The Press.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Home and Foreign Markets for Agricultural Produce.

Dr. WILLIAM ELDER has recently written a pamphlet, entitled "How the Western States can become the Imperial Power in the Union," which abounds in useful statistical information, and in valuable illustrations of the commerce and industrial interests of our country. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, and the Territory of Nebraska, are classified under the general head of "Western States." In 1860 they contained a very considerable share, indeed, of the population and wealth of the whole Union. As they are more exclusively devoted to agriculture than the Eastern and Northern States, they produced $1,159,605,660, or nearly forty per cent. of the total agricultural produce of the country, exclusive of cotton, rice, cane sugar, and molasses, and they yielded more than half of the wheat, corn, wine, and hemp. This left them a product of $900,000,000 after the deductions necessary for use in raising new crops, for their immediate consumption, and for market in the other States and foreign countries. The total exports of the United States in that year, of the articles enumerated, was but $61,891,042, of which the Western States probably sent little more than their proportion of the products—40 per cent., or $24,800,000—thus leaving them $875,200,000 for consumption at home and in other States, and a demand abroad for only 2¾ per cent. of their available products. The insignificance of the usual foreign market is thus pointedly exhibited. The extent of the "home market" on the other hand, is indicated thus: Total product of all the Union, $2,918,617,192; total disposable value, $2,169,431,883; total exports, $62,000,000,000; balance for domestic consumption, $2,107,431,883. The proportion of this consumption in the West, which represents a third of the Union, would be $684,915,345, leaving them a surplus demanding a market in the other States of $190,284,655, or more than seven and a half times the value of their exports to all foreign countries. The average consumption in the United States is five bushels of wheat, or one barrel of flour per head per annum. New York and New England, in 1860, required twenty six millions of bushels in addition to their production to make up their consumption, and there was a large demand in the Southwest.

Of our exports of Western produce but one-half went to the countries in Europe from which we import manufactured goods. It is calculated that 188,837 emigrants would consume as large a quantity of Western produce as all Europe takes from our Western States.

Classifying the nations to which we export the products of Western agriculture as "manufacturing countries," (meaning thereby the British and French dominions in Europe, Hamburg, Bremen, and all German countries, and Holland and Belgium,) and as "all other countries," a term that embraces those nations in the Eastern hemisphere and in America which supply us with tropical or semi-tropical and other raw products—the relative value of these two markets for our exports of 1859-60 is thus shown.

	To Manufacturing Countries.	To all Other Countries.
Breadstuffs and provisions	$12,952,983 —52 ¾ ct.	$11,847,765 —47 ¼ ct.
Other agricultural products	5,279,886 —62 ¾ ct.	3,206,432 —37 ¼ ct.
Leaf tobacco	12,238,791 —77 ¾ ct.	3,667,746 —23 ¼ ct.
Manufactured articles	7,871,971 —75 ¾ ct.	31,931,110 —80 ¼ ct.
Specie	59,276,340 —88 ¾ ct.	7,939,891 —11 ¼ ct.

We exported raw cotton to the value of $100,000,000 to the countries designated as manufacturing, and sent six-tenths of the rice we exported to South America and the West Indies.

In return, we received as imports from the manufacturing countries $208,707,314, or 57.06 per cent., and $153,458,940, or 42.04 per cent., from "all other countries." We derived such articles as sugar, molasses, cocoa, tea, coffee, mahogany, hides, guano, medicine, etc. From the former we obtained manufactures *that compete with our own industry*, such as woollen, cotton, hemp, iron, and steel, silk and flax manufactures to the value of $124,250,000, and a great variety of other articles.

Our trade with "all other countries" is evidently that which is most valuable and indispensable to us. It furnishes products which supply national deficiencies here, and affords a sure market for our products and our manufactures.

The pamphlet proceeds to demonstrate the importance of the development of manufacturing interests to farmers, on account of the value of the home market they afford, and gives interesting proofs of their rapid growth in the West; in the interval from 1850 to 1860, the increased product of eleven Western States being 106.2 per cent., and in the New England and Middle States only 62.7 per cent. Other illustrations are presented of the advancement of manufacturing and mining interests in the Mississippi valley; and one of the conclusions reached is that its enterprising citizens "must, sooner or later, and the sooner the better, take care to diversify their industries, and provide a home market for their abounding agriculture, or they will expose themselves to those fluctuations of prices and of demand, which have more than once driven them to burning their corn for fuel, for want of a better-paying market," inasmuch as "the European market for their surplus breadstuffs and provisions is simply contemptible at best, and at all times uncertain." The "extension of the Monroe doctrine to the *commerce* of the continent" is, therefore, advocated as a measure which will give us the industrial supremacy that England covets, and ensure prosperity to all our interests.

We have given here only a very meagre outline of the many important facts and theories with which this valuable pamphlet abounds.

The Route of the Pacific Railway.

The travel and transportation upon the line of the contemplated Pacific Railway are of that extensive and continuous character which indicate at once the necessity of this great national highway, and the probability that it will receive a liberal and remunerative support. Stages and teams are now plying between Kansas and California, in the same way that they crowded the road between Philadelphia and Pittsburg before our "main line" was constructed. A stage-coach starts daily from Atchison, Kansas, going west, and another from Folsom, California, coming east. This trip, of more than two thousand miles, has in one instance been made in twelve days and two hours, and it usually consumes only about twenty days and nights of continuous travel. Notwithstanding the fears excited by Indian massacres and devastations, three hundred wagons per day are passing Fort Kearny, each being drawn by from two to twelve oxen, mules, or horses, and carrying from one to four tons of machinery, goods, or provisions.

This incessant activity is a sure indication of the existence of strong incentives to Western emigration, and a forerunner of the mighty movement to the plains and mines that will follow the construction of the international highway that will, at no distant day, link together San Francisco and Philadelphia. Those who are seeking new fields for labor, capital, or enterprise, will find in this vast region many tempting opportunities; and those who delight in new proofs of national wealth may regard the central belt between the Mississippi and the Pacific, comprising Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California, as a district which, above all others, will be marked during the next decade with a marvellous increase of wealth and population. This seems marked alike by nature and by art, by its mineral riches, its favoring climate, and the efforts already made to render it an established thoroughfare, as the route over which "the star of Empire" is to wend its westward way. And its development and cultivation will at once afford lucrative employment to millions of our countrymen, give additional guarantees of the security and permanence of the Union, and enhance the national power and resources even more rapidly than they were increased by the wonderful growth of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California.

The Coming Fourth of July.

The recommendation of Governor CURTIN that special pains should be taken to observe and celebrate the coming Fourth of July, has been adopted by the Governors of a number of other States. We see that even a few Southern journals recommend its careful observance in the South, because it commemorates an event in which *all* Americans can sincerely rejoice. There is yet another reason why unusual honors should be paid to the approaching Anniversary of National Independence. It is the first occasion on which, in spirit and in truth, in the North and in the South, and all over the land, we can give a cordial and unreserved endorsement to the doctrines of the great charter of American freedom. For the first time can we proclaim our approval of the declaration that "life, *liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness" are "inalienable rights of man," without reference to race or color. For the first time can we exhibit a national record not in direct conflict with the title by which we claimed a place among the nations of the earth. Custom, constitutional obligations, and our peculiar system of government, deadened our perceptions and lulled our consciences, but a still, small voice has ever and anon convicted us of hypocrisy and injustice, and a gross violation of the golden rule, "Do ye unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." The "glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence could never be made to harmonize with a system of slavery. They were based upon a broad and sweeping assertion of the rights of man, which no casuistry could explain away and no sophistry reconcile with the practice of treating the colored race as chattels, and robbing them of all the rights and privileges which dignify life and elevate humanity.

Saturday and Sunday Crime in New York.

The journalists of New York, now that their space is not so completely overridden by national affairs, have the means of turning their attention to the crime in their midst, which, to tell the truth, is the only thing in that city positively in accordance with the metropolitan standing they arrogate for it. We do not so much speak of its foulness as of its quantity, which goes far to prove the immense amount of immorality which must be reeking below that which comes to light. For instance, on yesterday morning twenty-seven cases of criminality were chronicled in the daily papers as having occurred on the previous Saturday and Sunday. Of these there was one attempt at rape, one burglary, four felonious or brutal assaults, one garroting case, five or six robberies, a larceny in a disreputable house, three or four other larcenies, a fatal shooting occurrence, with some ten other offences of minor degree. This is, as it strikes us, a tolerably full list of iniquity, and one which may go far to place the purity of New York on a fair par with that of London or Paris; called as they recently were by an eminent English writer, the Sodom and Gomorrah of the civilized world.

The French in Mexico.

The London *Times*, which has recently come to hand, publishes a rather lengthy article on the present position of the Emperor Napoleon in Mexico. It is evidently inspired by a due recognition of the change in the posture of affairs on this continent, and hints to the Emperor, very quietly and significantly, that his position is not entirely "free from danger."

"It must be confessed that if we examine the French intervention in Mexico apart from the confidence in the ruler of France to which M. Rouher wisely appeals, the prospect is sufficiently unpromising. When the Government of Mexico first joined with the Emperor and the Queen of Spain, in an attempt to obtain a redress of grievances from the Mexican Government, everybody was amazed at the undertaking. Lord Russell deserves credit for having speedily retreated from a position so plainly untenable; and the Spanish Government quickly followed his example. The Emperor, however, persevered; but the result cannot yet be called satisfactory. France has spent sixteen millions in recovering less than one. It is true that the Emperor Maximilian has been chosen by universal suffrage, and that he has agreed to pay an annual sum of a million by way of solemnity. The *plébiscite* establishing the empire was voted with wonderful unanimity, but as M. Favre happily says, 'There is something in the temperament, the courage, the habits, and the dash of a French soldier that wins the heart of the populations.' The presence of the same soldier is found necessary to insure the performance of the agreement, as it was in the beginning of the Empire. In the meantime, Mexico, greatly reduced in numbers to 20,000 souls, is kept in Mexico at the cost of a supplementary credit of £1,356,000. Even then, indeed, it is by no means certain that the million will be punctually paid. The Mexican Budgets, according to M. Fould, show an income of £3,200,000, and an expenditure of £7,920,000; but, without relying on this extreme statement, the terms on which the last Mexican loan was raised show the credit of the new Empire. The total amount received by the French Government was little over six millions, for which it has bound itself to repay a capital sum of £16,800,000, besides an enormous interest in the meanwhile. The loan was negotiated by M. Fould, and in defiance of the French law against lotteries it was floated by the aid of a gigantic lottery. The Vice-President of the Council of State confesses the infraction of the law, but excuses it on the score that loans by way of lottery are common among the German courts. But with all the aid of high interest and exceptional advantages the new stock has declined in price, and the Minister of Finance has in his portfolio bonds of the Mexican Empire to the extent of £2,160,000, which reckons as part of his revenue, but which he cannot venture to throw upon the market. In spite of the wealth of Mexican mines and the resources of the country, the capitalists of Europe are resolute in their distrust of an Empire which rests upon foreign bayonets.

"No tribute to the power of the Emperor Napoleon can be greater than that involved in the fact that his subjects are willing to trust him in the conduct of a policy against the prudence of which every one of them singly rebels. The maintenance of the Latin race in Central America as a check to the encroaching Anglo-Saxon is a grand idea, but it does not seem to be successful even when the Anglo-Saxon is too busy to interfere with it. The Emperor has had it all his own way in Mexico, and what has been the result? He has established an Austrian Prince on a Transatlantic throne, and has given him a Papal difficulty, the solution of which is as obscure as the reconciliation of the Convention with the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. He has made the Emperor Maximilian lord of a bankrupt exchequer, the demands on which are great and the supplies limited. The new potentate is maintained in power by a foreign army, which is continually engaged in putting down insurgents who are dispersed in one place only to reappear in another. *And there is now a prospect of a new difficulty in the recovered leisure of the neighbor whose restless activity was a principal motive for the establishment of the Mexican Empire.* It is not surprising that all the intellect of France *could shake off a situation which is absolutely inglorious, and is not free from danger.* Every one is restless and uneasy, and looks to the supreme head of affairs in hope that some effort will be made to retire from a position so unpromising while it is yet possible. The Emperor Napoleon must himself be conscious of the deep distrust with which his faithful subjects watch the issue of the Mexican intervention, and would perhaps be not unwilling on his own account to commit their wishes. If at the same time he could preserve his honor undimmed. But the necessary correlative of unchecked power is undivided responsibility, and the resolute brain which first conceived the possibility of establishing a dependent empire in the West, must devise for itself the means of escaping from the consequences of its own errors."

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THE RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Pastoral Letters of the Methodist and Episcopal Bishops.

The following pastoral letters of Southern bishops are copied from late Southern papers:

BISHOP ANDREWS' PASTORAL LETTER.

DEAR BRETHREN: The events of the last few months have placed both the church and the country in greatly altered circumstances, and hence it becomes necessary to adapt ourselves to our altered relations. Our hope of obtaining a distinct nationality as a people has been frustrated, and the providence of God seems to have ordained that we shall be again united in civil compact with our former associates of the North. The Stars and Stripes again wave over us as in former days, and it is now our national flag, and should be respected accordingly. We have with our very inadequate means fought through a bloody war, but have at length been overwhelmed by superior numbers, and have been compelled to yield. Our armies have fought bravely, and we have lost no honor in the conflict; and now that the struggle is over, let us at once, and resolutely, apply ourselves to the peaceful avocations of life. Let the young men of the country now return to their much-loved homes, seek to engage, the earliest moment possible, in some honest business, and by all means avoid all temptations to idleness. Let all our paroled soldiers carefully avoid all concerned in bushwhacking or guerilla warfare. These are wrong in principle and practice, and whatever seeming apology their minds have been for the practice during the war, there can certainly be none now. It becomes us all now to seek, by all practical means, to promote the return of peace and good neighborhood among the various sections of the United States. Let us strive, as far as practicable, to forget the wrongs which we have suffered, and earnestly address ourselves to the task of reconstructing the Government, and promoting its peace and unity. The brooding over our altered fortunes, and making them the theme of conversation, will tend greatly to increase our bitterness of feeling, and drive from our hearts that peace of God without which our religion is a mere "tinkling cymbal." There are among us, at various points, Federal soldiers, who, so far as I have learned, deport themselves in a very orderly manner. Let us not by any action of ours influence them to a different course of conduct, but let us extend to them all the courtesies of life; invite them to your churches, that they may mingle with you in the services of religion, for doubtless many of them before they left their homes were members of the church and consistent Christians. Let such feel at home with you in the house of God. And, finally, if you wish to live quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty before God, it is your duty to pray earnestly and constantly to God that he may give to our rulers wisdom and integrity, that they may be able to bear rule in the fear of God. And now, dear brethren, may God pour out upon us in abundance the fear of His holy name, and the influence of His spirit to guide us aright in all things.

JAMES O. ANDREW,
Bishop M. E. Church South.

MOBILE, June 12, 1865.

BISHOP GREGG'S PASTORAL LETTER.

To the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Texas:

DEAR BRETHREN: The termination of the war, and the changes which have followed it, render it proper, in accordance with the teachings of Scripture and the practice of the Church, that there should be a return to the liturgy as it was before our late Government was established. Omitting, therefore, the already usual, "prayer for special prayers" which have been for some time past in use, you will, in the prayer for "all in civil authority," insert the words, "the President of the United States;" and, also, in that for the Congress, whenever it may be in session, say, "As for the people of these United States in general, we especially for their Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled."

May I beg also, that you will enforce as far as possible, upon the people of your charge, the general feeling and course of conduct recommended in my late pastoral as most necessary to be cherished and observed under the circumstances in which we surround us? The importance of such duties cannot be over-estimated at a time like the present, but should say proper means, under it, be left untried for promoting the peace, order, and quiet, with the blessings of well-established rule and spiritual prosperity above all, which we now so earnestly desire. A great work will open rapidly before us. Let it be well considered and faithfully discharged, as it comes by the help of Him whose grace is sufficient for us, and the results, as far as our influence may extend, will be happy for the country and for the Church, praying, as we will ever do, that no one may be greatly blessed of God in every element of virtuous progress, and the course of this world so peacefully ordered by His providence, that the other may joyfully serve Him in all godly quietness, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Affectionately yours in Christ,
ALEX. GREGG, *Bishop of Texas.*

The Rebel General Gideon J. Pillow.

A Murfreesboro (Tenn.) correspondent, writing to the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, says:

"Among the former magnates and late leaders of the rebellion, who have returned to eat their leek, is General Gideon J. Pillow. I visited him last week at his mansion, five miles from Columbia. The splendid estate on which his mansion is built is leased out by the Government to an enterprising Yankee. The family of the planter have, however, been allowed to use the house and adjoining grounds. The place is an elegant one, like some English country seat. After leaving the pike to ascend the village-way upon the grounds, you ride a considerable distance through a most beautiful grove and lawn before you get a glimpse of the mansion. General Pillow greeted us very affably, and is quite communicative; indeed, exceedingly talkative. He appears about fifty years of age—had on a gray coat, which I judged to be his uniform, stripped of its insignia and gilt buttons—not by any means a man of imposing exterior, but would pass for a kind, intelligent and genial farmer of the old school. The general expresses himself as utterly subjugated, but, I should add, also free, by no means apparently, as he talks, in rubsience, if not in exact words, like this: 'We are conquered; you Yankees are our masters; we give in; we are at your mercy; we will take a chance, now, to get a living for our families, and we ask it as a favor; we have got through with the fight, and though the South didn't manage it, it was a fight as she could have done, still it is over now, and we want peace.' I asked him if, considering the weak and divided state of the Southern Confederacy, it was not a fortunate thing for him in case of a war with England or France. Perhaps he would prefer to change masters? The general hesitated, but finally admitted that his property would not yet be called satisfactory. France has spent sixteen millions in recovering less than one. It is true that the Emperor Maximilian has been chosen by universal suffrage, and that he has agreed to pay an annual sum of a million by way of solemnity. The *plébiscite* establishing the empire was voted with wonderful unanimity, but as M. Favre happily says, 'There is something in the temperament, the courage, the habits, and the dash of a French soldier that wins the heart of the populations.' The presence of the same soldier is found necessary to insure the performance of the agreement, as it was in the beginning of the Empire. In the meantime, Mexico, greatly reduced in numbers to 20,000 souls, is kept in Mexico at the cost of a supplementary credit of £1,356,000. Even then, indeed, it is by no means certain that the million will be punctually paid. The Mexican Budgets, according to M. Fould, show an income of £3,200,000, and an expenditure of £7,920,000; but, without relying on this extreme statement, the terms on which the last Mexican loan was raised show the credit of the new Empire. The total amount received by the French Government was little over six millions, for which it has bound itself to repay a capital sum of £16,800,000, besides an enormous interest in the meanwhile. The loan was negotiated by M. Fould, and in defiance of the French law against lotteries it was floated by the aid of a gigantic lottery. The Vice-President of the Council of State confesses the infraction of the law, but excuses it on the score that loans by way of lottery are common among the German courts. But with all the aid of high interest and exceptional advantages the new stock has declined in price, and the Minister of Finance has in his portfolio bonds of the Mexican Empire to the extent of £2,160,000, which reckons as part of his revenue, but which he cannot venture to throw upon the market. In spite of the wealth of Mexican mines and the resources of the country, the capitalists of Europe are resolute in their distrust of an Empire which rests upon foreign bayonets.

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VALUABLE AND INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Compiled from Official Documents.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RATED SECTIONALLY AND PER CAPITA TO THE WHITE MALE ADULTS:

STATES.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	Per capita to each white Male over 20 years of age in the U. S.
New England	$1,863,943,763	$2,318 42
Middle	3,265,795,795	2,306 42
Western	4,632,778,865	2,318 42
Southern	5,202,166,107	2,318 42
Pacific	268,816,862	2,318 42
Total	$16,159,616,068	

NATIONAL DEBT, RATED SECTIONALLY AND TO THE WHITE MALE ADULTS.

STATES.	White Males over 20 years of age.	Per Capita to each White Male.	Proportion of National Debt.
New England	360,639	$358 67¼	$308,639,152 07
Middle	1,296,895	358 67¼	746,102,742 32
Western	2,490,527	358 67¼	893,388,191 01
Southern	1,287,880	358 67¼	461,929,846 85
Pacific	267,364	358 67¼	95,896,677 75
Total	6,970,100		$2,500,000,000 00

ANNUAL PENSIONS, RATED SECTIONALLY AND PER CAPITA.

STATES.	Annual Pensions paid by the U. S., being $1.85 annually to each Male Adult.
New England	$1,604,201 73
Middle	3,845,022 04
Western	4,548,172 85
Southern	2,402,151 20
Pacific	498,842 18
Total	$13,000,000 00

VALUE OF SLAVES, RATED PER CAPITA TO THE WHITE MALE ADULTS IN THE SLAVE STATES.

STATES.	White Males over 20 years of age.	Value of Slaves at $600 each.	Per Capita to each White Male.
Slave States	1,324,725	$1,974,355,500	$1,025 20

New Orleans as it is.

(From the New York Tribune, June 26.)

This city is now seeing new times. It has passed through the ordeal of rebel rule and the occupation, and it now begins to show fresh life under a new order of things. The sway and influence of the ex-rebels in the planter region have, however, been allowed to use the house and adjoining grounds. The place is an elegant one, like some English country seat. After leaving the pike to ascend the village-way upon the grounds, you ride a considerable distance through a most beautiful grove and lawn before you get a glimpse of the mansion. General Pillow greeted us very affably, and is quite communicative; indeed, exceedingly talkative. He appears about fifty years of age—had on a gray coat, which I judged to be his uniform, stripped of its insignia and gilt buttons—not by any means a man of imposing exterior, but would pass for a kind, intelligent and genial farmer of the old school. The general expresses himself as utterly subjugated, but, I should add, also free, by no means apparently, as he talks, in rubsience, if not in exact words, like this: 'We are conquered; you Yankees are our masters; we give in; we are at your mercy; we will take a chance, now, to get a living for our families, and we ask it as a favor; we have got through with the fight, and though the South didn't manage it, it was a fight as she could have done, still it is over now, and we want peace.' I asked him if, considering the weak and divided state of the Southern Confederacy, it was not a fortunate thing for him in case of a war with England or France. Perhaps he would prefer to change masters? The general hesitated, but finally admitted that his property would not yet be called satisfactory. France has spent sixteen millions in recovering less than one. It is true that the Emperor Maximilian has been chosen by universal suffrage, and that he has agreed to pay an annual sum of a million by way of solemnity. The *plébiscite* establishing the empire was voted with wonderful unanimity, but as M. Favre happily says, 'There is something in the temperament, the courage, the habits, and the dash of a French soldier that wins the heart of the populations.' The presence of the same soldier is found necessary to insure the performance of the agreement, as it was in the beginning of the Empire. In the meantime, Mexico, greatly reduced in numbers to 20,000 souls, is kept in Mexico at the cost of a supplementary credit of £1,356,000. Even then, indeed, it is by no means certain that the million will be punctually paid. The Mexican Budgets, according to M. Fould, show an income of £3,200,000, and an expenditure of £7,920,000; but, without relying on this extreme statement, the terms on which the last Mexican loan was raised show the credit of the new Empire. The total amount received by the French Government was little over six millions, for which it has bound itself to repay a capital sum of £16,800,000, besides an enormous interest in the meanwhile. The loan was negotiated by M. Fould, and in defiance of the French law against lotteries it was floated by the aid of a gigantic lottery. The Vice-President of the Council of State confesses the infraction of the law, but excuses it on the score that loans by way of lottery are common among the German courts. But with all the aid of high interest and exceptional advantages the new stock has declined in price, and the Minister of Finance has in his portfolio bonds of the Mexican Empire to the extent of £2,160,000, which reckons as part of his revenue, but which he cannot venture to throw upon the market. In spite of the wealth of Mexican mines and the resources of the country, the capitalists of Europe are resolute in their distrust of an Empire which rests upon foreign bayonets.

"No tribute to the power of the Emperor Napoleon can be greater than that involved in the fact that his subjects are willing to trust him in the conduct of a policy against the prudence of which every one of them singly rebels. The maintenance of the Latin race in Central America as a check to the encroaching Anglo-Saxon is a grand idea, but it does not seem to be successful even when the Anglo-Saxon is too busy to interfere with it. The Emperor has had it all his own way in Mexico, and what has been the result? He has established an Austrian Prince on a Transatlantic throne, and has given him a Papal difficulty, the solution of which is as obscure as the reconciliation of the Convention with the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. He has made the Emperor Maximilian lord of a bankrupt exchequer, the demands on which are great and the supplies limited. The new potentate is maintained in power by a foreign army, which is continually engaged in putting down insurgents who are dispersed in one place only to reappear in another. *And there is now a prospect of a new difficulty in the recovered leisure of the neighbor whose restless activity was a principal motive for the establishment of the Mexican Empire.* It is not surprising that all the intellect of France *could shake off a situation which is absolutely inglorious, and is not free from danger.* Every one is restless and uneasy, and looks to the supreme head of affairs in hope that some effort will be made to retire from a position so unpromising while it is yet possible. The Emperor Napoleon must himself be conscious of the deep distrust with which his faithful subjects watch the issue of the Mexican intervention, and would perhaps be not unwilling on his own account to commit their wishes. If at the same time he could preserve his honor undimmed. But the necessary correlative of unchecked power is undivided responsibility, and the resolute brain which first conceived the possibility of establishing a dependent empire in the West, must devise for itself the means of escaping from the consequences of its own errors."

Removal of Restrictions on Cotton Sales in Wilmington, N. C.

The Government has made another exhibition of its generosity and kindly spirit towards the South. Yesterday morning, the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department at this place, Mr. C. E. *Livingston*, received instructions to suspend his operations. It is understood that like instructions were transmitted to all the purchasing agents in the South, and that it is the design of the Government to remove the only remaining restrictions upon the free purchase and sale of Southern products—that which requires twenty-five per cent. of all cotton sold to be delivered to the Treasury agent—although full instructions have not yet been received here, it is probably the design of the Government to put cotton on the same footing with all other products of the country—that is, collect upon it simply the producer's tax. This is three cents per pound, payable at the first point of shipment. This action, while it is generous on the part of the Government in that it simply calls from the South an equal proportion of the revenue of the country, is also wise. It leaves a little margin of money in the hands of the consumer, and therefore offers to him an inducement to bring his staple to market; whereas, before he had no such inducement, since all the proceeds were returned in paying the Government fees, officers' fees, storage, commissions, etc. Thus a little of the money will now reach the planter, giving him something with which to hire laborers and secure another crop. Our reporter has been endeavoring to make some estimates of the produce of various kinds now in this market. The figures are very inaccurate, because of the difficulty of getting information. Many owners of cotton, turpentine and rosin yet have their stocks concealed, fearing to expose them until all questions of loyalty shall be settled, and the operations under the confiscation laws shall be developed. But confidence is gradually being restored, and every day some new lots are brought to light. The steamer sailing for New York to-day takes out a full cargo, and will be on the wharf enough cotton and rosin to freight another vessel. Under the new order, business will assume even greater activity.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, 17th.*

THE CANAL AT RICHMOND OPENED TO LYNCHBURG.—The citizens of both Lynchburg and Richmond have reason to rejoice that uninterrupted canal navigation between the two cities will be reopened in a very few days. As a consequence, shippers will avoid the dreaded transfer of freight which, for so long a time, they have had to submit to. Another more desirable advantage gained is, that freights will be reduced in a corresponding ratio with the increased facilities of communication. The Lynchburg papers have heretofore complained that the canal tariffs have been too high for people who, at the end of the war, found themselves with scarcely money enough to meet the expenses incurred in procuring the very necessaries of life.—*Richmond Republic, 24th.*

THE ATLANTA FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At present Atlanta has no defence against the ravages of fire, should the demon break loose. Most of the engines that were here were either carried North during the occupation of the city by General Sherman or were destroyed in the general conflagration. Only Talluliah remains, and that engine is sadly out of repair, one pair of wheels being gone from the hose truck, and all except perhaps a section or so of the hose destroyed.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, June 9th.*

A Gambling Hell in Toronto, C. W.

(Hamilton Correspondence Toronto Leader.)

The police magistrate, Mr. Cahill, with a number of policemen, to-day paid a visit to the house of the prisoner, James Jeffrey, who is charged with being a principal in the burglaries recently committed in this city. The house, a two-story frame building, is situated on Market street. The *Times* gives the following interesting description of what was discovered:

"The first floor was occupied by the domestic institution, and was ordinarily furnished, the most notable feature seeming to be Mr. Jeffrey's penchant for Bibles and religious works, his cabinet embracing several elegant volumes—how consoling such would be to him at present, while passing weary hours in his cell! But the second floor was evidently devoted to another purpose exclusively, and an examination revealed the cunning machinery used by gamblers to swindle their victims at ease. Ascending to the garret a system of wires was discovered, leading in various directions, and places arranged where the 'pals' of gamblers in the room below could lay concealed, and through small orifices in the ceiling survey the 'hands' of intended victims. By pulling the wires they are enabled to communicate to the gamblers in the trick the cards held by their opponents in detail. The signals were communicated by movements of the paper on the walls of the gambling-room, which were made noiselessly, and not liable to be detected by any party except one who was watching the particular spot on the wall. The pattern of the paper had also, without doubt, been carefully selected to favor the working of the villainous apparatus; the ceiling was papered the same as the walls, and the small orifices through which the confederates of the gamblers kept watch resembled in a figure of the paper, where it would escape the closest scrutiny from the room below. The police magistrate tested the apparatus with much interest, and the reporters took position in the card-room, and 'twigged' the signals as his worship pulled the wires."

Constitutional Safeguards.

[From the New York Tribune, June 26.]

The new Constitution of Missouri, just adopted by the people, provides "that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union."

Events have shown that a specific provision like this may not be without a certain value. Of course, the vaulting ambition, careless of fundamental or of all other law, which seeks for personal aggrandizement or the gratification of personal and passionate hatred, in the public ruin, would no more regard this than it would merely moral obstacles in its mad career; but still it would be one more obstruction to be surmounted by one more definite crime, and would add State to National