Same But the same

in Ohurch and State, that he is about 'to force a revolution on the Queer,' and 'compel her to break the oath she swore 'st her Coronation, no Protestant doubts; it is a waste of time to prove it." - Irish Loyalty and English Gratitude, or Repeal of the Union; by Robert Staples, D.L.J.P.

: 'Gladstone, if he fell into the hands of the Protestent mothers of Ulater, would receive the treatment Action got from Diana's bounds. Protestant Obnrohwardens have already been heard to declare they will shoot down the intruders on their grave yards' [aopointed under the bill] - Parson Gregg.

"Bright, as Prime Minister over the Prime Minis ter, 'repeated in the plainest possible terms his INVITATION to the landless Roman Catholics to KILL and TAKE POSSESSION."-Dablin Erening Mail, May 3.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 18. - Reverdy Johnson has written a note to the authorities at Southamnton declining the the late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. He had been assured that the people of both countries would regard a war as the direct calamity.

.The House of Commons was lately indebted to Mr. Synan for a happy specimen of the Irish bull Defending Colone: French from some remarks which had been passed on him, he said, ' His right bon. friend had retained his eest between thirty and forty years, and was likely, if he lived as long, to retain it for the period of his natural life .'

A battle took place at a Methodis: Chapel in Yorkshire, Eugland a few Sundaye since The parties were the trustees of the building and the Sinday school teachers the latter having been ordered out of the house. The wespons used were Bibles and hymn books.

The Dean of Arches (Sir R. Phillimo e) has refused to hear the charges of heresy brought against the Rev W. J. E. Bennett of Frome, holding that as a Court of Appeal be ought not to hear cases in the first instance, and that the Bishop ought to have inquired into the charges. The rev. defendan, say now they had passed through the darkness, and in a sermon, recently delivered advocated the separation of Oburch and State, which he contended would liberate religion and extend the inflaence of the Church.

The Lindon Standard, in an article on the Alabama Claims Treaty, says: The idea of awaiting further expressions for Parliament and Congress commits the business to indefinite postponement; England's sentiments have been clearly pronounced; she is still prepared to submit to a proper tribunal on the question of wrongs and damages but any attempts to re-spen, the contreversy on preposterous grounds, whatever the American sentiment may he is absurd-from this position England cannot recede.'

FCANDINAVIAN EMIGRATION .- A considerable number of emigrants have passed this week through Hull from Gothenburg en route for Liverpool. They were principally young and middle-aged persons. Sweden and Norway sent 18,000 emigrants to the United States last year, and a much larger number is looked for this year. The proprietors of the Anchor (Glasgow) line of Transatlantic stesmers are taking measures to direct the current of emigration from Sweden and Norway and the Biltic shores through Scot'and instead of through England, as bitherto by sub ti tating Leith for Hull as the port of arrival from the north of Europe, and Glasgow for Liverpool as the port of departure for America -

Convicts. - A Parliamentary return shows that on the 31st of March, 1869, there were 6,920 convicts Joaes might enjoy in the fellowship of the Mormons, undergoing sentences of penal servitude: - 73 under persistently turned a deaf ear to the voice of the sentences for life. 116 for fifteen years and upwards, 587 for ten years, but less than fifteen, 4,280 (a number approaching two-thirds of the wbole) for seven years, but less than ten, 209 for six rears, 1,661 (nearly a fourth) for five years; 1 582 of the convicts had not been previously convicted; 1,175 had been convicted once previously, 1 095 twice, 863 three four a.m., and then proceed to the River. Accord- remedy. It is true that the speech stops short at times, 609 four times, 1 595 fire times and upwards. Of these 1,595 habitual criminals only three are now sentanced for life, and only four for a term of years have the desired object, was repeated again and of by apology. The 'Tribune's' proposal that we not less than fifteen; 151 are under sentence for again, until Mrs. Jones was aroused, and requested shall be required to give up Canada as a settlement tence for seven years but less than ten; 36 for six linen prepared, he left the house in company with the years, and 177 for five years

CABR OF SAURIN v. STARR AGAIN -- The Lord Chief Justice has granted a rule for a new trial, on the point of law, to which we called attention at the time of the trial, viz , that as Convents are not recognized by the law, there can be no legal action for being expelled from a Convent. The rule is thus drawn up : - Rule to show cause why the verdict should not be entered for the defendants on the third and fourth counts, on the ground, as to the third count, that the right of the plaintiff, as a member of the society mentioned in the third count, depended on contract, and that there was no consideration for such contract, and that if there was the consideration was contrary to the policy of the law, and one which could not not be enforced, and that the alleged conspiracy was a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of something to which she was not entitled; and in the fourth count on the ground that there was no evidence of the libel in that count, or that the defend-ants joined in publishing the libel in that count, or why there should not be a new trial if the defendants ere held to be entitled to succeed on one of the new counts only, and why the damages should not be reduced to £200, on the ground that the jury could not include in the damages the money paid to the Bagot-street convent.

THE MAYNOOTH CLAUSE. - Parliament on Tuesday. in the morning sitting wasted a good deal of valuable time, before Maynooth was recognized as a corporation. This was not because the opinion of the liberal party was divided, for it was carried by a me jority of 128, but because Mr. Whally insisted on having a field day. He repeated all his usual nonsense and was laughed at. Then be called Mr Newdegate to his rescue. That honerable and Protestant member intimated that his brother was a fool and brought disrepute on the Protestant cause. Mr. Whally retorted that his brother in fact was no gentleman, the simple tue quoqu'in this case would have been more telling and more true, because Mr. Newdegate is a gentleman though not overwise. Thus much time was lost. We regret to say that the house was convulsed with laughter when it should have wept

To see the shamaful sight When children of one family Fall out and scold and fight

THE ORANGE MEETINGS AND TRISH CHURCH BILL -Boohoo. I will scream and I won't be good, and the doll's mise, and Norsev's a wicked story and I will do as I like, and I'll tell papa, so I will ! politicians They excite one another in their meetmenaces of resistance, which they know, as they some knewledge of facts and some capacity for logic, to pat the speakers on the head, and promise them buns and lollipops, if only they will leave off screaming in that unbealthy way. They may go into containing in that unbealthy way. They may go into containing in the term will be the doctor, and his collect of the war in the mind of Mr. Lincoln or the country, valsions, and then there will be the doctor, and his contest it from a contest trom a contest, per doctor, and his contest for financipation, it is not even an ordinary trading seaport. A mile for national unity into a contest for Emancipation, it is not even an ordinary trading seaport. A mile for national unity into a contest for Emancipation, it is not even an ordinary trading seaport. A mile for national unity into a contest for Emancipation, it is not even an ordinary trading seaport. A mile for national unity into a contest for Emancipation, it is not even an ordinary trading seaport. A mile for national unity into a contest for Emancipation, it is not even an ordinary trading seaport. A mile for national unity into a contest for Emancipation, reduced, per-body and say that considerable dissatisfaction and they succeeded. But could any assertion be seried in the season of the contest for Emancipation, reduced, per-body and say that considerable dissatisfaction are now here likewise express their opinions. Leading politicians who have either recently yet go to heaven.'

Set material in the season of the contest for Emancipation, reduced, per-body and say that considerable dissatisfaction are now here likewise express their opinions. It is not even an ordinary trading season of the contest for material in the

things to be given and encountered There is no argument or pretence of argument at any of these gatherings only burses of half-intelligible hatred to individuals, and of rage against the measure, the nation which sanc ions it, and the people it is to conciliate, and the Catholics of Ireland, and the Protestants of England, and everybody the speakers can happen to remember as friendly to the bill .-London Spectator.

CHURCH AND STATE - The Rev W. J. E. Bennett, in sermon at Bristol on Sanday, rebuked his clerical brethren who dread the separation of Church and State, which Mr. Bennett believes to be coming. If free from the State which was composed of all sorts of creeds and no creeds, the Church might, Mr Bennett said, go and preach the Gravel to the poor from the old doctrines of the Catholic faith, se handed down to them. They would have no more hishops to sit in the House of Lords and tring in disciplins laws. Even the slightest symptom of a return to such a golden era was no cause of grief or fear they ought rather to rejuice and be exceeding glad With proposed bar quet on his behalf. He took that occe- in the last 30 years there was no sign of any deliversion to express his gratification at the extinction of since, and the idea of Church and State was so deeply imbedded in the people and preesthood, and of course in the bishops that even to rise up from their chair in their prison and look through the bars would have been thought an intolerable piece of and acity Those were the days when the matin and a vesper bell sounded in their churches once a week when the blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist was remotely announced once a quarter, when preachers fed their peop e with essays out of beathen moralists, and the name of Jesus never received the adoration which they had just now given to it in that place; when the clergy ro ie in the hunting-field in scar et coats along with their squires, and to be called priests' would have been an insult rather than honour. Those were the palmy days of Church and State, and the consequence was the people fell away by thousands, and there was every conceivable schism. There was -he was going to use a strong expression, but he was warranted by it in the Word of God - 'an adulterous' love between the kingdom of the world and the kingdom of God; so close is seemed that no purification would ever be at band to save it There were not very many of them who remembered, perhaps those days but he had presed, through them all. Might be not there was the light shining? Let them go free, and they would be a Church such as had not been for 3:0 years.

How Jokes Joined the Mornous - A laughable story is finating respecting the proselytism of an old Welshman to the views of Brigham Young. In a ittle hamlet distant some three or four miles from Towyn, where one, would fairly imagine that the name of the Prophet could never have reached and Utah would have been 'terra incognita,' there live two men, both tast approaching the 'sere and ye low leaf;' employed in breaking stones and doing various odd jobs about the road. For various reasons, against one of these men-strong suspicions have, been entertained that he was a member of that sect known as the Latter-day Saints and these suspicions have recently received a remarkable verification. It appears that for some time he has been varying the monotony of his daily labor by the relation to his ellow workman, whom we will call Jones of those special advantages which the followers of the Prophet are held to possess, and beguiled the old fellow with the prospect of the New Jerneslem in such golden colo s that without great difficulty, he succeeded in winning over Jones, hitherto a member of the Methodist denomination to the opinions professed by himself. Fortunately perhaps for Jones the partner of his joys and woes is a strong minded female, who, foreseeing what might result from the division of affection or the plurality of wives which charmer, so that the arrangements subsequent to the conversion had to be carried out without her interference. Last Sunday was fixed for the immersion, and it was arranged, in order that the ceremony might be carried out with as great privacy as possible that the neophyte should be knocked up at ingly at that unearthis hour of the morning a timid that point but it makes out a case of injuries to large knock was heard at the front door which, failing to to be satisfied by money and 100 grave to be got :id follower of the Prophet and wended his way to the river. She quietly followed the pair, and reached the river just in time to witness the immersion -She hastened home, barred the door, and going unstairs waited the return of her husband. Gently did the newly-haptised saint raise the latch, but the door was securely fastened; and he soon became aware of the unpleasant fact that he was locked out He tried the window, but that too was secured, so that nothing was left for him but to rouse his wife. He knocked again and again; and, remembering that he was clad in the most airy of morning costumes, having nothing in particular except a pair of wellington boots, he raised his voice piteously for readmittance, but the reply- We don't want any Latterday Saints bere'-of his wife did not tend to reassure him in any way. The fact became noised about the village, and the poor old fellow was soon surrounded by an nosympathetic crowd, who chaffed him to their heart's content. It is satisfactory to know that the Mormon community have recognized the services which he has rendered, and have forwarded him his passage money to the New Jerusalem. Mrs. Jones has not yet recovered the shock which this domestin drama has given her, and was confined to ber bed for some days after this unfortunate occurrence

THE TIMES ON MR SUMMER'S SPEECH. - We have a'ready exposed, over and over again, the fallacy of pretending that the Confederacy owed its existence as a belligerent Power to the Queen's Proclamation, dated May 13, 1861. Not only had Mr. Lincoln, on the 17th of April, proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports, but Mr. Seward, in a despatch of May 11, bad informed the Spanish Minister that the blockade out the wonders of the mighty Nile, now visiting the will be strictly enforced 'uron the principles recornized by the law of nations.' Similar communications were made to our own Government and that of France in repeated despatches from Mr. Seward during the month preceding the Queen's Proclamation, and the existence of a war had been solemnly affirmed before May 13, 1861, by the Supreme Court of the United States. The fact is that it is altogether an afterthought to represent our premature concession of ocean bel- dition of places historically and politically interesting ligerency' to the Uonfederate States as having opened the gates of war,' and let loose the Alabama upon the marine of the United States. Assuredly no American Minister was in a position to make any such | places around it which are sacred in the memories of charge in 1861, for the best of all reasons - that the | thousands of our countrymen. There are not many Alabama did not escape until April, 1862. It is, persons who, after so long a time, would be able to therefore, utterly irrelevant, as Lord Stanley pointed | call to mind each particular point of the landscape. out, to insist that Her Majesty's Prociamation ought and to connect this or that deserted spot with the Boohor-2 0.0' Really, the Ecclesiastical Tories are to he we been postponed for a few weeks or months. events of which it was the scene. Here were the behaving just now more like a parcel of children unless it can be proved that it ought not to have excited by a nursery squabble, than sensible men and | heen issued, even after Bull Run, and when open, flagrant, and deadly war' raged over the North the soil on which be fell; these are reminiscences the British Government to say whether they desire it ings with Kentish fire, and strong words, and appeals | American Continent. This, however, is not the most | for those alone who knew thoroughly the places and to heaven, till they can't think for rage, or sreak for conspiouous perversion of dates to be found in the events of that great campaign. But even among structions given to Mr. Motley, the President insubbing, or see for blood in their eyes and find their sprech before us. Mr. Sumner does not scruple to only relief in half articulate and whelly unmeaning reproach England with having consciously aided the wicked cause' when civilization was fighting a the help of maps and plans, there are recollections utter them, will not be fulfilled. Quiet people, with last battle with slavery.' Now. we do not dispute sufficiently vivid to give an interest to what is now that in Mr. Sumner's own mind and that of the New | recounted. The first thing that strikes us is the should be our foreign policy that he yielded The as they listen to the incoherences poured out in England Abolitionists the Civil War assumed, from completeness of the rain. No city carsed by pro diocesan synods, and county meetings, and after the very first, the aspect of a crusade against slavery. | phetic lips has ever encountered a more appalling dinner speeches to Conservative electors, feel inclined They were determined to convert it from a contest destruction. Sebastopol is now not only no fortress;

has betrayed the ancient constitution of his country | bill, and powders, and all manner of disagreeable | nation generally; and can anything be more un- will ever give the word which is to re establish the | and that a movement will be made during the next reasonable than to denounce Great B itsin for not having fastened upon it that character which the United States' Government so estmestly disavowed? This is not a question of opinion; it is a question of receiving every year more and more of the influence demonstrable facts and Mr. Summer cannot be ig- of civilization; that great basin has become the norant of the records which demolish his imputations. Not till a full year after the commencement of the war did the Senate and House of Representatives pars Resolutions dealing tentatively with the question of a avery; not till July, 1862 did President Lincoln give his sanction to a Bill whereby rebels continuing in arms two months longer were to be punished by the configuration of their slaves. A month later be addressed to Mr. Borace Greeley, one of the most prominent leaders of the Anti-Slavery party, a letter in which occurs the following remarkable passage:-My paramount object in the struggle is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I the black See, it could find no means of a uppment excitement, and not an exhibition of cool, dispassionwould do it; and if! could save it by freeing all the or repair at the place which, fifteen years "gc, had slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing one of the finest essenals in the world. The Russome and leaving o has alone, I would do that What sians, we are told, are wonderfully candit and outdo about slavery and the coloured race I do because | spoken. They do not pretend to extenuate the loss I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear I forbear because I believe it would help to save of their army in holding the town so long under such the Union.' Can words be plainer, or can any contemporary exposition of national acts be more authoritative? Even if the celebrated Proclamation of January 1 1863, had contained no qualifying clauses, we should have been justified by Mr Lincoln's own which followed are too present to their minds for test mony in regarding it as no more than a military | them to seek to persuade others of their insignifiexpedient and as perfectly consistent with the maintenance of slavery on principle. In fact, however, it i es contain such clauses, and explicitly declares the confication of slaves in rebel States (and in those only) to be 'an act of justice warranted by the Conetitution upon military necessity' And yet Mr. Summer can vilify England for withholding from the anti-slavery cause a sympathy which, bad Lord Rus- He says: Common fame progounces him wi'd and dis sell then avowed it in a public despaton, would certainly have been resented by Mr Seward as gratuitous and inopportune. It is this spirit, we regret to say, the champion of those who visit the worst and most that rervades Mr Sumper's review of our relations the impartiality to be expected of a judge or a states. man is to do it more than justice, for it too often one class of associates, and to a given line of life. He transgresses the rules of professional advocacy. One dwells in one of the royal palace, the Marlborough instance of this unfairness is the omission of all reference to any liability on the part of France.

Toe 'Daily News' of May 4 sage: Mr Sumper's extraordinary speech has commanded public attention in this country to an extent which reither the political position he has achieved por his reputation for s atesmanlike judgment wholly explains This fact however is less surprising than it seems at first sight Our Government having concluded with the Ministry of the United States a treaty in which every point claimed by the American Government was conceded we are curious to know for what reasons that arrangement has been almost contemptuously et aside. Now this desire Mr Summer has under-- ken to satisfy. Englishmen have read his speech and have been agtonished at the boldness of its rhetoric and the still greater boldness of its logic, and they are asking. Is it possib's that these can be the words of one of the foremost men of the American Republic? There can be no doubt that the tendency of a speech like this, by a man of Mr. Sumper's eminence, is of a nature to produce in certain circumstances a grave situation. At present nothing has been done the consequences of which it is not in President Grant's power to control. At the same time, it is not too early to point out what must be the off-ct of declarations of this kind, if they receive any sanction of those who are the official representstives of the United States. The character of a long train of arguments which leads up to impossible demanda is not neutralized by a few words of good will thrown in at the close, and the practical con-clusions which flow from Mr. Encour's speech leave very little room for effusive sentiment. The direction in which be has led the public mind of America is one in which it will not be possible to advance without serious danger to the peace of the two countries. Our correspondent at New York observes that disappointment is expressed there because Mr. Summer has not said anything as to the form of the The 'Tribune's' proposal that we fact that the most authoritative organs of American etatesmanship find it necessary to protest against called for their honor and in erests. But we express the confidence and expectation of the who'e country that the Queen's Government will maintain a firm position against all exorbitant demands. Our Government has been supported in a policy of conciliation for reasons of which, cappen what may, we shall perer be ashamed; but there is a line beyond which concession is weakness. Mr. Motley, or whoever may be sent to represent the United States, will find the same bonorable desire for peace, and the same good will towards his country which dictated our party in the treaty rejected at Washington; but the Queen's Government would prove itself un worthy of its trust if it did not firmly repel every attempt to trespass upon the honor and rights of the nation. We have done what lay in us to compose disputes which grew up far more out of the unhappy circumstances of the time than out of any want of good feeling towards the American Republic; now it is for the United States to consider what it owes but materially aid in the needed development of disto the cause of peace, justice and international law.

THE 'TIMES' ON SEBASTOPOL -The interesting letters which describe the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Constantinople and the Crimes have hed numberless readers even at this, the busiest time of the year. The subject has of itself an extraordinary attraction for the popular English mind. -The journey of a young Prince and Princess who flit from one Eastern region to another, now searching Disces of the Bosphorns, the shores of the Black See, and the scene of that long and elaborate siege which is the most remarkable event in our later military annals, possesses an interest of 118 own, independent of the charm with which the writer of the present letters knows how to invest it. But, even had there been no Royal personages to attract the public sympathy, the descriptions we receive of the present conwould be worthy of perusal. After the lapse of thirteen years we are reconducted to the Crimes, and invited to look uppn the ruins of Sebastopol and the an officer who has long since mouldered away under their countrymen who stayed in England, and learnt the story only from the writings of others and with

limits; and yet Sebastopol which but a few years ago was the most famous city of its shores, and possesses natural advantages such as belong to few others, still lies in the ruins of 1856. There has been seemingly no attempt even to encourage the Stay of the old population, or to give the place a new chance as a seat of trade. We must therefore do the Russians the justice of admitting that they have honorably abided by the stipulations of the Treaty of Par's. There remains not a fort, not a dock which they have suffered. They are proud of the heroism a storm of shot and shell as was poured upon it, and they count the Crimean campaign as one of the most glorious in their annals. But the reality of the defest and the important consequences of the Treaty cance.

UNITED STATES.

The London correspondent of the Boston Journal thinks that the Prince of Wales is not the scapegrace which some envious persons would have him to be. solute, the associate of the most vicious noblemen of the land, the squanderer of a large inheritance, and disreputable places in the capital. The greater part with the United States. To say that it falls that of this talk is columny. The Price of Wales, by his position as their apparent to the throne is shut up to House, has his own establishment, and dwells in regal style. None can approach him except in the line described by the court. He is not at liberty, like Royal Alfred the sailor prince, to run loose about London, select his own associates and go where he pleases. I was speaking, not long since, about the Prince of Wales with the General-Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, Mr Walker who has been thirteen years in Lis present position. He has known the Prince intimately since be was born. It is his business to attend the Queen and royal family in all their official movements, and in all their processions. As the future King of England, Mr. Walker has had special charge of the Prince of Wales, ei her perionally or through his officers, ever since he was a child. He has guarded him night and day; been in his company parly and late; knew him at school, at Oxford and Cambridge; has attended him on his tours thr ugh all the English cities, and was with him in his last visit to Paris Mr. Walker was the last man with whom the Prince shook hands when be eft England on his present tour to Egypt. He says, in his own p-rainal knowledge of the Prince from his boyhood that the stories so rife about his Royal Highness, of the dru: kanness, debauchery, gambling, being in the hands of Jews, and squadering his property are bree columnies, without the shadow of foundation. He is a high-toned English gentleman, doing nothing night or day to dishonour his name, or cloud the high hopes connected with his future He is represented as very impressible, desirous of gaining information, and generous to a fault. The stories of his ill-treatment of the Princess of Wales or of his neglecting her, are equally untrue. He is exceedingly happy, and even jovial, in his house among his children. He is their companion and playmate, and does not hesitate to have with them a royal romp. In public the Prince is a model in his attentions to his wife. At pic nice he looks after her that she takes no cold, guards ber with shawls and clothing; indeed he gives personal attention to the comfort of his guests including his coschman, footman, and servants a ho wait upon the Royal party. He is a high toned, honorable man in all his dealings official and personal. The Prince of Wales possesses ten years, but less than fifteen; 1.225 (more than to see who their early visitor was. Jones admitted three-fourths of the whole number) are under sen bis visitor, and calling to his wife to have some dry great estates does not afford bim sufficient employment forothought on the part of a little boy of nine. occasion he has been known to attend fires and work at the brokes for an hour with the common fireman glad of the chance to have a healthy recreation, and. so scandalous a proposal. Englishmen can have at the same time, to do a good thing Such is the nothing to say to any decision, which the Government and people of the American Union may think Prince of Wales as represented to me by a person ment and people of the American Union may think properties. who knows him even better than his own mather And such I believe him to be. If his mother, a model wife and woman, has not escaped the tongue of scandal; if the Prince Consort, his father, one of the nurest men who ever lived, was foully maligned, the Prince of Wales cannot hope to escape. The English people are very sensittive if a foreigner says acything against the royal family. It is a luxury they seem to have taken to themselves, and of which they propose to keep the monopoly.

> The New York Democrat in an article on Canadian Emigration addressed to American Working men, deprecates the approving tope with which some of the contemporaries refer to that immigration, basing its censure on the following ; - 'Such agriculturists in Uanada, or anywhere else as may seek a home in the United States, with mesos sufficient to establish themselves upon farms, may come and be welcomed for they may not only improve their own condition. tricts which only await the industrious husbandman to teem with cheering harvests. But to encourage mechanics and mill hands to emigrate from their, nomes with a view to finding better and more pro fitably employment here to day, or any time in the immediate future, is to encourage strangers to come and curee us for baying deceived them and to do our best to enjure the mechanics here, who are now without employment. 'It must be apparent to any one who claims to give the subject a thought, that in general prostration of business, and especially in mill work, a very large number of people have been depived of their accustomed occupations, and only await return to a condition of thrift in manufactories to resume them. No one pretends to claim that there is any scarcity of skilled or other working men bere. All know that to find work for those formerly employed has been for several years among the more serious considerations of the time. There is not a single factory or shop in the country, from which there is a call for help which cannot be answered immediately by more than is desired.'

GRANT ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS - Washington, May 18 .- In regard to the Alabama claims question and the so-called instructions given to Mr. Motley, it has been ascertained from very trustworthy sources that there is not any desire on the part of the President to onen negotiations with England. In his Head Quarters of such a Division, here dwelt such | judgment this question ought to be set at rest, and as speedily as possible, but he maintains that it is for to remain in its present shape. In framing the insisted that this policy should predominate and be closely adhered to, but Secretary Fish thought otherwise and it was not until the President evinced his determination to carry out his own ideas of what President has also spoken his mind pretty freely about the manner in which foreign affairs are considered by the Senate, and not at all complimentary to that

fallen greatness of the city The basulful southern session of Congress to so amend the Constitution as coast of the Crimea is still the resort of noble and to restrict their extraordinary powers in ratifying wealthy Russians; the coasts of the Black Sea are treaties. They say at present nobody contests their constitutional right to consider and ratify treaties. but nevertheless it is perfectly apparent that the scene of a commerce of which no one can foresee the Senate is drifting without any consistent political principles and that their course is very often prompt. ed by mere capcice. If it was necessary, they say, to ratify the Alaska purchase that this government might maintain its honor with Russia on account of the action of the Executive, then why not ratify the Sandwich Island treaty and Dunish treaty, which were not even considered in dus time. It is well known here that the English Legation had up to the day of the rejection of the Alabama treats, positive assurance that it would be postponed until Decemcan give umbrage to the Ports or its Allies. If it ber. With these facts before them, it is claimed that were lawful for a ship of wer to fluct in the waters of the rejection of the treaty was to effect temporary ate statemanship These matters have already been discussed somewhat among the members of President Grant's Cabinet and are b ginning to a:tract attention among our public men here.

> MORE ABOUT TRICKINA .- The last number of The Metical hecord publishes a lecture by Dr John C. Dalton, which is eminently adapted to denress the ham and asusage market. The subject is 'Trichina,' the name its which has recently been discovered in the bodies of different suimals, and which has introduced a new and dangerous disease in the human subject. The liability to be infected is forcibly set forth as follows: The pig seems to be the animal naturally the most hable to trichinosis. He is certainly more liable to this disease, than any other animal used for food neither the sheep nor the ex being subject to it. It has been found in this country by investigations in Chicago in 1866, that in all the pigs brought to market in that city, one in fifty infected with crichina. This shows that we are all in danger of becoming infected by the use of pork is unless measures be taken, in preparing the meat, to destroy the vitality of the worms. Smoking and salting will not do this efficially. Only thorough cooking is to be relied on as a safe-guard. It is remarkable that most, if not all, of the cases of trichinosis in this country, thus far have occurred among the Germans. This is because they have the habit, not otherwise common here, of eating ham, sausages, and even sometimes fresh park nearly or quite in the uncooked state. To kill the worms the ham must not only be salted and smoked, it must be cooked, and cooked thorouguly. Now if you bear in mind that one pig in fifty is infected with trichina, you will perhaps think many times before putting between your line a piece of pork, or ham, or sausage in the raw state; you will be certain that it is cook d; and not only that, but thoroughly cooked. One of the worst cases of trichinosis that has come under my observation was caused by eating pork chops which were care or slightly underdone. Now, these chops were well enough cooked on the ourside; but an the inside were red and juicy, and the danger was precisely the same as if the patient had taken the meat entirely raw. In order to destroy the vitality of the trinchina the most should be subjected to a temperature of 212 ? F. Now, if you boil a ham for half an hour, or even an hour, you do not necessarily subject all parts of it to this temperature. In the central parts of be ham the temperature will not rise to that point unless the boiling has been long continued. I speak of this particularly as it is a very important matter. A temperature of less than 160° F does not destroy the trichina. As shown by direct experiment therefore a piece of trichinous meat any part of which has not been raised to or above this point is just as dangerous as if it were taken in a raw state. These are the cheif points of inportance in regard to the trichina and trichinosis. The disease is fatal enough, frequent, enough and revolting enough to induce us to take all possible measures to prevent it and I do not thitk anything is sufficient for this but a personal examination of every piece of pork, hare, bacon, or savenge used as food, to see that every part of it has been subject to a through cooking process.

American children are undoubtedly precocious. I think this pecu inrity, though partly owing to the quickening effect of clin are, is due to some extent to the American practice of bringing children to the table from their infancy.

I remember one day at dinner being amused at the exquisite combination of epicureanism and pie, as I shall want to taste the pudding.'

An unpleasant feature of Americ n precocity isthe utter want of reverence for parents. 'Papa don't be foolish.' I heard one little gill say when her father was attempting to describe how some comical Frenchman had spoken at a public meeting. You-will sometimes hear a child say to its parent, 'You get away !' or 'Don't trouble me just now.'

I remember an indulgent father ortoging a bunch of grapes for his little boy. 'Come you are a good fellow after all,' said the child cheerfully. The parent secmed to me rather gratified at so kind a recognition on the part of his son.

I remember another brave little fellow of foir rears old, who sat near me at dinner on a tall, slim, nursery chair, wiping his mouth after the first course and saying -

Give me some of the tart, mamms, and ring the bell for Emms : I want some fresh water.'

This is only one case out of many, that helps to explain what a New England lady meant when she said, 'I am learning to be a doc:le parent.' 'Parents obey your children in all things,' is the new idea. It is not, after all, so great a stretch to anticipate, as somebody suggests that we shall by and by see on the sign-board of some American store, 'John Smith and Father.'

Another incident occurs to me in connection with. the same little fellow who directed his mother to ring the bel'. One day when dincer was over his mamma said to bim -

'Wipe your mouth, darling ' Precocity looked gravely at her. 'Say please.'

Well, darling, please? Precocity wiped his lips solemnly as if an importint moral lesson had been given and, requested to be-

lifted down from his chair. — Tea Table. There is a movement in high chicken quarters. started since the poultry show, to have the here assert themselves before the world, in a series of resolutions pointing out that the mosters do all the crowing and fighting, and roost on the highest perches, and yet lay no eggs, and that this isoppressive and unjust to the hens.

The Cincil nati Inquirer admits that Imperialism is the only hope of the hond-holder Precisely so says the Imperialist The masses, if they have the power, will repudiate the debt because the masses are dishonest in their instincts and totally destitute of any sense of honeur; while an intelligent despot must maintain his financial credit in order to maintain his power. The Empire will pay its debts-the Republic will cheat its creditors.

The Navy Department will soon sell at auction the U-ited States steamers Muscoots Huron, Pequot, Wincepec, and Alleghany. By recent executive orders, no questions are asked when any war material is purchased from the Government, and consequently the Ouban agents can buy up the whole of the fleet without detection

Henry Ward Beecher is known to have a very vived imagination, and his congregation are witalast Sunday, when he said: 'I believe the lime will yet come when our offices will be filled with honest men; that men can go to the Legislature and not become corrupted; that s man can be a judge and

Letters which left San Francisco, on the 6th inst, were distributed in New York before nine o'clock