the Minister of the Interior are the *Socialist Presse* and the *Republican Siecle*. They, however, have no additional arguments to urge in its favor. The *Univers*, remembering the alienation of church property, stands out manfully against it. It shows that the idea is not a new one; that Necker prepared a similar measure in 1789, which Louis XVI. refused to adopt. It was, however, carried into execution by the Convention. In the year 2 (23rd Messidor) it decreed that the real property of these foundations should be annexed to the national domains, and the decree was carried out. The results were disastrous, and in the year 3 the Convention itself suspended its execution. In the year 5 it ordered the restitution of the property not alienated. The charitable establishments in Paris alone lost in income £4,956 per annum, and in capital £99,040. Nevertheless, the partisans of the measure returned to the charge in the years 6, 7, and 9. *Times Cor.*

The following appeal is addressed by the *Univers* to the *Siecle*:—"We warmly exhort the *Siecle* to set aside its prejudices against the Ultramontanes, to join us in pleading before public opinion and government the cause of the poor man's property, menaced by a measure the immediate advantages of which are uncertain, while its future inconveniences appear serious and undeniable. The *Siecle* will find other opportunities for assailing the Ultramontanes. When the poor are not fed—and they cannot be fed with theories which annoy the Ultramontanes—the latter are not the only men who are afflicted at the sight. We do not speak of political dangers, which, however, merit attention; we merely plead in the name of the most vulgar sentiment of humanity."

The following is from the *Times* Paris correspondent, dated 27th May:—"By this time the Government must be aware of the effect caused in the provinces by the Circular on the forced conversion of the hospital and other charitable endowments. This effect is of the worst character, and timid people begin to fear that, as the title by which they hold their property is not a whit better than that on which the property of these foundations rest, the day may come when they also may be called upon to submit to some similar operation. Nothing can be more dictatorial, more imperious, more intimidating than this 'General Order' of the Minister, and this altogether apart from the merits of the operation. He requires that the Prefects shall use all their influence and, if necessary, their authority; and what this means every one knows, with immediate dissolution of the Administrative Board on any manifestation of prejudice or intransigence. The Circular further states, that the Prefects will be estimated by the Emperor according to the more or less zeal they use in urging on the operation. It is no wonder that a misgiving conceived in such a spirit, and dictated in such terms, should be considered as highly offensive to the Boards, and should have excited indignation. The accounts from the provinces prove that such is the case, and, independently of the fact that the Boards are generally opposed to the principle of a change sought to be made clearly with a view to the finances, their self respect is deeply and needlessly wounded—so much so that though the project be not abandoned, yet the official correspondence issued from

the Home-office for the use of the provincial press is, I understand, couched in soothing and conciliatory terms. The answer to inquiries by telegraph as to the effect of the Circular was that the directors of the foundation in three important places, said to be Douai, Lille, and Troyes, had begun by resigning their functions. Their example will probably soon be followed elsewhere. A person occupying a high official place in the Home Department has gone to Fontainebleau to communicate to the Emperor directly the unpleasant results of the Circular."

The question of Algeria, which has occupied the Emperor's attention so long, is said to be now decided. The government of that dependency will be given to Prince Napoleon on the terms he has demanded, namely, full powers to administer it without being under the control of a Minister in Paris. It is expected that the Prince will sail for the seat of his government towards the beginning of July.

The Turkish Government is said to have consented to a settlement of the Montenegro affair in consequence of a despatch from its Ambassador in Paris to Aali Pasha at Constantinople, informing him that if the Porte did not arrange it France would formally recognise the independence of Montenegro.

The *Univers* contains the following remarks on the withdrawal of Lord Ebury's motion for a revival of the Liturgy:—

"The arguments which decided the fate of this motion may be summed up in a few words. A revival of the Liturgy would have produced division in the ranks of the clergy, and have proved to the world the little unanimity existing in the Legislature on the principal dogmas of Christianity. This confession is precious, since it proceeds from Anglican bishops or from persons enjoying great authority in their Church. The Liturgy, in a word, remains as it is. The Anglican structure is so dilapidated that it is dangerous to touch it; it is felt that the fall of one stone would lead to a general downfall. It remains therefore erect, but the least shock will entail an immense ruin, for its foundations have been laid on shifting sand."

THE ARREST OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS.

The English embassy has had its share of excitement likewise, caused by the extraordinary behaviour of the police towards an English subject on his arrival at the hotel in Paris to which he had been driven by the railway conductor. No sooner had he alighted than two agents of police were ushered into his room, insisting upon the examination of all his trunks, papers, and baggage of every kind, overhauling his books and correspondence, tumbling his clean linen without mercy, ripping up the lining of his great coat, and, in short, conducting themselves without the smallest respect for English notions of decency. The Englishman, taking some little while to recover from the first astonishment occasioned by this extraordinary behaviour, immediately repaired to the embassy, where no representation or reasoning could induce him to forego his resolution of seeing Lord Cowley. "His lordship was out." "Well, then, he would wait." "His lordship objected to receiving strangers." "True enough, but I shall soon be no stranger," and with this the obstinate Englishman sat himself down to wait quietly for admittance. Even the very conciliating habits of Lord Cowley gave way before the *expose* of the injury done to a countryman, and his Excellency drove instantly to the Tuileries, and deliberately inquired whether it was really the intention of government to prevent all Englishmen from entering Paris, as in that case he should consider it his duty to warn his countrymen off the premises. The Emperor was of course much shocked at the proceedings, and sent immediately for explanation to the prefect of police, who, in his turn, being equally shocked, demanded an account of the transaction from his officials, and the answer given at the British embassy before night was made in the form of an ample apology, and with the assurance that the individual in question had been taken for Mazzini, who is hourly expected in Paris from London, and whose approach is watched with the greatest activity by the Police of Paris. *Courier Journal.*

The *Memorial d'Amiens* states that M.M. Courtiel and Hyenne, principals in the two duels with M. de Pene, and M. Roge, second to these gentlemen, all three officers in the 9th Regiment of Chasseurs, in garrison at Abbeville, have been summoned by the *Judge d'Instruction* of Versailles to appear before him, and undergo an interrogatory. The proprietor of the *Figaro* is also to attend.

ITALY.

Rome, May 23rd.—The Pope has returned. All the inhabitants of the city went out to him. The official journal contradicts the statement relative to the enlargement of the fortifications of Civita Vecchia and Ancona. It is merely in contemplation to increase the walls in those places.

NAPLES.—The King of Naples has refused the demand of indemnity for Park and Watt.

According to advices received at Berlin, says a letter from that city, the King of Naples declares himself ready to accept the arbitration of Prussia in the present differences with Sardinia, as soon as the Court of Appeal of Naples shall have pronounced its verdict on the Cagliari question.

A letter from Naples of the 8th inst., says:—Two English merchant vessels arrived here a few days since, having on board steam screw machinery, which had been ordered by the Neapolitan government for the navy. Sixteen frigates for Naples are now either on the stocks or are about to have their keels laid down. Four of them, which are in the building yards of Castellamare, will soon be ready for launching, and others have been ordered in England. The Neapolitan Government does not wish, should critical circumstances arrive, to be found unprovided with the means of defence. The navy of that country was already more considerable than that of all the other States united, but that is not enough for her. There will never be any want of sailors, for service in the navy is much sought after, and the persons who are charged to engage them frequently receive money from young men to secure their admission. If this fact does not prove the incurability of the recruiting agents, it, at all events, shows the eagerness of the young men to enter the service. The seamen in the Royal Navy know that their children will be educated by the State, and that idea does not a little contribute to encourage them. Some frigates lately fitted out, and are now on a cruise, and some others remain here. The army is being put on a war footing; but the operation is not being carried on with any great activity. All the regiments are having their num-

bers completed by the conscripts called out this year. The fortifications of Gaeta are nearly terminated, and the place may now be regarded as one of the strongest in the world. In the opinion of competent men, it would require a long blockade, both by sea and land, to take it. Gaeta is defended by 2,160 pieces of cannon.

SPAIN.

The *Times* Madrid correspondent gives us the following trait of the O'Donnell, highly characteristic of his proud Irish blood.

"Marshall O'Donnell happened to be walking with some of his friends in the beautiful gardens of Aranjuez. He had just paid his respects to the Queen, and was in full uniform. At the same moment another group was coming in an opposite direction. On meeting all saluted O'Donnell except General Sanz, the military chief of the King's household, who is a warm partisan of Narvaez, and consequently a deadly foe of O'Donnell, under whose orders Sanz served frequently during the civil war. On seeing Sanz pass without saluting, O'Donnell halted, and said in a loud voice, 'General, why have you not saluted me? It was your duty to do so, not by reason of my social consideration, but for respect to my military rank.' Sanz muttered some excuse, and pretended he had not seen him. 'It is untrue,' cried the fiery Hiberno-Spaniard, 'but, moreover, is remarkable for his lofty stature. But now that you do see me salute me as you ought.' Sanz, without uttering a word, lifted his hat and passed on. The incident had no further consequence. The courtiers returned to Madrid and the Court resumed its ordinary way of life."

INDIA.

We have more telegrams from India. They tell us of military movements, and the spread of the insurrection 'towards the North and West' is somewhat ominously announced. But upon the really anxious question of the present moment, they give us no news at all. By this time the British troops have had to contend with the most formidable of all enemies, an Indian climate in the summer season. How have they stood it we would gladly know, but they are told nothing. We cannot consider this one of cases in which 'no news is good news.' Had the health of our brave fellows been what we should desire, it would surely have been specially announced. A French telegram speaks of 'much sickness among them,' possibly only on the authority of reasonings similar to our own. In the mean time, the *Gazette* publishes the details of the Lucknow affair. Our loss in killed and wounded was 127 and 505, together 636. Several officers are specially distinguished for acts of gallantry. *Weekly Register.*

CHINA.

COCHIN-CHINA.—*L'Univers* contains letters from M. L'Abbe Choulet, a French Missionary in Cochin-China, which describe the sufferings to which the Christians in that country are exposed. At the period of his first letter (May, 1857) there were thirty Christians in prison. Many had been horribly tortured. Some had lost courage under these trials, but the majority had suffered with an admirable courage. The second letter communicates the death of a Christian Mandarin, who had been highly esteemed for his goodness. For three successive days he was paraded through the streets amidst files of soldiers, and whipped with rods. He was accompanied by a sobbing multitude, and it was only his own repulses, for so exposing himself to danger, which drove away the Christians that besieged his prison gates. The day of execution was fixed for the 22nd of May. At eleven o'clock he was marched towards the scaffold. The martyr walked between four soldiers armed with sabres; he was preceded by a mounted soldier, and five others followed; and at each side a line of military kept off the multitude, which was immense. During his journey, it was remarked that his step was rapid, but his appearance collected. He prayed incessantly. His garments were poor; he had so chosen since his arrest, in a spirit of penitence and poverty. When he arrived at the appointed spot, he washed his own feet, according to the usage of his country, and then sat down upon the mats and linen which the Christians had disposed beforehand in order to collect the blood. There he smoked for a few moments—arranged himself, his hair, and his garments, and then knelt. After some instants of reflection, at a given signal, his soul fled to his happy destination. His body was delivered to the Christians, who buried it in a Christian locality under the walls of the capital.

THE FIGARO DUEL.

(From Punch.)

When M. Alexander Dumas describes four dukes as going to the Louvre in the night to try to murder a gentleman whom they suppose to be the lover of La Reine Margot, we are amused. The ruffianism is comic, and moreover, belongs to the happy period which Dumas depicts half regretfully. But when one reads in *The Times* of last week that a large group of French officers of 1858 come down to the Bois de Vesinet in the day, to try to murder a gentleman because he has displeased them by some paragraphs intended to reform their vulgar habits and manners, one is not amused but disgusted. It is no longer the theatre, it is the crime of the shambles.

M. Henri de Pene, a Parisian literary man, writes in *Figaro* some smart observations on the manners of the inferior officers of the French army. He hints to them that if in a ballroom they do not mangle the ladies' dresses with their spurs, did not smell of cheap tobacco, did not talk coarsely, and did not rush upon the refreshments like hungry clowns, and if they generally cultivated a higher moral tone, they might be less unwelcome guests in houses than he was inclined to think them. This Chesterfieldian counsel enragés to the last degree the individuals to whom it is addressed, showers of foul epistolary menaces assail *Figaro*, and finally a gang of officers conspire to kill M. de Pene. They, to the number, it is stated (and as we would rather disbelieve) of 27, cast lots for the order in which they shall attack him, and he receives a challenge.

Now, in England, we have put an end to this kind of thing. Without reference to the brutal folly and wickedness of the duel, we have put an end to it simply as rational beings, who can do a sum in subtraction. We have—after a good many years, we confess, of Montague House and Wormwood Scrubs—arrived at the conclusion, that duelling is unfair because men are unequal in value. We now agree that an educated, intellectual, working citizen, the mainstay of a loved family, the adviser of trusting friends, a useful, recognised man, with life assurances that would be vitiated if he fell in wilful fray, is no match for any empty-headed younger son, with just brains enough for drill, pale ale, and Skye terriers, who has been put into the army to be got rid of, and who may chance to find room in his narrow skull for an idea that he has been insulted. Arithmetic has settled the question, and Cocker forbids pistol-cocking. We have got rid of the duel, because we can deduct Ensign Featherhead from Mr. Goldworthy and note the difference. So, if the Ensign, in an accession of martial fire, were to challenge Goldworthy, be he author, lawyer, doctor, merchant, or anybody else who used to come within the degree of consanguinity (that is, might be asked to shed blood with somebody else), Goldworthy would select Policeman A, 155, as his second, and the Lord Mayor as the umpire. Be it said, however, in justice to our own officers, that, brainless and careless as a good many of the young ones are, they are mostly good-humoured gentlemen, who take other gentlemen's honour in good part. As to their clubbing to injure a writer who has ridiculed them, we should like to see the kicking which the proposer of such a plot would receive in an English messroom.

But the French, though admirable mathematicians, have not yet learned this vulgar arithmetic. They still expect Monsieur Tete d'Or to set his head against

that of Lieutenant Vaurien. They cling to the superstition that blood is a detergent for insult, and that you can prove that you did not cheat at cards, by proving that you can lunge in *carie*. So they permit their valuable citizens to be killed in duels by anybody who can get a small sword, and a second.

We have no right to condemn their extravagance all we say is, that we really can't afford to spend with them. One of these days they will borrow our Cocker, to which they shall be very welcome. Meantime Vaurien kills Tete d'Or.

So, M. de Pene, the accomplished wit of *Figaro*, being challenged by the subaltern who drew No. 1 in the alleged murder-lottery, accepts the challenge, and they meet, with seconds, and with a mob of officers behind the challenger. Swords cross, and M. de Pene appears to be accustomed to the use of the steel pen with which French military men may alone be criticized. After a sharp encounter he wounds his antagonist. The personal honour of the latter being thus satisfied, the victor is now at liberty to express his regret that his remarks have been held offensive to the army, and, having shown that he is *sans peur*, apologizes. But this does not suit the murder-club, and he rushes No. 2, a captain of 45 years of age, appropriately named Hyene, who has been a military fencing master. He calls on M. de Pene, exhausted after his mortal combat, to fight him, Hyene, and, despite the remonstrances of seconds (who appear to have been singularly unfit for their duty), slaps M. de Pene in the face, and forces him to engage anew. Of course, in a moment or two, the fresh man and skilled fencer passes his sword through the wearied man's body, and it is said, slaps him a second time after the first thrust had done its work. While we write we know not whether the murder is complete, but at the last advice M. de Pene was in a miserable *aberge*, whence his physicians feared to move him, but where another military ruffian, from Melun, went down to ascertain whether the victim could possibly be brought out for another fight. This fellow some honest workmen attacked and 'nearly' threw into the Seine. One dislikes to hear of work being performed by halves.

Mr. Punch has done nearly all that devolves upon him in narrating the above story, such narration being equivalent to a protest, in the name of common sense and common humanity, against the savagery and folly of the whole proceeding. Other considerations must be left to French civilians, who may think it worth while to ask, *inter alia*, how far the supremacy of the army is to be carried. There was a time when a *mousquetaire* did as he pleased with a civilian, who was run through if he dared to intimate a belief that his honour, purse, or wife was his own, in opposition to the view of the man with the sword. The Emperor is reviving many old traditions—is this system to be among them? But the arithmetical question is the one to which we specially invite the attention of the French, who like precision and method. Is it rational to say that a gentleman of intellect, position, and character, shall go out and be slaughtered by any hot-headed youngster from the class of which our gallant guest, Marshal the Duke de Malakoff, would, without a moment's hesitation, send a hundred to be killed like sheep, if the killing would enable him, in battle, to hold ten yards of a muddy ditch ten minutes longer than if he left them alive? We, *nos autres Anglais*, cannot afford to give Tete d'Or for Vaurien, and would respectfully invite France Civil to do a sum in subtraction.

UNITED STATES.

MR. TOOMBS READY FOR WAR.—The *Persia* carried intelligence to England which will deeply affect the public mind of Europe. Mr. Robert Toombs has declared in the Senate that he was 'ready for a war with England.' He went further. He had been in that belligerent condition 'at any time these ten years, and if we got up a war now, he (Mr. Toombs of Georgia) wanted to be counted in.'

MUNICIPAL REVOLUTION IN NEW ORLEANS.—For a long time this city has been the prey of pickpockets, assassins, and other desperadoes, inasmuch as that after nightfall a man was never safe in walking the streets alone, and every one was compelled to go well armed for self-protection. These enemies of morality and civil order were so numerous as to hold a balance at elections, by means of which they would succeed in placing in office those from whom they had reason to expect impunity for any crimes they might commit; and consequently criminal law in New Orleans has, to a great extent, been a farce. The order-loving inhabitants of that city concluded that they had borne this state of things long enough, and for some time, as it appears, have been secretly arranging plans for a *coup d'etat*, similar to that which, under the same circumstances, was executed in San Francisco some years ago, and from which the latter city has realized untold benefits. Accordingly on Wednesday night, the 2nd inst., being fully organized under the name of a Vigilance Committee, they suddenly took possession of the Arsenal, Jackson Square, and the prisoners, and the next morning issued proclamations declaring their determination, and calling on all order-loving citizens to sustain them. The Mayor and Common Council manifested a faint resistance, but were too weak, confused, and destitute of organization to put down the rebellion. The forces of the Vigilance Committee, on the other hand, were thoroughly organized, well drilled, and under the command of Major J. K. Duncan, late of the United States Army. The Vigilance Committee are now triumphant, the Mayor having resigned the municipal authority into their hands, and the city become quiet. It is one of the objects of the Committee to purge the city of the numerous and notorious desperadoes who have for a long time infested it, and who have been suffering to go unwhipped of justice. There will undoubtedly be a large and speedy exodus from that city, and New York, the paradise of the 'banished,' will probably be greeted with the presence of a no very small proportion of them.

A single issue of a New Orleans paper contains accounts of a man murdered by a fellow-prisoner in a lock-up; the murder of an old man from Ireland; four men sentenced for murder at one session of a city court; one sentenced for maliciously biting off his wife's nose; one for cruelly whipping a boy; three men committed for firing shots at an officer, and for other flagrant offences; one for brick-battening his sister-in-law, and two or three others for malicious assaults.

A late number of the New Orleans *Bee* says:—"There is serious danger of the utter defeat of Southern hopes and aspirations touching Texas; and that in the very heart of the South, in the region of all others best adapted to the successful cultivation of Southern products, and to the consequent remunerating employment of slave labor, a feeling of settled opposition to slavery exists, which, if not counteracted, will ultimately neutralize the entire benefit conferred by the act of 1850, and incorporate the largest, finest, and most fertile part of Texas into the family of free States."

REVIVAL INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Boston *Bee*, writing about the revival at Providence, says:—"At one of these prayer meetings in a church in this city, whose summit is graced with a dome in imitation of St. Paul's in London, there arose a man, dressed poorly, and with want depicted on his aged countenance, who, offering up a pure and holy prayer to his Creator, closed in the following strange manner: 'I have been afflicted with the curse of poverty since last fall. My poor wife and children have almost starved with hunger and perished with the cold; and for what reason? This, brethren; the men who have this morning exhorted you to come to your Saviour have failed to pay me for my labor in repairing their boots and shoes; and if this is religion, I'll have none of it.' It made a sensation in that audience, and the minister said, 'that he hoped the admonition would cause those who had laid such stumbling blocks in their brother's way to remove them before the sun went down.'"

NECESSITY OF NOBILITY.—The mutual exclamation of one of Virginia's illustrious sons, 'give me liberty or give me death,' would not now find much favor in the old Dominion. The popular cry in that State now appears to be 'give me negroes or give me death.' The *Richmond Whig* publishes a long article, in which the argument is sustained that a white man in Virginia, unless he owns negroes, falls at once into the degraded position of a vagabond, and becomes, in fact, a nigger in everything but complexion. To avert the possible calamity of the whole white race becoming extinct in that State, the *Whig* proposes that the State shall endow every slaveless white man with a negro, at the public expense, to save him from becoming a pauper and a vagabond. 'The proposition is a novel one, and it must, we think, be startling even in Virginia, though it will hardly fail to meet the approbation of the Negroless part of the people. Let it might be thought that we are exaggerating, or misrepresenting the proposition of the *Whig*, we quote its precise language:—'We do not say that the unfortunate class of whom we have spoken have the right to demand of the State to be endowed with negroes; but we think it would be the act of a wise policy for the State to perform this act of liberality on behalf of her suffering children: She would thereby reclaim a large portion of her population to usefulness and respectability, and save others from falling; and, at the same time, give a glaring proof of her approbation of that institution, which distinguishes our society from all others, and which, if properly upheld, will make us preeminent among the nations of the earth.'—*New York Times*

Need we recapitulate the long, black list of crimes—unpunished crimes—that have been committed during the past three or four years? Need we open the grave to point to the victims of assassination? Need we bid the tears of the children of murdered citizens to start anew? Need we revive the memory of the days when brutal, bloody terror flourished over us? Shall we call the roll of the honorable men of high standing who have been assaulted while in the act of exercising the high and sacred right of suffrage? Our readers would not thank us for drawing again in detail this damnable, bloody record of crime in New Orleans. We know it is fresh in their memory. We know that the fanatic yells of rascal mobs still echo in their ears. We know that they have not forgotten the murders of 1855, '56 and '57. We are aware that they know in person or by name the villains that have robbed, beaten, assaulted or murdered the citizens of New Orleans. They know by whom, when, and for what, the reign of Thug terror was established. They know its origin, they know its cause, they know its abettors and its chief actors. But all efforts to punish such crimes have heretofore been thwarted. Association, cunning, fraud, terror, partisanship, private pledges, or something else, has always interposed to shelter scoundrels from the averaging hand of the law. How long must our fair city continue to groan under this load of unpunished crime? Is a repetition of all these outrages to be invited by a refusal to punish well known assassins? We have much faith in reaction. The cup is often filled to the brim before it is dashed aside. There is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue; when will that time come for the citizens of New Orleans? The skirts of the metropolis of the South and the Queen of the Mississippi Valley are red with the blood of her children; when will she vindicate her fair name by dealing just punishment to the guilty?—*Louisiana Courier*, May 27.

PRESBYTERIANISM ON MARRIAGE.—The Presbyterians are once more afforded an illustration of what happens to people who undertake to interpret the Bible according to their own caprices, and make this interpretation the rule of their religion. A few years ago a Presbyterian preacher, son, we believe, of the late Professor Miller of Princeton, N. J., took as his wife a woman divorced from her husband. There was an ad in the Presbyterian Synod and Assembly, but the conclusion was that the preacher done what he had a right to do. Whether because Presbyterianism takes its code of morals from the State, or whether it was the 'eminent respectability' of the parties authorizing them to do what common sinners dare not meddle with, we cannot say. But the question has come back again. Another preacher out West has taken as a wife a woman released from her living husband only by an Indiana divorce. The subject has been appealed to the General Assembly, as the highest Court of Presbyterianism. Among the questions they have been discussing is whether they can go behind the Legislature of Indiana to ascertain the moral law of God. The opinion is reported to have had numerous advocates that their 'Church' is bound to accept the action of the State in deciding what are proper grounds for divorce. From what we have seen of the proceedings of Presbyterian Assembly, the whole question seems to turn on what are the proper grounds for granting divorce. We do not find it so much as debated whether the innocent party, in case of divorce for adultery, may marry during the lifetime of a guilty spouse. It is taken for granted that he may. Yet the Presbyterians profess that the Bible is the only rule of faith and conduct, and if the Gospel says any one thing distinctly—if it lays down any one invariable law of moral conduct, it is that he who puts away his wife and marries another, commits adultery, and he that marries her that is put away commits adultery. The Gospel makes no exception, but the Presbyterians dodge its plain meaning. However, this is not strange. The Catholic Church is the only institution that has always maintained the doctrine of the Gospel, on this subject, in its purity.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

In a very short time, according to the reports from Quebec, we may expect such an arrival from the shores of America as no Englishman has ever yet seen. The spectacle will consist of a new Regiment of the Line, imported whole and entire from the other side of the Atlantic. In succession to the 99th, now the last regiment on the list, it will be numbered the 100th Regiment of Foot, but it will be dignified also with a Royal title, and will be inscribed in full as 'The Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment,' under which designation it will form part and parcel of the regular infantry of the army. As we are informed, the corps is already nearly complete, and its appearance in England may be anticipated within a few weeks. The event will be not a little remarkable, for it will constitute, we believe, the very first example of its kind in the history of the British army. No instance of this kind has ever, we think, occurred before. A Royal American Regiment was, indeed, once included, as the 60th of the Line, in the strength of the army, but its constitution never resembled that of the new 100th. It was raised about the middle of the last century, and united in its composition the characteristics of a Colonial Corps with those of a Foreign Legion. It was intended for duty in British America, but it was opened especially to foreign volunteers who might be disposed to enlist for colonial service under the British Crown. After the termination of the War of Independence the 60th lost its American character, but still retained much of its foreign stamp, and, having been converted into a rifle regiment and augmented to a strength of no fewer than 40 companies, it furnished our army with sharpshooters through the wars which ensued. At no time, however, was there a regiment of the Line disposable like other regiments for the ordinary service of the Empire raised in America or from American colonists. The offer of the Canadians to contribute to the forces of the Empire was made, it will be remembered, with every circumstance of patriotism and loyalty during the pressure of the Crimean War upon our then imperfect resources, but at the moment the proposal was declined. With better judgment, as we conceive, the authorities have since availed themselves of these overtures, and in the augmentations which our army has recently received have assigned the quota of one regular regiment