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—EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.—

MORPETH, C. W., MAY 17, 1861.

THE "GLOBE" ON USURY.

In the Globe of the 8th inst., we find the following paragraph on the Usury laws:—

"We are sorry to observe that a bill, re-establishing the usury laws, has passed the Lower House. We trust that the Upper House, which embraces a considerable number of men of commercial knowledge, will throw it out. The abolition of the law has greatly lowered the rate of interest in Upper Canada—its re-enactment will raise it. We presume that we owe this extraordinary change to the pastoral of the Catholic Bishop of Montreal against usury."

There can be no doubt that great men often make great mistakes. And our contemporary has really fallen into a great error on the usury question. In this short paragraph is couched not only erroneous statements with regard to the usury laws, but mischievous doctrine relative to the science of government, and the controlling influence under which the legislation of this country is to be conducted. The dangerous doctrines herein set forth sound very strangely, emanating from that which claims to be the leading reform journal of Canada, and are the more dangerous because of the wide-spread influence of that journal and the gentleman whose organ it is. These errors we shall point out as plainly as we can, and endeavor to refute them.

We will reverse the order in which the statements are made, and speak of the last one first.

It is not at all likely that we owe "the extraordinary change" which has resulted in the re-establishment of the usury laws entirely to the pastoral of the Bishop of Montreal, though he has assisted in doing good service to the country in this important question. The loose system of extortionate usury, consequent upon the repeal of the usury laws, was so enormously oppressive and ruinous to so large a portion of the people of Canada, and so injurious to general business, that a wide-spread hatred to the base system of robbery tolerated in the country, has been gaining ground ever since its practical effects have begun to be seen and felt almost everywhere. Comfortable homes, the result of years of toil and care, not a few, have been wrested from families once enjoying an easy independence; and many men engaged in useful business as producers or manufacturers, have turned their stock-in-trade into cash and bonds, and become sharpers, shavers, and robbers, fattening upon the necessities or misfortunes of others. In private circles such occurrences and transactions have for some time been the subject of frequent serious conversation and regret. In law-courts, and among conscientious financial men, the evils resulting from the most unjust system that ever could be introduced into a country like Canada, have been seen and deplored without any visible means of mitigating them. At last the remedy, as the result of the deep feeling of detestation in which the great mass of the people hold the cruel system of which they have been the victims, has come, in the re enactment of the usury laws, and the Globe has just waked up, and while he rubs his eyes, yawns out —"this extraordinary change must be the result of the Catholic Bishop's pastoral."

The statement that the abolition of the law has greatly lowered the rate of interest, and that its re-enactment will raise it, is certainly a very remarkable one. It is not borne out by facts. The payment of 15 to 25 per cent., in numerous instances, on landed security as is now the case, and as high as 60 to 100 per cent. for a regular business, is a refutation of this statement, of which the Globe ought not to be ignorant. We could give facts and names, spread over the length and breadth of the Province, if we were disposed to do so, which would present a formidable array of testimony contradicting this assertion. Perhaps the Globe can procure money at a cheaper rate than before the repeal of the law. If so, this may furnish the country with the reason why that journal has been the warm advocate of the bad system under which the country has suffered so much.

The appeal made to the commercial men in the Upper House, to throw out the bill, does not accord very well with the maintainance of popular rights, of which the Globe has always professed to be the foremost advocate. Men of commercial knowledge are to determine what is best for an agricultural country, and for the encouragement of our infant manufactories? Is this the right principle to adopt for the government of this country? Will the intelligent farmers, and enterprising mechanics and manufacturers of Canada endorse such doctrine? Does the Globe believe its own doctrine here enunciated? If it does, why not refer the question of representation by population, and every other question to commercial men, or to some other small class whose interest might be affected by any change in the existing system?

But commercial men will not be injured by the usury law, unless it be wholesale dealers, who deal largely on credit. And they will not be injured; they will only be prevented from exacting exorbitant interest upon the bills which have been run by their customers, when they are not able to pay up. This law cannot injure trade.

The commerce of this country must always be limited to the supply of the wants of the producers, and must necessarily be subservient to that end, and cannot be appealed to settle any question involving the well-being of the whole population. If we were, or ever could be strictly speaking a commercial nation, it might be different. We cannot see the propriety of appealing to men of commercial knowledge, on this question, in any respect whatever, and are utterly at a loss to understand the political tactics of our contemporary, upon the principle on which he proposes to settle the usury question.

Moreover the knowledge of commercial men is not always of practical benefit to the country. Take as an instance the results of trade, as officially reported by the Inspector-General, for 1855 and '56. For these two years the excess of imports over exports for Canada, was about $20,000,000. At this rate of over-trading, in ten years our commercial men would, if they could obtain credit, contract debts abroad to the amount of $100,000,000. Take another instance on a larger scale, embracing the United States and British America: trade from these countries with British merchants, for '57, '58, and '59, footed up bankrupt obligations to nearly $500,000,000; nearly $3 0,000,000 of which will never be paid. Here are two cases of very bad results in the practical working of the knowledge of commercial men, showing conclusively that they are very poor authority in settling money questions, where the general prosperity of the country is concerned. But perhaps that portion of these men to whom the Globe appeals, for the settlement of the usury question, need an opportunity to collect extortionate interest to enable them to pay up arrearages.

Commercial men in the Lower House supported the bill. Mr. Buchanan, a large wholesale dealer, moved (and it carried) seven per cent. as the maximum rate of interest.

The Globe is certainly sadly astray on this question, and does not represent the wants and interests of the country.

— Since writing the above we regret to learn that the usury bill has been defeated on the third reading, by a majority of only two in the Lower House.

Logical, Very.

"The fact is, no man, unless both his practical and theoretical acquaintance with the subject is exceedingly slight, can entertain the idea of fixing the price of money. To do so betokens a deplorable ignorance of the first principles of trade, and an inability to command sufficient logic to refute a few sophisms. The laws of commerce appear to be the last which a nation comes to consider intelligently. Existing monetary dogmas are seldom overturned except by force. But this absurdity of usury has been so often exposed by the ablest financial writers in the old world and the new, and so thoroughly controverted by the experience of all countries where free trade in money is allowed, that it is a matter of amazement it should still linger upon the earth."

THE above is the concluding paragraph of a remarkably flimsey article in a recent issue of the Globe, in which an attempt is made to ridicule the people of Canada out of their opposition to the merciless system of extortion, which the repeal of the usury laws has tolerated in this country. The idea that none but men of superficial knowledge will be opposed to free trade in money, and that want of "logic to refute a few sophisms," is evinced by all who advocate stringent usury laws, is amusing, in connection with the fact that the Globe has never yet advanced one single argument in favor of the repeal of those laws, which the irresistible logic of stubborn facts has not refuted a thousand times over. We doubt very much the ability of our contemporary to produce one good argument in support of his favorite theory. If he had and he certainly would present them at the present time, when he is trying to defeat the re-enactment of the usury laws. The fact is, the whole system of free trade in money is built upon sophisms.

The attempt to make it appear (in the article from which the above is extracted) that the law might just as well fix the price of wheat as the price of money, is but a miserable apology for an argument. It will not hold good at all unless the law should make wheat a lawful tender for the payment of debts; or, unless it could be made to appear that abuses in the wheat trade were as common as those in money. If a man buys wheat at two dollars per bushel, he can sell at the same price, for that is its value in market, and he can pay his debts with the proceeds. But if he buys money of the usurer, at one dollar and fifty cents per dollar, he can only pay one dollar with that which cost him a dollar and a half. If we have free trade in money, and it is worth fifty per cent. premium, let it pass current at that premium, the same as wheat is current in market at two dollars per bushel, and then we will go for free trade in money as well as wheat; for there will be no opportunity for extortion. Money will be quoted in the list of prices current, and will pass round briskly at its current price, the same as anything else.

We believe the practical sense of those who oppose the exorbitant system which is blighting the hopes of multitudes, is preferable to the Globe's theoretical nonsense on the usury system. We shall cling to our opposition to legalized extortion, until we have some more conclusive arguments than the "roach" with which the country is threatened above.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS.—Affairs along the border seem to be steadily and almost rapidly approaching a crisis. Our dispatches *via* Baltimore indicate that government has in view the speedy occupation of Frederick City on the line of the Baltimore and Harper's Ferry. Meantime the rebels at the latter point are concentrating large reinforcements of men and artillery, fortifying the heights, and in every way manifesting an intention to maintain their ground against all comers. While large bodies of opposing troops are thus drawing nearer and nearer, it will be strange if a collision does not soon occur at some one of the occupied points on the borders of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.—*N. Y. World, 15th.*

Parliamentary News.

Quebec, May 9.

On the motion of Mr. Smith, for the third reading of the Jury Bill, Mr. Walker (Gosworth) moved, in amendment, that the bill be taken back for the purpose of amending it, so as to provide for doing away with the county boards, and for the selection of fewer names in the first instance. Lost—yeas 29, nays 63.

Mr. Foley then moved to refer the bill back, in order to provide for the reduction of the expenses of sheriffs of counties in the summoning of juries. Lost—yeas 40, nays 52.

Mr. Foley then moved to refer the Bill back in order to provide that the property qualification be reduced, so as to allow the selectors of jurors to select competent persons as jurors, from two thirds of the ratepayers, instead of one-half of the highest rated on the roll, as at present.

The amendment was negatived—57 to 31.

Mr. Foley then moved the six months' hoist to the Bill, which was lost by 60 to 33.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The resolutions of the Committee of Supply were read a first time. On the question of the second reading,

Mr. McDougall moved in amendment, that the appropriations for the administration of justice in Lower Canada should not exceed the appropriations for the same purpose in Upper Canada. Lost—72 to 30.

A conversation having arisen on the subject of the Militia Estimates,

Mr. Foley took occasion to deny the correctness of the statement made by Mr. Sicotte, on more that one occasion, that the people of Upper Canada were republican in their tendencies.

Mr. Sicotte said that whenever the question of the independence of Canada came up, it would be found that the extreme west of Upper Canada was more American than Lower Canada. (No, no.) It was so by reason of its geographical position, and other circumstances, which went to form an independent people.

Mr. Cauchon said the loyalty of Lower Canadians was unimpeachable, and went on to charge Mr. McDougall with annexation tendencies.

Mr. Rymal repudiated the sentiment that Upper Canada had a leaning towards the United States, and said he believed if the flag of Napoleon Bonaparte should be hoisted on the shores of Lower Canada, five out of every ten Lower Canadians would be found to rally round it. (Cheers and expressions of dissent).

Mr. McDougall warmly resented the insinuations of Mr. Cauchon. He said the Government and their supporters had perverted his (Mr. McDougall's) statements on a former occasion to make a little popularity for themselves. What he had said was, that if the majority of the House refused to apply remedies demanded by the people of Upper Canada, they would be obliged to seek redress elsewhere. He repeated this, and asked where they would go? To the power to which they had a right to look—the Imperial Parliament—which passed the Act of Union that had created all the difficulty. They would ask for a repeal of that Act. When he made that statement, Mr. Turcotte said if the member for North Oxford appealed to England, he (Mr. Turcotte would appeal to France. (Hear, hear, no, no.)

Mr. Turcotte—I deny it.

Mr. McDougall said the words were recorded in the Government's own organ in Quebec. The report ran thus:—"If Mr. McDougall appealed to Great Britain, the French Canadians would appeal to France." He (Mr. McDougall) said in answer to that, if the people failed to obtain redress by an appeal to England, they would not submit like slaves; all their antecedents proved that they would not submit to injustice. He was not speaking of any desire he felt, but of the general feeling of the people. It did not lie in the mouth of the hon. gentlemen opposite to charge him and those acting with him with disloyalty or annexation sentiments. His ancestors were loyalists, and at a time when the Minister of Finance and others issued their annexation manifesto, he (Mr. McDougall) refused to take part or lot in the matter. He entirely concurred with Mr. Foley, that the people of Upper Canada had no desire for a political connection with the United States. But he was warning the gentlemen on the treasury benches that if they persisted in their present conduct, they would drive the people to take a course which he and they would deeply regret. On this the Government and their organs endeavored to get up a disloyal howl, to draw off attention from their own misdeeds. But the people were too intelligent to be deceived by any such clap-trap.—(Cheers.)

On the vote of $100,000 for colonization roads, Mr. Dorion moved that the report be re committed, to determine and specify the localities where the money should be expended. He said that, in Lower Canada, the greatest amount of political jobbery had been effected by these moneys. Of the $67,000 appropriated to Lower Canada last year, $57,000 had been squandered on eighty-five roads, mainly for the sole of giving a sop to persons employed as superintendents of work. The money was divided among members supporting the government, who laid it out in a way to strengthen their own position; while only two Lower Canada counties, represented by members of the Opposition received anything.

Messrs. Dunkin, Chapais, and Dufresne vindicated the expenditure of the portions of the grant appropriated to their respective constituencies. The amendment was lost on a division. The other items were agreed to, and Mr. Galt moved the House into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Morin moved in amendment that $900 000 had been appropriated to the Ottawa buildings, and $600,000 had been already expended, and it had, nevertheless, been ascertained that the buildings were not far advanced; that the House deem it its duty to declare that when a certain sum is voted for a particular object to exceed that amount, is contrary to the principles of the Constitution, and in violation of the privileges of Parliament.

At twelve o'clock, on account of the commencement of the holiday of Ascension day, Mr. Piche moved an adjournment. Mr. Galt opposed the motion, and the adjournment was lost. —52 to 50.

Mr. Foley rose to speak on Mr. Thibaudeau's motion. Mr. Piche interrupted, and the Speaker, to enforce order, named Mr. Piche, and ordered him to withdraw.

Mr. Piche, before withdrawing, explained that it was contrary to his conscience, as a Catholic, to transact business on a holiday, and if he obeyed his conscience and retired, he would be prevented from doing his duty to his constituents by not voting on an important question. He meant no disrespect to the House or to the Speaker.

Mr. Sicotte supported Mr. Piche in the course he had taken, and said the conduct of the Government in compelling the House to sit on holidays would give great offence to Catholics in Lower Canada.

Mr. Cauchon thought it no great harm in sitting a few minutes after twelve, no more than holding political meetings at church doors on Sundays, of which he perfectly approved. He accused the Brown Dorion administration of meeting in Toronto, in the Old Hospital, on Sunday.

Messrs. Dorion and Foley said the allegation was utterly untrue.

Mr. Cartier said the church permitted some work to be done on Sundays. Meetings of church wardens had to be held on Sundays, and the priest was compelled by law to preside over them. The *fete d'obligation* was as binding on Catholics as Sunday, but he was willing to vote against Mr. Thibaudeau's motion, although the holiday commenced, but would oppose sitting till nine or ten o'clock, as that would interfere with the religious ceremonies of the church. He moved that Mr. Piche's explanations be accepted. Carried.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

Quebec, May 12.

At the afternoon session, the order being called for the third reading of the Bill combining the provisions of Bills on the subjects of the interest and price of money and of usury, Mr. Thibaudeau moved that the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to substitute for the first clause the following: "It shall not hereafter be lawful to demand or exact on loans of money, or the sums due on any transaction whatever, a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent, but the rate of six per cent. per annum shall continue to be the rate of interest payable either by agreement between the parties, or by the law, and where no rate of interest has been fixed by the parties or by the law."

Attorney General Cartier moved in amendment that the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to substitute a new Bill, of which the following is a summary of its provisions:—1. Act not to effect existing contracts. 2. Banks limited to taking seven per cent. The rates of premium they may charge on discounting notes in the cases mentioned in the 5th and 7th sections of the existing Act, shall remain as now limited under said sections. 3. Act not to interfere with the special chartered power of other corporations authorized to lend money. 4. Six per cent shall be the rate where no rate is stipulated. 5. The maximum interest, unless in the cases excepted, shall not exceed seven per cent on loans for periods longer than one year, and eight per cent on loans for one year or a shorter period. 6 The penalty shall be forfeiture of the interest. 7. The Act to come into force on the 1st August, 1861.

Attorney General Macdonald and Mr. Galt said they would vote to go into committee, but they should vote against the third reading of the Bill, in whatever shape it might appear.

Mr. Cartier in supporting his amendment said his Bill was not so likely to meet with opposition in the Upper House as Mr. Thibaudeau's. The majority of the Upper House was in favor of freedom in the use of money, while he believed the majority of this House was in favor of restrictions. He thought his scheme would be a fair compromise.

Mr. Cauchon opposed Mr. Cartier's scheme. He was not in favor of allowing a higher rate than seven per cent, and thought the most effectual punishment for infraction of the law would be the forfeiture of both principal and interest. He said that in Lower Canada the effect of the present law had been to raise the average rate of interest 2 or 3 per cent.

Mr. Stirton supported entire free trade in money. He said he never in his recollection knew money to be cheaper in Canada than at present. In his section money could easily be obtained at 8 per cent on good security. The agriculturists of his county were satisfied with the present law, and believing the usury laws to be a relic of barbarism, he should vote against any attempt to restore them.

Attorney General Macdonald said, ever since he entered Parliament he had been in favor of free trade in money. He believed that the present law had operated beneficially in bringing capital into the country, and he would resist its being interfered with. He would vote for Mr. Cartier's scheme in preference to Mr. Thibaudeau's, but if Mr. Cartier's was reported by the Committee, he would vote against its final passage.

Mr. Dorland advocated free trade in money. He said the usury laws had not prevented usurious exactions, their stringency defeated its own object. Where the punishment was disproportioned to the offence, the result was evasion of the law, and he knew only two instances recorded in our law reports where Juries had awarded penalties for usury.

Messrs. Galt and Rose concurred in the views of Attorney General Macdonald, and should vote for the law remaining as it was.

Mr. Buchanan said the prosperity of the country was being sapped by the present law, and supported Mr. Cartier's Bill.

Messrs. Ferguson, Dufresne, Desaulniers, Turcotte, Simon, McMicken and Chapais spoke in favor, and Mr. Patrick against limiting the rate of interest.

Mr. Cartier said if the House went into committee to meet the objections raised by Lower Canada members, he was willing to qualify the power given to loan money at eight per cent for one year and under, by limiting it to loans not secured by mortgage.

Mr. Cartier's amendment was lost 51 to 42.

Mr. Piche then moved in amendment to substitute Mr. Cartier's bill, except the clause allowing eight per cent on loans for one year and under.

Mr. Sicotte said it was an anomalous state of things that the Premier on a subject of such importance had lost the control of the House, and allowed the settlement of the question to be determined at hap hazard. If he was not able to hold the reins he should make room for some one who could.

Mr. Cartier said that the Government while Mr. Sicotte was a member of it, was obliged in 1858 to bow to the opinion of the House on this question. He asked in whose favor he should vacate his place? Was Mr Sicotte able to hold the reins? He challenged him to test the opinion of the House by proposing a vote of want of confidence.

Mr. Piche's amendment was carried —53 to 48.

Mr. Mowat then moved an amendment making the maximum rate eight per cent instead of seven. He said it was contrary to propriety that foreign loan companies should be allowed to lend at eight, and the same privilege be denied to the people of this country.

Attorney General Macdonald supported Mr. Mowat's amendment on the same ground.

Mr. McGee said the House ought to look beyond such parish legislation as was proposed by Messrs. Thibaudeau and Cauchon. They might as well attempt to prevent the rise of the St. Lawrence by a guage fixed to mark the height of water, as endeavor to regulate the price of money by act of Parliament.

Mr. Mowat's amendment was carried, 54 to 51.

Mr. Thibaudeau's Bill as amended by the substitution of Mr. Piche's bill, amended by Mr. Mowat's motion, was then carried—69 to 39.

On the question of the final passage Mr. Carling moved the three months' hoist, which was carried—55 to 53.

This leaves the existing law as it is.

The extradition of fugitive felons Bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Galt, for the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Dorion resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Thibaudeau's amendment, "That $900 000 had been appropriated to the Ottawa buildings, and $600,000 had been already expended, and it had, nevertheless, been ascertained that the buildings were not far advanced; that the House deem it its duty to declare that when a certain sum is voted for a particular object, to exceed that amount, is contrary to the principles of the constitution, and in violation of the privileges of Parliament." Mr. Dorion said the returns received up to 1st of March shewed that over $433,500 had been, already expended, although the buildings were hardly yet commenced. There was, however, a rumor, the correctness of which he had no reason to doubt, very prevalent, that the sum actually spent was $670,000, and that a further amount of $1 650,000 would be required to complete them. He hoped the Commissioner of Public Works would state the precise amount expended, and the probable sum yet required to complete the work.

Mr. Galt said it was unfair to charge the Government with spending money without the consent of Parliament, when the fact was that at the end of last year there were $500,000 of the Ottawa appropriation remaining on hand. Mr. Dorion had stated that $600,000 had been spent. It might be so, but he did not know it was so. He would assure the House that the works would be prosecuted with due regard to economy.

Messrs. Sicotte, McDougall, and McKenzie supported the amendment, which was negatived, 57 to 39.

INDIAN LANDS IN KENT.

Mr. Mackenzie, in the absence of Mr. McKellar, moved an address to His Excellency, praying that all the dues which have been collected from the purchasers of Indian lands, in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, be applied to the payment of the lots from which the timber was taken.

Attorney General Macdonald read a memorandum from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which stated that those dues had already been carried to the credit of the Indian Fund; and if dues were remitted in the case of parties purchasing Indian Lands, the same course must be followed in regard to the purchasers of Crown Lands. It seemed to him (Mr. Macdonald,) that there were no merits in this case favorable to the applicants.

Hon. Mr. Foley said there were merits in the case, although he acknowledged that there were difficulties also. The lands had been purchased from the Government, and the instalments regularly paid. But notwithstanding, the timber had been seized, and the dues had not been paid over to the legitimate owners.

Attorney General Macdonald—These lands, as I understand it, belonged to the Indians, and this House has no right to deprive the Indians of the timber.

Hon. Mr. Foley—But the lands having been once disposed of to private individuals, the timber no longer belongs to the Indians.

Attorney General Macdonald—The money goes to the Indians.

Hon. Mr. Foley—They had no right to more than the original purchase money. The timber dues did not belong to them, inasmuch as the timber was sold with the land.

The motion was negatived on a division.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.—A correspondent at Hamburg states that a great many emigrants will leave Germany for Canada this season. The Washington sailed on the 16th inst., with 300 passengers from Hamburg for Quebec; and the Richard Cobden sailed from Bremen on the 18th, with 198 passengers.

A correspondent at Belfast writes as follows on the 16th April:—"I am glad to say the prospects of emigration to Canada are brightening every day. On Friday the steamer Jura—first ship this spring for Quebec—took out 300 steerage passengers, many of them farmers of a most respectable class; also some 35 cabin, a few of whom were emigrants, others tourists and merchants returning. I find, in furnishing the information put into my hands for circulation by the government, the class of people most likely to emigrate are the small farmers, who, frankly acknowledge it is not in their power to wind up their business at once and start; but a great many will prepare for next year.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—At a time like the present, it is natural that any movement of troops on the Canadian frontier should give rise to unfounded rumors. When, a few days ago, a number of troops were moved from Quebec to Montreal, the rumor was set afloat that there had been a riot in Griffintown. It was deemed prudent to send a hundred troops to St. Johns, to take care of the arms and other military appliances, at that place. They were dispatched from Montreal, and those sent from Quebec went to replace them at Montreal. There may be other places on the frontier, in the same position as St. Johns, to which it may be deemed advisable to send a few troops, as a matter of precaution. This is the sole reason for the movement of troops which has given rise to so many rumors. At Quebec, we believe the whole force is only about 600, though it has been usual to have two or three thousand there.—[News of the Week, 15th.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—A duel is reported to have taken place to day between Hon. M. Dessaulles and Solicitor General Morin, arising out of correspondence in *La Pays* and *La Minerve*. The affair came off across the frontier. Mr. Ramsay and Hon. Mr. Kierzkowski were the seconds. "Nobody hurt."—[News of the Week 15th.

THE IMPORT TRADE OF NEW YORK.—The foreign importations continue to grow small by degrees and beautifully less. The dry goods entries, for the last week, were considerably less than half a million, while the general merchandise list is far below previous seasons. Most of the London, Liverpool and Havre packets arriving last week, came in ballast, and but few of them will return until the advent of better times.

Current News.

EUROPE.

Sandy Hook, May 11.—The steamship *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, *via* Milford Haven, May 2d, has arrived off this point.

The weather has been favorable for the crops.

The *Kangaroo* sailed on the 1st for New York.

The Southern Commissioners had reached England. Gregory's motion to recognize the Southern States was postponed two weeks.

All homeward bound American vessels had been insured for four guineas, covering the war risk.

LATEST.

New York, May 12.—The Great Eastern left Milford Haven on the 1st inst. She made the entire passage in 9 days and 13 hours. She encountered a tremendous gale on the 5th, during which she rolled heavily, though no seas went over her.

In the House of Lords on the 29th, Lord Woodhouse stated, in reply to a question, that the Government recognized no right or obligation to interfere in the conflict unhappily commenced in America, either diplomatically or otherwise.

English papers continue to discuss American affairs. The entire London press, except the *Times*, sympathising warmly with the loyal States, and anticipating an early triumph for the Government. The Times fears serious conflicts, if the North are determined to enforce obedience.

The state of affairs at Warsaw is unchanged.

The Emperor of Morocco recognises the kingdom of Italy.

Turkey has proposed that 1,000 French soldiers remain in Syria until the reforms decided upon by the European Commission are completely carried out.

The young men of Pavin have honored Garibaldi with an ovation.

In consequence of the refusal of the congregation of Venetia to elect members of the Council of the Empire, the Government is about to proceed to a public examination of elections in some communities, and deliver certificates to persons who are elected.

The President of the Court of Appeals at Moddlin, Poland, has declared all persons, who were arrested during the late events, not guilty.

Nearly a hundred inhabitants of Pesth were present at the funeral of the late President of Palvezy. All the houses were draped in black. National songs were sung and patriotic speeches made, but there was no disturbance.

The election in Portugal resulted in the choice of sixty-four Ministerialists and sixteen Oppositionists.

The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has issued a proclamation declaring that the country shall be placed in a state of siege if disturbances continue.

Captain Thomson, formerly of the *Glasgow*, commands the Great Eastern.

Halifax, May 14.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at this port this morning.

Liverpool, May 5th.—Cotton excited and unsettled under the American advices, per the Prussia. Considerable sales have been made at a still further advance. The breadstuff and provision markets are also affected by the Prussia's advices and are unsettled and excited.

THE POPE'S PROTEST.—The following is the text of the protest which the Pope lately caused to be addressed to all the representatives of foreign powers at his court, against the title of "King of Italy" assumed by Victor Emanuel:—

Rome, April 15.—A Catholic King, forgetful of every religious principle, in contempt of all right, trampling under foot all law, after having by degrees despoiled the august chief of the Catholic Church of the largest and most flourishing part of his lawful possessions, now takes the title of King of Italy. By this he wishes to put the seal on the sacrilegious usurpations which he has already accomplished, and which his government has manifested the intention of completing at the expense of the patrimony of the Holy See.

Although the Holy Father had solemnly protested against each fresh enterprise by which his sovereignty was attacked, he is not the less obliged to make a fresh protest against the act by which a title is assumed, the object of which is to legitimise the iniquity of so many anterior ones.

It would be superfluous to mention here the sanctity of the possessions of the patrimony or the church and the right of the Sovereign Pontiff over that patrimony, a right incontestably recognised at all times and by all governments; and whence it allows that the Holy Father can never admit the title of the King of Italy, which the King of Sardinia abrogates to himself, since that title is opposed both to justice and to the sacred property of the church. Not only can he not recognize it, but still more, he protests in the most absolute and formal manner against such a usurpation.

The undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State begs your excellency to make known to your government this act made in the name of his Holiness, feeling assured that it will admit the absolute propriety of it, and that by joining in such a determination it will contribute by its influence to bring about an end to that abnormal state of things which has for so long a time desolated the unfortunate Italian peninsula. It is with these feelings, &c.,

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.