The Press.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be ready on MONDAY at 2 P. M.

This paper is published expressly for CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION, And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

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FIRST PAGE.—Religious Intelligence; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE.—The Gipsy Daughter; Marine Intelligence.

A Fact Worth Recollecting.

In the great contest upon the slavery question in 1848 and 1850, the Southern men insisted upon the extension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific ocean, and were willing to abide by that measure as a fair division between the two sections of the territory acquired from Mexico. On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the Senate passed a bill extending the Missouri-Compromise line, which was defeated in the House of Representatives by the votes of Northern men with Free-soil proclivities. The defeat of this measure created the necessity for the Compromise measures of 1850. Pending those measures, the ultra Southern men insisted that Congress should repeal the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery, and recognising the right of the South to hold slaves in those Territories. On the other hand, the friends of the Compromise measures of 1850 sternly refused to repeal the Mexican laws, or to intervene for or against slavery in the Territories, but adopted the principle that the Territorial Legislature should decide that as well as all other questions for themselves, and either introduce or exclude slavery, as they saw proper. Such ultra Southern men as HUNTER, MASON, DAVIS, and others, opposed the Compromise measures of 1850 upon the ground that leaving the Territorial Legislature to decide the slavery question was equivalent to excluding the South from the whole country. This was the position of the ultra Southern men at that day. Now for the result: It is well known that the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico has adopted a slave code, introducing and protecting slavery within the whole of New Mexico and Arizona—a Territory more than five times as large as New York, extending from Texas to the Gulf of California and New Mexico to the thirty-eighth parallel of north latitude. Thus, it will be seen that, under the principle of Popular Sovereignty, slavery has been introduced and protected in the whole territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., as well as a small portion north of that line; in other words, the South have gained under the operation of that principle all that they claimed. These facts will show whether or not the South have any right to complain of the practical operation of the principle of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty. The question now arises, how much justice is there in the new claim, that Congress shall intervene, and force the people of Kansas, Nebraska, and other Northern Territories, to have slavery if they do not want it? The platform agreed to by the caucus of Democratic Senators in substance asserts that if the people of a Territory want slavery, and will pass a law for its protection, Congress will not interfere with them; but if they do not want it, and so declare by their legislation, then Congress shall intervene and force them to have it. This principle of intervention in favor of slavery, while general in its terms, is intended to apply only to the Northern Territories in point of fact; for, since the people of New Mexico have protected slavery in all that country, no one can doubt but what, if we acquired similar territory from Mexico still further south, the same principle would protect it there.

The Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind.

We have received the twenty-seventh annual report of the managers of this useful institution, and are glad to learn that it is in a prosperous condition, and constantly increasing its sphere of usefulness. It now contains one hundred and fifty-three pupils, one hundred and thirty-two of whom are from Pennsylvania, twelve from New Jersey, and four from the State of Delaware. It has also devoted special care to the discovery of a method whereby its pupils, after receiving the usual instruction, could earn a livelihood, and its efforts in this direction have been rewarded with no inconsiderable degree of success. The blind persons connected with the "Home" attached to the institution, although few in number, made during the year 1859 forty-two thousand brushes, and twenty-six thousand corn brooms, besides door-mats, carpeting, bead-work, and various kinds of knitting, the value of all which is estimated at $18,000. In regard to the employment of the male blind persons the conclusion is arrived at that the art of making corn brooms is more reliable than any other, as a universal demand for those articles exists, and every necessary facility for manufacturing them can be found in the most remote rural districts.

Public Amusements.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Miss Davenport's dramatic adaptation of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," performed at this theatre last night, was eminently successful. The play, however, will bear a great deal of curtailment, for, commencing at half past 7 and finishing at a quarter past 11, is a great deal too much for the patience of any audience. Miss Davenport's personation of *Jeanie Deans* is truly admirable: in the latter scene the question it was most touching, because natural, earnest, and pathetic in its truth. The part of *Effie Deans*, sustained by a very well-looking *débutante*, was not spoiled—which is the most we can say of it. In the first act, not one word in five was audible. She has one mode of expressing every emotion—namely, by shutting her eyes (very fine eyes they are,) and leaning her head on one side. We recommend Miss Adams to avail herself, if possible, of practice in small theatres, in the country, to learn how to act—even how to walk upon the stage. Mrs. Cowell's *Madge Wildfire* was a remarkably fine personation, thoroughly imbued with the great author's idea of the character, and rendered the snatches of song with which the part is studded, with great sweetness and effect. Mrs. Cowell is certainly an excellent actress. Mrs. Thayer, in the revolting part of *Meg Murdockson*, was also very effective. Mr. Showell, in the melodramatic part of *Geordie Robertson*, was completely fitted to his liking. We must not forget Mr. Thayer's *David Deans*, nor Mr. Vining Bowers' *Dumbiedikes*. It is a great error, however, for which Mr. Bowers is not accountable, to bring upon the stage a mule, which does duty for a pony, and, before he appeared, gave audible evidence of his asinine parentage.

The mule must be "out out." The trial-scene, a realisation of Lauder's picture, was thoroughly *telling*. Mr. Keach, as counsel for the defence, acquitted himself (if he did not acquit his client) very well indeed. In this scene, too, Miss Davenport drew tears from many—and we have seldom seen the house so full. We really have not space, at present, to write more, and shall only add that the new scenery is very good, and that the curtain fell amid great applause. It had to be raised again, in compliment to the performers, in the final tableau.

At the National Theatre, this afternoon, and also in the evening, that unequalled performance of "The English Steeple Chase," with other performances, will be given, and we recommend the public, who desire to be amused, to go early, for the rush into the house commences as soon as ever the doors are opened, and good places can best be secured by early attendance.

RAILROAD TO CAPE ISLAND.—We see by the proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature that a supplement to the charter of the Millville and Glassboro' Railroad Company has been granted, authorizing them to extend their road from Millville to Cape Island, a distance of only thirty-five miles. This road is under the management of Richard D. Wood, Esq., and other gentlemen distinguished for their energy and enterprise, who are actively exerting themselves to complete the road at an early day. The completion of this road will be hailed with joy by those who visit Cape Island during the oppressive heat of summer, to enjoy its unequalled advantages as a watering place. It will pass through a section of New Jersey where large tracts of land, of excellent quality, can be purchased at low prices, thus offering to those of small means an opportunity of securing a tract of good farm land, easy of cultivation, with ready access to one of the best markets in the country for the sale of its products.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.—The employees of the Newark Machine Company, corner of High and Orange streets, struck yesterday morning for an increase of wages, (time and half for overwork,) which, after a brief consultation with the officers of the company, was granted. One of the best workmen asked for the increase, and was not only refused, but also discharged. His fellow-workmen, therefore, joined with him, suspended work, and made a similar demand, which was finally conceded, and all hands resumed work.—*Newark (N. J.) Herald.*

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1860.

Four years ago, "PLAIN JAMES BUCHANAN," to use his own phrase, took a good ship from Liverpool, and sailed homeward, after faithfully discharging *his duties* as the American Minister at the Court of St. James. He had been toiling for more than twenty years to attain the Presidency, and during all that long period his labors had been vain and his hopes disappointed. Every successive National Convention was a successive defeat. At last, at the very moment when despair seemed to have settled forever upon his aspirations, the people who had so steadily neglected him, suddenly took it into their heads that he was an "availability," and when he reached New York, for the first time in his life he found himself a popular man. On his way to Wheatland, from Philadelphia Lancaster, he was greeted by such an uprising as must have convinced him that the prize he had so long coveted was glittering close before his eyes. Men who had opposed him bitterly and mercilessly then came forward to avow their fealty, and his old friends, who had endured minority and defeat in his name, gladly rallied to his standard, and once more began the work which he himself had suggested to them, on more than one occasion, should be utterly abandoned. After resting at Lancaster some days, he made a tour to Baltimore, where he was again received and honored as "the coming man." His arrival at Washington was a signal for a perfect ovation, and his rooms at the National Hotel were crowded, and his speech from the balcony listened to and cheered by hundreds of visiters and citizens. But in Congress he had few friends. There were arrayed against him all the other candidates for the Presidency, and the extreme South pursued him with unexampled virulence. He was attacked on the floor of the House in a speech of masterly ability by Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, and his cause was defended by John Glancy Jones in a written essay, the preparation of which will long be remembered by those who had a hand in it. He was regarded as unsound by the South, as bidding for Northern votes, and his intimate friends were compelled to make affidavits to the fact that he had always been in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that he might be relied upon as a steadfast friend of the principle of that measure. The Administration then in power was also among his adversaries. He had few friends among the politicians, and if it had not been for the people at his back he could have made no headway.

I refer to these reminiscences not to revive unpleasant reflections, but to compare the present feeling among certain of the party leaders in regard to Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Buchanan's friends thought he was unjustly opposed in 1856—not, it is true, by *Douglas*, or even by *Pierce*, for both these gentlemen were honorable competitors for an honorable prize, but by the managers, and especially by the extreme men from the Southern States. The feeling exhibited towards Stephen A. Douglas at the present day, is of a different character. He is not only denounced by the Republicans, but by the Southern leaders in Congress, who have no term too strong to employ against him, while the Administration of the Federal Government, in all its departments, makes hostility to him the first requirement, and the expression of the slightest friendship in his behalf the surest cause of its displeasure.

I alluded in my letter of yesterday to the extraordinary speech of Mr. Curry, of Alabama, which may be regarded as the key-note of the antagonism in the slave States to the Senator from Illinois, and on the day previous Mr. Kellogg, an extreme Republican Representative, in a speech of great power and bitterness, displayed the animosities which controls the organs of his party against the same statesman. Thus you see that not only the ultras men in the South, but the ultra men in the North, strike hands in harmony in order that they may put down Mr. Douglas. Meanwhile the novel and daring step has been taken by a Senatorial caucus, controlled by fire-eaters from the South, of creating a new creed for the Democracy in advance of its National Convention, which they are vain enough to believe will be a sort of scaffold upon which the indomitable champion of popular sovereignty can be summarily executed. Another and important ingredient in this organization against a single man is the malevolence of the man holding office under James Buchanan. What does this mean? It cannot mean that Judge Douglas is unworthy of confidence, or that, in the event of his election to the Presidency, he would fail in the discharge of his high duties, or be a sectional Chief Magistrate, or set an example dangerous to the liberties of the country; for if ever the statesman in his career, and in his record, illustrated the blessings of a free Government, and defended the principles upon which our institutions reposed, that man is Mr. Douglas. What, then, does this union of otherwise antagonistic elements indicate? *It indicates alone, that all branches of the opposition to Douglas know his great strength, and come together in a common effort to defeat his nomination at Charleston.* The ultra Republicans, animated, I think, by a most unwise spirit, conceive that they injure him by attacking him, when, on the contrary, they ought to know that all these assaults rather commend him than otherwise to the conservative sense of the body of the people in at least one half of the Republic, and that half where he most needs support. Every blow aimed at him by these gentlemen is a confession of his strength with the people. His Southern assailants, however, have a deeper philosophy in their crusade. One of the most distinguished of those men did not hesitate to say, some months ago, that his reason for objecting to Mr. Douglas' nomination, and to his consequent election, was to be found in the fact that his success would do more to perpetuate the Union, and to put down the enemies of that Union in the South, than any event that could transpire. This personage will be in the Democratic National Convention, and will be a leader there, and, as he is a candid man, and one not afraid to announce his extraordinary duplicity of Douglas, I will not be astonished if, before the assembled representatives of the Democracy, he should admit that which I have stated as the chief ground of his opposition. Men of this class feel that the election of Douglas would be their extermination at home, and they are sincere when they declare that they would rather see Seward in the Presidential chair than the "Little Giant." A conservative Democratic Administration, regulated by the principle which has animated Douglas through all his life, would create such a sentiment in the slave States as would put into obscurity and minority all the men who may now be regarded as the champions of secession and of disunion, whereas with a Republican President and a Republican House, so Douglas reasoning in fellowship, they would be able to keep the public excitement among their own people, by means of which they could hold on to the positions they now occupy. Would it not be a poetic sequel to all these demonstrations if the voice of the people should prevail, and the man now so hunted down should mount into the highest office in the world? James Buchanan triumphed, as I have said, four years ago, although not nearly so much opposed as the man he now so violently traduces, and the country rejoiced. Whether Douglas and his friends can crown their efforts with a still grander victory remains to be seen.

A rumor, which I am disposed to believe, after thorough inquiry, is in circulation in this city, to the effect that the Administration has advised and will support the secession of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention should Douglas be nominated. *A Cabinet Minister is said to have stated to a distinguished Northern Democrat, two or three days ago, that this scheme was arranged, and he did not hesitate to add that it was very far from improbable that the South would take possession of the Union Constitutional Convention, which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 9th of May, in order to array the Southern people against Douglas, should he succeed in overcoming his opponents at the National Convention.* You need not be surprised if this project is carried out. That it is in contemplation I do not doubt.

I am happy to say that the prospects for the admission of Kansas are rapidly brightening. The folly and madness of keeping this issue open are at last apparent even to the most prejudiced. Mr. Conway, who was elected to Congress against Saunders W. Johnson, is here, patiently waiting the action of Congress. You will recollect him as a citizen of Baltimore, and a very active Democrat several years ago, who became identified with the Republican party after the removal of Governor Reeder. He is a gentleman of very high character, and conspicuous ability. The contest over the election of the two United States Senators from Kansas will be very animated. Among the candidates most prominent are F. P. Stanton, General Pomeroy, Col. Joseph H. Lane, and others. It is supposed that Pomeroy and Stanton stand the best chance.

Mr. Killinger, the young and energetic Representative from the Lebanon and Dauphin district, made a stirring Pennsylvania speech in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday evening, in the course of which he advocated with much ability the location of the national foundry in the neighborhood of the inexhaustible mineral wealth of the Lebanon valley. He took high ground in favor of Pennsylvania interests, and was listened to with much attention by the House. Mr. Killinger has made many friends by the frankness and liberality of his course, and by the utter absence of all sectionalism in his votes and conduct. OCCASIONAL.

LARGE SALE REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS—VALUABLE DELAWARE WHARF, Elegant and Plain Residences, Superior Farm, Stores, Building Lots, &c.—THOMAS & SONS' seventh spring sale, Tuesday next, 20th inst, will include twenty properties, by order Orphans' Court, executors, and others, besides over $130,000 railroad bonds, stocks, pews, &c. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues sixteen pages, issued to-day.

THE TRADE SALE TO BOOKSELLERS, &c., will commence on Monday morning next, with the stationery, &c. See catalogues.

Expedition against the Texas Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Governor Houston is organising an expedition against the Indians. General Sorleson is to command the force.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The steamship Asia, arrived this morning, brings Liverpool papers of Saturday, the 3d inst., which contain the following details in addition to the advices of the same date, received yesterday, by the steamer Circassian, at St. John's, N. F.:

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st inst., Lord John Russell introduced his Parliamentary Reform Bill. In his introductory remarks his lordship congratulated the country on the success of the Reform Bill of 1832, and expressed his opinion that the time had fully arrived when the more intelligent of the working classes ought to be admitted to the privilege of the franchise. He proposed to extend country votes to parties having a £10 occupancy, and borough votes to a £6 occupancy, a concession which would give a large but not an extravagant increase to the number of voters. With respect to the distribution of seats, there was no intention wholly to disfranchise any existing constituency. He proposed to take one of the two members from each of twenty-five small boroughs which possessed populations of 7,000 and under, in the disposal on the same twenty-five seats he proposed to divide thirteen among the most populous counties, two to a new metropolitan borough, one to the London University, one each to Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham and one each to the proposed new boroughs of Birkenhead, Stalybridge, and Burnley. Four disfranchised English seats are to go to Scotland and Ireland, as follows: One to Glasgow, one to the Scotch Universities, one to Dublin, and one to the County of Cork.

Leave was given to bring in Reform bills for Ireland and Scotland—the Irish bill, proceeded in both cases being the same as that proposed for England. The government intended to add to the Irish bill more than as indicated above.

Some verbal alterations were made with the budget. An attempt was made to amend the resolution reducing the duties on silk, unless provision be made in the French treaty for the admission of silk manufactures into France at English manufactured silks and ribbons on equal terms. The amendment was rejected by a large majority.

On the 2d, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell explained the Savoy question. He said that, as far as he knew, no treaty was in existence between France and Sardinia providing for the annexation. The Emperor states that he will not proceed to the annexation without consulting the great Powers, and he (Lord John) believed that if the Powers were unanimous, as proposed to the movement France would not proceed to attempt it.

Sir Robert Peel declared that the statement of Lord Russell was highly satisfactory, and he hoped Parliament would have an early opportunity of discussing the subject.

Mr. Bright hoped the Government would neither countenance nor oppose the transfer, it being a matter over which they had no control or real interest.

After some further remarks by Lord John Russell, in which he deprecated the discussion of the subject, the matter dropped.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, said he had received a memorial from the Catholics, requesting the his interference in maintaining the integrity of the Papal dominions, and he had replied that he would refer the memorial to the Government, but such interference was contrary to their policy, which was to leave the Italians to settle their affairs themselves.

The subject of the late Aroto exposition of Captain Montinelli was then detailed, and several members were made eulogistic of those engaged in it. Lord Palmerston expressed a hope that a fitting monument would be erected in honor of Sir John Franklin.

The House, in Committee on the budget, agreed to the resolution reducing the duties on foreign spirits.

The Reform bill is not very satisfactory to the Liberal journals. The London *Star* (Mr. Bright's organ) plainly keeps clear of it with the expectation of disappointing people, and falls miserably short of the demands.

The Times says the measure might have been bolder and wider in its scope, but it is nevertheless a substantial measure and will be accepted as such.

The *Morning Herald* ridicules the bill, and asserts that Mr. Disraeli's was the more liberal of the two.

The *Post* treats the matter as one of very little interest, and says that with some slight improvement the measure may pass.

The English papers publish "an appeal to Christians throughout the Christian world" by some colored exiles from Arkansas, which protest in the strongest manner against the system which dooms them either to bondage or to exile.

The Annual General Meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in London, on the 29th ult., was held in February. The report of the directors, which has already been published, was agreed to, and the recommendation to wind up the concern, by the formation of another effort to bring the injured cable into working order, or to lay down a new one as speedily as it was adopted. The directors had subscribed for one-tenth of the required amount.

Telegram, the Secretary, J. S. Wortley, explained the present position of affairs both as to this company and ocean telegraphs in general. The investigations and experiments instituted by Government had been very satisfactory and would be placed before Parliament. Capt. Kell's operations had Order in raising the cable at Bull's Horn Bay, Newfoundland, had clearly demonstrated that the cable was not broken, but that, unfortunately chosen, and any new cable is to be landed at New Perlocen.

Almost at the moment when the cable between Kurrachee and Aden was successfully laid, completing telegraphic communication between Alexandria and India, a disaster occurred upon another portion of the Red Sea, by which the Persian line via Teheran and Aden. The electric communication between these two points, a distance of 1,500 miles—suddenly ceased. Should the injury not prove susceptible of immediate repair steamers are to be employed on the inoperative line.

The freedom of the city of London had been formally presented to Admiral Dundas and Sir Lord Napier, on account of the important con mercial services which his lordship has rendered to his country.

The Polytechnic Institution and Periodical Press Association had been held in London for the purpose of considering a projected repeal of the paper duties. Hints were thrown out that the *London Times* was working against the repeal, and it is stated that strenuous efforts are now being made by the journals to defeat the measure.

The steamer Nimrod, bound from Liverpool for Cork, was driven upon the rocks on the Welsh coast, off St. David's Head, and quickly went to pieces. All on board, numbering forty or fifty persons, were drowned. The disaster happened but a short distance from the shore, and the crew succeeded in lowering a boat, but she capsized in the rough water and all hands were lost.

A fatal explosion in the Burradon coal pit, near North Shields, is supposed to have killed nearly eighty persons.

The London Journals of Saturday (3d) criticise the Savoy question with considerable severity. The debate in Parliament on the previous evening, and the production of the correspondence on the subject. The question is generally regarded as a very serious one, and strong protests are expected against the annexation of Savoy to France. The *Herald* regards the Emperor's speech as a deliberate defiance, and says everything depends on the decision England will give.

PARIS, Thursday, March 1.—The opening of the Chambers took place to-day, at 1 45 P. M.

The Emperor addressed the members of the legislative body as follows:

"Senators and Senateurs—Messieurs les Deputies: At the opening of the last session, confiding in the patriotism of France, I warn you against the illusions of exaggerated fears of a probable war. To day it is my most ardent desire to assure you against the inquietude and anxiety which even peace has given birth to. I sincerely desire this peace, and I will not neglect any means to maintain it. I cannot, however, congratulate myself upon my friendly relations with all the Powers of Europe.

"The only portion of the globe in which our arms are still engaged is in the remote East; but the courage of our soldiers, the devotion of the loyal contingents of Spain, will doubtless bring about the restoration of peace with Cochin China. Respecting China, an important expedition will, in conjunction with the forces of Great Britain, chastise the country for her perfidy.

"The complications in Europe have, I hope, a prospective to an end, and Italy is upon the eve of realizing freely her own aspirations. Recognizing the long negotiations which have lingered for so many months, I shall continue myself to be impartial upon points.

"The dominant idea of the treaty of Villafranca was to obtain the almost complete independence of Venetia, at the price of the reorganization of the Italian States. Negotiations having failed in spite of my most express solicitations, I have expressed my regrets on this account at Vienna, as well as at Turin, because the state of affairs, if protracted, might well remain without and issue. While the state of things was the subject of negotiations between my Government and that of Austria, I called attention on the part of England, Prussia, and Russia, which treated together, clearly evinced the desire of Europe to see the Italian question settled by adjustment of all interests. In order to second these dispositions, it was important for France to present such a combination as would have the greatest chance of being accepted by Europe.

"In supporting Italy by my army against foreign intervention, I had the right to point out the limits of this guarantee. I have not, it grieves, hesitated to declare to the Court of Vienna, although desiring to see an entire liberty of action, I could not follow him in a war which, in the eyes of Europe, appeared to intend the absorption of the States of Italy, and which threatened to overwhelm us. I have counselled him to reply favorably to the wishes of the provinces which offer themselves to him, but to retain the autonomy of Tuscany, and to respect in principle have for the Holy See. If this arrangement does not satisfy anything, it has at least the advantage of preventing the alarming apprehension, and alleviates Piedmont to a kingdom of more than nine million souls.

"The union of the Romagna, the provinces of Northern Italy, which gives to a powerful State all the passes of the Alps, and the right of France, I have thought to claim the French side of the mountains. In the regulation of this question I have taken care not to create an alarm in Europe, or to belie the disinterested policy which I have more than once proclaimed. France, however, will acquire a territory of small extent but of great value, either by a military occupation, or by exciting an insurrection, or by intrigues, but in fairly stating the question to the Great Powers.

"Their equity will doubtless induce them to recognise, as France would certainly do, with regard to them under like circumstances, that the important territorial arrangements which I desire to take place gives me a right to a guarantee indicated by Nature herself. I have confidence that this arrangement will satisfy the Catholic world. It has given me, and suddenly in some incomprehensible impressions; it has given itself up to the most passionate outbreaks, which ought to be a guarantee for the future, has been so much overlooked, that I have thought it my duty to explain—that I needed a very deep conviction and confidence—in absolute confidence in public sense, to establish in the midst of the agitations endeavored to be excited, that calm which alone maintains us in the prosperous state of affairs, however, speak loudly for themselves. For the last eleven years I have sustained alone at the side of the Holy Father, without having caused a single day to revere in him the sacred character of the chief of our religion. On another side the population of the Romagna abandoned all at once to themselves, have experienced a natural reaction, and sought for the return of the wise and moderate rule of the Sovereign Pontiff. Our troops, and to hand them over anew for an indefinite time to the abhorrence of the occupation? My first efforts have been to reconcile them to their sovereign, and the national party has gained a great ground in the revolted provinces the principle of the temporal power of the Pope.

"The Italian Question has already said, you see that, if all is not yet over, how it is still permitted us to hope for a speedy reform.

"The moment seems, then, to have arrived to put an end to these long and cruel agitations, which have lasted too long, and to seek for the means to inaugurate with holiness a new era of peace in Europe.

"The Italian Question has proved its advantages for both countries. Neither the side nor the other assuredly would have failed within a few years to take, each in its own interest, the initiative of the measure proposed; but then our lowering of tariffs not being simultaneous, and that which would have taken place on one side and on the other without immediate effect.

"The treaty has done nothing more than to advance the period of salutary modifications, and to give indispensable reforms the character of mutual concessions, resolved to fortify the alliance of two great peoples.

"In order that this treaty may produce its best effects, I invoke your most energetic co-operation for the adoption of the laws which will facilitate its practical adoption.

"I call your attention, before all things, to the means of internal communication, which, by their development, can alone permit us to strive with foreign industry; but as periods of transition are productive of sufferings and as it is our duty to put a stop to a state of uncertainty so hurtful to our interests, I rely on your patriotism for the prompt examination of the laws which will be submitted to you for enfranchising raw materials from all duties; and in reducing those which weigh on articles of common consumption, the resources of the treasury will find themselves severally diminished.

"Nevertheless, the receipts and disbursements of the year 1861 will be balanced without any need of an appeal to credit, or to fresh taxes, to our loan.

"In trusting not to you a faithful picture of our political and commercial position, I have wished to inspire you with full confidence in our future prosperity, and to associate you in the accomplishment of a work fruitful in great results.

"The protection of Providence, so manifestly on our side during the war, will not fail to a peaceful enterprise which has for its object the amelioration of the lot of the greatest number.

"Let us, then, continue firmly our path to progress, without allowing ourselves to be arrested either by the menaces of adjournment by the clamors of parties, or by unjust suspicions. France menaces no one; she desires to develop in peace, in the plenitude of her independence, those boundless resources which Heaven has given her; and she cannot awaken gloomy susceptibilities since out of the state of civilization on which we stand springs day by day, with greater force, that truth which consoles and reassures humanity—namely, that the greater the riches and prosperity of a State, the more it contributes to the riches and prosperity of all other States.

"The speech had a rather depressing influence on the Paris Bourse, and the funds slightly receded.

The English journals generally regard the speech with disfavor. The *Morning Star* says it is not what it hoped, but rather what it expected. The most important and objectionable part is the declaration that Savoy is to be annexed to France. The *Post* insists and other journals, also take strong exceptions to the Savoy project, and the *Daily News* protests against any interference whatever with the free will of the Italian people.

The *Morning Chronicle* thinks the Emperor's policy intelligible and fair, and praises the whole speech.

The Times says he did not have much to advance the period of salutary modifications, and to give indispensable reforms the character of mutual concessions, resolved to fortify the alliance of two great peoples.

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In trusting not to you a faithful picture of our political and commercial position, I have wished to inspire you with full confidence in our future prosperity, and to associate you in the accomplishment of a work fruitful in great results.

The protection of Providence, so manifestly on our side during the war, will not fail to a peaceful enterprise which has for its object the amelioration of the lot of the greatest number.

Let us, then, continue firmly our path to progress, without allowing ourselves to be arrested either by the menaces of adjournment by the clamors of parties, or by unjust suspicions. France menaces no one; she desires to develop in peace, in the plenitude of her independence, those boundless resources which Heaven has given her; and she cannot awaken gloomy susceptibilities since out of the state of civilization on which we stand springs day by day, with greater force, that truth which consoles and reassures humanity—namely, that the greater the riches and prosperity of a State, the more it contributes to the riches and prosperity of all other States.

The speech had a rather depressing influence on the Paris Bourse, and the funds slightly receded.

The English journals generally regard the speech with disfavor. The *Morning Star* says it is not what it hoped, but rather what it expected. The most important and objectionable part is the declaration that Savoy is to be annexed to France. The *Post* insists and other journals, also take strong exceptions to the Savoy project, and the *Daily News* protests against any interference whatever with the free will of the Italian people.

The *Morning Chronicle* thinks the Emperor's policy intelligible and fair, and praises the whole speech.

The *Times*