

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXII. No. 335

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. NEWMAN HALL, D. D. Evening.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue.—Rev. M. S. STEPHENSON. Annual Sermon. Evening.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—Rev. ARBOTHNOT BROWN. Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Rev. DR. HUGHSON. Morning and evening.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Morning and afternoon.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—"THE NARRATORS OF THE COMING OF THE LORD." Evening.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, Union Square.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Rutgers College, Fifth Avenue.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG. Morning.

CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Morning and evening.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Morning and evening.

ST. PHILIP'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN. Evening.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, Eighth Street.—Rev. T. S. PATERSON, on "Reason and Revelation." Evening.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Tenth Street.—Rev. DR. GIBBS. Evening.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, Eighteenth Street.—BISHOP POTTER, Rev. DR. GALLAGHER and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifty-second Street and Third Avenue.—Rev. J. STARBUCK HOLMES, D. D. Morning and evening.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Morning and evening.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION.—Rev. A. A. HENKE. Morning.

SEVENTH-FIRST STREET REFORMED PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Evening.

UNIVERSITY, Washington Square.—BISHOP SNOW ON "THE INHERITANCE OF THE REDEEMED." Afternoon.

DODWORTH HALL.—SPIRITUALISTS. Morning.—WARRIOR CHAIR, on "Moral Reform." Prof. CHASEY on "Clerical Magisterialism."

MASONIC HALL.—ROBERT DALL OWEN. SPIRITUALISTS. Morning and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, December 1, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated at two o'clock this morning, December 1, the despatch arriving at the Herald building at half-past eleven last night, November 30.

Italy has not accepted Napoleon's conference plan. King Victor Emmanuel requests explanations of the intentions of France, and her action will be ruled by the reply. A Naples despatch, of November 30, announces that Venetia is in eruption, a fact which has been fully reported by special telegram, and the event described by mail in the Herald. The Austrian Legislature adopted the draft of a new constitution. The Americans in Berlin had a meeting for the discussion of the national finance question. Disraeli's African War Income Tax bill passed a second reading in the English House of Commons. Serious apprehensions of a Fenian outbreak were entertained in England and Ireland, Manchester and Cork being particularly excited.

Forty persons were killed by the explosion of the boiler of the steamship Bombardier at Liverpool. The Cunard Steamship Company is to resume eighty thousand pounds sterling for a weekly mail service between Liverpool and New York for a year.

Consols were at 94 1/16, for money, in London, yesterday afternoon. Five-twentieths were at 71 in London, and 75 1/16 in Frankfurt.

Cotton declined 1-164, with a dull market, middling Orleans rating at 7 1/2 on Saturday afternoon. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Congress yesterday no business whatever was transacted. Mr. Enley, the successor of Mr. Conkling, from the Ontario, New York, district, appeared in the House and took the oath.

Our special telegrams from Havana contain matters of interest from Mexico and Cuba. Prince Salmeron's liberation was due to the efforts of Mr. Plumb, the United States Minister. The arrears to widows and orphans of deceased officers in Cuba were to be immediately paid. The convicts sent to Fernando Po were all of the lowest class, the report that they were respectably connected getting abroad through the fact that, as slaves, they had retained the names of their masters.

The Zoological Gardens which are projected for the Park will, when completed, embrace the largest zoological collection in the world. The array of animals at present on exhibition, which form the nucleus of the grand project, is either confined to the arena or scattered through the grounds. The plot selected for the gardens is situated on Eighth Avenue and is bounded by Ninth Avenue, Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first Streets. Animals from every quarter of the globe will be domiciled in the building. The temperature of the air will be graduated to the natural climate whence they come, whether from the frigid or the torrid zone, and native keepers, acquainted with their disposition and wants, will be selected for them.

In the Louisiana Convention yesterday an ordinance was introduced directing the Legislature to establish a system of free schools throughout the State, to be supported by taxation of property, for the benefit of

children of all races and color, without distinction. It was referred to the Committee on Education.

Navigation on the upper Mississippi river has closed, owing to the cold weather.

In the Alabama Reconstruction Convention yesterday an ordinance was passed organizing a militia force of one company to every thousand voters, to be officered only by persons of known loyalty. The vote of the State was declared null and void.

There were 4,033 voters registered in the city yesterday, making in addition to those registered last month a total of 130,599 voters for the charter election on Tuesday.

The inquest in the nitro-glycerine explosion case was continued at South Bergen, N. J., yesterday, when further evidence was adduced to show that Burns, who caused the explosion, had been in the habit of getting drunk and was drunk on that day.

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey has finally decided that the Camden and Amboy Railroad business must not be interfered with by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, which had built a connecting branch, so that they shared the monopoly of the former road in the running of trains between New York and Philadelphia.

The Commissioners have decided to close the State canals on the 10th inst., but the cold weather will probably forestall them.

A serious gale has been prevailing on the lakes, but no serious disasters are reported yet.

An old man named Richard Bradley was gagged by burglars at Hartford on Thursday night while they robbed his store, and he died of suffocation. The villains were arrested and, after investigation, committed.

Lewiston, Me., is indigiting early in stating. Several narrow escapes of skaters have been made, and two deaths by drowning took place on Thanksgiving day.

A gunpowder mill at San Rafael, California exploded on Friday, seriously injuring one man and placing three on the "missing" list.

Waluressa is becoming Americanized so fast that Sitka has already had a political meeting and is aspiring to a Masonic lodge. Merchandise is scarce and expensive and rains are plenty.

Edward W. Dunbar, a preacher of the gospel in Minnesota, has been convicted of polygamy.

In the Canadian House of Commons yesterday, Mr. McDougall gave notice of a bill Monday for the extension of the Dominion to the Pacific ocean.

The northern Indians are still belligerent, and have made several successful raids on trains and stock herds. At last accounts they were trying to do a small escort of soldiers into their clutches. Spotted Tail was at North Platte anxious to get his ammunition. He expresses himself willing to go to Washington if five of his wives can go with him.

Jeff Davis is in Baltimore.

The inquest over the remains of officer Charles Thompson, who died from the effects of wounds received while trying to make an arrest, was held yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict implicating the prisoner, John O'Donnell, who was consequently committed.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated yesterday by the St. Andrew's Society, in the usual manner, by a social reunion.

They had a snow storm in Baltimore yesterday.

The stock market was very dull yesterday. Gold closed at 138.

Extreme quietude was the chief feature of the most of the markets yesterday, but previous prices were generally sustained. Cotton was again depressed by the unfavorable foreign advices, and prices of some grades were somewhat lower. The business was fair, however. Coffee was unchanged. On "Change the markets were unusually quiet. Wheat was dull and nominal. Corn was dull and lower, while flour and oats were firm. Pork was much higher at the extreme close, while beef was steady and hard heavy. Naval stores were without activity. Petroleum closed 1/4c lower, with a moderate demand. Freights were dull, but rates were very firm.

The Papal Question—The Prospects of a Congress.

Our cable despatches relating to this Papal question and the proposed conference of the European Powers have been even more unreliable than usual. The reports of one day have seldom agreed with each other and have often been contradictory of those of the day preceding. Rumors have been telegraphed to us as well ascertained facts, and, as a natural consequence, impressions directly the reverse of correct have been produced on many minds. Accepting the reports as more or less trustworthy, we had been led to believe that adhesion to the proposals of Napoleon was all but universal and that a congress might be considered certain. Cable despatches of a more recent date, confirmed in this instance happily by the arrival of our mail news, prove that no such agreement exists, and that a congress, after all, is, up to the present moment, extremely problematical. With the single exception of Austria, which by some means or other has become the catspaw of France, we have yet to learn that any one of the great Powers has returned to Napoleon other answer than a request for further explanation.

From our mail despatches we are made aware of the actual sentiments of the English government and enabled to form an opinion as to the course they will probably follow. In the House of Commons Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the course of an explanation which was asked by the House, stated that "to the invitation to a conference addressed to us by the French government he had answered that the government saw little chance of any satisfactory result following the conference unless some definite plan of settlement were proposed beforehand, and unless it could be ascertained from previous negotiations that the plan would have a reasonable chance of acceptance. Sorry though he might be to lose a chance of removing this cause of disagreement, to go into a conference without some such previous agreement would have been a waste of time."

Lord Stanley in these words expresses himself with his usual discernment and caution. They are words almost identical with those used by the Herald when the idea of a conference was first mooted. We have never been able to see how a European congress, even if got together, could be of any essential service in the settlement of this question; and it was matter of surprise to us to learn by telegram that Napoleon's invitation had been accepted by the various Powers before it was distinctly understood what it was the object of the congress to accomplish. That the English government is not singular in its opinions regarding the congress is made manifest by some of our most recent telegrams, which for the reasons given above we are disposed, in this instance, to accept as correct. Italy has addressed an official note to France requesting explanations as to the intent of the Emperor in the Conference, and King Victor Emmanuel will regulate his action towards the proposal according to the reply. A Prussian official journal has emphatically denied that any one of the great Powers is as yet committed to the conference; while a Russian journal, supposed to be in the confidence of the government, considers that it will be impossible for any congress to maintain the present boundaries of Rome. Looking at all the facts of the case we cannot say that a congress will not be held; but we do say that it is extremely difficult to see what a congress could do which Napoleon cannot equally well accomplish himself. If Napoleon wishes to maintain the temporal power of the Papacy, Italy is too weak to resist, France is compliant enough to acquiesce and Europe is impotently indifferent to find contentment

without going to war. If he is willing, now that he has vindicated his honor, to let the temporaries go and to permit the Italian people to take possession of the national capital, he is equally master of the position. To quote the language of the London Times: "The only solution is either the abolition of the Pope's temporal power or the disruption of Italy. The alternative lies with the Emperor alone." To patch up a compromise is the best that a congress could do; but it will be strange if the great Powers of Europe take part in effecting an arrangement the only and the natural fruit of which would be future difficulties between the Italian and Papal governments and further unnecessary bloodshed. Italy must have Rome unless Italy is again disorganized. Will Napoleon undo the work which he has done? or will he crown the edifice and indissolubly connect his name with regenerated Italy? That is the alternative in another form, and it requires not the aid of any congress to enable Napoleon to determine which is the nobler part to choose. The one implies the undying reproach of history. The other will secure for him an honored place among the benefactors of mankind. If the Emperor could only believe it, he can well afford in this instance to be magnanimous. Pity that he should hesitate or that he should share the glory of the act with any congress. Let him proclaim Italy throughout all her borders to be one and indivisible, and a grateful people will forever bless his name, while intelligent and unprejudiced men everywhere and in all time will applaud his conduct as generous and just.

We are not unaware of the difficulties with which Napoleon has to contend. The Church party is powerful in France, and as the Emperor is now particularly anxious to conciliate all parties, and so smooth the way to his son's succession, the Church party must not be displeased. It is quite possible, too, that he has resolved to hasten his long delayed coronation, so that ere he die he may be the Emperor anointed as well as the Emperor elect. The abolition of the temporal Papacy might be injurious to his plans; but it might not. The anointing oil would be just as efficacious if poured on his head by the Archbishop of Paris as by Pope Pius the Ninth; and whatever the Pope might do it would not be in the power of the Archbishop to refuse. The alienation of the entire liberal party might be as serious a loss to Napoleon and to his house as the alienation of the ultramontanists; and the utter alienation of the liberal party is certain if Napoleon doggedly opposes Italian unity. The situation, we admit, is difficult. But it is just such a situation as furnishes the opportunity to a strong and resolute will. Nor let it be imagined that we are indifferent to the welfare of the Papacy. In his present harassing position the Holy Father is entitled to the sympathy of the world. We have never allowed ourselves to confound the temporal with the spiritual power; and if we have advocated the abolition of the former it is because we feel convinced that it would conduce to the welfare of Italy, to the individual comfort of the Holy Father and to the increased catholicity and consequent usefulness of the Catholic Church.

Fashions at Home and Abroad.

The latest Paris fashions! Paris hats from the Rue Vivienne! Paris robes from the Rue de Richelieu! Paris cloaks from the Rue de la Paix! All the latest Paris styles of veils, fresh from the Rue Choiseul! As these form the substance of the "dream by night, the waking thought by day," of every fair American devotee of fashion, the Herald, as in duty bound, lays week after week before its lady readers, in its interesting special correspondence from the French capital, every shade, variety, change and novelty in the attire of their Parisian sisters; so that by following strictly the instructions of our Paris letter the belle of Broadway may shine in equal glory with the belle of the Boulevards. In this, as in all other news, social, political, criminal, religious, commercial, legal, mercantile and general, the Herald is recognized as authority, and its dictum as to fashions, frills, furberlows, feathers, founces and friveries is accepted without question by the fashionable world. Our fashions letter serves a double purpose. It keeps our readers advised of all the fun and frolic going on in the higher circles of society in Paris, and it holds a check upon our speculative home modistes, many of whom endeavor to palm off upon their innocent and ambitious customers all manner of frightful caricatures upon French styles and all sorts of worn-out, obsolete fashions at least two months old.

At the same time, we never fail to enter our protest against the mania that leads our home beauties to ape the fashions of the French or any other foreign nation and that deters them from adopting styles of their own and setting an example of taste, gracefulness and judgment in dress to the women of the world. The American beauty is of a type peculiar to the country, and its object should rather be to adopt a costume becoming to itself than to conform to the notions of others. A French woman studies her complexion, her size, her expression, and every conceivable point in deciding what she will put on; while our own Flora McFlimsays, with enormous wardrobes of "nothing to wear," may not have in their entire collections, made in accordance with arbitrary rule and pattern, a single dress calculated to enhance their native charms. It is time, too, that the women of America should aspire to make themselves known abroad for the lovely creatures they are. At present the only real type of an American woman generally known to our European sisters is the representation set before them by Mrs. Barney Williams and Mrs. Florence. In the square waist, short skirts and capacious sunshade of the "Yankee gal." It is for our own fair countrywomen to say whether they are contented to be recognized at the gay capitals of Europe only by such a model or whether they will show the court beauties of Paris and London that the women of the States have grace and elegance and taste of their own, and compel the proud foreigners to bend down before a republic of fashion, as the republic has so long worshipped at the foot of the European throne. Let the American ladies once cut loose from Paris and London, instruct their modistes to study American beauty in their styles, colors, trimmings, shapes and combinations, and they will soon find the advantage of the change and have become fashions of their own without relying upon the dictum of French, English, German, Chinese or Hottentot.

East New York—A New Field for Missionary Labor.

East New York has lately come into unfavorable notoriety through the lawlessness and blackguardism of the crowd of roughs and rowdies that seem to make that suburban locality their headquarters. At one time a number of quiet, respectable Germans, enjoying their music and lager at a picnic, are set upon by these ruffians and maltreated, and again we hear of a hotel being sacked by them. Similar outrages are of weekly occurrence there; and that neighborhood, one of the most pleasant spots in the City of Churches, has now become the theatre of guerrilla warfare and the headquarters of rowdism. No measures have been taken by the authorities to check this nuisance. Eight policemen on Sundays and four on other days are supposed to be a sufficient force to preserve order, although the population of the village is nearly eight thousand; and as for the guerrillas, their name is legion. Here is a field of operations for the knights of the locus to exercise their military abilities upon, and vary their Sunday duties from watching delinquent liquor dealers to protecting peaceful citizens against the assaults of rowdies. Why does not Major General Kenney "move immediately on their works" and abolish the reign of terror they have inaugurated in this harmless village? Of course, peeping through keyholes and arraigning liquor dealers is less irksome work than encountering a crowd of roughs, but the police should never shirk their duties as guardians of the peace.

But a wide field is also open here for missionary labor. We have societies for the conversion and amelioration of the Feejee Islanders, the Ashantees, the Esquimaux, the bushmen of Australia and other communities not particularly blessed with civilization. White cravated clergymen of Pickwickian proclivities and spectacled ladies of uncertain age go around, subscription book in hand, and eloquently dilate on the benighted condition of the poor heathen. Shiploads of Bibles and tracts are annually sent out to the delighted aborigines of the Pacific, and missionaries strive to convince the Celestials of the "Flowery Kingdom" that there are stranger things in religion than ever Confucius dreamed of in his philosophy. And all this zeal is not unattended with danger, to judge from the demand for boiled missionary among the Feejees. Now, why not look nearer home, and send missionaries and tracts to the benighted heathens of East New York? Surely there is a sad want of Christian forbearance and charity among the target companies that select some of the peaceful residents or their houses as marks for practice or among the soldiers that sometimes inaugurate a campaign there. The philanthropic missionary need not confine his attention to East New York alone if he turn his eyes homeward. There are hundreds of similar fields for his labors on every side of him. Let him once withdraw his mind from the contemplation of the benighted souls of Abyssinia and Hindostan, and he will find at his own door more darkness, misery and distress than ever he imagined. The trite yet often neglected adage, "charity begins at home," comes in here for a share of his philanthropic attentions.

The British Abyssinian Expedition.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, perpetrated a joke of questionable taste, by offering, on Friday, in the United States Senate, a parody on a proclamation issued by the British government on the 14th of May, 1861, or rather a verbatim copy of that proclamation, simply changing the name of the "United States" to "Great Britain," and the "Confederate States" to "Abyssinia," and submitting it as a joint resolution, declaring the impartial neutrality of the United States in the impending hostilities between Great Britain and Abyssinia. War between Queen Victoria's government and that of Emperor Theodoros has been actually entered upon, as the new income tax of a penny in the pound for a year to come must have informed all Englishmen. And the Herald reprinted yesterday, from the Anslay Bay correspondence (October 27) of the London Times, a graphic account of the landing of the English advance brigade. This brigade pioneers a vast armament, under the command of General Sir Robert Napier, who, after winning renown in China, India and Persia, is to seek fresh laurels in Eastern Africa. Some two hundred steamers and transports, with the main body of the army, consisting of ten thousand men of all arms, and perhaps as many more followers, may have already landed on the shores of Anslay Bay, or the Bay of Adulla, which has been called the "Key of Abyssinia," and which has not witnessed such a congregation of vessels and troops since, as a London journal reminds us, the Emperor Eleboas, with the co-operation of his ally, the Roman Emperor Justinian, fitted out a fleet for the transport of seventy thousand Abyssinians into Arabia, of which country he subjugated the whole coast, from Leuke Kome to Sabaa, gaining the complete mastery in the Red Sea. The British troops, however, will find it easier to land than to penetrate to the mountain fastnesses, among which their wily foe can hide. Indeed, the correspondence which we yesterday reprinted concludes with a report from Colonel Mewether, of the pioneer expedition, "that no route exists where he has explored available for the march of an army." This is rather a discouraging commencement for a hostile undertaking on so grand a scale. But if nature and the cunning of Theodoros do not overmatch British energy, courage and perseverance—if, in fine, Abyssinia is conquered, we may expect even more important results than putting an end to the tyranny of the cruel adventurer who claims to be the Theodoros of prophecy, and releasing the British captives. The presence of the English in Abyssinia may tend to restore "this fair and so long neglected country" to its ancient rank among civilized and powerful Christian nations. The war against Theodoros may open, at no remote date, a new and hitherto almost unexplored field for science, for commercial enterprise, for Christianization and future colonization in the fertile and healthy highlands which, according to tradition and the testimony of natives and such heroic travellers as Baker and his wife, exist in that part of the African Continent. Thus, war sometimes may have its high and holy uses.

Thanksgiving Day in Berlin.

On Thursday last the citizens of the United States in the city of Berlin met together ever a Thanksgiving dinner to the number of one hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen.

and there were also present a number of eminent foreign guests and friends of the great republic. Our Minister, Mr. Bancroft, as chairman, delivered the address in honor of the day, and Herr Forkebeck, President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, responded. The festivities concluded in the evening with a ball, which was a brilliant affair, and so the day, it may be said, was celebrated with all the honors.

This bringing together, too, of one hundred and seventy Americans in Berlin at a short notice in the month of November is suggestive of the large number of American travellers on the European Continent, and of the vast sums of money which, during the summer season, they scatter right and left between Paris and Rome, to say nothing of the British Islands. But these travellers do something in the aggregate better than the spending of money in Europe—in the information which they there diffuse touching the character of our institutions, the intelligence of our people, and the prosperity and activity and the power and the resources of the United States of America. Thus, popular rights and popular government, as well as American securities, are beginning to be more clearly appreciated throughout Europe from year to year. In this view, this Thanksgiving dinner at Berlin was a happy stroke of American diplomacy.

The Rights of American Citizens.

There has been recently introduced into the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a resolution touching the rights of American citizens in foreign countries and the duties of our representatives abroad. The discussion arose out of recent events transpiring in Great Britain, where citizens of this country have been denied rights which, under similar circumstances, would be granted to citizens of France or Germany or any other European Power. In the shape that this case was presented by the member from a district of Brooklyn, it does not appear that any protection is claimed for men who have violated any law in Great Britain. Indeed, it would be monstrous to demand any such protection for them, although it might be insisted, and with ample justification, that if an American citizen is tried for an offence in Great Britain he shall have the same advantage which the law allows to a French citizen, namely—that of a mixed jury. It might be demanded also that he should be either tried upon some charge, whatever it may be, or released from prison. These are the points as explained in Congress: that no American, travelling in Europe for pleasure or business, shall be imprisoned without charge or condemned without a fair trial. We have no desire to go into the merits of the specified cases. That is wholly unnecessary. The principles involved are broad and plain enough. No man has any claim upon his citizenship, however acquired, to shield him from the penalty of crime. No man has a right, for instance, to invade a country with which we are at peace and fall back upon his certificate of American citizenship for immunity. Any effort to establish such a doctrine as that, of course, should be and will be resisted.

No one supposes that a citizen by naturalization has any less right before the world than a native born citizen.

That would be to ignore the law. When he swears allegiance to this government he becomes de facto an outlaw to all others, as far as any claim upon their protection is concerned, because he solemnly abjures allegiance to every Power and potentate save the United States. Therefore, if he has no protection from this flag he is a mere outcast, and that is certainly not the accepted condition of a naturalized citizen. It is no part of the compact implied by voluntary allegiance. It is time, therefore, that the exact status of American citizens who choose to go abroad for legal purposes should be established finally, and the assumption of any foreign nation to disregard that status, upon any pretext whatsoever, should not be allowed. Since 1812 there was no time when that subject came so forcibly before the country as the present. It was not settled then, but it ought to be settled now. It is for the American government, and not for any foreign court of law, to decide who is a citizen of the United States and what rights he carries with him whithersoever he goes. This, as we comprehend it, is the question before Congress.

The Expenses of the Pope's Temporal Kingdom.

Poor Richard would have made short work of what is called the Papal question, by converting it into an arithmetical question. He would have tried to solve it by simply calculating the annual cost of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope, and by subtracting from that amount his income from ordinary sources, together with the inadequate sum total of the spasmodic contributions of the two hundred million Catholics throughout the world towards idling him to meet his current expenses. He would have found that the Pope's annual revenue, derived from the usurious sources, amounted, in 1864, it is said, to but one million pounds. According to the statement of the public debt at that date (three years ago), "the Pope," says the London Daily News, "was, commercially speaking, insolvent, if to be twenty million pounds sterling, and to be able to pay the interest, deserves to be called insolvency." Unless the Catholic Powers of Europe are disposed, not only to let France make the second occupation of Rome perpetual, but to aid it, with the help of voluntary contributions from Catholics in every country, in closing the deficit of the Papal Treasury by annual supplies, the Papal government must, within a limited time, "encounter the fate of all establishments that cannot pay the way in this world, and of individuals who he begged and borrowed till they have exhausted human charity and credulity, and who have no capacity for stealing." If the temporal power of the Pope were to be surrendered, not only would the Holy Father be spared the cost of maintaining it, but "Peter's peace" would doubtless flow into his coffers in great abundance than ever. Wholly freed from the anxieties of debt and the pressure of kingcroacs and taxes, the successor of St. Peter's keys detests himself exclusively to

his vast cure of souls as the Head of the Church. The surplus of the funds voluntarily sent to him from all parts of the world might be consecrated to extending the spiritual influences of a kingdom which is not of this world.

German Immigration.

The welcome extended by the citizens of Charleston to the hundred and fifty German immigrants who arrived at that port on Wednesday by the Bremen bark Gauss, under the auspices of the State Immigration Board, is a happy omen. It is probable that not a few of the five hundred and thirteen German passengers who arrived at New York on Thursday by the Bremen steamship Weser, which, by the by, has made the fastest passage ever made by a screw steamer from Southampton to this port—nine days and three hours—may find their way to the South. German immigration to the South will unquestionably prove as invaluable a source of advantage to that section as it has hitherto proved to the great Northwest. The German immigrants bring over with them not only the wealth of muscle and intelligence, with frugal and industrious habits, but also no small stock of hard silver dollars. Their ideas are sometimes prone to be radical under the influence of revolutionary republicans of the European type, but their radical proclivities here rarely travel any farther than such unwarrantable interference with their social habits as our black republicans have ventured upon, by oppressive Sunday and Excise laws, will permit. Those who have been red republicans in Germany are black republicans here only so long as their lager beer is not rashly meddled with. This is one lesson taught by the late elections. Wherever the German immigrants may go they constitute a useful and important element in our population; and especially in the South, in its present condition, they should be heartily welcomed.

Women's Rights and the "Manly Art."

The Pilgrims' Progress.

Those zealous missionaries in behalf of women's rights, George Francis Train, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony, are still vigorously prosecuting their good work. Their especial field of labor is the right of suffrage—the right of Polly, Molly and Dolly to assist Tom, Dick and Harry in party caucuses and primary elections, and in knocking down and dragging out obnoxious interlopers at the polls. The other evening the enthusiastic and eloquent Mr. Train, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony spoke in Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, to a large audience, on their grand, glorious and inspiring theme, and they were well received. On the same day Joe Coburn made his appearance in the same city, with the announcement that on the following evening he would give an exhibition of "the manly art of self-defence."

Now, we incline to the opinion that it would not be a bad idea for these parties to travel together, for if women are to be invested with the right of suffrage they will need some knowledge of the "manly art." In an excited and closely contested election in this city, for instance, "the roughs" do not stand on ceremony when their ticket is in danger, and a gang of ladies bringing up the reserve column of the opposition would probably be ungalantly shuffled off if not duly qualified to maintain their rights. Then, again, in travelling in company, as a sort of Union league, while Mr. Train, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, in their instructive and refined discourses, would soften and refine the harsher natures of the brotherhood of the pugilistic ring, Mr. Coburn, in his lectures and illustrations on the science of "tapping the claret" of an adversary, "donning his glim," "breaking his spectacle bearer," or "busting him in the snoot," would open a new field of study and research to these heroic female champions of women's rights. Heroic is the word; for after the late terrible defeat of Train, Mrs. Stanton and company on women's rights in Kansas, sacred to the memory of John Brown and Jim Lane, what hope is there in any of the old slow coach States to the eastward for female or negro suffrage? Yet they have struck boldly into Ohio, where negro suffrage was swamped in October by fifty thousand majority the other way; and from the large audience and good reception of these Kansas pioneers in Cincinnati, there is some prospect that by the time the seventeen years locusts or thirty-three years meteors come round again female suffrage may elect the balance of power of Congress. At all events, with George Francis Train, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony as lecturers on women's rights, and with Joe Coburn on "the manly art," a combination of grace, beauty, talent and science might be formed which would completely eclipse the slow and drowsy readings of Dickens.

British Capital for the South.

The English newspapers speak of the visit of an agent of British capitalists to this country, to ascertain how the owners of plantations in the South can be assisted with capital to develop the resources of their property. The agent, who, we believe, is now in this country, is Mr. John Everett, of Allhallows Chambers, London. It is said the object is to assist both the small landowners, white or black, and the large planters, and to inquire if good and available security can be given for loans. They say that if this can be done the immense sums now locked up in England might be invested so as to realize a good and safe return for British capital, as well as to benefit the South. We have on several occasions recommended British capitalists to turn their attention to the South as the best country in which to employ their abundant wealth. We have shown that capital, which can hardly find investment at two or three per cent in England, could realize from ten to thirty per cent in the South, with ample security. But if capitalists wish to buy property there they can obtain it for a trifle compared with what it is intrinsically worth, and what it will be worth in the market a few years hence. There never was a finer field for enterprise and the realization of vast profits. The property of the Southern States is well established, and there is less fear of litigation or trouble about it than there is, perhaps, about property in any part of the world. Its productive capacity is well known, and there would be nothing speculative or doubtful about investments. We are glad to see this sensible movement on the part of British capitalists, and have no doubt, if it is followed up, that both they and the suffering people of the South will be greatly benefited.