

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of France had returned to Paris. This, within our own knowledge that among the Catholics of France there has been a very strong impression that Prince Napoleon's vehement attacks in the Senate upon the Holy See, the Pontifical Government and the Temporal Power, were but the unrestrained expression of the Emperor's feelings and sentiments; and whenever a doubt was thrown out as to the justice of this inference, the answer was ready, "Would the Prince have dared to say so-and-so, if he did not know that the Emperor would not be offended, or if the Emperor had not told him to do so?" Even the suppression of the speech at Ajaccio by the *Moniteur* was not sufficient to expiate the Emperor from complicity in its extravagances. That was the Emperor's Regent's act; was the exclamation heard on all sides, "but see how quietly the Emperor takes it. It is true the Emperor gave no rapid vent to passion. That is not his nature or his art. Imperturbable calmness is his characteristic. But it is evident that the Corsican baroque in favor of democracy, irreligion, and a vindictive policy towards those foreign Powers whom Prince Napoleon hates, created bitter resentment in Algeria. It breathes through every line of the Emperor's letter, which will be found in another part of our present impression. The blow came slowly, but it fell with crushing force. The Ajaccio speech was in fact the culmination of a long series of outrages against decency by Prince Napoleon; and the Emperor, seeing the facility of all his efforts to restrain his cousin's acts within the bounds of moderation, and to impress upon him a proper regard for the interests of the Empire and the feelings of others whose enmity it is not prudent to arouse, resolved at last to administer a reprimand which would render a repetition of the unpleasant chastisement unnecessary. And that there should be no room for mistake, misconception, or misrepresentation, as to the Emperor's sentiments on the occasion, the crushing rebuke was published in the most conspicuous part of the *Moniteur*. That the missile hit its mark here is evidenced by the Prince's conduct. Without a day's delay he resigned all the public offices which he held, and it is said that he remains a Senator and a Member of the Council only because he cannot divest himself of those dignities which by the Constitution are inherent in him as a Prince of the Imperial Family in the line of succession to the throne. — *Weekly Register*.

It is stated that Pion-Pion means to quit France, at all events, for the present, and to seek a home in Italy. Wherever he goes he cannot embarrass the Emperor much more than he has done any day these seven years. He has been always getting himself and the Government into hot water; and as the Emperor, with great truth, observes, his political programme in Corsica could please none so much as the deadliest enemies of the Empire. The Princess Clotilde is said to be afflicted by the mischievous clutches of her husband, and we can readily believe it. The Prince's letter to the Emperor was published in *La Presse* alone, his friend Emile de Girardin not having committed himself by any praise upon the Corsican speech, and being thus more free than the Prince's protegee, the infidel Guerot, of the anarchical *Opinion Nationale*, whose inflated panegyrics upon the Imperial oration which he published in full, had so irritated the Emperor's Regent that she ordered the suppression of the paper, which it escaped only by a flimsy profession of loyalty by Guerot before the decree could have been prepared. The letter given to that infidel print and its revolutionary ally, the equally infidel *Stecie*, while Catholic journals have been suppressed or only allowed to breathe, has been one of the scandals of the Ministry of the Interior under the Duc de Fersigny and his successors. — *Weekly Register*.

The *Independence Belge* writes in the following terms of the Emperor's letter to the Prince Napoleon: It is a disavowal as complete in spirit and as clear and precise in form as could be desired by the most ardent adversaries of the ideas of the Vice President of the Privy Council, those who, in the government, the senate, and the press, have been excited by his words as though by an ultra-demagogical and revolutionary manifesto. The Chief of the State takes the opportunity of recalling the severe discipline established by Napoleon I. in his family in order to prevent divergence of will and action, and of declaring that henceforth he himself does not intend to deviate from the rule of conduct adopted in this respect by the founder of his dynasty. It is easy to understand the impression that must have been made on the Prince by the terms of the imperial missive, the warning it communicates with, and the official publicity given to it. He at once replied in a letter of a few lines, announcing, in the simplest and most laconic terms, his resignation as President of the Privy Council, and as President of the Commission of the Universal Exhibition of 1867. This incident is the event of the day, and we need not say it has caused an immense sensation in Paris. No trace of this should, however, be looked for in the French journals, which prudently abstain from all reflections upon such a delicate matter. Without wishing to occupy ourselves more than they do with certain aspects of the fresh misunderstanding between the Emperor and his cousin, we cannot refrain from expressing, from a general point of view, our regret that a political programme which limits itself to praise of the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting should be regulated by the sovereign of France, and regarded by him as serving only the enemies of his government. Yesterday (Saturday), at the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, where, naturally enough, the incident which has just taken place in the highest regions of power was the one subject thought of, several deputies among those who are always ready to parade their zeal, talked of making a demonstration, either collectively or individually, to the Emperor, in order to show their approval of the condemnation of Prince Napoleon. But the majority thought it would be a misplaced interference, and no proposal was made.

The *Nord* takes a very different view of the matter. It says: "After the almost universally unfavourable emotion produced both in France and abroad by the speech at Ajaccio, the Emperor Napoleon's letter is sure beforehand to be everywhere welcomed with the utmost satisfaction. The Paris papers are very chary of their comments. The *Union* says that 'the letter of the Chief of the State appears to be one of the most important signs of the present political situation.' The *Avenir National* says:— We might vainly seek, even in the history of the first empire, such an admonition addressed to a personage of such elevated rank in the State as Prince Napoleon. Never has a master spoken in louder tones or more authoritatively made a subject return to the path of duty and hierarchical subordination. Nevertheless it must be admitted that though the letter is severe it is just, and in complete conformity with the logic of the Imperial regime. In that regime there is 'only one will and one action,' that of the Emperor; by the side of that will every other will is inadmissible; by the side of that action all other action is unconstitutional. Prince Napoleon forgot when he spoke the Napoleonic tradition.— That tradition the Emperor knows, understands, and practises better than the Prince; he recalls it to him, he leads him back to it, and intimates to him that henceforth he will not deviate from it. Before the letter of the Emperor, Prince Napoleon, placed between his clearly defined duty and his very vague aspirations had a strange bearing, an inexplicable language, a false position. The letter of the Emperor simplifies everything; the moral position of Prince Napoleon is changed; his attitude and his language will also change. By signifying that there are in his family but one will and one action the Emperor traces out for all their rule of conduct, and as first prince of the empire Prince Napoleon has

to give to all the example of submission. In this he certainly will not fail. Paris *Jurnal*.—The *Patrie* of this evening says:— 'We are authorized to deny the statement that General Bourbaki would be sent to Mexico with 10,000 men.' La *France* of this evening says that the mission of M. Eloi was to acquaint the King of the Belgians with the sad affair of Teccambaro, and to give precise information to the Emperor Napoleon, King Leopold; and the Emperor of Austria as to the real state of Mexico. M. Eloi was also directed to assure President Johnson that it is the sincere desire of the Emperor Maximilian to maintain friendly relations with the United States. It is said that M. Eloi had occasion to congratulate himself on the reception he had experienced from President Johnson.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* under the date of June 8th, writes as follows:—It is certain that the Mexican agent who arrived in Paris was sent by Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico. The menacing attitude of the Americans and the fear of his Majesty that war would be declared by the United States, now that the war with the South is over. The French Government has therefore, given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly, that Mexico is under the protection of France. That France will not allow any power to attack it. The filibusters and adventurers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken, be hanged or shot, without mercy, and the United States government, whose good faith France of course does not doubt, will not wisely as well as humanely, by doing all in its power to keep her subjects from injuring her protegee. The Washington Cabinet, probably has no desire at this time to be on bad terms with this country, and will no doubt, act prudently in this affair. The language and tone of France is what may be called decidedly energetic. It may not be literally correct, as I mentioned, but is substantially so.

PRIVILEGES OF AMBASSADORS.—A case of a rather serious nature has occurred in Paris, and may lead to a very awkward complication. An Attaché of the Russian Embassy was stabbed some little time ago in his office, and the French and Russian Governments both claim the right of trying the criminal—the former on the ground that the assault having been committed in Paris comes naturally under French law, and the latter that, inasmuch as the crime was committed by a Russian subject upon another Russian subject, within the privileged precincts of the Embassy the case ought to be sent to St. Petersburg for trial. The French Government having refused the extradition demanded, the Attaché of the Embassy who witnessed the attempt announce their intention not to appear at the trial. The difficulty thus raised is a serious one. The members of the legation cannot be arrested, and if the Russian authorities persist in the course they have commenced the assassin will have to be discharged—unless, indeed, he can be induced to criminate himself after the manner of French law. A similar case a short time ago occurred in London. A summons was applied for against a servant of the French Ambassador for an assault, but the police magistrate, to whom the application was made was compelled to refuse it, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction over the servants of the Embassy, and also because the house of the Ambassador is regarded as the territory of the country which he represents.

IGNOMINIOUS INVENTION.—The French journals are all repeating a story about an Englishman who has gone over to Paris to get a patent for a new pickpocket trap—a false pocket made on the plan of an ear-bucket. Dishonesty can slip in its hand, but cannot draw it back, and so is caught in *flagrante delicto*. The inventor caught one thief, a young woman, in an omnibus, but he let her off.

France has issued similar instructions to those given by the English Government for the withdrawal of protection from Confederate ships of war. In French political circles the latest news from America is considered very serious. The policy to which President Johnson appears to be pledged with respect to the late leaders of the Confederates is regarded as affording but little hope that his foreign relations will be managed with more discretion than has been shown in the conduct of the internal affairs of the States. Recent arrests of officers of the Confederate army have created a painful impression in France, and the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that the course adopted by the United States Government strengthens the belief that the civil war will be followed by a reign of terror in the States.

ITALY. PRÉFÉRENT.—The Piedmontese party are seeking to extract political capital from it by representing the Pope as desirous to compromise with the Revolution, and accept the *status quo* as a definitive solution of the Italian difficulty, and without reference to the interests or counsel of the great Catholic Powers. This is the tone taken within the last three weeks by the *Italia*, the *Alpi*, and several other of the more moderate journals, and the National Committee of Rome have actually had the impudence to circulate a sort of complimentary address to His Holiness, claiming him as an advocate of Italian Unity! Happily the Pope cares as little for the 'Eosanna' as for the 'Crucifix' of these worthies, having had ample experience of both, and will seek first the Kingdom of God and His glory, knowing that all the rest will follow in God's time, and that the Church's triumph is a matter so certain that it may safely be left to Providence; and to the Catholic Reaction, which is everywhere in Italy setting strongly in, and calling for fosterage and organization from the head-quarters of the faith. The Mazzinian press knows better to believe in a conciliation between the Pope and the Revolution, and most of its organs are violently opposed to the negotiations which they justly consider as a concession, not of Rome but of Italy. The *Diritto* and the *Popolo d'Italia* are violent in their denunciations of the treason to the National cause involved in the accrediting an envoy to the Pope, and are doing everything they can by a systematic misrepresentation of the aim and scope of their being brought to any satisfactory conclusion. Therefore they represent the Pope as a Liberal, to detach the Legationists, among whom are his warmest and staunchest supporters, or as opposed to all conciliation to prevent any reaction in favour of the Church among the honest supporters of the Dynasty of Savoy in Upper Italy, or the many Italians who cling to the programme of a Confederation as the only one fulfilling the exigencies of Unity and Autonomy at the same time.

The accounts of Sicily are such as to make every thinking man question himself as to whether that programme must not soon be carried out by the forcible disruption of the Southern provinces, and at least of the Island.

FORNARCO Wednesday, June 7.—The *Aurora* of today denies the rumours of changes in the ministry. The same journal publishes details of the negotiations with the Papal court. The Pope, it is stated, will appoint bishops to the vacant sees, but they will be presented by King Victor Emmanuel, and will make a declaration acknowledging him as their Sovereign and recognising the kingdom of Italy. The Pope has consented to the suppression of some bishoprics, and the Italian Government will have the right to prevent the return of those prelates whose presence it may consider prejudicial to public safety. The *Nazione* believes these engagements will be verbal, and that no conventions will be signed either by Rome or Italy with the other Catholic powers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: It is generally believed at Vienna that Garibaldi and his friends are preparing to attack Venetia and Tyrol. The news of the existence of recruiting-offices for Garibaldians, at Brescia and Bergamo appears to be confirmed. The bounty offered is twenty lire, together with an allowance for arms and ammunition. Several bands,

consisting of Venetian emigrants, have appeared on the frontier, and are being chased by the Italian troops. SARDINIA.—At Parma, a few nights back, some impious persons carried off one of the figures of the Madonna exposed in the streets of that city, plundered two others, and profaned three more. The Bishop of the diocese ordered Masses for three days as a reparation, in which the population took part. ROME.—The great musician, Liszt, now that he has entered the ecclesiastical state, is about to be appointed Maestro di Capella of the Sistine Chapel choir, Rome, whom it is to be hoped he will restore to their ancient fame.—*Weekly Register*.

At last the Vegazzi question is reported on good authority to be settled, and the aforesaid diplomatist is to come to Rome with what he considers to be an official character, a point however which will be ignored here, as an envoy from such a personage as 'the King of Italy' can only be held as coming *ex partibus infidelium*. I am told that the Holy Father showed to Count Andrea Albergotti the autograph letter he received from Victor Emmanuel in answer to his fatherly appeal. This interesting document, which extends over four pages of closely-written paper, will be a great acquisition for the 'Collected' of some future Father Theiner, if only as a specimen of the crude polyglotism of 'the King of Italy,' who it seems unbosomed himself to the Pope in Italian, French, and Piedmontese according to the shape his ideas took best in these three modes of expression. I believe he tried first to write in Italian, as befitting his newly assumed title; then went off into French, in which he received what education he was susceptible of, and finished off in Piedmontese, which is after all his ordinary language.—However, the poor man's good intentions may be taken for what they are worth in any form. May he only find at last sufficient manly spirit to carry them out! It will require immense perseverance on his part to combat the raging opposition of the depraved men with whom he has shared his power, if he has not even almost entirely yielded it.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The ceremonies with which the miraculous liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius is attended have just been concluded at Naples. They were celebrated with great pomp. A large concourse of people, whose recollections and orderly demeanour attested their piety, were present on the occasion.

At Palermo a serious emeute has taken place, and the National Guard and the troops with great difficulty succeeded in restoring tranquillity. At Corleone there was a great Royalist meeting on the 11th of May, and on the 12th, at break of day, the town was surrounded by the military, and three hundred of the principal inhabitants arrested, put in irons, and carried off to the dungeons of Palermo, already swarming with the arrests consequent on the previous emeute, and with the prisoners who have been there two, three, four and even five years on accusation of Reaction. Outside Palermo no one dares stir out of town. Men go armed to the teeth to their farm or cottage-house. Priests are shot at the altar, merchants at their desks, workmen in the fields, and no one seems able to devise a remedy. The military authorities accuse the Prefects of inertia, and of favouring Reaction. The Prefects say that the hatred excited by the generals is alienating all population; and the *Dover*, a Mazzinian paper of Genoa, says this morning—'The recent excesses of General Fallaricio in the Calabria carried out by order of the Minister and based on the Legge Pica, would be simply impossible under the worst of despotisms. Justice, honour and humanity are daily trodden under foot by him.'

This is a fair quotation, coming, not from a clerical journal, but from one whose devotion to the Italian cause is above suspicion.

The judges at instruction have sent 57 of the guilty men accused of the Cosenza process for trial before the high court of Naples at the coming assizes. At the head of the list stand four excellent priests—two Commandators Talos and Colonel Prati. Against these unhappy men there is no proof save a few insignificant letters, written in cypher, unsigned, unaddressed, and in printed characters so that identification of handwriting is impossible, which were stolen by the accomplices of Filippico last year from the lodgings of Baron Cosenza in Rome. The letters referred to private affairs and were in no way connected with politics. But forgery is never wanting when a conviction is wished for. The dispositions of Ottavio Taglietti who, poor old wretch, gave it under torture in 1861, will probably be brought forward. I shall keep your readers *au courant* of the proceedings when they take place, as they threaten to be a worthy parallel to those of the great crisis trial in 1862.

The *Arca di Noe* (Respolitan Punch) was a capital caricature of America in a very dishevelled state, weeping over the body of Lincoln. Italy looks on and says, pointing to Garibaldi, who is represented as perfectly imbecile, 'You weep for your dead man! you are welcome to mine!' I am, however, happy to say that Garibaldi is not only alive but intends (says the *Diritto*), to favour us with an early return to the stage. In the mean time he is indulging in domestic felicity to a most praiseworthy extent at Caprera, and has been visited by His Grace of Sutherland, who imparted to him the melancholy intelligence of President Lincoln's murder, which greatly affected him. He has consoled himself, however, by giving the wretched name to Teresita's last baby, as is duly chronicled in the *Independente*; and as I know how welcome all details regarding the hero are to English readers, (especially the *grandes dames*), I transcribe the above very touching particulars. His brother Michele, a Captain of a Genoese merchantman, his sons, daughters and daughter-in-law; with him, and the English commission is buying out an old lady who has lived 25 years in Caprera that he may be 'marchant of all he surveys.'—*Weekly Register*.

POLAND. EXECUTIONS AT WARSAW.—The Warsaw official journal of the 25th inst. states that the Abbe Brzozko, who had at the commencement of the Polish insurrection joined the insurgents as their chaplain, and who subsequently commanded a band of 1,000 insurgents, at the head of whom he fought eight battles with the troops of the emperor, was lately captured with arms in his hands. He was tried by court-martial at Warsaw, sentenced to death and executed. The official paper adds that another insurgent named Wilczyński, the intimate and devoted friend of the Abbe Brzozko, and who acted with him among the insurgents, was captured at the same time, sentenced to death, and executed on the 24th May, in the town of Jokolowa in Podlachia.—*Times*.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday the last mile of this great cable was completed, and wound through the last of the covering machines, in the presence of a large number of distinguished visitors who had assembled to do honour to the occasion.—Beyond recording the fact of its completion, very little took place at the works of the Telegraph Company yesterday to call for special remark. All the most distinguished electricians and engineers, and all the leading scientific gentlemen who have so long watched and aided to the utmost of their power the promotion of this great scheme, were present, together with all, or nearly all, the directors of the Telegraph Maintenance Company, Mr. Glass, as usual, receiving the visitors.

After going all over the works yesterday, and inspecting all the apparatus, the visitors left the buildings shortly before 6 o'clock, and were entertained by the directors of the Telegraph Company at a banquet at the Ship at Greenwich, when 'Success to the Atlantic Telegraph' was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.—*Times*, May 30th.

The mystery of the Road murder is thus explained.—The confession of Constance Kent, and the other circumstances brought to light in connection with this extraordinary case, leave the mystery still in a great measure unexplained. There is an explanation current in the locality, which certainly gives a more consistent account of the painful delicacy of the disclosures it makes. As the story is sure, however to get abroad sooner or later, we can find no reason for longer withholding it. The circumstances, as they are reported to us, are these: Mr. Kent, who is an illegitimate son of H. R. H. the late Duke of Kent, was provided for by an appointment as Inspector of Factories. While going his rounds he formed an intimacy with a factory girl of singular personal attractions, and having her educated as a governess for his children, he made her Mrs. Kent after the death of his first wife. The step-mother, it is said exhibited even less consideration for the children of his first wife than is ordinarily required in like circumstances, humiliating them by requiring of them the most menial domestic duties. Miss Kent was of a most stubborn spirit and rebelled against the regimen prescribed for her. The conflict came to a crisis on the day preceding the murder, when, it is said, Mrs. Kent whipped her severely, and it was while smarting under the pain and indignity thus inflicted, that she conceived the full revenge of murdering her step-mother's darling child. As the story goes, a domestic, to whom local suspicion has all along been attached, met the frightful crime and then became aware of what had been done.—She was induced to keep the secret, and the father and mother had each, of course, their own reasons for adopting the same course. It is frightful to think that the self-accused murderer, known to be such by her own father, and two other members of his household should have been living in the family with them, so long after, her presence at table constantly reminding them of the awful secret they held in common; and if this account be true, it can scarcely be wondered at that they took the earliest opportunity of getting her removed out of their sight.—*English paper*.

The Army and Navy Gazette, referring to the surrender of the last Confederate General, says that, by this event, the Federal troops have been brought face to face with the French outposts on the Rio Grande. The same paper denounces what it terms the bloodthirsty designs of President Johnson, but thinks he will shrink from the horrid prescription he threatens to carry out when the lists of Southern men are made out. The punishment of the Southern leaders is already terrible enough with failure, ruin and exile.

An old veteran, Duncan Wallace, has died in the Ontario workhouse. He was born in 1769, and while master of a merchant vessel was taken prisoner by the French. He escaped in the following year, and was returning home to be married when he was pressed and sent on board Nelson's ship, by whom he was made quartermaster. He was present in forty actions, including St. Vincent, Copenhagen, Trafalgar, and Algiers; and was wounded thirteen times. Being discharged at his own request in 1816 he was refused a pension.—*Guardian*.

THE REV. IRENE MCNEIL.—Some time ago the Rev. Canon McNeil was charged by the editor of the *Church Review* with having written an anonymous letter to him in which he dubbed himself 'a great and good man.' The charge created a great sensation among the Rev. Canon's friends; but it remained unchallenged until the recent meeting of the Church Mission Society at Liverpool, when the Rev. Canon volunteered the following explanation:—'Sir, it will be in the recollection of some of our friends that two or three months ago I made a speech on the open church movement, which had been so pressed on the public, in which I took the liberty to contrast the practice and the theory of his Grace the Archbishop of York. That speech of mine was assailed by two editors of Tractarian newspapers, the *Church Review* and the *Church Times*. They knew themselves their motives; I only know their language. (Applause.) Their language was nothing short of abusive. Sir, I got those papers sent to me, and I do not know; but they were sent to me, and it so happened that, just when I had read them and was wondering at the amount of abuse that could be heaped into the leader, a messenger came from the printers with a whole parcel of the Christian Ministry. There were newspapers on my table, and there were the tracts just come in. I had read the article, and I folded up two tracts and enclosed them to each of the editors, with, as nearly as possible, these words: 'The editor of the *Church Review* having manifested his appreciation of a good man, the sender of this tract thinks it a pity that he should not be supplied with materials for another eulogium; with a note of admiration. The thing was done impromptu and *instant*. I kept no copy, and cannot be sure of the exact words; but they were to this effect, and no more. I challenge the publication of them. I do justify the writing of them. (Applause.) That is the mouse. Now you have heard the mountain. (Laughter.) Now, what more shall I say? I think I may say this—that a polished scribe provokes a splenetic viper, and when the two come together it is very easy to know which of them will suffer by the gnawing. (Loud laughter.)'

The charge it will be seen, is thus virtually admitted.—*Western Morning News*.

UNITED STATES. A SECTARIAN WAR ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Opening of Hostilities.—We have observed for some time past, that the Protestant Churches of the country, as well as the sectarian newspapers in their interests, have been endeavoring to get up a crusade against the Catholics. The affair is fast verging to the culminating point. The Old and New Presbyterian General Assemblies, in session at Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, are considerably exercised in mind on the subject. They are both full of fight, and now that the war is over with the rebels, they evidently want to kill somebody, and the Catholics particularly.

As an indication of what is going on, we give place to the following report of the proceedings of a 'mass meeting' held in Pittsburgh last week, in which the principal actors and speakers were delegates to the Old School Assembly, holding its session in that smoky city.

We have no doubt it will be peculiarly edifying to Archbishop Purcell, of this Diocese, who is regarded as an 'excessively' loyal man, and who has from the first been closely identified with the warlike parsons of other denominations, who now express such a holy horror at the 'fearful growth of the Papacy.'

It would be exceedingly refreshing to hear the Archbishop's views on the formation of a great National Protestant League!

We copy from the *Pittsburg Chronicle*: The mass meeting of Protestant Christians at the First Church, last evening, was attended by a very large audience. Hon. H. H. Leavitt, of Cincinnati, presided. After devotional exercises, Judge Leavitt introduced the Rev. N. West, D. D., of Brooklyn, who presented the following resolutions: Resolved, That the widespread influence of Infidelity, in its various phases of bold Atheism and Rationalistic Philosophy, which is now putting forth redoubled energies for its dissemination throughout every section of our land, calls for the prompt and united action of Evangelical Christians, in a clear, honest and uncompromising denunciation of the great cardinal doctrines of grace, and a bold defense of the truth as it is in Jesus.

Resolved, That it is our candid judgment that the present is our auspicious moment to inaugurate such a measure, and that while we would not presume to dictate, we would most respectfully request the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in this city to put forth a suitable deliverance upon these important subjects; and to take steps to have such action concurred in by other branches of our American Protestant Church, so as to bring about the formation of a great National Protestant League, which by its constitution, shall be fully up to the urgent demands and necessities of time.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of four ministers and three laymen, be appointed by this meeting to present this subject to the General Assembly and to be associated with a similar committee, to be appointed by that body, in devising plans by which a general and concerted movement of all the Protestant forces of the land may be brought about, and a bold vigorous and continuous protest, by word and act shall be denounced against both infidelity and Roman Catholicism, the arch enemies of truth in the midst of the professing Church of God, and architects to civil and religious freedom throughout the world.

Appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. T. C. Strong, of New York; Rev. P. Breed, of Philadelphia; Rev. S. J. Wilson, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, and Rev. Dr. N. West, of Brooklyn. The resolutions were Unanimously adopted. On motion of Rev. Dr. Paxton, the following gentlemen were chosen as the above committee: Rev. Dr. N. West, Rev. Dr. Breed, Rev. Dr. Green, Rev. Dr. S. J. Nichols, Hon. Robert McKnight, Hon. H. H. Leavitt, and Hon. A. E. Chamberlain.—*Boston Empire*.

A Correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says:—The minister of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Concord, N. H., Rev. J. L. Hatch, having ventured boldly to advocate negro suffrage in his pulpit last Sunday, as a measure absolutely necessary, in order to complete the emancipation of the slaves and enable them to protect their own rights and interests, prominent members of the society have called a meeting of the parish, with the determination to shut him out of the pulpit hereafter. The clergyman had been previously warned by these men not to preach any more anti-slavery sermons, or there would be trouble. Rev. Mr. Stewart, of the Unitarian Society in Nashua, N. H., was recently dismissed in a very summary manner for the same offence.

YANKEE OFFENCES.—A prominent eastern newspaper charges that our officers at Charleston have been guilty of robbery, in taking plate, books, furniture, and so forth, from private houses. It is too late in the day to enter complaint in this matter. The evil has been done, and it is now past remedy. There are men in Chicago who have been three years in the field, and who, on salaries of from \$100 to \$500 per month, have been able to erect brick blocks costing from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. There are families in this city who, before the war, were in straitened circumstances, and who, during the war, have been the unsalaried officials of great charitable organizations, but who now are living surrounded by every luxury, and enjoying, if not a fortune, at least a competence.

It is so in Chicago, and it is probably so in other places. Some of our gallant patriots both male and female, have made a good thing out of the war and its charities; and it is entirely useless now for our well meaning contemporaries to set up the cry of 'stop, thief!'—*Chicago Times*.

Alluding to the Convention to be held in Detroit next July, the *Economist* says that the invitation has been accepted by upwards of thirty Boards of Commerce, including those of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and the second Tuesday of July has been agreed upon as the time for meeting. The British provinces are expected to be fully and ably represented on the occasion. We are glad to witness a movement that will afford an opportunity for remedying the unwise course of Congress in voting the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. How far this convention may be intended to correct that blunder we are not informed; but this much is certain, that it indicates a disposition to continue a reciprocal commerce with our Provincial neighbors.

The only fault in the existing treaty is that, on both sides, it excludes too many articles from free interchange. The true interest of both countries lies in admitting all the products of each other entirely free of duties; but unfortunately both Governments have based their revenue largely upon customs duties, which on both sides give rise to difficulties in making the reciprocity equal. We trust our boards of trade will be represented by men who understand that the advantages to the United States are not confined to our export to the Provinces. That is one of the exploded errors of a false economy. It is as important to us that the provinces should be open to sell us anything as it is to our interest to purchase as it is that they should be free to buy anything we can offer them cheaper than others. If there be anything Canada can sell to us cheaper than we can produce the same commodities ourselves, let nothing limit our freedom to buy it; for by such purchase we effect a saving of both labour and money and economic wealth. The same view too should control the representatives of the Provinces. Really, the great point for both parties to aim at, is to secure a market in which they can purchase cheaper than at home. That being secured, there need be no fear about the exports; for our economy in buying in the cheapest market will enable us all the better to compete as sellers. We buy but to sell again; and the only way by which we can be enabled to sell commodities cheap is to procure them cheap. There are certain things which Canada can produce cheaper than ourselves, and others which the United States can produce cheaper than Canada; and the main purpose of a treaty of commerce between the two countries should be to admit of the unrestricted interchange of such commodities. As, however, it is impossible to say, definitely, what such commodities are, and as there are constant changes in the relative prices of all the products, as between the two countries, it becomes necessary in order to ensure the fullest possible advantage, that all products should be admitted to free interchange. Nothing is more certain than that neither party will either buy from or sell to the other, except for an advantage; so that only good could result from unrestricted intercourse. These are the views that will prevail in the coming Convention, if it be composed of the simplest judgments of political economy.—*N. Y. Economist*.

While the great elephant Hannibal was passing through Maryland, an ancient colored lady, who had never seen an elephant, met him on the road, and throwing up her hands in admiration, exclaimed, 'Bress de Lord, what things they do get up fur dis war!' The old lady took him for a new Yankee invention.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who fired the first gun on Fort Sumpter, is dead.—He committed suicide near Richmond on Saturday last by blowing his head off with a gun. A memorandum was found among his papers, says the Richmond Republican, stating that he could not live under the Government of the United States—that he preferred death to doing so.