

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Monday, May 22.—The readers of the *Moniteur* have remarked with some surprise that it has not given the address delivered by Prince Napoleon at the ceremony of uncovering the monument to the first Napoleon at Ajaccio. The first day the *Moniteur* omitted all notice of those facts; the day following it contained a short summary of them. It mentioned, indeed, how the Prince, with head bare, mounted the platform and walked round the statue; how at that solemn moment salutes were fired; how the features of his Imperial Highness betrayed the deepest emotion how he spoke a little on everything—but of the speech itself, which was the great feature of the ceremony, not a word. The little *Moniteur*, indeed, reproduced the telegram announcing that an oration had been pronounced but it contained only the first two lines, and did not notice the following:—The Prince gave an excellent biography of the Bonapartes. He described the life and acts of Napoleon I., and traced a complete programme of liberal policy.

The Government journals the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays* published the speech after it had been submitted to the censorship, from which it issued mutilated. The first passage suppressed related to the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa, which the Prince severely condemned, concluding thus:—'An Austrian alliance shall never be the policy of France. The second passage set aside completely a eulogy of American Democracy and the American Constitution. After saying that 'the foundation of the great Republics stands beyond the Atlantic, encouraged by the support of France, was a glorious legacy bequeathed by the Government of Louis XVI.,' his Imperial Highness eulogized Monroe, 'the celebrated statesman who gave his name to the doctrine which laid down the principle that the Governments of Europe ought to have no possessions in North America.' The third paragraph referred to the Roman question. In this the Prince declared himself favourable to the suppression of the Pope's temporal power, and based his opinion on the authority of the first Napoleon, though it is probable that had the Roman Government entered into the Imperial system Napoleon would have maintained its power. The fourth change which the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays* made in the speech was in that part which alluded to the liberty of the press. Neither is there any mention of the political maxim of the Prince relative to those subaltern agents who are so eager to preserve the Government from every species of attack, but who, in their false devotedness and their interested exaggerations, only seek to hide from the Sovereign their insufficiency and their faults. This was doubtless considered a personal reflection on the Government journals, and would account for its suppression.

It is certain that the speech of his Imperial Highness has caused the utmost displeasure to the Government. The Ministers strongly pressed the Emperor to authorize the insertion of a paragraph in the *Moniteur* disavowing, if not positively censuring the Prince, but the Emperor though very willing, did not venture to do so. The *Opinion Nationale* has narrowly escaped suppression for an article speaking in high terms of the Prince and the speech.

Prince Napoleon has resigned. The Post says that Prince Napoleon resigned in consequence of the letter of the Emperor.

The *Globe* says that the Prince was censured for his democratic views generally; but more particularly for uttering hostile sentiments on the Emperor's American policy.

One or two Ministers have spoken of their determination to resign if the French troops are not all recalled from Mexico within two months.

Paris, May 24.—The *Patrie* has very narrowly escaped an advertisement for having published alarming news about the recruiting said to be going on in the United States, with a view to an invasion of Mexico. It stated that it had reason to believe that the French Government felt somewhat anxious about these clandestine operations in favor of the ex-President Juarez, and that the most energetic measures would be taken, if necessary, against the American volunteers. It declared that France would never allow these adventurers to attack, in contempt of every principle, a country which is protected by the French flag. It announced, moreover, that Rear-Admiral Didelot, the newly named commander of the naval division on the west coast of America, was under orders to leave Brest with the steam frigate *Themis*, immediately after the Emperor's return from Algeria, with formal instructions to stop, in the name of international law, and conformably to the provisions of maritime law, any enterprises that the successors of Lopez and Walker might attempt. The *Patrie* added that besides General Ortega, Romero, brother of the Romero who was recently shot by sentence of court martial at Mexico, was at New York conducting the recruiting; that the said Romero was furnished with full powers from Juarez, was assisted by an American committee, and appeared to have at his disposal large sums of money.

The news coming from the *Patrie* produced a very bad effect generally, and particularly among the commercial class. The *Patrie* got a reprimand for having given it publicity, and was forthwith 'invited to retract' or at least modify what it had stated. It has done so; and it now says that the only correct fact in its previous statement is, that Rear-Admiral Didelot is going out to relieve Rear-Admiral Bossu, who has completed his period of service on the west coast of America, and that the former will not be charged with any exceptional mission whatever, and will have no other powers than those held by his predecessor.

I believe there is no doubt whatever that the recruiting of volunteers for 'emigration' to Mexico does occasion some anxiety to the Government. It is true that assurances had been given by the American Government before Mr. Lincoln's death of their desire to maintain friendly relations with this country, and nothing has since occurred to change their policy. This is not the first time that 'emigrants' have been engaged in foreign expeditions. Cuba and Nicaragua are instances among the most recent, and it is not surprising that the emissaries of Juarez should profit by the conclusion of the war to enrol a certain number of those whose peace has left without occupation. The French Government are aware of the difficulty of putting a stop to these operations, but are nevertheless, convinced that the Washington Cabinet will do all that the law allows; and that, if these volunteers succeed in entering Mexico, the force at the disposal of the Emperor Maximilian will be able to give to give a good account of them. 'The French and English Government,' observes *La France*,—

'Feel no disquiet. Both have observed towards the United States a policy of conciliation. They have not ceased to receive from them the most moderate declarations; and they have no reason to believe that any untoward facts will occur to alter their friendly relations.'

Paris, May 24.—The *Moniteur* of this evening publishes an article confirming the revocation of the order limiting the stay of Federal vessels in French ports to twenty-four hours; and says France has also announced that she will hasten to raise all other restrictions as soon as the Washington Cabinet shall cease to exercise the exceptional rights which its quality as a belligerent enables it to claim on the sea towards neutrals. The *Moniteur* then reverts to the fully satisfactory assurances of Mr. Lincoln some days before his death; and adds—'The last news from America affords reason to believe that President Johnson intends to follow the wise policy of his predecessor.'

Communications are said to be constantly passing between Paris, Rome, and Turin. According to letters addressed to the *Novellista di Roma*, the *Charon*, and divers other journals, M. Drouyn de Lhuys is urging the Piedmontese Government to

conclude the negotiation entered upon by M. Vegezzi and to put the same interpretation upon the Convention of the 15th of September as the Imperial Government does. He is said also to have intimated that in case Piedmont declines to comply with this request, the French Government might consider it necessary to make a supplementary Convention with the Pope to declare therein more explicitly what they consider themselves at liberty to do, and to inform the Pope that they would protect and defend him. It is, moreover, reported that the communications alluded to above are not confined to the matter of the Italian Bishops, but they relate to the grounds of the Convention itself, and that it is at the suggestion of the French Cabinet that Count Revel has been sent to Rome by Victor Emmanuel. We do not guarantee the truth of these reports, which are, however, not without importance, inasmuch as they indicate the general tendency of men's minds and the disposition of the powers that be.

A curious little incident in Parisian journalism has recently occurred. It appears that M. Scholl, the editor of the *Main Jaune*, published in it a serial story, in which he drew satirical pictures of demimonde life. According to the *New York Express*, M. Scholl had represented certain aristocratic ladies, under fictitious names, as visiting places where ladies ought not to be found, and in consequence his work had been interdicted and he himself forced to fly before the vengeance of the persons he had offended. This statement was inserted in the *Main Jaune*, in English, only of course to be laughed at, as it was not true. It appears, however, that the things written by M. Scholl really did create much alarm in fashionable circles. No less a personage than the Countess de Metternich, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, believing that she and certain of her friends were the objects of ridicule, sent to M. Scholl, through the Prince de Sagau and another great personage, begging him to desist from his attacks. The editor, however, declared that though the persons figuring in his story were drawn from nature, they were not portraits, and it seems that this explanation was accepted as satisfactory.

The Davenport Brothers have taken and are living in Rossini's chateau, at Aglières. The most remarkable 'manifestations' in which they have lately indulged were the marriage of William Davenport just before leaving London with the irrepressible Adala Isaac Mecken Henenan, &c. Adala is a spiritual 'messem' and perhaps it is the 'spirit' and not herself who are responsible for her queer pranks. The editor, however, declared that though the persons figuring in his story were drawn from nature, they were not portraits, and it seems that this explanation was accepted as satisfactory.

SPAIN.

The *Epoca* of to-day says:—The Spanish Government awaits the conclusion of the negotiations between the Papal and Italian Governments before deciding whether Spain shall recognize the kingdom of Italy or not.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Florence, May 19.—The Dante Festival has been brought to a close with an unbroken spirit, that never for an instant flagged, and with a uniform success in all its phases and scenes. Not a single accident or mistake, not the slightest disorder or brawl, so far as I have observed or heard, has saddened or troubled any portion of the festivities, which, although limited to three days, have been prolonged to four.

On Tuesday evening entertainment was also provided for the more intellectual classes in the shape of *tableaux vivants* of groups from Dante. At the same time and place (Pagliano Theatre) passages from his poems were declaimed by Ristori, Salvini, and other distinguished artists. The King was present, and at a passage from the *Inferno* having a strong reference to Rome, in a severe decidedly unfavourable to the maintenance of the present regimen, an attempt was made, by vehement applause, to win a sign from him but His Majesty would not be moved to a demonstration which, at the present moment, might have been ill-advised.—*Times* Correspondent.

The Dante Centenary Anniversary this week at Florence, like that of Shakespeare in London last year, seems to have strangely savoured of Garibaldi and the influence of our European public in general, and of Italy in particular. Dante's memory has been commemorated by a great procession of journalists, medical men, apothecaries, literary men, and other trades, all represented by deputations, each with a flag, by way of ticket, to inform the gaping beholders of the titles of each representation. There were no less than seven hundred such ticket flags, and among the rest that of the Clergy of Italy, followed by a small group of Liberal Priests, who had donned their former ecclesiastical dress for the occasion. Their leader, said to say, was a certain Capuchin, known as having for some time only retained his beard out of the characteristics of his former vocation. This hideous display of the most deplorable degradation was of course greeted by the shouts of the class privileged to make a noise for all the rest in that happy land, where those who make no noise are excluded from all political account. Horse-races, theatrical declamations, and such like celebrations completed the programme of this Godless feast, where Dante's memory was as much out of place as the dignity of Pius IX. in the midst of the infidel displays of 1848 in Rome. In Florence Dante was officially represented as the victim of Pope Boniface VIII. The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin published the actual decree which drove him into exile, and which was issued by the Commune or Mont of Italy of Florence, while Boniface VIII. died 19 years before the termination of Dante's exile at Ravenna. By the way, it is Dante, after all, who first on the idea of comparing the Sovereign of a certain country to Pilate, on account of the insults inflicted by his agents on the Vicar of Christ, in the very person of Boniface VIII.

The proposed ecclesiastical arrangements which have made Signor Vegezzi a nine days' hero throughout all Europe, seem to remain in statu quo, the crew who rule Italy not having the courage or even seeming capable of a reasonable understanding with the Pope. Victor Emmanuel's Ministry is reported to be divided on the prosecution of the conferences, four being in favour of both! The long and short of it, is that I believe that the Pope himself does not know what he is become of Vegezzi, nor does Vegezzi know what he is to do next.

There are people who, like the 'petite elite' in France after the great Revolution, refuse to take any but a narrow view of the question, and who will possibly cavil at any step taken in harmony with the Italian Government, as a concession to revolution. This view is the one put forward by the extreme Liberal press with the simple view of detaching the Pope's staunchest adherents, the French legitimists; but happily the snare is one too shallow and too unskillfully laid to entrap any one.

The Revolution is more vitally injured by one valid confession or baptism, by one fervent act of faith, by conversions either from vice, or neglect, or heresy, than by any human means. Its subtlety falls harmless before the *Messe Martiana* of a pious curate and his faithful village. Its sophistries about women's emancipation are mere sounding brass to a good Christian wife and mother, and boys educated by priests imbued with the vital Catholicity of a reformed Religious Order, will not easily lean to the teaching of a vicious professor of an atheist university, or renounce Christ in the *haute esprit* of Young Italy. It is the crusade of the *bona ventis* that Pius the IXth would enkindle throughout the length and breadth of Italy, to meet the ever increasing forces of infidelity and vice that are gathering up their forces for the onset to be made on the Church at the coming elections.

Already have the Freemasons' lodges of Italy issued a most blasphemous document, denying the very existence of God. Already has Mazzini called on his

followers to stir up the soldiers of the Italian army, the people of the rural districts, for new conquests—already has he launched a letter of unparalleled profanity at the Encyclical and its venerable author, and called on Italy to abandon even her shadow of monarchical government and constitute that republic which alone is equal to the liberation of Rome and Venice. That the full strength of her party will be put forth and return candidates pledged to the execution of the National programme cannot be doubted, and the unpopularity of Victor Emmanuel will be increased tenfold among the men who set him where he is, by the knowledge that his anxiety for a reconciliation with the Church has caused him to concede many most important points, and in fact to meet the Pope on the Pope's own terms, as no others will be listened to.—*Tablet*.

Garibaldi's wound in the ankle has caused his permanent lameness, but his health is completely re-established.

Rome.—May 20.—Day by day we have reports due since Signor Vegezzi's return, and he is certainly due since the 17th. But all we see of him (if I may so say) is Signor Revel, who is a Piedmontese member of the Turin Parliament of *quondam* Conservative politics, who has accepted the new state of things, without however taking office at any time, and who is now reported to have come here, on the forenoon of the 17th in the evening, but more or less commissioned to carry on Vegezzi's work. This is all we know at present on the state of this question, which excites such journalistic and public attention on all sides. Meanwhile our Italianist contemporaries remain pleasantly situated between the horns of the dilemma of either showing themselves incapable of rational behaviour towards the Holy Father, even in *spiritualibus*, or letting the Church have more liberty than is good for their 'theistic or rather Theophilic cause.'—*Cor. Weekly Register*.

On the 13th inst., the Holy Father kept his 73rd birthday, and on the 10th of June he will have completed the 19th year of his Pontificate. Of the 259 Popes who have followed St. Peter, there are only eight who have reigned longer than the present Pontiff. St. Sylvester governed the Church from the year 314 to 336; St. Leo the Great, from 440 to 461; Adrian I., from 772 to 795; Alexander III., from 1159 to 1181; Urban VIII., from 1623 to 1644; Clement IX., from 1700 to 1721; Pius VI., from 1775 to 1800; Pius VIII. from 1800 to 1823. These two reigned longer than any of the others, the former for 24, the latter for 23 years. The chroniclers of the Church assign a reign of 25 years to St. Peter alone. The Romans predict that it is reserved for Pius IX. to complete the number of Popes who have, since St. Peter, enjoyed the longest reigns, and thus to fulfil the ancient Latin proverb, *omne trinum perfectum*. Moreover, Pius IX., which is the chronological number of the reigning Pope, is also the square of the symbolical number, 3.—*Bien Public*.

The news of the Most Rev. Mgr. Manning's shortly expected arrival here, and of the congratulations he has received from the English Bishops, Clergy, and faithful of all classes, on his nomination by the Holy Father to the Metropolitan See, has already reached Rome. As our Archbishop Elect's coming must coincide with the feast of St. Paul and the arrival of the first collective pilgrimage from England since the dreary Reformation, we may hope that the presence of our new Metropolitan in Rome will tend to swell considerably the noble band organised by zealous Catholics of Mgr. Manning's parish, who will thus receive so time-honoured and so Anglo-Saxon a devotion.

I have received the following particulars of the Pope's interview with the three Mexican envoys, from a very trustworthy source. The first who spoke was Senor Gopollado, the youngest of the envoys, who, as a barrister of some repute as to his gifts, undertook at once to overwhelm the Holy Father with his eloquence. It was lost, however, on the Pope, who did not even answer him, but turned towards the chief envoy and asked him who he was. The person so addressed immediately said: 'Holy Father, I am Don Jose Velasquez, who have the honor to be accredited to your Holy See as Ambassador Extraordinary of his Majesty Maximilian II., Emperor of Mexico.' Ah! returned the Holy Father, 'I know you already by repute. You are a good man, and what is more, a good Christian. I am sorry to see you connected with a mission in which it is impossible for you to effect any good, and you can only lose your own honour. As for you, Monsignore,' added the Pope, turning towards the other Envoy, Mgr. Ramirez, a Mexican Bishop in *partibus*, 'you would do well to remain closely united to your brethren in the Episcopacy of Mexico who are defending the rights of the Church; and do not seek, by detaching yourself from them, to find an impossible solution of the present difficulties, which can be done away with only by those who have created them. As for you, Senor, said Pius IX., addressing at last the officious advocate, 'I presume that your chief business is to keep a watch over these two honest companions of yours. Now you can return to your Sovereign and explain to him that, if Kings and Generals, when they are conquered, capitulate, disband their armies, and surrender their fortresses and territory, the Church, on her part, when overcome by brute force, never capitulates, never disbands her armies, which are her Bishops and Clergy, never surrenders her fortresses and territory, which consist in justice, truth, and right, and the consciences of her children. Now you may go.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A correspondent writing from Naples to the *Union* says:—'The strong attachment of the Neapolitan nation to the Religious Orders is shown by the following facts. At Torre del Greco, a small village close to Naples, the National Guard offered an energetic resistance to the Piedmontese authorities, who wished to take possession of the Opaicchio Monastery of the place. It is said that the agents who had been sent upon this mission from Naples, yielded the point, but with the intimation that they would return the next day with an armed force. This menace, far from intimidating the National Guard of Torre del Greco, exasperated them to such a pitch, that they one and all replied they would be there to resist this fresh act of spoliation. As nobody liked to be responsible for what might follow, the matter was referred to the Prefect, who took upon himself to dispense with the execution of the ministerial order, so that the Capuchins will, for the present at least, remain undisturbed. M. Vigilani, Prefect of Naples, was perfectly aware of the difficulty in which the Government was placed by this unexpected opposition on the part of the National Guard. 'I will never,' said he, 'give an order of such a nature as to cause an outbreak between the Regulars and the National Guard; the first shot would plunge us at once into a civil war.'

Again, the Religious of Piedigrotta, having received notice, were in momentary expectation of being ordered to dissolve their body, and to quit their Monastery. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the Chaja, who love and respect these good Monks, having heard what was going on to take place, became highly excited. Meanwhile Prince Humbert happened to come riding on horseback along the Chaja, and to take the direction of the Grotto of Paullippo, which is near the Convent of Piedigrotta. The populace no sooner recognized him that they crowded round him with deafening cries, mingled with menaces and with prayers for these poor Monks who were in danger of being banished from their home. The Prince stammered out a few words, but the people were not satisfied with that; some grasped his bridle-rein, and he, seeing that the tumult was increasing, was almost constrained to promise that he would do all in his power to promote their wishes in favour of the Monks of Piedigrotta.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 23.—The Vienna papers of to-day announce that the removal of the exceptional state of things in Hungary is imminent.

The *New Free Press* of to-day asserts that the Duke de Gramont, French Ambassador, at the Court of Vienna, in an interview with Count Mendenoff, said that Prince Napoleon's speech at Ajaccio had not been well considered by his Imperial Highness, and did not require any official denial on the part of the French Government.

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 9.—With the most sincere and kindly disposition to support President Johnson in the discharge of the delicate and arduous duties so suddenly and unhappily thrust upon him, there is an evident feeling of uneasiness among all cautious and reflective men lest his administration should, in American phrase, 'breed trouble.' His proclamation, in which he broadly accuses Mr. Jefferson Davis of the diabolical crime of subornation of murder, is too astounding to be accepted by the mass of the people as justified by the known or presumable facts of the case. The inclusion of the names of Messrs. Clay, Thompson, Sanders, Tucker, and O'Leary, was not very wise, perhaps, and certainly not very prudent, but men whose defects rather lean to the virtuous side of conviviality and good fellowship than to the vicious side of hate, malice, and conspiracy, strengthen the conviction that the President has listened to passion rather than to reason in attempting to fix upon Mr. Davis the horrible guilt of taking the life of Mr. Lincoln. The South gained, and could gain, nothing by the murder. The North gained nothing by it—unless it were the substitution of an untried man for a tried one in the chief magistracy; which, under the circumstances, can scarcely be deemed an advantage. No party or sect profited by it. In fact nobody gained anything but President Johnson, who, by the uttering sin of the assassin's pistol, was taken out of the obscurity of the Vice-Presidential station, and converted into the equal of the most powerful Sovereigns of the earth. The new President should have remembered before giving credence to the confessions of the miserable creature Harold, or the other disreputable rowdies who have been arrested for a real or supposed complicity in the crime of Booth, that the man who would give himself up as Harold did, to gain a few additional hours of life, would tell the most diabolical lies for the same object, and that such a creature if asked to incriminate the Khan of Tartary, or the Emperor of China, would do it as readily and glibly as he would incriminate Mr. Davis or Mr. Bereney Tucker; and that being an assassin of the most cowardly sort, he must be held to be a liar and a perjurer, unless every statement he makes shall be corroborated by the subtle links of circumstantial evidence, or by the corresponding testimony of honest and unsuspecting men. The proclamation has produced a very bad effect.—There is not one man in a thousand who believes that Mr. Jefferson Davis, or any of the gentlemen named in it, had anything whatever to do with the crime, or who does not think that Mr. Johnson has been too hasty in affixing his name to so dreadful a document.

Another circumstance which creates an unpleasant feeling in the minds of moderate men, who conscientiously believe that the constitution and the laws of the United States are fully sufficient to meet all the requirements of public liberty and safety, is that the Administration has decided that the conspirators shall be tried by a military commission, and not by the ordinary tribunals. There can be no pretence for asserting that any jury of Americans which could be impanelled in Washington, New York, or any other city of the Union, would err on the side of leniency to criminals such as these, or that any but a fair, full, impartial, and dispassionate inquiry into their guilt or innocence would be countenanced by the bench, the bar, the jury, or the public. There is, however, a misgiving that a military commission will neither be so just nor so patient, and that *Themis* in uniform and shoulder straps is not the *Themis* for the trial of any offence that has not been committed in the camp or the battle-field. The awful accusation made against President Davis and the five unhappy Southern gentlemen, who for the last twelve months have made Canada their home, renders it if possible more than usually imperative that the trial of the conspirators should be open and full, that the evidence should be thoroughly sifted, not simply as regards their own individual guilt or innocence, but as regards the individuals whom their 'confessions' have incriminated. It cannot be for the credit of the American name that this conspiracy should prove to be the deliberate act of statesmen and politicians plotting with a crazy tragedian and the lowest ruffians of the rumshop and the hotel- corridor, to commit a crime so abhorrent and so useless. It would tend to remove a stigma from the national character if the crime should after all turn out to be—what most people believe—the individual act of Booth and the half-witted bravos who were fascinated by his manners and fed upon his extravagance. Whatever may be the judgment pronounced by a purely military tribunal, unaided by a jury, it will be received with distrust if it include the condemnation of any person or persons not present or represented before it. Not alone for the sake of justice, and for the truth of history, but for the credit of the Administration, it is essential that no suspicion should attach either now or hereafter to the impartiality, and the jurisdiction of the tribunal before which six absent gentlemen are to be tried—not for their lives, perhaps, but for that which is more than life—their honour and their true place in the annals of this memorable but most deplorable war. The fact, too, that the chief criminal and arch-conspirator is beyond the reach of human law, and that his tongue can add nothing to the knowledge sought to be acquired of the promptings and motives of his dreadful deed, ought to make President Johnson and his Government careful how by any appearance of unfairness in the trial they lay themselves open to the suspicion of caring less for absolute and impartial justice than for the chance to blacken with immortal infamy the character and name of their defeated political opponents.—*Cor. of London Times*.

Philadelphia, just now, is in a state of perturbation, over two vexed questions—1st, shall the price of lager beer be raised this summer?—and 2nd, shall colored men ride in the cars?

AWFUL CONDITION OF N. CAROLINA.—It is heart-breaking to see what terrible havoc war has made alone along the line of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Fields formerly waving in growing corn, wheat, cotton, &c., at this season of the year, are now a barren waste, with not a stick of fence to be seen. Farm houses swept away by the devouring flames; forests of pine, once tall and beautiful, now laid low by the axe of the pioneer. Indeed, everything you behold bears the impress of rude, heartless and unfeeling war. Kinston and Goldsboro, and their vicinities, made memorable in the history of the war, have suffered most. The people are left almost penniless, without provisions and in many cases without stock with which to make a crop the present season. It is difficult to conjecture how they are to survive the great calamity, unless aided by the Government, which would be done most effectually perhaps by either loaning or selling them stock with which to prosecute their agricultural pursuits. The people have no currency, and nothing to sell with which to get it. Business is closed, shops and hotels shut up, and everything seems at a standstill.—*North Carolina Times*.

On the 1st inst., six hundred and thirty Mormons disembarked at Ostle Garden, after a transatlantic trip, in the ship *Belle Woods*, from Liverpool. Their final destination was Salt Lake. Elder Taylor, the general agent in New York, says, five hundred and fifty eight Mormons from Hamburg, chiefly North Germans, are at this time en route for New York, and another ship from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, contains sixty white Africans, who are thus making almost the circumnavigation of the globe to lay their bones in 'Deseret.'

The *New York Times* says:—It is an open question whether the government should or should not attempt to secure suffrage to the Southern blacks. The best men may differ about it. On the one hand are the strong arguments that the blacks have entitled themselves to the ballot by having done all that they could do for the national cause, when their masters were all recalcitrant—that their voting would secure the national authority in the South, while it is uncertain whether the loyalty of the whites can be depended upon—and that their voting is needful for their own protection, it being probable that without it they would be victims of unequal laws which would make their condition little if any better than their former bondage. On the other hand, it is strongly maintained that the black millions of the South do not possess, and in this generation, at least, cannot acquire the intelligence necessary to the right use of the franchise, and that the admission of such an enormous amount of animal ignorance into our body politics might produce evil immeasurable and irremediable. The still more formidable objection is urged that negro suffrage cannot be forced upon the Southern States against their will, except by military authority, and on the assumption that their State rights no longer exist, which implies that the secession ordinances were not nullities, but had a legal effect, and that the South was foreign territory, now made ours by conquest, or by an amendment of Federal Constitution, conferring upon the Federal Government the right to prescribe the qualifications of voters, which amendment the requisite three-fourths of the States would never adopt, and which they never could adopt, without suicidally putting an end to their State life, and transforming our whole civil system from a Union into an absolute consolidation.

More than 1,800 claims for damages by the war have been filed at Washington amounting to over \$50,000,000.

The number of troops in the Army of the Potomac and in Gen. Sherman's army whose term expire prior to the 1st of October, and under orders for mustering out, is estimated at 122,410.

The number of troops to be mustered out during June exceed 120,000.

Jeff. Davis has been brought up to Washington from Fortress Monroe, and has been placed on board a Monitor, which is anchored in the stream, instead of being confined with the other assassination conspirators in the Old Arsenal.

All restrictions heretofore placed by the Treasury Department on the exportation of Anthracite Coal have been removed.

During the month of May requisitions to the amount of \$97,000,000 were made on the Treasury for the payment of the armies.

General Sigel with true military ardor has taken his position at the head of thirty-two columns of a Baltimore newspaper.—*Lou. Jour.*

A despatch to the Transcript says Gen. Banks is ordered to report at Waltham, Mass. His affairs are undergoing an investigation at the War Department.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco and throughout Southern California on the morning of the 24th ult.; but it appears to have done no damage.

Mrs. Ellen O'Shea, whose maiden name was Malone, a native of the parish of Duquoin, west of Dingie, is living with her daughter in New York, at the extraordinary age of 125.

The 14th day of the month has been made memorable by assassins, Ursini, Charlotte Corday, Ravallio, made their murderous attacks on the 14th, and President Lincoln was shot on April 14th, 1864.

It is understood that the statement of the public debt to June first is being prepared for publication. The condition of the Treasury is most favorable, and has been for some time. There are no unpaid requisitions in the Treasury, excepting the uncalled for pay of the army.

A despatch from Massilon, Ohio, gives the particulars of a riot among the coal miners in that vicinity, growing out of resistance made by the Miners' Union organization to the employment of men not members of the Union. A regiment of National Guards were called out to restore order, and arrested a number of the leaders.

The war is now at an end, on both sides of the Mississippi. The surrender of General Kirby Smith's command secures to us peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. There is no longer any fear of a prolonged and expensive war in Texas, and of consequent complications with Mexico.

Importations are on the increase, and exceed our exports. There has consequently been, for the last two or three weeks, a considerable demand for gold or shipment, and the premium on gold has advanced to about thirty-six or seven per cent.;—but the cotton shipments and the sale of our Government bonds will probably meet the excess of our imports, and cause a decline in gold.

A frightful and stupendous catastrophe occurred in Mobile on the 14th ult. An explosion, the origin of which is not known, took place in the main ordnance depot, causing a shock which rocked the entire city to its foundations, completely demolished eight blocks of buildings, and to some extent injured nearly the whole place. One account states that three hundred persons were killed, many wounded, and thousands buried under the ruins. Two steamers were destroyed and all on board killed. The loss is variously estimated at from three to eight millions of dollars.

Mr. Wm. Talbot was received into the Catholic Church on May 26, in Newark, by Archbishop Purcell. His brother, residing in Newark, is also a convert.—*Cincinnati Telegraph*.

It is probable that a larger and more rapid reduction both of our military and naval forces may now be made than was contemplated up to this time. The great expenditures of the Government will also be sooner brought down to a peace establishment than was expected. The five hundred millions of dollars, which some persons supposed would be the cost of subduing Texas, will be saved. It is probable that the standing army will be reduced to a hundred thousand men, instead of a hundred and sixty thousand as had been proposed.

A Distinction.—Many years ago, when new sects in New England began to break the ancient Congregational barriers, and make incursions into the sheepfolds of the regular clergy, a reverend divine, whom I well knew—a man at once of infinite good sense and good humor—encountered one of these irregular practitioners at the house of one of his flock. They had a pretty hot discussion on their points of difference, and at length the interloper, finding more than his match at polemics, wound up by saying—'Well, doctor, you'll at least allow that it was commanded to preach the gospel to every creature.' 'True,' rejoined the doctor, 'true enough. But then I never did hear it was commanded to every creature to preach the gospel.'

Bloqueus has not entirely died out. The following is given as a verbatim report in the Missouri House: 'Mr. Speaker—I think sleep is paramount to dogs, and our laws hadn't oughter be so that dogs can commit ravages on sheep. Mr. Speaker, I represent sheep on this floor. (Laughter, and cries of that's so.) Up where I live sheep is more account than dogs, and although you may tell me that dogs is useful, still I say on the other hand, sheep is useful; and show me the man that represent dogs on this floor, and that thinks dogs is more important than sheep, and I will show you a man that is tantamount to nothing.'—*Mr. Speaker, I am through!*