

cumb notwithstanding the doctrine of State Sovereignty. They form a part of the nation that hold four million of human beings in bondage and suffering. This is their sin, and this is their reproach, and this is the cause of the present struggle for supremacy and power. The confederacy was formed of Slave States, with one exception,—that only one of thirteen States was a free State, and that slavery was guaranteed by the constitution—and that any interference with slavery as an institution by Congress or the Sovereign States, nullifies the contract and breaks up the bargain. But the South takes up very high grounds indeed; their churches declare Slavery a divine institution, and they are engaged in a good work—in the improvement of the negro race. But the war is not over, nor is the contest ended. The Northern States must be the masters and put down slavery, or they must give up their ideas of freedom, or there must be a dissolution of the Union. As to the right of secession under the constitution, there is not the least ground for argument. Revolution alone can break up the Union. This is their right. The Colonies asserted this right when they revolted from Great Britain. The present difficulty has taken place at a singular time—so soon after the visit of the Prince of Wales, and just at the very time when so much is being said in regard to a federation of the British North American Colonies. We may learn important lessons from the defects of the system of the American Union. But we trust that our leaders will be cautious and move very slowly in a matter that affects the destiny of millions, and is fraught with most most serious consequences.

Yod.

NAPOLEON AND HIS MOTIVES.

France is our ally, and Napoleon professes to be our friend; but France is very doubtful, and Napoleon is not to be trusted. Napoleon has done some good, and he appears to have some regard to the cause of liberty and freedom, and these he will readily concede when his own prejudices and interests, and the interests of his family, are not endangered. But he is a deep enigma and a perfect puzzle. That Europe will be thrown into another war through his schemes and almost impenetrable designs, is not only probable but almost certain. Austria will not tamely and quietly submit to the infringements upon her power and her territory. But let Papist contend with Papist, and let Catholic Kings and Emperors fight against Pio Nono, and England and Protestantism will appear more glorious than ever.

"We have seen a communication, dated at the Eternal City itself, suggesting the possibility that one of the early projects of Napoleon III. was to destroy the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and sever the connection of the French and Romish Church. The writer urges that, at first, Napoleon was too weak to cope with the Vatican, and that his far-reaching vision penetrated so far into the future, as to base his calculations, in the use of the most effectual means, to secure against Popery the very results which are now transpiring. How truthful, or erroneous, this view of Napoleon's original plan may be, it is quite evident that the recent changes in French diplomacy point emphatically to this ultimate result. When Napoleon ascended the throne, he was a mere adventurer, without money, without military glory, and having neither the honor of a civilian or statesman. His only prestige was in the echo of a name. Even that name was offensive to the old and