

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Paris, May 27.—The Emperor has addressed the following letter to Prince Napoleon:—“I cannot refrain from mentioning to you the painful impression produced upon me by reading your speech at Ajaccio. By leaving you during my absence near the Empress and my son, as Vice-President of the Council of State, I wished to give you a proof of friendship and confidence, hoping that your presence, conduct, and discourse would testify to the union reigning among our family. But the political programme which you place under the eyes of the Emperor can only be useful to the enemies of my Government as furnishing ground for judgments that we cannot admit. You express sentiments of hatred and rancour which are no longer of our day. To be able to apply to the present time the ideas of the Emperor, it is necessary to have passed through the severe trials and the responsibility of power. Can we, moreover, pigmies as we are, really estimate at its true value the great historical figure of Napoleon? Standing before a colossal statue, we are powerless to take in the whole at a glance; we never see but the side which strikes our view. But that which is clear to all the world is, that to prevent anarchy—that formidable enemy of true liberty—the Emperor had to establish, first in his family, and then in his Government, that severe discipline admitting but one will and one action. I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct.”

"NAPOLEON."

It cannot be denied that the Emperor's letter to Prince Napoleon, severe as it may be, on the Ajaccio speech has given general satisfaction. It had been for some time whispered, and more than whispered, that a considerable divergence existed between certain dignitaries of the Crown, and that ideas of independence were sometimes hazarded incompatible with the existing system and the conditions on which the said dignitaries are admitted to the confidence of the Sovereign. The speech of Prince Napoleon and M. de Persigny's self-imposed mission to Rome, with his letter to the President of the Senate, are given as evidence of the fact. When the Emperor employs the word "anarchy," in reference to those differences, he merely echoes what Senators and Deputies have been freely saying for weeks past. The public has observed with surprise, and not without uneasiness, this unusual movement in the upper regions of a Government whose symbol has been that which the Emperor himself is now compelled to proclaim—unity of action and unity of thought. That high official personages should hold views of their own, or contemplate solutions of pending questions of importance, much less give public expression to them, is inconceivable. The Emperor has been hardly a month absent, and here we have members of the Privy Council—really the highest dignitaries of the State—fancying they are independent. The letter of His Majesty will doubtless bring the refractory to a proper sense of their situation, and intimidate any who may have been tempted to imitate them. They are once again reminded that this independence is visionary, and that it is incompatible with a regime which, as the Emperor says, "admits but of one thought and one action"—that of the Head of the State, who alone is responsible for the acts of his Government, and consequently for the words of everyone exercising functions under him; and that he will not tolerate the exposition of any "political programme" whatever which is not in complete harmony with his absolute will.

As I hinted yesterday, there was but one course open to Prince Napoleon after the severe rebuke publicly administered by his august cousin. He has done what, in fact, most people expected he would do—resigned his post as Vice-President of the Privy Council. He has done more, for he has also thrown up his Presidency of the Commission of the Universal Exhibition for 1867.

The public has been struck, not by the fact of the Prince's resignation, but by the manner in which it is conveyed. The word "subject" does not occur in the concluding part of it, and the letters which in ordinary courtesy should reach its destination before its publication in the newspaper, may be first seen by His Majesty in the columns of *La Presse*. This departure from the rules actually observed even in private intercourse will not produce a better feeling between the Imperial cousins. Rumor says that the Prince contemplates another visit to the United States, or to some other distant country, and will remain away long enough for this cloud to blow over. But, whether he goes or stays, he must now, at least, be convinced that Napoleon III. will no more than the subject of his late panegyric allow members of his family or his Government to entertain views on public affairs which do not completely coincide with his own.

I have just heard that the Empress-Regent has declined accepting the Prince's resignation as Vice-President of the Privy Council, on the ground that she has no authority to do so, and that the Emperor only can decide. Her Majesty had also entrusted his Imperial Highness not to publish the Ajaccio speech as a pamphlet. He replied that the Government might prosecute him if they thought proper, but that he would publish it. Accordingly, it has been published.

PARIS, May 27.—The *Presse* of this evening publishes the following letter addressed by Prince Napoleon to the Emperor:—

Sire, In consequence of your Majesty's letter of the 23rd inst., and its publication in the *Moniteur*, I resign my post as Vice-President of the Privy Council and President of the commission of the Universal Exhibition.

Receive, Sire, the homage and the profound and respectful attachment with which I remain your Majesty's very devoted cousin,

NAPOLEON (JANNA).

The day after Prince Napoleon returned to Paris from Corsica he received a letter from the Minister of the Interior to say that the Empress wished to see him. The Prince, who knew very well what it was all about, resolved to put the best face he could on the matter. He entered the Empress's apartment in a careless, joyous sort of manner. "Fair cousin," he said, "the Minister of the Interior has asked for my head, and I now bring it to you!" "Sir," replied the Empress, with as much stateliness and gravity as she could muster up, "the Minister has conveyed my orders to you, and I am now awaiting those of the Emperor. I wish you good morning." She then left the room. Prince Napoleon went home to the Palais Royal, and is now at Meudon, awaiting the Emperor's orders. —*Times*.

ALGERIA, May 26.—The Emperor Napoleon returned to this city to day and gave many audiences. The Italian fleet has arrived here. Admiral Vacca and Staff were received by the Emperor. —*Reuter*.

ALGERIA, May 27.—The Emperor paid a visit to the Italian Admiral on board his sloop yesterday. His Majesty left to-day for Philippeville. An immense crowd was present and enthusiastically cheered the Emperor at his departure. Before leaving, His Majesty said to the Mayor of Algiers:—"I take my departure with full confidence in the future of Algeria, and profound faith in the prosperity of the colony." —*Reuter*.

PARIS, May 30.—Rear-Admiral Didolet has been appointed to the command of the French naval division at the Antilles and in the Mexican and North American waters.

The *Patrie* of this evening asserts that M. Klotz, the Mexican Envoy, has gone to Brussels, where he will stay until the return of the Emperor from Algeria.

In to-day's sitting of the Corps Legislatif the Bill modifying the law respecting release from custody on bail and imprisonment pending trial was rejected, after a long discussion, by 120 to 96 votes, and the Bill was referred for alteration to a committee.

M. Oudin, the philosopher and the translator of

Plato, has it is well known, become in his old age both Catholic and Imperialist. Many years ago he refused to be made a senator, but it is now said that he is so deeply moved by his name having been given to one of the streets in the neighborhood of the Sorbonne that he will no longer scruple again to fill one of those seats in the Luxembourg Palace, which he occupied under Louis Philippe as a peer of France.

Rome.—Several foreign journals published a paragraph stating that a Russian lady has just presented to the Pope a pair of slippers, in which were placed 100,000fr in bank notes. —*Guardian*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Vegezzi negotiations still obtain a share of attention, although many incline to believe that they are suspended for much longer than has been hitherto admitted. In the Italian public, generally, a good deal of doubt exists as to what has really been done; some think nothing, while others profess to believe a great deal too much, and that the government has committed a serious error in entering upon a path of concession to Rome. The advanced party are averse from any parley with the Pope on any bases and for any object. They hope that when the French troops are withdrawn, in conformity with the Convention, the Vatican will also be deserted and Rome will fall to Italy. Many besides the ultra-Liberals are uneasy and mistrustful with respect to the Vegezzi mission; it is undecidable that the Italian Cabinet entered upon delicate and even dangerous ground when it authorized those negotiations, and some declare that it has now taken alarm, and desires to back out. It was reported from the commencement that, at least, one of the more prominent members of the Cabinet was adverse to the mission, and hence recent rumors of Ministerial crises and changes. What tranquillizes many is their confidence in Della Marmora's straightforward, upright character. He is known to be incapable of duplicity, and consequently, if any concessions incompatible with the rights and interests of Italy. Still, there is a rather widely-spread belief that the Convents Bill was withdrawn in compliance with the wishes of the Pontiff, and, although this Government formally pledged itself to bring it in again next Session, a bad impression has been made. The truth is, that want of skill was displayed in the management of that Bill from first to last, and so at last matters got into such a mass that the wisest thing to do was to withdraw it, and if Vegezzi had never been at Rome it ought equally to have been done. It was not a measure to pass in the form to which owing to the opposition of the committee and the indecision of the Government, it had at last been reduced; in the shape in which it was finally presented it was an imperfect and mutilated measure, acceptable to none, and which rested more upon reasons of financial necessity than upon a great principle. It is quite unnecessary to seek motives for its withdrawal in Papal cajoleries and insinuations. Such, however, have been alleged, and suggestions and arguments have been put forward, by dissatisfied factions and by partisans of the Left, of a nature to arouse disquietude and probably to have an effect upon the next elections. At the eve of a general election it was hazardous to enter upon communications with Rome of which all the details could not with propriety be stated. The circumstance of their having had their origin in personal correspondence between the King and the Pope has not needed the matter. Victor Emmanuel, numbers of his subjects will tell you, is far from insensible to priestly influences. The present impression upon the public mind may be modified during the months that may elapse before the elections come on, but as now existing it is of a nature to strengthen the hands of the extreme party. At the present time it is impossible to say how the elections will go, and few pretend to foretell upon that subject, but the general belief seems to be that there will not be a change, and that certain rather prominent deputies who have shown themselves too supple and undeviating in their support of Government are not unlikely to be rejected by their present constituents.

A brief telegraphic announcement that Count Revel has arrived in Rome has increased the uneasiness inspired by the Vegezzi mission. The bare fact of the arrival is known, sent hither from Turin. "What means this haste to convey the news?" asks the *Nazione* this morning, taking the telegram as a text for a long article. The name of Count Phauld Revel, although highly respectable and respected, is associated with policy which is rather Piedmontese than national Italian; and he is also understood to disapprove of the despoiling of the Pope. It is quite probable that his journey to Rome has a private cause; it seems most unlikely that he makes it in the character of an agent, either avowed or secret, of the present Italian Government, but nevertheless his mere presence there suffices to create a certain alarm. —*Cor Times*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—From the province of Salerno I have positive information that brigandage is greatly on the increase, and fresh troops have been ordered to take the field. Among other outrages, the banditti came down upon a party of travellers, consisting of two Englishmen, two English ladies, and some Italian gentlemen. The Italians and the ladies released, but kept the Englishmen for ransom. One of these has since been liberated, and has returned to Naples, charged to raise the sum demanded for himself and friend, and which is said to be a very heavy one. You will probably soon hear more of this affair, of which these are all the authentic details that have as yet reached me. It is to be feared that the decrease in brigandage, lately so confidently announced in Turin, was merely delusive and temporary. At any rate, the evil was thought to be confined to the frontier of the Roman States, but here it is breaking out again in close to Naples. Large bodies of troops have been sent out in consequence. —*Cor. of Times*.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 3.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Senor González Bravo made a speech in which he declared that the Spanish Government was in a stronger position than the French Government before February, 1848, inasmuch as it rested for support upon a hereditary and well-consolidated dynasty.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 28.—Herr Von Bismarck has a fresh note to the Prussian Ambassador at this Court, in which the Prussian Government states its intention of persisting in its demand for the convocation of the provincial diets of Schleswig and Holstein, on the basis of the Constitution of 1848. The Vienna papers of to-day announce that the Emperor of Austria will meet the King of Prussia at Carlsbad on the 16th of June. —*Reuter*.

May 29.—In to-day's sitting of the Upper House of the Reichsrath the treaty of commerce between Austria and the Zollverein was agreed to by a large majority, six members only voting against it.

PRUSSIA.

BREITLIN, June 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Herr von Bismarck made a speech on the Schleswig-Holstein question, in which he said:—"Our demands have for their object solely to place Germany in defensible condition by sea and obtain a guarantee which may prevent the necessity of another attack upon the Doppel fortifications. These conditions are moderate. As long as no pretender can show what, in our opinion, would be a better title to the Duchies than our own, I do not know who should contest our possession. The duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg is vested in the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia. Their Majesties propose to convolve the Estates, and they will neither constrain that body nor allow themselves to be constrained by it. If no understanding be arrived at, no one-sided proceeding will be able to make us quit the Duchies. If you doubt our right, make your vote of the supplies de-

pendent upon the condition of our acquiring Kiel, and say 'No Kiel, no money.'"

June 2.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Bill for the increase of the Prussian navy came on for discussion. Herr Von Bismarck repelled the assertion that the Government had entered into negotiations with Denmark for the surrender of North Schleswig. Upon a division being taken, the Government Bill was rejected by a large majority.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Thousands of Polish exiles have disappeared within the last few years in the wilderness of Siberia. Their appearance on the European stage was brilliant and sensational, their exit abrupt, their adieu final. From one of these unfortunate heroes of the last revolutionary episode, I find a letter communicated in the *Lemberg Gazette Narodowa*. In its simplicity and quiet every-dayness, it forms a remarkable supplement to the glowing and graphic accounts of the fight in wood and swamp, which a little while ago we were reading with warm but not altogether unexceptional admiration in all the European press. It shows what became of the actors when the tragedy was over and the curtain down. The writer is an Austrian Pole, who, like so many others, passed the frontier in an unlucky hour, anxious to assist his brethren on the other side, and have a blow at the hereditary enemy of his race. The letter was communicated to the paper by his father as follows:—

"Provinces of Jeniseisk, Feb. 29.
"Half a year is already past, and no news from home. I have sent you no less than 10 letters without receiving a reply. These four months I have been here, where I am to remain, without, however, knowing what to do with myself. To kill the time I have begun working in the fields, which, after may even become necessary enough, being the means of gaining a livelihood when the money is spent. I have also thrashed corn by way of trial, and declare that I rather like the thing. It is the custom here to begin work soon after midnight by the light of burning logs, and the corn is thoroughly dried before-hand to lessen the toil. You are, of course, aware that we have but a few hours' daylight. We live four of us together in a little cabin, and are keeping house ourselves. One is the cook, another the chambermaid, the third provider of victuals and general accountant, the fourth storekeeper and butler. To while away the time we make pipes, carve images of saints, draw, and of such like things a thousand and more. If once we get a little more money we shall lay in a stock of garden implements. In those long, long evenings we play at chess, talk about home, and learn Russian. I have thumbed well my Russian grammar, and can read and write fluently enough. To speak the language is, of course, a different thing, and I am frequently at a loss for words. I am so lucky in having such excellent companions, whose society is a real comfort to me. Sometimes the days fly rapidly. The natives will frequently call upon us, and say candidly they have come to have a look at the Poles. They are coarse people, and we must keep our distance; but they will not take a denial, and we have been occasionally obliged to turn them out of doors. The frost, which is severer than you have any idea of at home (still not so severe as I dreaded), prevents our going out much in the neighborhood. My money will be soon spent, but I don't feel concerned about it, as summer is drawing near, when we can manage to live by the work of our hands. My health was not very good at first, but is excellent now. In the spring I intend living on milk exclusively, and shall also try the kumia (a beverage made of mare's milk) in the Kirgiz fashion. It is said to be very good for the chest. I should have been so glad if you had sent me the books mentioned in my former letters, and should also like to have *Knapp's Chemische Technologie*, and some works on universal history and political economy in French. Having no intellectual occupation at all, I should enjoy the books exceedingly, and while away many a lonely hour by reading. Although we are living among people, it is just as it was in the woods when we were fighting and roving about. In point of fact, our only intercourse is with semi-savages. On first arriving at the place of destination I resolved to put down and describe everything for the perusal of my beloved friends and relatives at home—my thoughts on the journey, my feelings here, the incidents of my life in these remote parts, the ways and customs of the people about here—in fact, everything worth noticing. But I am afraid such letters would be stopped on the road. I have therefore given up the plan, and will tell you all when God Almighty grants me a happy return. Shall we see each other again? I can only dream of it now, but it is a sad and most melancholy dream. Frequently I sit down wondering whether my beloved are well—whether they think of me as often as I of them; and then again I will think of the immeasurable space stretched between us. I write this letter in Russian, as we are not allowed to use any other language, to save the authorities the trouble of translating them. You may address me in Polish, although it may be preferable to write French. I enclose a sketch of a true Siberian, drawn from nature, in his winter habiliments, and the portrait of a wild Osjak from the banks of Ob."

In transmitting this letter the father accompanies it with some remarks, from which I extract the following:—

"Prisoners sentenced to colonization are left without any assistance on the part of the Government. Those that have got some little money may eke out a tolerable existence. The rest go about in tatters and have to work for their daily bread on the farms of the half-wild colonists of the region. My son's letters are on the way from three to four months; but the last came in six weeks, and but for some accidental delay, might have been delivered earlier. The telegraph extends as far as Krasnojarsk and Kansk, towns in the neighbourhood of which my sons are living. We have telegraphed twice from Lemberg to General Gamatnie, the Governor-General at Krasnojarsk, and each time got an answer in a few days. A despatch from Kansk to Lemberg reached me on the day it was posted. The correspondence is, however, rather dear, retailing an outlay of £1 8s. for 20 words. Money is regularly transmitted to Krasnojarsk by St. Petersburg bankers, and have been honestly delivered to my son. As the Austrian Government now reclaims Austrian subjects, means should be taken to put the exiles in funds against the way home, otherwise, they will have to perform the enormous distance on foot—a distance that took them about a year on the way there, with 7½ kopeks a day to live upon, and all the night either on the road or in prisons or guard houses. Some appeal ought to be made to public charity, and that as soon as possible, as it takes two months to send money to Krasnojarsk. By paying for the benefit, they are allowed to drive all the way home; if not, the majority have a fair chance to succumb."

For completeness' sake I may add that, besides those involuntary colonists, two other classes of Polish exiles are to be met with in Siberia. If Polish sources are to be relied upon, thousands have been put in the ranks, and are now mounting guard on the Chinese frontier in the uniform and the company of the native Cossack; but a few have been handed over to a terrible fate in the Siberian mines. Many exiles, however, will escape. But lately it was stated in the Tobolsk official gazette that no less than 326 fugitives had been stopped in Western Siberia in 1864.

Three new forts are just being added to the citadel of Warsaw.

SWEDEN.

Some facts have just been published which curiously illustrate the state of religious law in Sweden. In the year 1858 six women were condemned to exile on account of their having adopted the Roman Catholic religion. In consequence of the general outcry which was elicited by this, an ordinance was passed in 1860 which to a very slight extent, modified the severity of

the law. It now appears that M. Schutze, the husband of one of the women who was banished in 1858, has obtained a divorce, on the ground of his wife having been "condemned to banishment for apostasy." —*Guardian*.

CHINA.

The Taeping rebellion does not yet seem at an end, though the *China Mail* thinks there is no doubt it will be extinguished in the course of a few months. The accounts by the present advisers represent the 'rebels' to be enclosed in the district round about the city of Changchow. Imperial forces are north-west and south of them, and the coast is being guarded by custom-house steamers. The latest news reports a rebel victory, with a loss to the Imperialists of a thousand men; but a previous encounter had a different issue, the rebels losing two thousand men.

According to the *North China Daily News* these two thousand men were taken prisoners and afterwards beheaded by the victors. The same paper says:

Barbarous atrocities are being perpetrated on Europeans by the Imperial troops—two are said to have been executed by them without reference to their consuls and three are prisoners at the Imperial camp—kept in cages and suffering every indignity that can be thought of by the Chinese. These men have been seen by persons in authority (Europeans), and as yet no notice taken of it. One man was taken up there and brought down in irons to Amoy in the steamer, and taken back again also without reference to his consul. The only complaint against these men is a suspicion of selling arms to the rebels. Rewards of 300 dollars are said to be offered by the mandarins for heads of any Europeans who are suspected of assisting the rebels. Much indignation is caused in Amoy by this in consequence of no notice being taken of it by the authorities.

ALGERIA.

ALGERIA, May 31.—The insurrection of the Babors is at an end, and the tribes have made their submission.

BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, May 10.—A triple alliance has been signed between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic. Twenty thousand men have been sent against Faraguy.

The Brazilian fleet has sailed from Corrientes and Humaita.

War has not yet been declared between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, but it appears imminent.

The fruit of the Alliance between Lopez and Bolivia has been the resumption of business at Montevideo.

The following telegram from Lisbon, dated May 31, has been received:—

"Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 16th of April state that in consequence of the war between Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation the latter has sent a commission to Europe to negotiate a loan."

UNITED STATES.

But, if God's Church fails to make Christians of the negroes, which we are far from admitting, it seems that Puritan's Protestant Church can ally with them. The *Observer* claims them as 'all Protestants.' President Johnson told a herd of their howling preachers that they were all a vile polluted set, coming in promiscuous sexual relations!—*All Protestants*, are they? President Johnson told these negro preachers that they were all—four millions of them—living in open and notorious concubinage! And they are 'all Protestants' are they? It is not we that say it. We never thought of it. They are the rams of the flock Presbyterian, that make the claim. Nay, more! They differentiate among Protestants. The white Presbyterian preachers sent from their subordinate lodges, or presbyteries, or synods, several 'buck negroes'—to represent whites and blacks in their General Convention. One of these Brothers of richer complexion, to the rapture and satisfaction of the august body present, said:—"He deemed Presbyterianism the proper faith for the negro; Methodism degrades them, since it excites and arouses their sensibilities, which need rather to be quieted; and as to the Roman Catholics, who are seeking to win them over to that faith, a negro deems all Roman Catholics Irishmen, and that is enough for that argument." [Applause.] Certainly, certainly. Why, Methodism, except in so far as it is departed from the teachings of its founders, insists on good works! Believes, even, that chastity is a virtue! As to the Roman Catholic religion, why, of course, till what the poor negroes have of the human power of free will, exerts itself in a disposition towards quitting their beastly life of, President Johnson says, 'open and notorious concubinage'—in other words—promiscuous sexual intercourse—till they can be gotten to a point of trying to correct these obscenities—the Catholic religion won't do for them at all. Even Methodism won't do—it makes the poor negro feel something is wrong. 'Presbyterianism is the proper faith for the negro,' so long as, in President Johnson's words—who knows him—he lives 'in open and notorious concubinage.' It is not we that say it. The dirty idea would never have occurred to us. It was said by a buck negro, sent by white Presbyterian preachers as their representative in their most august assembly, and, the reporter says, it was received with 'applause' by the rams of the flock. The applause seems to have been particularly heavy when the grand point was made by the buck negro, that they 'were set against Catholics because they thought Catholic and Irish was the same thing!'"

There was an old fellow, a noted Calvinist preacher, that used to tell and write all manner of falsehoods against Catholics. We used to meet him limping round the streets. He had an ugly scar on his face, and we had the proofs of how he got it. We could prove it now, in a court of justice. The old vagabond insulted an Irish Catholic girl in his own kitchen, and she hit him in the face with a hot gridiron—and was a good girl for doing it!

Let us ask, was the applause on the part of the male leaders of the set of sheep, in any way connected with a disagreeable sentiment in regard to the behaviour of Irish Catholic girls that they have hitherto employed, and, by contrast, with the thought that there may be, to the North, an emigration of servants of redundant complexion, and with a certificate of character, each, from President Johnson, as cited above?

The poor negro! He is an object of pity, not of anger. President Johnson was wrong in saying to the buck negro preachers that the negroes were all living in brutal commingling of the sexes—though he was right, and knew he was, in telling those beastly preachers, or pagan, or, if the Presbyterians will have it, Protestant howlers, that they needed to stop their vile practices, and set 'an example.'—The Presbyterians are wrong in saying that all the negroes are Protestants. There are numbers, even in this city, that are Catholics. We have two of them among our subscribers. How well these poor fellows know that we are the real friends of their race, and that all the Yankee preachers are hypocrites, and that two or three of the Catholic priest-hood are humbugged and deluded! We think if 'Brother Robert'—he is our brother in a two-fold sense: a child of Adam, like we are; regenerated in Christ, by Baptism, and the other Sacraments, as we are—good brother Robert could teach Archbishop Purcell several lessons that that aged gentleman is trying, too late, to learn from infidel Massachusetts. —*N. Y. Freeman*.

The *Detroit Tribune* learns that in Ottawa county, Michigan, the lumbermen are almost panic stricken at the very low tariff offered in market for lumber. Cargoes of superior Grand river lumber have recently been sold in Chicago market at from \$3 to \$11 per 1000 ft., the cost of manufacturing which may be reckoned at \$4 per 1000 ft., at the present wages paid employees at the mills—the freight and commission charges at from \$3 to \$4.

The Federal debt in dollars weighs 330,000,000 lbs. These dollars would load upwards of 1,000,000 mules, which would form a train 21,043 miles in length. The dollars placed one on another would form a pillar column 6,313 miles high. Placed side by side they would extend thrice round the globe, and a man would take 127 years working night and day to count them.

The chief subjects of speculation at present are the treatment which the Confederate leaders are likely to receive if taken, and the relations which the American Government will form with the Mexican Monarchy. As to the first, we will not discuss it, simply because we do not believe that any civilised and Christian Administration will put to death men who were called by millions of their countrymen to exercise the functions of a regularly established Government. The legal question as to the right of Secession has always been doubtful, the majority of American lawyers inclining to the belief that if not allowed it was not prohibited by the Constitutional Compact. It would therefore be the most glaring injustice to treat this Secession as an ordinary uprising against authority. The good sense of the American people will, no doubt, restrain them from the mistaken policy of vengeance in such a case. The question of Mexico is more serious. France has undertaken a difficult and delicate task in planting a monarchy on Mexican soil. —*Times*.

A telegram from Chattanooga, dated June 10 says:—A tremendous explosion and fire occurred here last evening, as is supposed through carelessness. A spark from the locomotive, it is thought, ignited the loose powder in the ordnance department, and an instantaneous and terrible explosion followed. There were several thousand tons of fixed ammunition, and powder on hand, all of which were destroyed. Shot and shell went hissing about the town, and many were killed and wounded. The immense quartermaster's and commissary's buildings in the neighborhood caught fire, and were destroyed, involving the destruction of a quarter of a million dollars worth of stores.

EMANCIPATED NEGROES.—A Northern man in Virginia writes to a Boston paper as follows:—"I wish you could but witness the terrible result of this 'immediate emancipation'—see the squalor and wretchedness, some with scarce a garment left; with hunger and hardship—on the mortality among them has been fearful; those, too, who but little more than a year ago were well fed, well used and well cared for. And this is freedom! God help the poor negro!"

TAX NEGRO TO OFFSET THE IRISH VOTE.—We take the following from a report of the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session in Brooklyn:—

"The consideration of the memorial was the next business in order, and was discussed by Dr. Spear, O. H. Thompson, (colored), Rev. Mr. Johnson of Pittsburgh, and others. The principal theme of the discussion was negro suffrage. The last speaker, whose name was not announced, stated that it became, at this time, an absolute necessity to give the negro the ballot, to counterbalance the Irish vote and to keep out of Congress and the Senate, men from the South. The time has come, when such influence as Irish and Southern politicians should be held in check. The motion, on the adoption of the memorial, was put and carried."

REPRISAL.—Several months ago, during the excitement of the Presidential contest, we predicted that the men who were most clamorous for the prolongation of the war on the anti-slavery platform would be the first to repudiate, if they could, the debt with which they were saddling the nation. The fulfilment has come, even sooner than we could have anticipated. Wendell Phillips, at the late meeting of the anti-slavery organisation in Boston, advocated the repudiation of every dollar of the war debt unless the negro were elevated to a social equality with the white man, and the dominion of the Southern States placed in his hands, through the ballot, with which the African is to be invested, while the original citizens are to be deprived of it on the plea of treason. The triumph of the demagogue is ever thus signalled. The demands which spring from his successes are always more onerous than those which preceded them; and those who hope to quiet by concessions will find that the limit of his cupidity will never be reached until even abasement itself has nothing further left to yield. —*Irish American*.

HOW TO FALL ASLEEP.—The great point to be gained in order to secure sleep, is escape from thought, especially from that clinging, tenacious, insuperable thought which in most cases of wakefulness has possession of the mind. I always effect this by the following simple process: I turn my eyeballs as far to the right or left, or upward, or downward, as I can without pain, and then commence rolling them slowly, with that divergence from a direct line of vision around in their sockets, and continue doing this until I fall asleep, which occurs generally within three minutes—always within five at the most. The immediate effect of this procedure differs from that of any other I have heard of, to procure sleep. It not merely diverts thought into a new channel, but actually suspends it. Since I became aware of this I have endeavored, innumerable times, while thus rolling my eyes, to think upon a particular subject, and even that which before kept me awake, but I could not. As long as they were moving around, my mind was blank. If any one doubts this, let him pause just here and make it. I venture to assure him that, if he makes it in good faith in the manner described, the promise of a penny for his thoughts, or for each of them, while the operation is in progress, will add very little to his wealth. Such being its effects, we cannot wonder that it should bring sleep to a nervous and wakeful man of a night. The philosophy of the matter is very simple. A suspension of thought is to the mind what a suspension of travel or labor is to a weary body. It enjoys the luxury of rest; the strain upon it, faculties are removed; it falls asleep as naturally as the farmer in his chair after toiling all day in his fields. —*Anatomy of Sleep*.

HIDDEN PROVERB.—Sweet is the music of the lute to him who has never heard the prattle of his own children.

WHY ARE COBBLETS ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAL DIPLOMAS?—Because they're skilled in art of healing.

'WE WERE ALL CHILDREN ONCE, MY DEARS!'—La, ma, who then took care of the babies?

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A SPEECH MADE IN THE INTERIOR APARTMENT OF A SHIP AND A LADY'S BONNET?—One is a decoration (deck oration), and the other a cabin oration.

'DOES THE REZOR TEKE HOLD WELL?' Itquired a barber who was shaving a gentleman from the country. 'Yes,' replied the customer, with tears in his eyes, 'it takes hold first-rate, but it don't let go very easily.'

PICKING UP THOUGHTS.—Boys, you have heard of blacksmiths who have become mayors and magistrates of towns and cities, and men of great wealth and influence. What was the secret of their success? Why, because they picked up nails and pins in the street, and carried them home in the pockets of their waistcoats. Now, you must pick thoughts in the same way and fill your mind with them; and they will grow into other thoughts; and you will find them strewn everywhere in your path.