this will be at present our main topic. Four millions of immortal beings, incapable of self-care, and indisposed to industry and foresight, are providentially committed to the hands of our Southern friends. This stupendous trust they cannot put from them if they would. Emancipation, were it possible, would be rebellion against Providence, and destruction to the colored race in our land. We at the North rid ourselves of no responsibility by assuming an attitude of hostility to Slavery, and thus sundering the bonds of state fellowship; we only put it out of our power to do the good which both humanity and religion demand. We not rather recognize the Providence of God, in His placing such a vast multitude of the degraded and dependent sons of Africa in this favored land, and cheerfully coöperate, by all needful labors and sacrifices, with His benevolent design to save, and not to destroy them? Under a Providential dispensation, lifting them up from the degration and miseries of indolence and vice, and exacting of them due and needful labor, they can certainly be trained and nurtured, as many have been, for the services and joys of heaven; and if the climate and institutions of the South are such that our fellow-citizens there can afford to take the onerous care of them, in return for their services, should we not gladly consent? They freely concede to us our conscientious convictions, our rights, and all our privileges; should we not as freely concede to them their's? Why should we contend? Why paralyze business, turn thousands of the industrious and worthy poor out of employment, sunder the last ties of affection that can bind these States together, destroy our once prosperous and happy nation, and perhaps send multitudes to premature graves—and all for what? Is not such a course a struggle of arrogant assumption against the Providence of the Most High; and, if persisted in, will it not surely bring down his heavy and prolonged judgments upon us?

It is not for us to accuse our fellow-citizens at the South of failure in duty. We know that the church of God has no brighter ornaments, and our country no truer friends, than are found among them; and before we at the North sit in judgment upon their delinquencies, let us endeavor to correct our own. In treating their slaves as humanity and religion demand, they may be providential instruments of unspeakable and endless blessings, not only to those under their personal charge, but eventually to the whole African race. And such, we have not a doubt, they are destined to be; without us, and to our shame, if they are forever separated from us by any fault of ours; but with us, and to our mutual honor, if we shall be united with them in the bonds of an affectionate brotherhood. That so we may be, we will labor in hope. We will endeavor to diffuse over the entire length and breadth of the land, sentiments favorable to the lasting peace and prosperity of our nation.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

THE SUICIDE OF ABSON, THE WIFE POISONER.

His Letters—He Asserts His Innocence—Two Previous Attempts upon His Life—Coroner's Inquest Concluded.

The Coroner's investigation on the body of Wm. Abson, the wife poisoner, who committed suicide in the Hudson County Jail on Wednesday morning, was continued before Coroners Gaffney and Donnelly, at the Court House, on Friday morning, when the following additional evidence was taken. The letters found in the bucket are also appended:

Miss Elizabeth Lewis, sworn—I have been residing at Mr. Abson's house recently; I saw Mr. Abson last in the jail about four weeks since; I had a conversation with him about his little girl; I have heard him say that if he was brought in guilty he would not live long afterward; Elizabeth never told me that her father would never be hung; I never saw the blade of that knife before; I do not know anything directly or indirectly in regard to his committing suicide.

Three of the jail prisoners who were employed scrubbing the cell and corridor on the floor where Abson was confined, were sworn, and testified that they knew nothing in relation to the matter and never saw the knife-blade before.

The letters which Mr. Abson was observed to tear up and throw into a bucket just before being searched on Wednesday, were collected together, and are as follows:

MARCH 18 1861

Dear Friends—I take the pleasure of writing a few more lines to you which I think is coming to a close i think of my last to you & all for i cannot live in this torture any longer my life is only misery and a burden to me now or must be on this earth suppose I get my Pardon and as to serve my life time there which it is very likely I should i dont see any other way i should be wretched and misery and nothing else i had better die at once than be tortured to death by inches which i am heare i cannot discribe my feelings to any one I loth to put violant hands on myself but I cannot avoid it any longer i have had two attempts to do it before but i thought i should like to see weather they pardon me or not the first week I came up in this room i had great permession of myself to keep me from it it is a hard fate one i never thought of before I came in here i am accused wrongfully I will pray for God Almighty to forgive me for doing it I hope he will and pardon all my sins i would be happy if he would take me with his good will may Jesus forgive me and help me and bless me to Eternity and us all i shall be better in Greenwood give my last respects to all friends I loth to leave this world but my hope must be in heaven I feel sorry for my poor family and J—— but it must be so God bless them all you must all come to my funeral without asking from any one I would like to have seen J and Lissey before i had died but it is all over you must all do the best you can i hope Providence will provide for you all and may God Almighty bless and prosper you all never to come to this fatal deed i never thought it would befall me it is a mystery to me her death i told the truth of it how it was if i had told a lie i should not have been heare but i innocently told the truth knowing nothing or expected any thing to be the matter i still think the doctor put it in there it was a easy matter for him to swears he did not and me be accused of it because i was left alone with her that night a sad night for me and all that i was at home at all that night that i was not somewhere else than there but I must suffer for others deeds God forgive them have mercy on my soul with the blessings of our Lord Jesus Christ pardon us all of our sins and stretch his mercyfull hand over us for ever amen and remain my best wishes to you all God bless you

WM ABSON

The above letter was addressed to Richard Lewis, No. 22 Canal street, Jersey City. [The "J. and Lissey" in the letter is supposed to refer to Julia Kennedy and Lizzie Lewis, the two young women who were in the habit of visiting oyster saloons, &c., with Mr. Abson.]

SECOND LETTER.

I cannot live in this torture any longer i must die my griefe is too much for me to bear it is indurable to me and will be to Sister preston for Life i had better die but indeed it looks hard for me to put violent hands on myself but i must do it i am innocent of the crime I are indicted for which grieves me and breaks my heart therefore i cannot endure it any longer may Jesus Christ forgive me and have mercy on my soul amen

WM ABSON

You will please send for my brother and give him what things belongs to me i will tie them up.

THIRD LETTER.

MARCH 19 1861

My Dear Daughter Brother Anthony and all of you i am sorry and grieved to death and in such distress i cannot live any longer in this torture i must put violent hands on myself to get out of it it is long for me to do so but i cannot endure it any longer i whanted to see if they pardoned me first it is no use for me going to serve my life out in Prelson it would not be long before i died there so i would rather die heare at once i would rather that God would have seen fit to take me but may he forgive me i pray for him to forgive me and will while i have knowledge to do so i will pray for his mercy (Signature torn off.)

Another letter, portions of which were not recovered, ends as follows:

"for I must pray for the Lord to pardon all my sins through life he will do that for he has said "who so cometh unto me i will by no wise cast out" so while I live i will pray to him for protection he has got an almighty hand"

Mr. Baldwin, the watchman, recalled—Mr. Abson told me several times that he could never be imprisoned for life; he would sooner commit suicide; he told me that he could beat his brains out

Elizabeth Abson testified—I saw my father last on Wednesday; sometimes he said he would kill himself; I have often said that I wished I could die with him; do not recollect that I ever told my father or aunt that I would commit suicide if he was hung; I never gave him any instrument by which he could kill himself; I would not do such a thing; did not give him anything on Wednesday, and was not near him except to shake hands and kiss him.

Sarah Abson testified that she saw her father on Wednesday last; never gave him anything by which he could destroy his life; had heard him say all along that he would destroy his life before he would be hung.

John Steel testified—I reside in Communipaw; have been to see Mr. Abson twice since he was in jail; he never spoke of committing suicide in my presence; I never saw that blade in my life; know nothing directly or indirectly in reference to his death.

The case was here given to the jury, and after about fifteen minutes they rendered the following

VERDICT:

We, the Jurors, do agree that William Abson came to his death in the County Jail by his own hand with the blade of a small pocket-knife by cutting the veins of his left arm and a puncture on the right side of his neck in the jugular vein.

That the Jurors cannot arrive at any conclusion how the said Abson obtained the blade of the knife found in his cell, with which we believe he committed the deed.

The funeral of Mr. Abson will take place to-day (Saturday) at his late residence in Communipaw, and the body will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Thus will end the last act in the tragedy connected with the Abson wife-poisoning case. On the coffin-plate is inscribed: "I am innocent of that for which I lose my life." This was written by Abson.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church.—A new church edifice under this name, erected at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fifteenth street, was dedicated yesterday and the day before, by meetings held morning, afternoon and evening. Sermons were preached by the Revs. Welden, Krotel, Raegner and others. The pastorship is to be held by the Rev. Mr. Geissenheiner. The church is of the Gothic style, with Nova-Scotian stone front, and was commenced in the early part of last Summer. It is fifty feet wide by eighty feet deep, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, and has a large Sunday-School room in the basement. The cost, exclusive of the ground, was over $25,000.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

THE FRENCH ADDRESS.

THE DISTURBANCE IN WARSAW.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTION

The United States Mail steamship Arago, Henry A. Gadsden, from Havre and Southampton on the evening of March 6, arrived on Friday morning. She has experienced a constant succession of strong westerly winds during the entire passage.

The Arago brings 90 passengers, the usual mails, $416,725 in specie, and 620 tuns merchandise.

The following is her specie list:

Schuchardt & Gebhard	$124,000	W. W. De Forrest & Co.	$6,800
Poirier & Co.	20,000	De Rham & Co.	4,000
John A. McGaw	7,462	B. Behrend & Co.	30,000
Rob't L. Maitland & Co.	10,200	Bogert & Kneeland	17,146
Lentilhen & Fesser	21,290	Ballin & Sandor	44,000
P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.	10,968	J. F. Wurthner	1,200
S. M. Fox & George Mackenzie	15,000	Staples & Adams	4,713
		Mathew Morgan & Co.	160,000

The Conquest (ship), from Mobile to Liverpool, is ashore on Camaroon Bay, and likely to become a total wreck.

The Ocean Guide, from Newport to Galveston, was abandoned Feb. 14; crew saved.

The City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday evening, March 5.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, March 2, 1861.

The ex-King of Naples has dismissed his followers who stood by him to the last, and declared that having become poor he was unable to provide for them, and they must shift for themselves. Gen. Bosco wished then to be once more admitted to take leave, but the King had him driven away most ungraciously, since, whether right or wrong, he suspects him of improper familiarities with the Queen. On the other hand, he has ordered the Marshal Fergola, Commander of the fortress of Messina, to hold out to the last, since the hopes of the reactionary party in Europe have suddenly revived, probably in the belief that the danger of the Pope must in some miraculous way bring about a revulsion in the feelings of Europe. But these hopes seem rather ill-founded, since the Senate and Legislative Assembly at Paris, which might have given a turn to Napoleon's policy, completely adhered to the Emperor's wishes. The report of the Committee for the Address is one of the saddest documents of servile meanness. Both these great deliberative bodies of France express some sympathy with Italy and some with the Pope; but both declare that whatever the Emperor should find advisable will be fully approved by them. They give up any individual view of their own; whatever the Emperor might do is done well and wisely. But when the Address was to be discussed, the Senator Pietri, the notorious ex-Police Minister, who knows best the Emperor's innermost thoughts, boldly declared that the Pope's temporal power is already gone, and that a United Italy was necessary in order to assist France with an army of 300,000 men in the great war which reactionary Europe proposes against the Empire. These words sound ominous, and forebode serious times to the Princes of Europe, which are not in accordance with the promises of the Emperor. It is not impossible that the bankruptcy of M. Mirès, and his *Caisse des Chemins de fer*, has something to do with the more warlike turn of Napoleon's mind. The deficit of the great banker amounts to at least one hundred millions francs, and many of the highest names of the Napoleonic aristocracy are implicated in the frauds and corruption connected with this failure. The Paris public speaks of Prince Murat, of Count Morny, of Marichal Magnan, of Monsieur Bacciochi, of the son of the Minister Baroche, of two sons of the Minister Magne, of the Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Sacconi, of Cardinal Antonelli's brother, and many other illustrious men, who either had a share in M. Mirès' plunder, or received bribes from him. Count Richemont blew out his brains, Count Siméon and Mr. Solan, Director of the journal *La Presse*, have had their papers seized, the Marquess of Pontalba was arrested, eighty thousand families are concerned in the bursting of this bubble, and a serious agitation has seized the population of Paris. The amount of corruption which will be exposed by the public trial threatens seriously the throne of the Emperor, and to divert public attention from the hideous rottenness of Paris society, Napoleon may be easily induced to rush into foreign war. Mirès is already the fourth of those millionaires who, grown rich from the time of the Coup d'Etat, have startled the world by the boldness of their swindling transactions. Messrs. Place, Prost, Millaud, and Mirès have become bankrupt one after the other, and each successive failure was greater in extent, and more mischievous in its results. One only of this famous band remains still firm, Mr. Pereire and his Credit Mobilier. Should he fall, and the case is not impossible, the Empire would fall with him. Had Persigny known the extent and ramifications of the swindle, he would scarcely have signed the order to arrest Mirès, though he exclaimed in doing it, "we must cleanse "the stables of Augias." After the first steps were taken, it was impossible to hush up the affair, and it is said that the Emperor himself, when asked whether it would not be better to arrange everything amicably without the interference of the Courts of Justice, replied "whoever be implicated in the swindle, "be it members of my own family, I shall never stop "the proceedings of justice." Mocquard too, the Emperor's private secretary, seems to have accepted bribes, and the exposure cannot fail to become most scandalous.

The Austrian Ministers have at last published the Constitution of the Empire. Drawn up by theoretical burghers, it only widens the breach between Hungary and Austria. According to this scheme, all the different provincial Diets sent their representatives to the great Vienna Parliament. Since the Ministers fear the influence the Hungarian members might acquire by their thorough constitutional education, they reduced their number, out of 343 members, to 85. This precaution was entirely superfluous, since the Hungarian Diet will not send one single member to Vienna, and will oppose the most stubborn passive resistance to the execution of any law passed by the Vienna Parliament. All Hungary, without regard to political parties, protests against these new-fangled institutions; therefore, if Francis Joseph wishes to be crowned by the Archbishop of Gran, he must give up his centralizing principles and his ideas about the unity of the Empire. He may rule by the sword—he has done it for full twelve years—or he may govern the country by an independent, responsible Ministry; but Hungary cannot be ruled by a Vienna Parliament. Any attempt to enforce these new constitutions leads us nearer and nearer to revolution.

As to Germany, the agitation increases from day to day. The National Society gains in extent and importance, the example of the Unity of Italy acts upon the Germans most powerfully, and all the endeavors of the kings and princes of Southern Germany to stem the rising tide do not avail against the popular enthusiasm. All Europe is now undermined, more thoroughly than in 1847; and, though a conflict between the population of Warsaw and the Russian authorities was easily quelled by the military on the 25th of February, even Poland prepares for a greater movement; while Russia, as well as Austria, still remains in the most serious financial difficulties, and cannot easily send an army into the field. The day of the emancipation of the serfs approaches, likewise, and serious troubles are feared in the different parts of the Empire; 116,000 proprietors hold here 22,000,000 in bondage, and about 10,000 hold each above 500 serfs. Such a state of things could not longer be tolerated, still it is not easy to set at once 22,000,000 free. The army has, therefore, been concentrated in the interior, principally in those provinces where a conflict and servile insurrection might be possible. Let us hope that the 3d of March will not be stained with blood, and will give satisfaction to the oppressed Russian laborer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, Monday, March 4.—Lord Normanby moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending Mr. Turnbull's resignation. On a division the numbers were: For the Committee, 26; against, 41. So the motion was lost.

House of Commons, March 4.—Mr. Hennessy called attention to what he termed the active interference of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in promoting Piedmontese policy, and to the effect of that policy. He charged Lord John Russell with deliberately concealing important dispatches relating to the trade of Tuscany and Naples. He appealed to acts on the part of Lord John Russell which amounted to interference in Italian affairs, in spite of his professions, and he reproached him with a breach of international law, and with destroying the confidence of European statesmen in the honor, the honesty, and the integrity of the British Foreign Office.

Mr. Layard was of opinion that the policy which had been pursued by her Majesty's Government in regard to Italy was in accordance with the sentiments of the large mass of the English people. Italy united would be a strong Power, and though disunited it might be French, United Italy never would be French; but all the support we should give to the Italians was a moral support, and our cordial sympathy.

Sir G. Bowyer denounced the policy of the Foreign Office as fatal to the interests of this country, and which in the end must lead to war.

The Daily News says the guarantee fund for the International Exhibition of 1862 is being very rapidly signed. More than £150,000 have been signed for. So soon as the deed of guarantee is signed, the Bank of England will advance £250,000, and the Commissioners will sign a contract, and then the works will commence.

The London Times of March 5 says: "The bill now before Congress called the Morrill tariff bill is an act for the establishment of protective duties on a most extravagant scale, and so enormous are the duties proposed that the result can be little short of absolute prohibition, and if it should be passed it will almost prohibit all imports into the United States from England, France, and Germany. The bill would be far more detrimental to the interests of America than to those of Europe."

England, France, and Russia have also demanded that Denmark should lay before the Estates of Holstein the budget of 1861.

THE KOSSUTH NOTES.

A case of considerable interest, bearing on the revolution which is brewing in Hungary, was raised in the Vice-Chancellor's Court on the 27th ult. It appears that Louis Kossuth has engaged the eminent lithographers, the Messrs. Day, to lithograph an immense number of notes, mainly of a single florin each, but amounting, it is said, to 100,000,000 florins in all, in the Hungarian language (in which no Austrian paper money is ever issued), and running as follows:

"One Florin—This monetary note will be received in every Hungarian State and public pay-office as one florin in silver—three zwanzigers being one florin, and its whole nominal value is guaranteed by the State in the name of the nation.

"(Signed) LOUIS KOSSUTH."

The Royal arms of Hungary are placed at the bottom of this document. We believe that before authorizing the engraving of his name Kossuth took legal advice, and was positively assured that the engraving of such notes contravened no law of this country. The Austrian Embassador, however, had in some way got news of his proceeding, and the Home authorities sent, we believe, through Sir R. Mayne, the head of the Metropolitan Police, a warning to the engraver that until hearing further on the matter he must regard himself as liable to a summary Government interference. The advice of the law officers of the Crown was taken, and the result was, as we understand, that the Cabinet came to the conclusion that the administrative Government at least had no power to interfere, and the notice to the lithographers was withdrawn. The Austrian Embassador, finding that he had no resource except in the judicial decision of an English law court, after asking for and receiving the authority of his Government, applied in the same of the Emperor of Austria to the Vice-Chancellor's Court to restrain the Messrs. Day (the lithographers) from issuing these notes. The affidavits allege that the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, the exclusive power of authorizing the issue in Hungary of notes for payment of money, intended to be circulated as money, in that country; that he also has the exclusive power of authorizing the affixing of the Royal arms of Hungary to any document; and that "the deponent has no doubt that Louis Kossuth intended to use the same, among other purposes, to promote revolution and disorder in Hungary." On this *ex parte* statement of the case, the Vice-Chancellor granted a temporary injunction until further orders, in the terms asked. So the case now stands.

RESULT OF THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.

At Dublin, on the 5th inst., and the 10th day of the trial, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas delivered his charge to the jury, who immediately retired.

After an hour's absence the jury returned to the box; the multitude that thronged the court were hushed into breathless attention:

The Chief Justice, addressing the jury, said—Well, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?

The Foreman—We have, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Was there a Scotch marriage between those parties?

The Foreman—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Was there an Irish marriage?

The Foreman—There was.

The Chief Justice—That is, in other words, he was a Roman Catholic at the time of the marriage?

The Foreman—We believe he was, my Lord.

After the verdict had been declared, the usual fee was handed to the jury.

The Foreman, handing it back, said—My Lord, I am requested by my brother jurors to hand to the registrar our fee, 12 guineas, in order that it may be sent to some charitable institution. [Loud cheers.]

The Chief Justice—Very well, Mr. Foreman; what institution do you name?

The Foreman—The Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society.

His Lordship then rose, and in a few minutes the court was cleared.

When Mrs. Yelverton's counsel, Mr. Whiteside, entered the room where she was waiting, his countenance and significant gestures, as well as the cheers which rang through the court, told her that the verdict was in her favor; she sprang forward without saying a word, clasped him in her arms, pressed him convulsively to her breast, and seizing his two hands, kissed them. Overcome by the violence of her emotions, after such a long and terrible tension of the nervous system, she sank down exhausted and found relief in a flood of tears. The excitement in the court when the verdict was announced was quite unprecedented. The whole audience rose and cheered tumultuously, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen their hats, and the barristers their wigs. It was a delirium of joy. The contagion spread through the multitude outside, and the shouts of triumph passed along the whole line to the Gresham Hotel in Sackville street. The crowd insisted on taking the horses from Mrs. Yelverton's carriage and drawing it to the hotel, where she was obliged to appear on the balcony to gratify her admirers. She said: "My noble-hearted friends, you have by your verdict this day made me an Irish woman. You will forever live in my heart, as I do in yours this day." Her being an English woman had no effect in damping the ardor of the most bigoted Milesian or Ultramontanist—her having been a Sister of Charity and a convert to the Church of Rome did not check the sympathy of the most intolerant Orangeman. The speech of Mr. Serjeant Armstrong, who, in his zeal for his client, did all he could to make her seem vile in the eyes of her own sex, did not diminish the interest in her of the ladies of Dublin, whose carriages were drawn up along the quay in a long line.

The Evening Packet, a conservative journal, calls attention to the fact that, while there are eight Roman Catholic judges on the bench to four Protestants, the respective merits and claims of the Protestant and Roman Catholic portions of the bar are tested by this trial. It would be impossible to magnify the interests at stake in the estimation of the parties, yet there was not a single Roman Catholic barrister employed on either side.

FRANCE.

SPEECH OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The discussion on the address in the French Senate assumed an unusual interest on the 1st inst., in consequence of the speech of Prince Napoleon in reply to the attacks made upon the policy of the Imperial Government by the Marquis de Larochejaquelein.

Prince Napoleon spoke in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen: There are attacks which reflect honor, and I leave the care of replying to the outrages which you have heard to the Liberal opinion in Europe, to Italian Patriotism, and to the 200,000 soldiers who, with the Emperor at their head, made the campaign of Italy. [Loud approbation.] They will know how to defend King Victor Emanuel against the attacks of which he is the object. [Renewed approbation.] You will not allow the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein, newly come into the Senate, and who ought to have entered it with the conciliatory spirit of the Emperor [murmurs on different benches], you will not allow him to falsify the opinion of the Empire. I am anxious to reply what has been said to you. No! we are not the representatives of reaction, always and everywhere. We represent modern society and its progressive tendencies. M. de la Rochejaquelein has said that the Emperor was a parvenu among Kings. Yes! and he glories in it, for he came among Kings as the representative of Liberal principles—the principles of '89. [Loud and continued marks of approbation.] Nations are not mistaken; they rely on Napoleon III., who will not fail in his mission. [Renewed approbation.] The Emperor, in his speech from the throne, pronounced some words which had the approbation of M. de Heeckeren.

"Baron de Heeckeren—Certainly.

"Prince Napoleon—Gentlemen, these words were words of pity. ['Oh, oh!'] They were words of high propriety as regarding an unfortunate Sovereign. Pity, gentlemen, must not be confounded with sympathy. Our sympathies are for the glorious Italian cause. They are for those allies who shed their blood by our side at Magenta and Solferino. [Approbation.] M. de Heeckeren has stigmatized those members of Royal families who betray their chiefs in critical moments, and I can only approve what he has said. True it is that such examples of desertion have been often seen, but it is also true that the Bourbon family have given them the most frequently; such were those of Philippe Egalité, and by the Orleans family. Remember also the affair of Bayonne and the reciprocal treasons of the Spanish Bourbons. Remember also the last incidents in the history of the Count de Montemolin. If M. de Heeckeren has intended to make an allusion, I at once take it up [hear, hear], as its whole weight falls on the family which he wished to defend. Since he has entered on this subject, we must speak loyally and frankly. Differences and different opinions may be found sometimes in prosperity, but never in adversity. [Great applause.] There are, indeed, Sovereign families who manifest differences of opinion in prosperous seasons, but who form a united band in time of peril. [Hear, hear.] Prince Lucien had a difference with the head of the Imperial dynasty; he became reconciled when danger presented itself. [Approbation.] Gentlemen, the future, be sure of it, will correspond with the past. [Hear.] Were danger to arise for the Imperial dynasty, which may God forbid, then, oh! then, history would not have to register one of the sad examples that we find in the conduct of the House of Bourbon. The Napoleons would be but as one man. [Loud applause.] I feel called on to address a few words to the Marquis de Larochejaquelein touching the English alliance. That hon. gentleman is consistent in his attacks, but we also are consistent in our defense of that alliance—not an alliance with this or that Minister, but with the great liberal English people. By that alliance, though we may have to make some concessions on secondary points, we can defend the great principles of liberty and progress. But, above all this, the country should learn that we desire an alliance which leads us to the performance of great actions. Much has been spoken, he said, against universal suffrage; but, to be convinced of its justice, examine it in Savoy, and see if there ever existed a finer spectacle! There has been but one opinion in the Senate on this subject. But I must also recognize the perfect good faith of Piedmont in these circumstances. Feeling, perhaps, some regret, she facilitated in the frankest manner a solution of all the difficulties that beset the Emperor. She has loyally paid her debt of gratitude to her great ally. [Hear.] The treaties of 1815 are no doubt to be respected, but on the condition of execrating and tearing them whenever it may be possible. [Applause.] These treaties have been respected by Europe, but on condition of violating them to our prejudice. Remember Cracow. These treaties have, indeed, been continually invoked against us, in virtue probably of the great jurist Vattel, cited yesterday by M. de Larochejaquelein. Gentlemen, it is the glory of the Emperor that he has torn the treaties of 1815 with the point of his sword [much applause], and the people are grateful to him for the act. [Applause.] Gentlemen, it remains for me to dwell upon the fundamental question of our discussion—a question the triumph of which it will be most difficult to effect in the mind of the Senate. I mean the unity of Italy. This unity, gentlemen, is the inevitable result of the war of 1859. I foresaw it, and confess that I became a partisan of the war for this reason. The war contained the germ and principle of Italian unity. By the defeat of Austria, all the petty Italian Princes, merely prefects of that Power, were involved in her catastrophe. These Princes were but the liege subjects of Francis Joseph. Had not the King of Naples himself alienated his sovereignty in favor of Vienna? Had he not signed a treaty engaging himself to give to his people no other than Austrian institutions? It is said that one person is cleverer than any other, and that his name is 'Tout le Monde.' Well, 'Tout le Monde' said that after the campaign of 1859 these princes must fall with Austria. It was the voice of the people; it was the opinion of Italy. There was one Sovereign who was not the prefect of Austria, and who has become so by his own free choice—the Pope. But after the campaign of 1859, Italy was obliged to become French or Italian; she could no longer be Austrian. You do not wish her to be French; allow her, then, to be Italian. I approach a delicate question—the confederation; in my opinion, an unfortunate idea. The Emperor, be it observed, never meant to impose on Italy. He merely said: 'I have rendered you a great service; I have studied history, and I recommend the confederation. If you follow this advice I shall be pleased; if you do not, I shall not punish you.' That distinction has been very clearly laid down in an eloquent dispatch of M. Thouvenel—'Follow our advice' is the language, 'and you may rely on us both in peace and war, we accept an entire responsibility; follow it not, you will have entire liberty to act at your own risk and peril. The idea of a confederation, however, was an old one, reproduced at Villafranca. At that place I conversed a little with everybody. Nobody desired a Confederation, neither Austria nor the Pope. The Pope only asked for his own provinces, with somebody to guard them for him. Victor Emanuel desired something better than a confederation. People do not accept fragments when they can get the whole. At the present day a policy should be carried on in full light of day. Neither did the Italians desire a Confederation, which would bring back their expelled Princes, and become an instrument of oppression. On the whole the Confederation was a hypothesis brought forward by France, and this hypothesis was repudiated by all interests. A difficult task still remains for me—that of convincing the Senate that the unity of Italy is favorable to France. The interest of France must, in fact, predominate over all other questions; and an orator who should influence by his arguments some chivalrous heart, some lover of national liberty, apart from French interest, would never forgive himself. [Applause.] Now, we have in Italy a complete similitude of race and religion. We have frontiers, which, thanks to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, can give rise to no discussion. And as the opportunity offers I seize it to repudiate all the insinuations which attribute to us a desire to appropriate the spoils of Italy. No—we desire nothing in Italy; we have recovered what the Holy Alliance took from us in 1815; it was our duty and our right—it was also the duty of Italy to make the restitution. But beyond that all fears are chimerical. The policy of France, I can myself affirm, and fear not to say that in this I interpret the mind of the Emperor, is exempt from all dynastic ambition; I find guarantees in the orders I received in undertaking a command in Italy, apart, unfortunately, from the military operations, but also of a more diplomatic character. The Marquis de Larochejaquelein has spoken much on the subject of England; and, in my opinion, too much. But since he has developed all his grounds of mistrust, he ought, at any rate, to accept the arguments which bring to view the state of our naval force as opposed to that of England. Now, what is our object in this matter? Is it not to become the center of all marines of the second order? This is so true that when France went to the Crimea to combat the reaction at Sevastopol, as she has since done on the Mincio, those who were opposed to the expedition had no better objection to make than that we were going to promote the gain of England by destroying a navy of the second rank; and, certainly, if this argument was not of a nature to deter France from her object it was undeniable that the destruction of the Russian marine would have been a weakening of the power of France. For these reasons the creation of an Italian marine becomes a force for us. English statesmen were aware of this. In 1829, Lord Aberdeen, drawing a picture of the inconveniences that might result to England from Italian unity, did not fail to give weight to this creation. But the unity of Italy is especially favorable to French interests, because it is the only reasonable mode of modifying the treaties of 1815, and because it prevents for the future that abandonment in which France found herself placed at former epochs. Italy is the natural ally of France; to affirm this it is not necessary to rely on the gratitude of peoples—their interests alone are sufficient. Do you not think that there will long exist an insurmountable rancor between Austria and Italy? In what did the presence in Italy of all these fallen principalities subserve French interests? The question was who could influence them most. Formerly it was the Spaniard, then came the Austrian. From this day forth there will be no influence in Italy but the legitimate influence of convictions and similarity of causes. Moreover, to unite the French and Italian nations, there is the cementing link of universal suffrage. This is what places us, I will not say in conflict, but at variance with former dynasties, and by this means the two peoples connected in indissoluble union. There is no question of a King of the Lombards; it is that of a King of an emancipated people which has nobly confided to him the guardianship of its independence. Cabinets make no mistake about this; and from this also arises the confidence of peoples in Napoleon III. [The Prince proceeded to contrast the Imperial policy with that of the men of 1848, to the advantage of the former, observing that he would not have mentioned the subject had not the partisans of 1848 sought to embitter the debate. But, being led on to discuss it, he boldly vindicated the policy of 1859 in opposition to that of the men of 1848, who refused to support Charles Albert because he was a King, and ended in coloring a cowardice by perfidy.] Prince de Metternich formerly said that the unity of Italy could only be a geographical expression, and yet six years have scarcely elapsed since that Prince, the irreconcilable enemy of France, has been in his tomb, and Austria may be asked 'Where are you? You are neiter at Venice with the Italians, nor at Pesth with the Hungarians, nor at Prague, nor at Cracow; you are only there with your muskets and your soldiers.' It now remains to examine whether Italian unity, which is the only good solution, is not the only possible one. It is necessary, I am convinced that menace would not be sufficient, and that force must be employed. Look for a moment at the mad and absurd hypothesis of armed intervention in Italy—you will have against you the Italians, and next England. And how will Sicily be governed? England will take possession of her, for you will have given her a right to do so. And by doing that, you will not have satisfied Austria, for if she detests Italy, there is something which she hates still more, and that is the influence and the strength of France. There will therefore remain for us the prayers of some Bishops, and the sympathies of the soldiers of Castelfidardo. I, for my part, prefer the support of the conquerors of Magenta and of Solferino. Be assured that the unity of Italy must be accomplished. Rome will not resist; public opinion is very clearly fixed on that point; and will the Senate be less liberal than the Prussian Parliament, which has been guided in the expression of its sympathies for the Italian cause by an anti-Austrian feeling, and for that reason favorable to France? In order to touch on all questions, there is a painful name which I must now pronounce—Venice. [Movement.] I am anxious to say nothing that may compromise the policy of my country in Italy; but the situation of Venice is one of the greatest misfortunes of modern times. But any inopportune attempt would be deplorable. The part of Italy is to develop her force, organize her army, and when the moment shall have arrived, she may, with the understanding of France, again demand Venice. This is what there is to be done, and the guaranty for such conduct is the wisdom which the people of Italy has shown during late events. Where can a people be found who, after so many centuries of oppression, have shown themselves so worthy of liberty? France is certainly a great nation, but in such a situation everything would have been overturned. In order to encourage this wise conduct Italy must be supported by good counsels from the tribune, and from all the organs of public opinion. That will give her confidence. [Approbation.] What will Italy do when she shall have consulted universal suffrage—that suffrage the results of which are now disputed by those who, after having been its adversaries, now show themselves such scrupulous guardians of it? Montesquieu said that all nations have the Governments which they merit. When France was consulted by universal suffrage she said what she wished for. We were then without power, without support; the Government was in the hands of a General, an honorable General [movement] who was hostile to us. You know what the reply of universal suffrage was then, and it will be the same in Italy. Much has been said about the domination of Piedmont and her conspiracies. How does she conspire when every one is of the same mind, and when the unity of Italy has been the feeling of every heart for ages? [Sensation.] When the Italian Parliament shall have decreed that Victor Emanuel is King of Italy, what will take place? Italy will demand a capital, and will say that Europe cannot interfere, for that non-invention is its public law. The true basis of the liberty and independence of Italy is the buckler of non-intervention; let Rome be given to Italy, and her unity is secured. [Murmurs.] Have I not a right to approve the conduct of the Emperor when it is so firm, and at a moment when coalition was talked of in connection with the interview at Warsaw? It is the firm conduct of the French Government under those circumstances which secured peace, and that boldness constitutes its glory. [Approbation.] There now remains the question of the application of the Papal power. Certainly the Pope must preserve his independence, and cannot become the subject of a new sovereign. This constitutes the great difficulty of the question of Rome, but it is not impossible to solve the problem. The Pope is the spiritual Head of the Church; could he not reside at Rome with an amount of independence which would make him neither the chief nor the subject of any one? The geographical situation of Rome, divided by the Tiber into two perfectly distinct cities, one the Catholic city and that of the Vatican on the right bank, and the other on the left, appears to offer a solution. Is it impossible to secure the independence of the Pope in one of those cities by giving him a garrison, and securing to him a budget guaranteed to him by all the Powers? The Pope, thus surrounded by the veneration of Christianity, with a special jurisdiction, and with his own flag, would preserve all his independence. [Murmurs.] Rome would become, as it were, the sanctuary and the oasis of Chistianity. It will, I know, be said that these are chimeras, but many things which have been designated as such have been realized during the last three years. When a difficulty presents itself it is in vain to hope to put it off, for it must be solved. We are in presence of Italian unity; that must either be accepted or the policy of M. de Larochejaquelein adopted; and the latter course would necessarily lead to disasters. I am anxious that the words with which his people formerly received the Pope should not be forgotten. They were 'Courage, Holy Father.' Let France, who is full of respect and sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff, say to him in her turn, 'Wisdom, Holy Father.' I wish for those words to come from the Senate, which contains his devoted sons; and the Emperor's Government, inspired with the words of our forefathers, will say to him, 'Do what you ought, come what may.' [Movement and loud approbation.]"

The debate was continued on the 2d inst.

Cardinal Mathieu, after stating that Prince Napoleon's speech was, in his opinion, a complete denial of all principles hitherto acknowledged, wished to know whether it was to be taken as the expression of the views of the Government.

M. Billault (Minister), in reply, stated that no one had the right to speak in the name of the Government except those who were its official and recognized organs. M. Billault then entered into an elaborate defense of the policy of the French Emperor, passing in review the recent events in Italy:

"It is the policy of the Emperor (said M. Billault) never to act alone when common interests are at stake, but to come to an understanding with the other great Powers. This is the true secret for preserving the peace of the world. . . . . We are now asked what will be the ulterior line of conduct of the Emperor. The question is so complicated that it would be impossible to lay down any fixed rule of action. All that we can say is this: If we have shown that the Emperor for the last 18 months has done all that could be done to maintain the fundamental principles of our Government toward Austria, toward the populations of Italy, and toward the safety and independence of the Holy Father—if you believe that with us, enlightened by the past, then place confidence in the Emperor and his policy." [Loud applause.]

Count de Ségur d'Aguesseau wished to know whether the French troops were to be withdrawn from Rome.

M. Billault declined answering that question. For eleven years France had given proofs of her devotion to the Holy Father, and no one had a right to suspect her intentions. He then passed a severe censure upon the "insults and odious illusions" recently expressed against the Emperor.

Cardinal Donnet spoke in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, and moved that the Senate should adopt an amendment that the sword of France should continue to protect the independence of the Pope and the maintenance of his temporal power.

M. Baroche (Minister, President of the Council of State) did not think it necessary, after the speech of M. Billault, to make any further reply. He would only observe that the Government was opposed to the amendment.

The general discussion was then declared to be closed.

The Count de Persigny has authorized the publication of two new daily papers in Paris. One is to be called *Le Temps* and the other *La France Literale*.

THE CASE OF M. MIRES.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 5th inst. contains a report addressed by the Minister of Justice to the Emperor