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## FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The nnexpected proportions which the Polish insurrection is taking occasion some disquiet among official people here. As it was desirable to prevent any discussion on so delicate a subject in the Legislative Corps, the President of that body has, it is said, tried his best to induce the deputy who intended making a motion in favor of Poland to desis, but, as I hear, without effect. The deputy in question readily admitted the force of the sympathies which bind the President of the Legislative Chamber to Russia, but he positively refused to pledge himself to silence; and as for the Emperor, whose name is reported to have been made use of, he observed that no one could persuade him that His. Majesty was not a friend to Poland. Should this impracticable legislator persist in his motion, he will, if not silenced at the outset, be replied to probably by Mr. Billault. The Russian Ambassadors at the foreign Courts have written to their Government describing the feeling of indignation throughout Europe at the system practised at Warsaw, and at the brutal manner in which the conscription was conducted. I bear that Count Orloff has been written to from the Russian Embassy here as to whether a contradiction might be given to the statement in a Paris newspaper that he had gone to Warsaw to try to dissuade the Grand Duke from carrying out the conscription. The reputed answer is that the statement was correct, and that, if it were contradicted, ne should contradict the contradiction.

Baron Dupin in his speech on the Address in the Senate on Thursday paid the following tribute to the memory of the late Cardinal Morlot. Alluding to the diminution in the number of associations of St. Vincent de Paul, he said, -

"This is a deplorable state of things, and my regret is double when I see the void created in the Senate by the death of Archbishop Morlot, whose last words in this Assembly were a testimony in favor of the association in which he had such confidence that he handed to it the entire of his allowance as senator (30,000f), and this fact was never mentioned by bi nself.'

The Temps has received a communication from the Minister of the Interior, reminding it of the decree of 1852, prohibiting the publication of any account of the debates in the Chambers except that which is made out under the supervision of the Presidents of the Legislative Chambers, or copied from the Monineur; that any infraction of the 42d Article of the Constitution is punishable by u fine of from 1,000f. to 5,000f, and the infraction of the decree by a fine of from 50f. to 5,000f., "irrespectively of the penalties prescribed by the law, should the said report be an unfaithful or malicious one." The warning is repeated in the Moniteur, and the journals are informed that, if the infraction be repeated, criminal proceedings will be taken against them. On this the

Temps remarks:"In this state of things, and considering it impossible to find the ideal line which absolutely separates the discussion from the report; not having the certainty of distinguishing that which, in the eyes of the Minister, is permitted from that which is probibited; and knowing by experience what it costs us not to be, in doubtful matters, of the same sentiment as the Minister, we have taken the resolution not to Bay a word more on the debates on the Address, and consequently we suppress the article which the debate of yesterday on the affairs of Mexico suggested to us. As French citizeus, we have the natural right to read these debates, to meditate, and to form an opinion upon them; but, despite our authorization. despite our caution money, and despite the stamp duty which we pay in order to be allowed to speak on public affairs, we are no longer sure of the right to express our opinion in our own paper, be that opinion right or wrong, at our own risk and peril. and to communicate it to our fellow-citizens."

Wa shall therefore, I presume, have no further comment on any kind on the debates in the Chambers. Times Cor.

Three thousand five hundred soldiers are leaving Oberbourg for Mexico; 1,600 are embarking at Algiers for the same destination, besides 300 Arabs for the baggage service. Agents have been beating up in all directions for the purchase of mules; it appears that no less than 15,000 of these useful animals are required. Some disappointment is felt at the little progress yet made by General Forey, certainly not through his fault, for the circumstances are beyond his control.

A BALL AT THE TUILBRIES .- A certain number of Neapolitan refugees - Reactionnaires - had the bonor of being invited to the ball given by the Empress on Monday week. They were, it is said, not much surprised, agreeably or otherwise, and of course accented the invitation. The Emperor conversed with them for some time, and was particular in his inquiries about the King. Prince Napoleon was not present. He excused himself on the ground that he, the sonin-law of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, could not well meet persons who still fregarded King Francis as King of the Two Sicilies, and who wore on their breasts crosses and stars given by him. The Minister of Italy, who was to have presented a certain number of Piedmontese, also excused himself, and the Piedmontese were informed that their presentation must take place some other time. - Times.

# ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - This Government has just given an undeniable proof of its debased and ferocious spirit by sending the Count de Christen to the Island of Nisida to go through the iniquitous sentence passed upon him, and together with the Marquis Carracciola, De Angelis, and others. It is a fact worthy of note, that the Piedmontese have not performed one act of magnanimity, or lett on record one disinterested or generous deed that they can appeal to in their favour in the day of retribution. The telegram is lying before me from the Government Commission at Naples, who telegraphed all over Italy, that 'the innocent would be liberated l' A Government of any dignity would have had more self-respect than to have condemned a general officer (and one to whom they themselves offered a command) to a degrading sentence, and to keep company with thieves and assassins. In the Piedmontese official countenance the character of debased tyranny is strikingly observable. Garibaldi's paper the Zenzero and the Popolo d'Italia state, 'De Christen and companions have been sent to Nisida. Many will blame this most uhuman punishment."

they are calling out for 'Duke Robert,' and in Florence the very name is detested, except by the mere hirelings, who regard the Firenze, a daily journal supported by high interests and opposed to their

views with exceeding wrath.

The cry of despair from the Neapolitan districts is heartrending; and the address of devotion to Francis II., expressive also of the repentance of those who acknowledge they had been for a moment led astray, receives a singularly valuable confirmation in the following declaration of the Nuova Europa, one of the foremost of the Revolutionary press :- 'Amongst us, it is well to note, there reigns a most serious misfortune: loss of the popular cause, of the man of the people; because so great has been the persecution, that those who were yesterday anti-Bourbonic to-day are Royalists to the ends of the hair, and those who were Republican are to-day Monarchical! - Cor. of Tablet.

M. Peruzzi, the Italian Minister of the Interior, aware of the designs of the reaction in France, has addressed the following circular to the prefects : -

Tunin, Jan. 21.—Several circumstances reveal the existence of an evident understanding between the direction, and arranged himself in such a manner as adversaries of Italian units, particularly those who to place his spectacles on the nose of British diploare foreigners to our country, for the purpose of car- macy. The giasses have fallen to the ground, and rying on with extraordinary ardor a propaganda in a we hope Mr. Odo Russell also. It is not we that federative sense. They address themselves to muni- will pick them up. Lord Normauby passed a judg-

tion-a want to which the Ministry and the Parlia ment propose to apply a promptiremedy. This propaganda, inaugurated and energetically favored by the party which has the France for its organ in Paris, has established at Naples and at Florence journals which precisely bear the names of those two ed capitals. Those journals, as well as others, agree in the essential points of their polemie, with the Clerical journals and with certain organs of the party of action in combating the unity which the latter, partithe Nuova Europa of Florence, openly deolare to be incompatible with the constitutional monarchy. Those excesses could not be tolerated without leading to the downfall of the moral anthority of the Government, which must always show itself the constant and energetic adversary of every idea. contrary to unity, and without giving rise to mistrust among the great national party and exposing itself to the intolerable excess of the kind of which the Naples journal has recently given the signal. This is why the undersigned, while thinking it proper to leave the fullest liberty to discussion, regardsas indispensible an active surreillance and an energetic and constant repression, within the limits of the law, with regard to that portion of the presswhich endeavors to oppose unity, and the constitutional monarchy of the dynasty of Savoy, and to weaken faith in the accomplishment of the destinies of the nation, conformably to the wishes of the Parliament.

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The undersigned is convinced that in acting inthat manner against the journals, of whatever color they may be, he will obtain the assent of public opinion. Although the task of surveillance and of repression is confided by the law to the judicial authoties, nevertheless political authority must not remain entirely inactive at is, on the contrary, important that both one and the other should lend mutual support each within the sphere of its attributions. For this purpose the undersigned requests the prefects to give their attention to the excesses of the press in question, and to make con-official communications to the proper authorities whenever they see in those excesses the neaescary grounds for proceedings. Thanks to those measures which will be communicated by the Minister of Justice to the legal functionaries, the undersigned hopes that the surveillance and the repression will be prompt and officacious, and waits for an acknowledgment of the receipt of the present circular.

TURIN, Jan. 27 .- The correspondence of the Gocette de France states that typhus fever has broken out in the prisons of the annexation; at Potenza, twelve hundred political prisoners have died from this fearful epidemic, which has also carried off two Piedmontese doctors, victims of their sedulous attentions to these unfortunate Neapolitans. The Princess Batberini-Sciarra has been arrested on the frontier simply as a Muratist agent, and not as a Bourbonist agent. All the documents published in order to mislead the public as to the true motive of her arrest, are false and apocryphal. The king is about to fill up the Archbishoprics and Bishoprics which are vacant, about thirty in number, on his own authority, without asking the Pope's sanction. We shall soon see Commander Passaglia buckling on the cassock of the State-Bishop.
TURIN, Jan. 28.—The Constituzione states that the

Italian Government has made some very strong complaints to the French Government respecting the Muratist intrigues in the kingdom of Naples. Some documents found in the possession of the Princess Barberini-Sciarra have led to this step by the Turin Cabinet. The environs of Gasta are overrun by numerous bands of patriots; fresh troops have been dispatched to this quarter. M. de la Rovere said truly : 'It will end by the whole of the Italian army being sent to the Two Sicilies.' On the 20th of Decamber 700 gendarmes were sent. Eight days ago, 600 other gendarmes were sent to Naples, and in another month 700 more will go. The Mayor of Tossicia, nesr Teramo, in the Abruzzi, has been deprived of his office, suspected of not being very unfavourable to the Bourbon reaction.

The Liberty of Conscience under the Piedmontese Government, the Correspondance de Rome of Jan. 24 says :- 'We have no hesitation in condemning the late rulers of Lombardy and Tucany, and to declare them to be the first cause of the disaffection of some amongst the clergy. We now see what Josephism has dome in Milan, and Leopoldism has done in Florence. The Turin Government has only assisted in developing such germs, as an unwholesome climate eeds noxious herbs. The Chapter of the Milan Cathedral presents to us the spectacle of three Canons, who allow themselves to be named by the civil power in opposition to the Vicar-Capitular; and Florence yields false priests, who impudently accuse the Episcopate of blindness, and Catholic and spiritual Rome of being gagged by temporal Rome. Happily, Rome is not silent, and the nations hear her voice with loving obedience. The State in which Protestantism had been able to make a few proselytes, Tuecany, is returning from its errors. We earn that several inhabitants of Pontedera have returned to the faith. A man of the same of Lorenzo Mass began the movement in November last. The family, of Valentino Frantozzi, who was the centre of the Protestant meetings, having then abjured the Valdo-Calvinistic-Evangelino-Plymouthist sect-deserted the cause, and the municipality of Pontedera, yielding to the same influence, has had the courage to declare uself Oatholic. The Government has threatened to imorison the Dominican Fathers of the Church of Sau-Domenico Bologna (where the body of St. Dominine is kept,) if they continue their preaching against Protestantism. We stated some time ago, on good authority, the treatment that was being inflicted on Mgr. Canzi, Vicar-Capitular of Bologua, who is suffering for the Faith in the prisons of Pailanza. We said that the venerable prelate was already ailing in his health. The journals of to day (January the 24th) confirm our information. The Diritto confesses that in Facuza the return of the Pope's authority is universally desired and that the condition of Cecena deserves the attention of the Ministry. The town is the constant scene of struggles between the partisans of the rope and the Piedmon-

ROME.—The Roman correspondent of the Armonia, writing on the 26th of January, says :- 'The more I read the documents of the famous yellow book, the more I warn Catholics to believe in the Pope, and the Pope alone. Be it well understood that, by the From ill parts of Italy there are endless proofs of Pope, I mean also his glorious and worthy Minister the increasing horror of Piedmontese rule. In Parma and friend, Cardinal Antonelli. They know well enough what they say, and why they have spoken, are speaking, and will speak; it is that those who have cars to hear may understand.

The Standard gives the following letter from Rome which has been published in the Monde; it is dated

Jan. 24:--The communications of our correspondent with regard to Mr. Odo Russell, the English diplomatic agent at Rome, have been confirmed by the documents in the Yellow Book. It appears that the spirit of the army of occupation is very excited against that personage, and that the best plan he could pursue would be to withdraw. This Mr. U. Russell is the bitter enemy of France, and he thinks that the surest means of injuring France is to overthrow the Pope, and to realise Italian unity. Mr. Odo Russell, with the fixed idea of undermining French policy and the government of the Pope, employed himself in works which the Yellow Book does not mention.— We have partly made them known, and the remainder will settle themselves bereafter. He did not, or rather he would not, see Muratist intrigues in every

comes more striking on the real merits and resources of the Papal government, so that every one is forced to admit the truth, and praise the wisdom of the Roman laws. The Giceral di Roma published on the 24th a remarkable memoir on the Oddastres or Doomsday Book in the Pontifical States, and on the operations of the persons employed in taking the valuations of property during the last few years. The Correspondence of Rome also announces that a revision of the postal turiff is under examination. Post Office stamps are about to be introduced. The codification of the civil: and penal laws is also in a forward state. The famous brigand Crocco has arrived at Rome, and had been handed over to the Pontifical military tribunal, and he has been provisionally placed in prison. Workmen are now employed in scraping the walls of the rooms of the Quirinal, which the Penpolitans have covered with inscriptions in honor of their king and queen. The news from Naples is of the most afflicting kind. That from the Papal provinces is most satisfactory; the inhabitants are now able to compare their lot with that of the inhabitants of the provinces subjected to Piedmontese tyranoy.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SIGILIES. - Beven Thousand Reactionaries shot in the Two Sicilies.—We find the following in the Gazette de France :--

Our correspondents affirm that the first results of the inquiry by the commission on brigandage fix at 7,000 the number of persons shot up to this day in

the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. L'Armonia relates this news, but, after having

submitted it to this control, it says:of Naples, we have read again and again the journals of the revolution, we have examined the Official Gezette of the kingdom itself, and we have found that the number of persons that we mentioned as having been shot, greatly surpasses the number of seven thousand given by the commission of inauiry.'

For ourselves, it is with difficulty that we believe our eyes and ears, and yet every one knows what consideration we proless for the men and the things. of the Piedmontese revolution.

'Assuredly it will be admitted that there perished as many reactionaries in the combats as by the Piedmontese fusillade. This, then would give a total of 15,000 men killed in some way or other by the Pied. montese, in a country where the French cousui reckoned up as the precise number three hundred brigands. Now can we subtract from 15,000 take 300, and there remains . . . assist us berein, M. Soulange Bodin!

But let us return to the seven thousand persons shot. The Piedmontese commission installed at Naples is far from having terminated its labors; consequently, we know nothing beyond a partial result. Among the seven thousand there figure undoubtedly shepherds shot for saying they did not know where the reactionaries were hid; young women shot for not having denounced the asylum of their fathers and brothers; old men shot for not having brought back children who had gone away under the Bourbon banner; laborers shot for having been found in the country in possession of too large a piece of bread, suspected persons of all conditions declared to be in connivance with reaction, for the sole reason that they did not take up arms against it.

'Seven thousand persons shot in a country which universal suffrage has given to Piedmont!

Seven thousand persons shot, and subscriptions are opened for the victims of brigandage! And Italy is united; and the revolution gives for its watchword, 'Unity!' And the ministers at Taria, in the documents which the chancelleries consent to receive, declare that the Italian revolution commits no excesses; and the Liberal press of cosmopolite Piedmontism cannot sufficiently eulogise the heroes of that great work, nor does it possess flowers enough to scatter over the Italian land.

'There was a time when Mr Gladstone inflamed England by giving a romantic description of the Neapolitan prisons, in which the Bourbons had the audacity to shut up for some days conspirators and builders of barricades.

'There was a time when diplomacy wept over the martyr Poerio, which unheard-of cruelty put under arrest in one of the most salubrious climates, and in the midst of a splendid country, in the Chateau de Monte Sprchio, where he are 'young peas in the month of March,' as he himself relates in a letter. 'There was a time when the Great Powers de-

clared that they wished to interfere everywhere in favor of humanity and civilisation. 'There was a time when France and England

withdrew their ambassadors from Naples in order to give a lesson to Ferdinaud II., during a reign in which the penalty of death was abolished for political offences. And, notwithstanding this, the ascendancy of

France is such that Manim, is enabled to say, 'It is sufficient for France to frown to restore everything to order.

Ab, we shall be tempted to close this article with sarcasms.

'But if we content ourselves with the emotion which must take possession of every honest soul in presence of such a spectacle, we may be permitted to ask that in the discussions, in the Senate and the Corps Legislatif-where the Italian question, it must be allowed, has been treated hitherto in a manner so incomplete - this number of 7,000 may be pronounced repeated, and commented on! Is there a document in any of the books, yellow or blue, which speaks with such a loud voice as these seven thousand persons shot?'

NAPLES, Jan. 28.-We are now officially in possession of the fact, that no less than seven thousand unfortunate adherents of His Majesty Francis the Second, King of the Two Sicilies, have paid the forfeit of their loyalty in cold blood, and at the hands of the apostles of liberty and civilisation, within the lust two years - seven thousand Catholic Royalists butchered by the Piedmontese without a word of effective remonstrance even from the Catholic nations of Europe, and in the countries undermined by heresy, this hage in quity is absolutely supported and approved. The decay in political morality in England is one of the worst and most slarming auguries for her future. She was more Protestant per-haps in the days of Pitt than she is now; but English statesmen were not found the apologists of the Noyades of Lyons, and the massacres of La Vendee; English frigates did not then reluse shelter to a fugitive Royalist escaping from a fate worse than death, because he wore the consure of the Catholic Priesthood, and boasted himself a devoted adherent of the race of St. Louis, as the letter of Monsignor Cenatiempo proves was the case on board the Neptune a short time since. But now, in the very crisis of his escape, when he had no home to receive him, no shelter to turn to, and driven from the deck of the Neptune, a fugitive from the terrible sentence of the galleys, he found what a bitter mockery was the boasted hospitality of the British flag when a Priest and a Bourbonist was the belpless claimant .-Surely, on the opening of Parliament, as the Herald suggests, this most disgraceful act of inhumanity will take its place as a salient count in the long act of indictment against the soz-disant philanthropists of the Ministerial benches. Tempora mutantur with a witness, since the days of Nicoters, and Pisicani, and Passaglia! That it was the act of the officers themselves I have every reason to know was not the case; but, of course, orders must be obeyed, and no doubt orders had been transmitted from the Admiralty providing for such an emergency.

Naples, January 31,-Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Marquis Avitabile, Governor of the National Bank, was seized by the brig inds near Torre dell' Annunziata.

He had left Naples on a short trip to his villa

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. cipel sentiments, and take advantage of all occasions ment on the traitor Baoncompagni, a Predmontese (which is close to the high mose), and on arriving of transient discontent, the natural consequence of diplomatist at Florence, which is wonderfully appliational organization of the was requested to give an order for 100,000f. as issued in the different branches of the administrate the denomenant of the Italian question the light best of the price of his ransom, but it was reduced to 80,000f, tion—a want to which the Ministry and the Parliacomes more striking conthe real merits and resources which were paid this morning to one of the band, who came in for it. The Marchese is now at liberty, and has returned to Naples.

Alfew days since, too, as Conte -, an Italian. was going up Vesuvius merely to visit the locality. he was alarmed at seeing a number of armod men. 'These are brigauds,' be said. The guide told him to have no fear, and going down, addressed Pilone, the captain, and told him, that the visitor was an Englishman, when he was permitted to pass on. I report these fucts to show the necessity of immediate and energetic action, as also to counteract the svil infinence of those who, because they themselves have escaped all danger, laugh at the existence of brigandage. All here are demoralized, or it would, not be possible for such a manus Pilone to maintain himself where he is as be has done for apwards of a year.

The Vicar-Capitular of Mersina, who had signed, and sent round to be signed, Passaglia's insolent address, has now nobly recanted, asking pardon from the Pope and inviting others to imitate his ex-

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 9 .- The roply of the King to the Address of the Upper House was read to the members to-day.

In this reply the King says that his heart is gratified at perceiving such a complete agreement between the loyal Address of the Upper House and his own

views. His Majesty continues:-'It will be the aim of the Government to firmly maintain the position it has taken up, at the same

military power.' BERLIN, Feb. 9 .- The North Deutsche Zeatung of this

avening says :-'News of an alarming character has been received from the Polish provinces. Up to the present time the agitation prevailing in Russian Poland has not crossed our frontier, but great excitement has now commenced in some districts, chiefly in that of Kulm,

The Neue Preussische (Kreutz) Zeitung says :-'The extension of the Polish insurrection has increased. The whole of the 1st and 3th Prussian. Army Corps, and a division of the 2d corps, are to be

among the Polish landed proprietors.

concentrated. It is rumoured that the battalion is in future to consist of 800 men.'

#### POLAND.

Further details relative to the conscription in Poland are given in a letter from Warsaw dated the 20th of January. It states that on the night of the 26th the conscription was enforced in the most arbitrary form in the provinces. Fortunately, however, the military agents were not able to lay their hands on many young men. In the town of Lublin, for example with a population of 20,000, there were but 12 conscripts found. At Lowitch, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, the authorities were forced to be content with three conscripts; all the roung men who feared to be taken away as conscripts fled and joined the insurgents.

There can be no doubt of the magnitude of the Polish insurrection. We have no details, and the bare telegraphic summaries come to us from the Russian authorities, who, of course, represent events as favourably as possible for their cause. Bus nothing can be more ominous than even these meagre reports. The dates and the names of places cannot err. The column of Polish news and a map of the country are enough to show how widesprend is the revolt, and how little progress has been made in suppressing it, in spite of alleged victories over the insurgents. Wengrow, which it is said has been taken by the Russians after a bloody conflict, is considerably to the east of Warsaw, near the frontier has been the seen of events apparently of much importance. In a combat on the Gib the Russians are said to have been defeated, and a number of the Imperial troops, probably disaffected Poles, fled across the frontier. In the South there has been severe fighting, and the Warsaw and Vienna Railway has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Of the universality of the movement there can be no doubt. - Times.

# GREECE.

The Coburger Zeitung gives official confirmation to the news that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg has definitively declined to become a candidate for the throne of Greece, and announces that his Hignness will himself make public a full account of the negotiations which preceded his refusal.

# UNITED STATES.

An Indamous Order.—Gen. Milroy has issued an order assessing taxes on the citizens of Virginia, and in default of payment, the tax collectors are ordered as follows:

'You are to burn their bouses, seize all their property and shoot them. You will be sure that you strictly carry of this order.'

This is a new way to make friends of the Union; out as it comes from an abolition cannibal, it is not to be considered horrible or wrong! There is some probability of abolitionists soon sending the country to the lowest depth of infamy and disgrace. - Mahon

ing Sentinel.

Over eighty thousand labourers of Ohio have petitioned the General Assembly to pass a law excluding in the future, negro and mulatto immigration into the State.

The Times has the following in a Washington despatch :- Gen. Hooker has arrested 30 desorters ; had them tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. It is believed he will inexorably enforce the senlence.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY .- The Norfolk correspondent of a radical journal in this city paints

the following picture of life in that city:-'A very pretty Norfolk lady, with two children, whose once wealthy husband lately lost his life in the rebel army, applied a few days ago to the provost-marshal for redress against certain union men who would not pay rent on her houses which they occupied. An outery would have been raised had he compelled these men to pay rents to the estate of a rebel in arms, and he stated his position. The lady then said that but one hundred dollars remained between herself and starvation, and she knew not where to turn. 'But,' said the pretty creature, as she lifted ber tearful eyes and her clasped hands upwards, 'if I'm to suffer for the sins of my husband I'll bear it, even to martyrdom.' Cases of this kind might fill many pages. The uncommented publication of such stories as this is certainly calculated to afford aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union by bringing the defenders of the Union into hatred and contempt. If it be true that there are men in Norfolk, calling themselves 'Union men,' who make a pretext of their 'loyalty' to rob a widow and her orphan children, it is the plain duty of every officer who respects the flag of his country to rescue it from such base uses. It is quite time that the word 'loyalty' should be vindicated from its abusers. Under the cover of this word reckless journalism at the North has contrived to give currency to all manner of slander, injustice, and untruthfulness. We can hardly afford to have it identified at the South with downright dishonesty and with cowardly imposition upon the poor and the helpless. Wherever the stan-dard of the Union is raised, those who uphold it are bound by every consideration alike of honour and of policy to make it as much the symbol of protection to the weak and erring as of chastisement to the defiant enemies of the state. - N.Y. World.

To any respectable publicist, who has studied ancient and modern constitutional arrangements, our position is perfectly plain. The Federal Power has

violated the provisions of the Constitution, by which alone it had its existence. Abiding by that Constitution, it was so atrong it could have stood against the world. Having violated it, it is, in law and infact, 'so poor that there is none to do it reverence. New Fork is stronger than the Federal Government violating the Federal Constitution. Pennsylvania is stronger than she, thus crippled. Nay, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, any one of them, is stronger than the Federal Government with a broken Federal Constitution and a violated Union. So far as constitutional law and constitutional government go, the power has, mostly, reverted to the constituent States. Though it is not formally acknowledged, yet, virtually, the old Union is disrupt. ed. It is a sad thought, but the time for tears has. passed: It is the hour for efficient and salutary action. The States alone -as they made the old Confederation, and then abandoned it, and by degrees, each State for itself, and in its own chosen time, built on its remains the late Union - the States, each acting in its sovereign capacity, have now the living question of Reconstruction to deal with -N. Y. Freeman.

WHITE SEAVERY AT THE TORFUGAS .- The Tortugas. are barren reefs, or little islands, off the southern point of Florida, at the entrance from the Atlantic to the Guif of Mexico. On one of the islands the Administration are having built Fort Jefferson. The work, we believe, is doing by contract. However that may be, large numbers of Irishmen were induced or seduced; in this city, last spring, when work here was slack, to engage to go there at the wages of onedollar a day and found. It is our duty to warn all other poor fellows not to fall into this trap. Several worthy men, fully accredited to us as honest and retime remaining open to any approaches which may liable, who have been there, have called on us, and be made by the Chamber of Deputies with the view they all unite in giving the most horrible and heartof increasing the greatness of Prussia through her rending account of the atrocities perpetrated on the white laborers by the conscienceless Yankee contractors, or task-masters. The poor laborers are used so as never negro slaves have been in any of the South. ern States. They have been made to work from half. past five o'clock in the morning to half-past six in the evening-sometimes with a tropical sun over them, and the thermometer at 115° Fahrenheit .-Their food has been damaged and unwholesome flesh. meats, and bread made from sea-moulded and wormy floor. The sickness and deaths that must result from such treatment, in such a climate, need not be dwelt on. Their pay has been held back for months, and when given them, by a hocus-pocus among those interested; it has been in drafts on New York, which a 'friend' stood ready to cash at five per cent. discount. What makes the slavery more intolerable is, that the military sided and abetted the contractors or bosses, and that to refuse this killing work secured to the poor laborers imprisonment and punishment. We have the names of those inculnated in these transactions, and we have ample evidence of the correctness of the accusations. It ought to call forth an official investigation, by Government, at the hands of some humane and trustworthy Commissioner. Should such a course be chosen, we will furnish him with the means of satisfying himself on the spot of all the wrongs we detail here, and of yet others we do not allude to. In the absence of such a government investigation, we warn all workmen to avoid contracting to go to Key West, or to any of the Flcrida Keys, or to the Tortugas, and it will be a real charity for other papers to copy this warning, and for priests and others to put poor Irishmen on their guard. The office where these men were sugaged is yet open, we are told, at No. 5 Bowling Green, in this city. - N. Y. Freeman

> Concerning Lancasure. - The contributors to the Lancashire fund are beginning to be laughed at. The property owners in that country have escaped handsomely from the burdens which they in the first place should be called on to bear, the manufacturers have made fortunes, and the operatives have had a time of idleness, recreation, and feasting, all owing to what was called 'the public benevolence,' but what will soon be known as the public guilibility. The Times says-'It is no exaggeration to put down the assessable property of Luncashire at £10,000,000, and a 7d. rate on this for the quarter, or 2s 4d for the year would have defraged all the poor law expenditure of the three months ending Christmas, with a surplus of some £5,000 to spare; and as to the entire expenditure from all sourcesrates, subscription lists, and private charity-it says that a rate on the county of 1s. 3d. would have amply covered all! Such a rate would be counted moderate one in most of the Irish unions, even at times when there is no cry of distress in the country. 'The great outburst of national sympathy, says the 1tm secured the people from all risk of starvation, and helped the rate payers, rich and poor, to the extent of at least a half a million.' A half a million of money has thus been contributed to the wealthy landowners, shopkeepers, and manufacturers of Lancashire by what is euphaniously called 'the great outburst of public sympathy.' As regards the operatives, doubts, are entertained whether the majority of them can ever be got to work again, after their pleasant experience of the sweets of 'public sympathy.' 'it will be well, says the Times, if some of them are not permanently spoiled by the luxuries of idieness;" and again, the lazy fellows who spend their time between a little hand-loom weaving, fustian cutting, or some other decaying craft, and pigeon-shooting, foot-races, and mayhap, a bit of ponching, and for whom the village or the small manufacturing town have gradually grown too hot, all take refuge in the crowd of Manchester; and very comfortable quarters many of them find it just now.' 'S. G. O.,' in the same journal writes - 'Very large numbers have received relief, from the guardians and from relief committees, whom under ordinary circumstances a labour test would have driven to the industry they have thus shirked. am well assured from many quarters that already

> this forced idleness is fast deteriorating the character of the operative.' The writer, in another part of his letter, alludes to the fact that the manufacturers do not desire to see the idle operatives absorbed into other trades; hoping for a revival of the cotton supply, they, for their own advantage wish to keep the men on the spot, paid and fed by the public. The Registrar General's quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths in England, shows that the cotton famine in Lancashire has caused not an increase of mortality, but an improvement in the public health.

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