EUROPE.

The Alabama Excitement in Political Circles in England.

POSITION OF THE PARTIES.

Archbishop Manning's Pastoral on Education.

GLADSTONE AND THE FENIANS.

The New Departure of the Abbe Michaud in Paris.

SPREAD OF IMPERIALISM

Panic on the Berlin Stock Exchange Over the Alabama Claims.

By the steamship Bremen, which arrived at this port early yesterday morning, the following was received:—

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Agitation—An Evil to be Avoided—The Government and the Press—Moderation of the Tory Party—Why?—Another View of the Matter—What Course Will the Government Pursue?

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1872.

For the moment we seem to be entering a rather more promising phase of the great Alabama agitation. Perhaps it is only a natural reaction from the very excited state of public opinion that has prevailed for many days, and which has gone to the length of a financial panic, has spread in the great commercial centres of the kingdom an alarm that operates in favor of the sentiments for a change of government, and has even in some churches led parsons to pray for a preservation of peace. It may be only a reaction from that exaggerated uneasiness in virtue of which there is now a general sense of returning tranquillity, and that programmes are sketched which are thought efficient to accommodate all differences.

A DANGER AND AN EVIL.

There can be no doubt that any misunderstanding between the two countries, any continued trouble that, standing open, will present a constant possibility of agitation, is itself a danger and an evil earnestly to be avoided. This the past few days have made lamentably evident to many losers, and this impresses upon the government urgent reasons for not losing the opportunity for a settlement which the treaty presents, even with the points against it, of which so much is made.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

The government, therefore, is under a double obligation not to lose the treaty and not to yield a point which the violent diatribes of an unreasonable, excitable and unscrupulous press have in great degree identified with the national honor. Should the government lose the treaty it will certainly fall—for although it will seem to relinquish the prospect of settlement under pressure of patriotic considerations, and might thus be supposed to have the country behind it—it will, upon larger view, stand convicted of a gigantic blunder, and of having lost a favorable opportunity to close up a threatening issue simply through unpardonable diplomatic imbecility.

TORY MODERATION.

On the other hand, should the government seem to yield the point now made and accept fully the American interpretation of the treaty, it cannot stand. Even now it is highly probable that the tories might have been in had they been willing to pay any price for a triumph. But the presence of Sir Stafford Northcote among the treaty-making magnates has qualified the opposition. As the tories could only hit their enemy through the heart of a friend they determine to wait a better chance. Is it not a thousand pities that this sort of chivalric virtue seems always monopolized by parties that are otherwise impossible? Parties which regard themselves as representatives of national interest, as trustees for the people, do not feel justified, do not deem they have the right to miss a great chance for the sake of a sentiment or a generous impulse.

ANOTHER VIEW.

But perhaps there is also another reason for the tory moderation. The case of the government is the case of the country, and the line must be nicely drawn, so that in assailing one they shall not expose themselves to the charge of wanting consideration for the other. But what will the government do, thus menaced, if it loses the treaty, and equally menaced if it accepts it?

TRY TO COMPROMISE.

It will apparently correct the vehemence of its language and try to compromise. All the storm has been raised by the little words in the treaty as to indirect losses, and if the government can charm the "powerful trouble" of this phrase it will accept the rest. If the government can be assured in advance that the sum to be awarded under this head shall not exceed a given figure, no more will be heard of the impossibility of admitting these indirect claims. Once the claims are deprived of the indefinite character that has been given by the rhetoricians of the *Times* the arbitration will go on quietly, and thus it will be seen ultimately that the pocket was the part that felt the alarm.

The Alabama Claims—Information Wanted—Inquiry as to Why the Chancellor of the Exchequer Refused to Aid the Livingstone Search Expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

The subjects of the Alabama claims and the Livingstone expeditions were yesterday brought up in the House of Commons.

Mr. DIXON gave notice of his intention to ask whether any communication had been sent by this government to the United States on the American case, and whether the correspondence would be laid on the table.

Mr. GOLDSMID—I wish to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether copies of the English and American cases will be presented to the members of the two Houses of Parliament; and, if so, when.

Mr. GLADSTONE—I must, in answer to my honorable friend, draw a distinction between the English and the American cases. The English case was a document within our own discretion; the American case is not. So far as regards that case the circumstances I understand to be this. Copies of it have been liberally distributed, but it has not been presented officially to Congress, nor, as I understand, published in America. We have no usage analogous to that, but we do not think it consistent with the respect and deference we owe to a friendly government in all matters of courtesy to present to Parliament a document which it has not been thought fit to present to the Legislative Assembly of America. I may mention what is probably known to my honorable friend, and what has become known to myself by having been favored with a copy, that the American case has been printed in London and is on sale, as I am given to understand. But in regard to our own case, the circumstances are different. It is not open to us, without introducing a usage quite novel, to adopt exactly the same course as that taken by the American government in regard to their case. According to general usage our case would not be presented to Parliament, because it is a document in preparation for a topic that is yet to come on for the consideration of the arbitrators; but, under the peculiar circumstances that have arisen, and the American case having obtained so much publicity, we think there ought to be a deviation from the rule, and if the honorable member thinks fit to move for the case, the government will make no objection to its production. I must only remind the House of this, which probably they are aware of, that they must not read the English case with the expectation that they will find in it any reply to matter that is contained in the American case and may have appeared there for the first time, because, of course, the former was prepared anterior to the reception of the American case and in total ignorance of its statements.

Mr. GOLDSMID gave notice that he would move for a copy of the English case as an unopposed return.

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION.

Mr. GRIEVE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would state to the House the considerations which influenced the Treasury in withholding aid to the expedition about to be sent out in search of that distinguished traveller, Dr. Livingstone.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—I hope it will not be regarded as a precedent that every Minister of the Crown should state to the House at the demand of any honorable gentleman all the considerations that are in his mind, because it might be inconvenient; but in this instance I have not the least objection to accede to his request. In the first place, we did subscribe £1,000 to relieve Dr. Livingstone at the time when he was at Ujiji. The money so subscribed never reached him. Secondly, we are in profound ignorance of the place where Dr. Livingstone now is. I am sorry to say we have entirely lost sight of him, and the expedition about to go out is to be sent out for the purpose of finding out where he is, and when that is found out, then of relieving him. It appears to me that this is an object which, although it may very properly be undertaken, is hardly one in which it would be proper for the government to embark. Perhaps the brave men who engage in it may themselves be involved in the difficulties which have overtaken Dr. Livingstone, and we might therefore be committed to a series of expeditions. (Hear, Hear.) A third consideration is that there is now, under the command of an English gentleman, a large armed force from the establishment at Gondokoro, at the head of the navigation of the Nile, which is probably now engaged in exploring the great African lakes, and perhaps Dr. Livingstone has his best chance of relief by means of a portion of that force. So far as I am able to form an opinion, I believe it to be exceedingly undesirable that the government should enter on the practice of giving subscriptions to objects that are placed in private hands, however laudable. (Hear, hear.) Parliament has not, in its wisdom, chosen to set aside any sum for this purpose in its provision for the year, and the government must, therefore, take on themselves the responsibility of judging whether or not it will subscribe for such an object without any indication of the pleasure of this House. All governments might be sufficiently ready to gain a little popularity for themselves, if they could, by being facile in these matters. Another consideration—and it appears to be a serious one—is that when the government does subscribe the public money it is not altogether right in losing control over that money, and if a case can be made out for the government giving a subscription, a still better case might be made out for the government undertaking the enterprise itself. Further, it is quite a false analogy to treat the government as we do a wealthy individual, and to say that the same reason which makes it right for a rich man to subscribe towards a particular object would make it right for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to do the same. The difference between the two cases is perfectly manifest, because the private individual holds his money for his own benefit and can do what he likes with it, whereas the government holds the public money as a trustee. Moreover, the money with which the government is entrusted is contributed, not by the rich only, but by poor and rich alike.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE—I would remind the right honorable gentleman that Dr. Livingstone is the Consul General of her Majesty. (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. GRIEVE asked whether it was correct, as reported in the newspapers, that two naval officers who had volunteered to join the expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone had been put on half pay?

Mr. GOSCHEN said the question appeared to rest on a misconception, as if the Admiralty had by some special act put those two officers on half pay, whereas that was not the fact. One of those officers had been on half pay. It was not the practice of the Admiralty to put officers on full pay except when they were on active service, and, with every desire to promote the objects of that expedition, it would be entirely contrary to precedent to treat officers engaged in a private expedition as being employed on active naval service.

Archbishop Manning on Education.

On Sunday, the 11th inst., an important "pastoral letter," from Archbishop Manning, mainly upon the subject of education, was read at high mass in the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of London. Alluding to the fact that religious tests have been swept away at the older universities, he declared his opinion that "recent changes in the statute law may be said to have effaced Christianity from the higher culture of our youth," which from this time, consequently, "has ceased to be Christian," and that "henceforth the religious formation of our youth must be the work of individuals." It appeared to him that it is the political creed of the times—firstly, "that the Church ought to be separated from the State;" secondly, "that the school ought to be separated from the Church," and, thirdly, "that the education of the people belongs to the civil power," and he reminded the faithful that each of "these three axioms of modern civilization without Christianity has been formally condemned by the Church." The Archbishop then proceeded to combat the last two of these positions in detail, declaring that the school is "the provision made for the training of those who are baptized," and that "it is a cruel mockery to send children, and especially the children of the poor, back to their homes to learn the principles of the Christian faith." "The school," added the Archbishop, "is strictly but a court of the temple, a porch outside the sanctuary. It was created by the Church, for the good of the Church's children, and the Church cannot surrender to any the direction of its own schools." Dr. Manning then proceeded to argue that "the State is incompetent both in right and in fact to educate the young;" that hitherto the State has never claimed to supersede the rights of parents; and that "it has been reserved for Christian States in our own days to set up the monstrous claim of educating the children of the people"—a claim on which the state of France for the last seventy years is a fearful commentary, which all can read. "In that land," said Dr. Manning, "the education by Ministers of Public Instruction, though teachers without faith, and in schools separated from the Church, has done its work with a completeness which renders all proof of its true nature superfluous." He added that if parents will neglect their children, and suffer them to run wild and grow up in ignorance and crime, the State has a full right to protect itself against "the pestilence and the havoc of its criminal classes by adopting the principle of compulsory education; but this does not deprive the parent of his right to choose the kind of education he thinks fit, or the Church of its still higher authority over the parent." "The State too," he urges, even if it has the right, has not the power for such an enterprise, as being unable to reach the heart and conscience." He concluded by reminding the faithful that as the public revenues are raised from England, which is Protestant, from Scotland, which is Presbyterian, and from Ireland, which is Catholic, "Parliament has no course to pursue but to make grants of the public money for education on equal conditions to all subjects of the Crown." He further argued that "the government has laid down the broad but inevitable principle that public money shall be applied only to the secular part of public education, and that, therefore, just as in England and in Scotland, all creeds and sects are helped by grants proportioned to their efforts, so in Ireland the Catholic people ought to have their full and just equality with England and Scotland in the freedom to found their own schools according to their own consciences." On this subject he urged that there can be no compromise, and that "he who would force on Ireland any other system of education is not only guilty of injustice," but is "doing what he can to disturb the public relations of the empire." "The Bishops and the people of Ireland," added the Archbishop, "have unequivocally claimed their right in this matter of education, and we cannot believe that the Imperial Legislature will be swayed by the agitation of England or Scotland to violate the religious conscience of Ireland. A Catholic nation has all right, human and divine, to a Catholic education. The 'religious difficulty,' as it is called, does not exist where the people are united in religion. Let the small fraction in Ireland which is not Catholic enjoy their own education. But let no evil counsellor induce this country to overbear the conscience and faith of a nation. * * * The attempt to set up one uniform, universal, compulsory and secular education for these three kingdoms would be to inaugurate an age of the worst of despotisms over the consciences of a Christian people." The rest of the Archbishop's Pastoral Letter was devoted to a consideration of other subjects, of importance to the Roman Catholic community, but scarcely of public interest to the world at large, such as the duty of performing good works during the coming season of Lent by rescuing poor children from the haunts of ignorance and sin, and by visiting and supporting the Roman Catholic orphanages and homes, which within the last few years have been increased in number from two to eleven, and now must contain in the aggregate about 2,000 children. The Archbishop added that he is about to open shortly another industrial school for boys to receive the poor children swept from the streets of the metropolis by the boy beadles of the London School Board."

FRANCE.

The Church Schism—The True Story of the Murder of the Archbishop and of the Abbe Deguerry—The Herald in France—Some More Imperialism—Edmond About on the State of French Affairs.

PARIS, Feb. 12, 1872.

As if unsatisfied with the political mess we are in a religious one has just been added. You must know already that the Abbé Michaud, a doctor of theology, a canon of Chalons and a vicar of the Madeleine, wrote a sharp letter to the new Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Guibert, declaring that he would not accept the dogma of Papal infallibility, and that he was about to establish a Church of his own, with "a committee of action" at 74 Boulevard de Neuilly. You have had already the full text of this letter, which your Alabama cousins took up at once as a subject of "transcendant importance." Church matters are, as it is well known, so much liked across the channel that Abbé Michaud would, probably, have had a complimentary deputation sent over to him for his bold "No Popery" demonstration, had John Bull not been so busy just now with the little bill those "damned Yankees" have sent in and with the preliminary arrangements for a national Thanksgiving service for the restoration of the health of a Prince whom they had formerly always considered as something very bad. But if your cousins declare through those mouthpieces, the London *Times* and *Daily News*, that the schism is a fact of "transcendant importance," it is not a reason for your being left to view the matter in the same light or to believe your cousins.

THE SCHISM IN QUESTION NOW

is by no means a new thing to us. Without adducing historical facts known to everybody, I will only remind you of the Abbé Châtel, who, in 1830, declared himself also a Nonconformist, and went so far as to establish a church in a barn of the Faubourg Saint Martin. He had the advantage of being supported by the police of Louis Philippe, consequent on the Umbrella King's (Roi-Parapluie) desire to show an independent attitude towards Rome. And notwithstanding this support the Abbé Châtel was finally compelled to become a small tobacconist and a magnetizer. The fact is that it is nowhere so difficult to deal with religious matters as in France. Religion is not a belief with us, but a real creed. Consequently there does not exist that large intermediate class of people from among whom all sorts of sectarianism and Nonconformists are recruited in Protestant countries. The whole of France can be broadly divided into

CHRISTIANS AND ATHEISTS.

Now, the former will not allow anything to be changed in the Church except by order of the Holy Father, and the latter do not care a straw for what is going on in the Church. When the Abbé Michaud's affair occurred all the radical papers had only a couple of lines to say on the subject—"There is a rumor that a schism has broken out in the Church. All the better. As soon as a religion becomes discussed by its adepts it is lost." The bold Abbe has, therefore, no help to expect from any quarter, and his declared intention of inviting to his "Committee of Action" delegates from Germany, Russia, Italy, England and Spain, gives to his scheme a tint of Internationalism which, unless Dr. Karl Marks takes advantage of it—a thing not likely, the head of the International believing much more in himself than in God—is not calculated to find favor with the general public. Sanguine Protestants may, of course, think that the Abbé Michaud can be ultimately converted to their views. But they will soon have to give up their hopes, for the Abbé declares that "nothing will separate him from Catholicism." What he wishes is simply to become

A CATHOLIC LUTHER,

or Calvin, and this wish must to a great extent be attributed to the fact that, notwithstanding all his learning, he could not get the post of curé at the Madeleine, but got only that of a vicar.

FACTS ABOUT THE LATE ABBE DEGUERRY.

Apropos of the curé of the Madeleine, a nice little fact has just been disclosed with reference to the murder of the late curé, the Abbé Deguerry. Both the late Archbishop and the curé of the Madeleine were considered as liberals among the Parisian clergy; while the dean and chapter of the Notre Dame were the representatives of conservatism. A war has been for a long time carried on between the two parties, and when the Commune broke out a man named Mollard was bought by the Notre Dame representatives to denounce the Archbishop and the Abbé Deguerry as having been the weapons of Napoleon in oppressing the liberties of the people. When, afterwards, the Communists "went for" the Cathedral of Notre Dame and its clergy, the same Mollard came forward in his capacity of a captain of the federals. Commissioned to burn the cathedral, he gathered a big lot of chairs inside the church and burned them, without burning the church, and I am not quite sure that the government of M. Thiers had not been considering whether the man ought not to be rewarded for the preservation of the celebrated temple. So you see that on all sides the chances of success of the Abbé Michaud are very small; for should even a few liberals support him the radicals and the conservatives are sure either to kill him or turn him into a tobacconist and a magnetizer, like the Abbé Châtel.

THE HERALD IN FRANCE.

Within the past few months the HERALD has become here quite an authority, not only on American matters and in matters like Livingstone's (which it always was), but on our own affairs. There scarcely passes a week without my seeing long quotations from the HERALD'S columns. The biography of Karl Marx, which you printed a few months since, has been reprinted not only in Paris, but in a great number of provincial papers, and the correspondence you have had lately from Chiselhurst has been just as largely used by the press. The *République Française*, commenting on your letters, says that the HERALD is now, of all the foreign papers, the best informed concerning French affairs. While the *Debats*, which persisted in repudiating all ideas of a serious revival of Bonapartism, seems to have quite changed its mind in consequence of the information received through the rather out-of-the-way route of New York.

BONAPARTISM ON THE SPREAD.

Everything is possible in France, however impossible it may seem. Our provisional edifice, notwithstanding its claims to be one of peace, has that unhappy similarity with the temple of Janus, that its doors are always open. Every one can get in, and yet it is supposed that at least one pretender has been forbidden to enter the temple. The Assembly has issued this prohibition; this we know. We know, too, that the Bonapartists have repudiated the legality of the Assembly and its votes, and look to a *plébiscite*. But what we did not know and what we are told now by foreign papers is that the Bonapartists did not shrink from applying for help abroad. "Russia, Prussia and England seem to have been invited to consider the general danger of France remaining in its provisional state, and to try a collective pressure in favor of the principle of the *plébiscite*." So speaks the journal which would formerly never avow that there existed anything like Bonapartism in France since the days of Sedan. And it cannot help speaking. In addition to all you know of the progress of Bonapartism, here you have the election of M. Rouher in Corsica and the appearance in all the barracks of the new paper *L'Armée*, edited by the stanchest imperialist, Jules Richard, and owned by Prince Murat, one of the best personal friends of the ex-Emperor and a relative into the bargain.

EDMOND ABOUT ON THE CONDITION OF FRANCE.

However, whatever we are to believe, whether imperialism or anything else, what we sadly want is that something should come as quickly as possible to put an end to our agony of provisionalism, which one would not be able to describe better than M. Edmond About did the other day in the *Soir*:—

After the foreign war and the civil war, after a succession of unexampled calamities, the classic vessel which symbolizes the State, tempest-tossed, dismasted, disabled, leaking like a sieve, finds a harbor of refuge at Versailles. All the most able among the shipwrights are pressed into the service. They are entreated to set to work with the utmost diligence, as if the ship be not speedily repaired she must go to the bottom. Well, the gangs come to muster; but, lo! and behold, instead of putting off their coats, instead of stripping to the work, down they squat in a circle, and for six months and more they keep on squabbling as to what color they will paint the leaky old vessel. Some want to paint it white, some red, others tri color. Why, my good people, don't you see that your first business is to stop the leak? In the present state of the country the Assembly had only three urgent questions to decide—to procure men, soldiers and money; to enact compulsory instruction, compulsory military service, compulsory taxation. A practical Chamber would have done the needful in a fortnight; afterwards it might have settled about the form of the government—but alas! we are an old country and a decrepit nation ruled by decrepit statesmen cannot turn over a new leaf and become practical all at once. Their pretty little recriminations, their small rancour, their little ambition, their childish fears and their mean rivalries are their pet subjects. Our rulers are all old men; but there is not a man among them who does not flatter himself he will live to a hundred. The country, without ever dreaming of doing such a thing, has not limited the tenure of their power, so they say to themselves, "There is plenty of time to save the country;" and they go on quarrelling, wrangling, recriminating, building up constitutions, pulling them to pieces, flirting with the Orleanists and giving them the cold shoulder, going in for the republic and laughing at it in their sleeve, and quarreling and making it up with M. Thiers, with whom they cannot manage to live, and without whom they could not exist. That is how our representatives manage to kill time at Versailles. They pass a law now and then, *par ordre de compétence*; but we have a better opinion of their intellects than to suppose that they do not firmly rely on surviving their own enactments. But then there are the incidents of the road, which prevent their being too much bored. There is the Perier question and the Suzanne question, and now the Leon Say question—and when these fall through it will not be difficult to get up another game at political leapfrog or blind man's buff. And while our 750 representatives are thus indulging in innocent recreation France is getting more and more disgusted with these "parliamentary puerilities." France is getting to understand that the Right and the Left, and the various centres will not save her by playing at prison bars on the *place* of Versailles. Undismayed by the unswerving conspiracy of the Socialist ultras, openly threatened by the Prussians, who labor under the delusion that we mean to resume the offensive, and who are prepared to check it by a second dismemberment, the country is weary to death at this insipid and purposeless talk. The country is anxiously awaiting the first symptom of action on the part of the two or three men of deeds, not words. The first man who rises and tells the nation boldly and manfully—"Here I am," and tells the chatterers at the Chamber—"Hold your tongues," will be acclaimed as a saviour, and welcomed as a master, and the small dodges devised to transfer sovereign power to councils general will not prevail against that man.

GERMANY.

The Alabama Question in Berlin—Panic on the Stock Exchange—Effect on United States Bonds and Other American Stocks—Another Unpleasant Rumor.

[Berlin (Feb. 10) correspondence of the London Daily News.]

We have had a panic on our Stock Exchange—a panic occasioned by that troublesome and interminable Alabama question which is causing you so much anxiety in England just now. It began on Thursday. Early in the day the news spread that in a few hours there was sure to be a tremendous panic, as most ominous news had been received from London that all prospects of arbitration in the Alabama case had vanished, inasmuch as Great Britain could not accept the construction which the Washington Cabinet had put on the treaty. Having entered the spacious Exchange, which is one of the largest rooms in the world, and yet not sufficient for the multitudes who fill it daily, you had your ears stunned by a deafening noise. The panic was a visible and audible one, and you soon became unpleasantly aware of it by the unceremonious manner in which you were pushed about. For an hour or so it was almost impossible to ascertain what was the day's price of any particular public security. Nobody wanted to buy, and everybody wanted to sell. You could observe that for the very best home railway shares, like Potsdam and Magdeburg, Magdeburg and Leipsic, Magdeburg and Halberstadt, Berlin and Hamburg, Cologne and Minden, one stock broker took five per cent less than his neighbor at the same moment was refusing. United States bonds and other American stock could not be sold at all. The only stocks that kept their ground firmly, and even fetched higher prices, were Prussian State Obligations and German Municipal loans. At one o'clock, with the very stroke of the clock, the panic somewhat subsided. The private telegrams, which were pouring in from London, had all of them a tranquillizing tendency. But then another unpleasant rumor got afloat. It was stated in the most distinct terms, by persons hitherto known as veracious, sober and trustworthy, that the Russian government had proposed in a circular despatch addressed to its representatives at the leading courts in Europe, that Denmark should be declared a neutral state, like Switzerland and Belgium, and that Germany should be requested to restore Düppel and Alsen to this neutral Denmark of the future. But the wonderful news found, after all, but very limited credence, and as it seemed to have been especially fabricated for the purpose of increasing the panic, people were on their guard, even with respect to the pretended dangerous turn taken by the Anglo-American dispute. So the tide turned, and it has continued to turn ever since. It cannot be denied, however, that a certain degree of anxiety concerning the state of the relations between England and America remains as the result of Thursday's fright, and that closer attention is now paid to the foreign intelligence in the press than has been the case for many months past.

IRELAND.

The Imprisoned Fenians—Mr. Gladstone's Letter to the Secretary of the Amnesty Association.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11, 1872.

The following is a copy of the letter which was received from Mr. Gladstone about three months ago by the Secretary of the Amnesty Association, but which was kept back till to-day:—

DOWNING STREET, Oct. 31, 1872.

SIR—I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday transmitting a resolution of a committee of the society named the Amnesty Association, in which the Secretary of State for the Home Department is blamed for attempting to throw personally on the sovereign a refusal to comply with the prayer of an address for the release of certain prisoners. In reply, I have to state that it is an entire mistake to suppose that any such attempt has been made. If a document is addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers it is answered by her Ministers in their own name. It appears to have caused surprise to the authors of the resolution that a document addressed to Her Majesty should have been answered in the name of Her Majesty. Be that as it may, the Ministers who advised the language employed in the document are absolutely and alone responsible for its contents. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. NOLAN, Esq. W. E. GLADSTONE.

A meeting of the Amnesty Association was held to-day, at which a resolution was passed entering the "strongest protest against the unprecedented and unconstitutional manner in which the Home Secretary thought proper to connect the name of the sovereign with expressions of contumely and insult." The following resolution was also adopted:—"That the auspicious occasion of the happy recovery of the Prince of Wales presents a favorable opportunity for soliciting Her Majesty's gracious compliance with the wishes of the Irish people."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Suit Against the Receiver of a Bank as Representing the Stockholders—Alleged Breach of Contract in a Steamer Purchase—The Government Confiscating Gold Coin—A Test Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1872.

No. 116. The First National Bank of Bethel vs. The National Pahquioque Bank—Error to the Supreme Court of Connecticut.—The plaintiff in error failed, and a receiver was appointed under the 50th section of the Currency act. The defendant in error brought suit to recover a debt of $90,000, which it had presented to the receiver and which had been disallowed by that officer. The action was at common law, and process was served upon the receiver as the representative of the bank. The plaintiff in error claimed exemption from being sued by virtue of the provisions of the Currency act, and that the disallowance and rejection by the receiver of the bank of the claim was a decisive adjudication of the claim; but the Court held otherwise, and the judgment was for the plaintiff there. It is here contended that the rights of the parties depend upon and are to be ascertained from statutes of the United States and general principles of law applicable to the questions which arise upon the facts found; and the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency over the national banks, and the effect of his acts in respect to them, are to be determined exclusively by the laws of the United States. The action of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the receiver appointed by him in this case is final, and no action is maintainable. Goodrich, Averil and Brewster for plaintiff in error; O. P. Seymour for defendants.

No. 114. Stoughter, Administrator, vs. Gerson—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Maryland.—Gerson, through a ship broker, sold to Stoughter, intestate, the steamboat Minna for $40,000, receiving in cash $15,000 and taking mortgages on the Minna and the Chester, another boat owned by the intestate, for the balance. When the mortgages became due and unpaid this proceeding was instituted to obtain a sale of the mortgaged boats. The defence was that the Minna was purchased upon the false representation that she drew only three and a half feet, that being the express and explicit understanding, for if she drew more water she could not be used for the purpose for which she was bought—to ply between Baltimore and various points on the Chester River where a vessel drawing more than that could not run. The allegation was that the sale was made by means of deceit and fraud, and a cross bill was filed to set it aside and for a return of the money paid. The Court found that the allegations of the defence were not proven, and the decree was for Gerson, and that the cross bill be dismissed. It is here urged that the evidence will reverse the decree when properly considered. William Schley for appellants; R. W. Huntington for appellee.

No. 113. Edward J. Gay vs. the United States—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—Gay, a merchant and planter, residing in Louisiana, placed on the steamer Empire Parish $5,000 in gold coin of the United States, to be delivered to him, as claimed, at his residence, in the parish of Iberville, within the federal lines; but while in transit the money was seized by the government and condemned as money on its passage to Bayou Sara, beyond the federal occupation and within the rebel lines. The evidence was conflicting, but the District Judge, who knew the parties, concluded there was no unlawful destination intended, and ordered a restoration to the claimant. The Circuit Court, however, was of a different opinion, and when heard there the decree below was reversed and the money was condemned as confiscated to the government. It is here insisted that the evidence is strongly on the side of the claimant, and that in any case any offence of the claimant had been obliterated by the various amnesty proclamations, and that there was therefore no ground for the confiscation of the property at the trial and final decree. E. T. Merrick for appellant; Assistant Attorney General Hill for the government.

No. 117. Chew vs. Brumagen—Error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey.—This is simply a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage, in which the defence set up is an action at law in New York upon the bond for which the mortgage was given and its consequent extinguishment. The only ground for its being brought to this Court is the constitutional provision requiring full faith and credit to be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of other States, and the only statute in question in this case is that regulating the practice of the law in the State of New York. And it is here insisted that the Courts of New Jersey have declared in the case in the most positive terms that they were bound by this constitutional provision and by the statute in question and by the judicial determination of its provisions by the Courts of New York, and that their decision was based upon and in entire harmony with all these. It is therefore urged that this Court has no jurisdiction to review the case. John H. Reynolds for plaintiff in error; E. T. Green for defendant.

JUDGE KOCH AND THE ORANGE WOMAN.

Touching and Successful Appeal to the Gallantry of the Handsome Judge.

Judge Koch was sitting yesterday at Essex Market Court in place of Judge Shandley. He had nearly disposed of the morning watch return, among which were two cases of wife-beating, three of assault and battery and twenty-nine drunk and disorderly. Among the latter appeared, at the tail end of the proceedings, a kindly and pleasant-faced daughter of Erin, who had been indulging in the far-famed and exhilarating product of her native isle too freely on the previous night. She was neat and comfortably clad, had large mirthful and expressive blue eyes, light golden hair, a face rippling with smiles and brimful of good humor. The Judge looked up from some papers which he was signing and said:—"Well, my good woman, how came you here? What's your name?" "Mary Brady, Your Honor," she answered, "and sorry enough I am to find meself in a place like this."

JUDGE—If you are so sorry why did you not take better care of yourself?

PRISONER—Well, Yer Honor, I'll tell you how it kem about. Ye see there was a second cousin of mine, Tim Casey by name—he is a Bonnemucka boy, Yer Honor, and from the dure at home wid me; he jist landed last night from home, and myself and my sister-in-law, Bridget Dunlay, and sum friends were "wetting the greenhorn"—

JUDGE—You seem to have done that quite effectually, but I'm afraid I'll have to keep you in for a few days for recuperation.

MARY BRADY—Yer Honor is too good looking a man to be hard on a poor woman (and Mary essayed one of her sweetest smiles). I never saw sich nice curly hair on a gintleman before. Av Yer Honor did only let me go to my little oishness I'd pray for you as long as I live.

JUDGE—What is your business?

MARY (bashfully)—I do a little darling, Yer Honor.

JUDGE—Dealing in what?

MARY—In apples and oranges, and all the little boys and girls around Grand street 'ill miss Mary Brady this blessed Sunday morning.

Whether the Judge's heart was melted with compassion for the little ones or won by Mary's smiles, he made her depart in peace and never "wet a greenhorn" again. Mary made a profound curtsey and drawing from the folds of her black alpaca a large orange, she laid it on the Judge's desk, remarking: "Will ye plase take this, Yer Honor, and when yer beauthiful pearls of teeth are chewing av it, think of Mary Brady." Amid the suppressed risibility of the whole Court, the gallant little Irishwoman gracefully retired.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Solares, the Man-God—The Miracle-Worker of Tandil—He Incites the Gauchos to Murder All Masons and Foreigners—A Frightful Massacre by the Bloodthirsty Zealots—Arming for the Defence—Pursuit of the Murderers—Capture and Death of the Prophet—Sixteen of His Disciples Slain.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 18, 1872.

The horrid massacre at Tandil is in every one's mouth. A man, named Solarés, born in Bolivia or Chile, forty years of age, of a pale copper color, and with a pleasing face, had settled near Tandil, a village in the Argentine Confederation, in a hut with two rooms, and had given out that he was a messenger of God. Previously he had resided in the province of Entre Rios, giving out that he could divine the future—foretelling deaths and, it is said, taking measures to give certainty to his prophecies. Finally he was driven away by the authorities, after tying him up and giving him a flogging.

WANDERINGS OF THE PROPHET.

He then went to Rosario, and thence to Azul, where he practised his profession, asserting that he could cure the blind merely with his touch. There, however, he was arrested by the Justice of the Peace, on account of the disturbances he was promoting, but was released. Still his reputation remained to him, and he soon received a call to go to the estancia of Señor Ramon Gomez, situated fourteen miles from the village of Tandil, to cure the sterility of the wife.

DOMICILED WITH A WEALTHY BELIEVER.

Ramon Gomez was a cousin of the Justice of the Peace for Tandil, and was himself an official. Seeing him lodged with this official the gauchos began to yield implicit faith in his pretensions to be the Saviour of mankind and the envoy of God. Soon his fame spread through the country, and the half-savage inhabitants made it a kind of pilgrimage to go to visit Solarés, who received them in the hut which his protector had assigned to him. Sometimes upwards of five hundred persons were there at once, having come on horseback and in wagons in search of the good services of the prophet.

ESTABLISHED IN A HOME.

In one room he lived, in the other was a number of images, and in the latter he received his visitants. Money he refused for himself, but he always advised them to make offerings to the saints and and the Blessed Virgin in his reception room.

THE "MAN GOD" A RECOGNIZED INSTITUTION.

The fame of the Tata Dios, or Man-God, grew mightily. The people kneeled before him and kissed his hands, worshipping him as though God himself, listening with reverence to his occasional preachings against foreigners, whom, he said, were Masons and enemies of the Holy Catholic Church.

INFLAMMATORY HARANGUE.

At last, on New Year's Eve, he called his disciples together and declared as follows:—

The hour is come to kill the Masons, to finish with the authorities and to open the prisons to release friends who will help us. And as soon as you have fulfilled your mission the rocking stone of Tandil will fall of itself, and beneath it you will find a great town. If you do it God will largely repay your pious zeal; if not the most terrible punishment will fall upon you and your children.

THE FANATICS SET OUT UPON THEIR MISSION OF MURDER.

His congregation heard and applauded, and before daylight of January 1 fifty of the 150 whom he had called to him assembled behind his white banner and set out on their deadly mission. At daybreak the beating of a drum aroused the inhabitants of Tandil, and they were told that some bandits had passed by, assassinating the people. They then saw in the square the banner of Solarés, surrounded by some fifty gauchos on horseback, decked with belts and plumes, who had already broken open the prison and released the only prisoner in it.

"DEATH TO MASONS!"—"KILL AND SACK!"

In the square the gauchos met an Italian, whom they instantly killed. In the outskirts of the village they met convoys of carts driven by eleven vascons, eight of whom they sacrificed on the spot and wounded three. They passed the store of Vinuz Lanuz and killed him and a laborer; then went to the store of Mr. William Thompson, where they murdered a servant and an Englishman and his wife, recently married, shouting all the time, "Death to the Masons! death to all foreigners! kill and sack!"

MORE BLOOD—HIDEOUS EXCESSES.

At half-past eight they reached the store of Jean Chappard, a man greatly respected in his neighborhood. There they murdered eighteen persons, namely—the owner and his wife and four children, one of these two years old, another a child of four months; a girl of fourteen years, a female and a male servant, and a number of workmen employed upon the place. The details are too horrible to be given; suffice, that the child of two years of age was riddled with stabs and a chair leg was found thrust through the body of a girl.

ORGANIZING IN SELF-DEFENCE.

Meantime the alarm had spread. The foreigners and natives in Tandil gathered what weapons they could find, mounted, and rode after the murderers with the fixed determination to pursue them to the death. By four in the evening they overtook them at Chapar, where they were taking tea and changing horses. The murderers prepared to fight, but first sent forward one of their numbers to parley.

FLIGHT OF THE ASSASSINS.

The commander of the pursuers declared to them that if they did not surrender no quarter would be given. Solarés and his followers then took to flight, but were vigorously pursued. Sixteen met their death then and there, and five were captured, among them Solarés, and in some hours afterwards nineteen more were secured—the rest escaped.

DEATH OF THE PROPHET.

In the examination which followed Solarés declared that he was innocent of the murders that had occurred, but the others unanimously asserted that he commanded them, that he had been seducing them for some time before to kill all foreigners, and that he had promised them immunity against balls by their anointing themselves with ointment which he distributed to them in boxes. The prisoners were lodged in the prison and were guarded by the inhabitants of Tandil; but in the night shots were fired through holes made in the prison and Solarés fell dead.

MIRACLES OF THE MAN-GOD.

Various stories are told of Solarés, which attest the credulity and superstition of the gauchos. Thus he is said to have kept at his door, night and day, a saddled horse which received neither food nor water, yet kept always fat.

A DOUBTING THOMAS PUNISHED.

They also tell that an estanciero brought to the Tata Dios a sick peon, the peon insisting on him doing so. The estanciero was told to return next day, but, before leaving the Tata Dios, he asked him to give a remedy for a suppositious disease he professed to suffer from. The answer was to return next day, and he would get it, but to be sure to ride his tamest horse. The incredulous estanciero complied with the recommendation, but when half way his horse threw him, breaking his legs. There he was found by the messengers of Solarés, who had "divined" the occurrence and had sent men to his aid. On his arrival the estanciero related what had happened, when the Doctor told him that he (the Tata Dios) had purposely punished him thus for his incredulity and attempted trick; "but," said he, "to show that God grants me everything, arise, for you are cured; go home with your peon, who is also cured, and henceforth have faith." And both the estanciero and his peon returned home sound.

A "MOCKER" BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

Another time they tell that a carter passing by with others laughed at the appearance of the Doctor, but had not gone a hundred yards before he fell down dead. The Tata Dios, however, told his companions not to bury him, for next day he would resuscitate him, having only punished him for his mockery of God's envoy; and next day the carter came to life and rejoined his comrades