

United States.

PASSING EVENTS.

The weather has been exceedingly hot the past week. The mercury has ascended to one hundred of Fahrenheit, and is it wonderful, that in such a state of the atmosphere, the blood should become heated and the passions inflamed? Brooks has been trying to make fight with Burlingame, and the latter gentleman, by a card in the Intelligence, withdraws the memorandum that had been made by his friends in reference to his speech on the Brooks and Sumner affair, but reaffirms the parliamentary decorum of his speech, and says he could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and holds himself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it. This card is said to excite deep interest in all classes, and there are indications that it will lead to a hostile meeting. We learn that Brooks has required Burlingame to determine the place of fighting, and that the latter has selected Canada, back of the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and immediately departed for that place. Meantime, the police of Washington approached Brooks, and held him to bail to keep the peace, in the sum of \$5000. Brooks objects to going to Canada. Burlingame is said to be a dead shot with the rifle. With the heat at one hundred, how can politicians settle their quarrels without fighting?

BROOKS RESIGNED.—On Monday an exciting debate occurred in the House of Representatives on the report of the Committee on the Brooks outrage. After a debate in which many participated, the question was brought to a vote. The resolution to expel Brooks received 121 yeas to 95 nays. As two-thirds are required for expulsion of a member, the gallant South Carolina escaped. After this vote, Brooks made a speech, exceedingly offensive and insulting. He began by declaring his willingness to repeat his crime, and abused by name several of the most prominent members of the House. He was supported by Senator Butler, who made merry over the speech. He closed by resigning his seat, saying with great truth, that he had been sent down to posterity as "unfit to hold a seat in the House." When he retired, he was surrounded by his friends, and overwhelmed with the embraces and kisses of the Southern women. A most painful and disgusting affair throughout, which begets darker apprehensions of our future than anything that has occurred since the formation of the government.

THE Watchman and Reflector says: "We learn from a reliable source, that Rev. George D. Boardman, of Barnwell Court House, South Carolina, has been compelled to abandon his pastorate there for refusing an expression of sympathy on the side of Brooks in his outrage on the Massachusetts Senator. Mr. B., we are informed, did not volunteer an expression, but it was elicited from him by direct interrogatory." Is it possible that South Carolina does not allow its ministers to think as they please, provided in word and deed they do not attempt to disturb the order of things around them?

MEXICO.

ONE of the most important events of the age, and hopeful to Mexico, is the confiscation of the Church property. Singular as it may appear, in a country so ignorant and priest-ridden as Mexico, this very decided measure is said to receive the approbation and applause of the people. Comonfort's government is spoken of as the most popular one ever known in that country, which is evinced by the fact that he has thus been able to carry a measure which Santa Anna with his army, and in his greatest power, dared not attempt. In Lower Canada and Mexico the riches of the Church, whose possessions cover all that is most lovely and beautiful, exist as a basis of material comforts to a corrupt set of priests, monks, and nuns, in the midst of general poverty, ignorance, and hopelessness. Thank God that our sister Republic has at length learned the cause of its misery, and is attempting a cure.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF MEXICO.—The Herald gives the following synopsis of the New Constitution for Mexico, recently submitted to the Congress of that Republic:—The President is to hold the office for four years.—The Legislative Assembly to consist of one House.—No law is to be passed prohibiting or hindering the exercise of any religious worship, though the Catholic religion is to be protected, when that protection does not prejudice the interests of the people, nor the National sovereign rights.—No titles of nobility, prerogatives, or hereditary honors.—No person to be molested, nor his house searched; nor any property or papers seized except by competent judicial authority.—The right to possess, and carry arms for defence, is guaranteed.—No soldier to be quartered in time of peace on any private person, without his consent.—The military to be at all times subject to the civil law.—No violation of correspondence in the Post Offices.—Slaves escaping into the Republic are to be free.—No treaty to be ever made for the delivery of slaves so escaping.—The press to be free.—No letters of security nor passports are to be required.—Education to be free.—The right of petition to be inviolable.—There are to be no National monopolies of any kind.—There are to be trials by jury.—No imprisonment for debt.—Condemnation to service in the chain gang is prohibited.

European Intelligence.

[From the Freeman.]

Americans in England.

Mr. Peabody is a wealthy American merchant, who has resided twenty years with us, but while able cordially to appreciate the country of his residence, he is still a thorough American, and attached to the country of his birth. It has been his custom, since 1850, to give a dinner to Americans of note who have happened to be in England on the 4th of July, and the number now present and invited has become very large, upwards of one hundred Americans, besides English gentlemen. This was Mr. Peabody's seventh entertainment of the kind, and though at first he was told that the attempt to unite Americans and Englishmen on such an occasion would not succeed, he has never found anything occur to disturb the perfect harmony of his guests. The Duke of Wellington himself was the first to enable him to accomplish this peace-making reunion, and its influence must have been for good on many active men belonging to both countries. It is something for Americans to celebrate enthusiastically the day of their independence, and for Englishmen to join sincerely in the cheers. Something, just at the present moment, for Americans to drink the health of our Queen "with most enthusiastic cheering," and for Englishmen to join Americans in showing respect to the head of the Union. It was something to be told by Mr. Dallas of the heartiness with which Americans always drink the health of "the lady whose name is foremost in the hearts of Englishmen," and for an American general to assure us, that if she would visit Canada and return by the United States, "her progress through them would be a continued ovation." This would certainly be a better way of settling the present "difficulty," than even by the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Marcy meeting half way across the Atlantic. And surely a President over the transatlantic empire of Britons in language, descent, and love of liberty, deserves a visit from our Queen as much as the distinguished man who converted a Republic into an Empire, and a President into an Emperor, by trampling on all liberty and putting France into his pocket. The general's toast,—"Great Britain and the United States; frank intercourse, cordial friendship, and perpetual peace between them,"—was "drank with immense cheering." We do not resolve all this into mere after-dinner talk, the speeches of both Americans, Englishmen, and a Canadian gentleman present were too earnest not to be honest, and too hearty to be unreal.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE GUARDS INTO LONDON.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., as mentioned in our last, the Queen reviewed the troops at Aldershot. Immediately in front of the line, the officers of each regiment, with a certain number of privates, selected from the oldest and most gallant men in each regiment, formed in square, from the upper centre of which her Majesty addressed them in the following terms:—

"Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers,—I wish personally to convey, through you, to the regiments assembled here this day, my hearty welcome on your return to England in health and full efficiency. Say to them that I have watched anxiously over the difficulties and hardships which they have so nobly borne; that I have mourned with deep sorrow for the brave men who have fallen for their country; and that I have felt proud of that valour which, with their gallant allies, they have displayed on every field. I thank God that your dangers are over, whilst the glory of your deeds remains. But I know that, should your services be again required, you will be animated with the same devotion which, in the Crimea, has rendered you invincible."

The Queen spoke from an open carriage. She was in a riding habit, and wore a round hat. Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Prince Oscar, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Panmure were on horseback by the royal carriage. Her Majesty spoke with a clearness of enunciation which rendered her words distinctly audible throughout the whole square. At the close of her address the Queen bowed graciously to the several corps, and, at the call of General Knollys, the officers and men acknowledged the distinguished compliment paid to them by three rounds of hearty cheers.

After the Queen had retired from the Park an incident of singular interest occurred, for which none seemed to have been prepared. A vast crowd of the humbler classes, who had been pent up for several hours behind the barriers along the northern side of the enclosure, spurning all further attempts at control or resistance by the cavalry and police who kept the ground clear, broke the ranks at a vulnerable point, and, shouting with a wild kind of delirium, rushed at full speed towards the Crimean heroes, who were still formed in squares, and seemed not a little at a loss to account for this ebullition of popular enthusiasm. But the long-cherished desire of hundreds to meet among the troops relatives and friends whom they had not seen for so long an interval of time, and who had undergone vicissitudes and privations, and earned renown in the defence of their country, explained it all, and with this spontaneous and touching exhibition the spectacle terminated, which will long live in the memory of all who witnessed it.

It should be mentioned that the Guards carried their colours, which were in a very tattered condition. The men themselves had a very peculiar appearance, especially about the eyes, and many of them appeared to have been completely broken down by their arduous duties in the field.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif has unanimously adopted the bill for allowing a pension of 200,000 francs to each of the late King Louis Philippe's daughters or her assigns. The Princess Clementina of Orleans, duchess of Saxe-Cobourg, the only of the three princesses now living, in favour of whose marriage settlements the present bill is brought forward, has signed a paper indignantly refusing to accept any gift as an indemnity for her share of the confiscated property of the family. This paper was in the hands of the members of the Corps Legislatif on Tuesday.

Count de Montalenbert, who was distant from Paris at the time of the discussion, writes to the President, condemning the motion in strong terms:—"I repudiate with the utmost strength of conviction both the provisions of the bill and the reasons for it which are given. During the twenty years and upwards that I have sat in the deliberative assemblies of my country, I can call to mind no instance of any measure so entirely incompatible with every rule of public and private right as this bill is." The Count then proceeds to lay it down as a maxim, that "If you have the right to take, you cannot have the right to give," and to draw conclusions from a comparison of the decree of confiscation with this proposal, by no means favourable to the Emperor. The letter finishes thus: "For all these reasons, and for many others, I should vote a thousand times over against the bill presented on the 22nd of June. If there be in the world princes so abject, so forgetful of the honour of their blood, as to accept benefits so conferred, I will not be one of the legislators to inflict this humiliation upon them. In thus acting I obey no party nor personal considerations. If, which God forbid, princes of the house of Bourbon could be induced to act in such a manner towards princes of the Napoleon dynasty, I should entertain the same sentiments and hold the same language, for I am one of those who serve justice and not fortune."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There is alarming intelligence from the frontier; the natives of different tribes were assembling in Basuto-land. The president of the Free State, in a letter to the governor, expressed his fears that a bloody war was impending between the Free State and the Basutos. He expressed his belief that a great combination was being formed between the Caffre chiefs against the Europeans. The president also stated that he was about to expel a number of Zulus who had squatted on the farms of inhabitants of the State, who were becoming very troublesome by their thefts, and who threatened to cut off all communication with Natal. The governor had sent to Mauritius, requesting the immediate assistance of one regiment of her Majesty's troops.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has come out of an awkward accident without hurt. The Times' correspondent at Berlin is the narrator. "The last day of their stay in Potsdam, last Sunday, the royal couple passed with Prince Charles at his villa in Glienicke. In one of the rooms of this villa a portion of one of the windows, which reach to the ground, serves as a door opening on to the garden, and consists of a single magnificent pane of glass, a present from the late Emperor Nicholas, and of which the Russian Imperial glass-manufactory was very proud, as being perfectly without flaw or bubble. This perfection has, in a great measure, been the cause of its destruction. The King, in his shortsightedness, mistook it for the open door, and walked through it, or into it. Though the glass was about 3-16ths of an inch thick, it could not resist the impact of so weighty a person as his Majesty, and was irretrievably smashed. The King, fortunately, had just put on the undress officer's cap that he usually wears, and the leather peak protected his face. His knee, moreover, which was the offending part, and broke through the glass, also most surprisingly escaped all injury."

SPAIN.

The outrages recently perpetrated in various parts of Spain, and the existence of plots for the overthrow of the political institutions, have once more brought the name of that strange country before the public. A Madrid letter in The Independence Belge, of the 7th instant, repeats a report that a high and influential member of the clerical body was at the bottom of these troubles, and the opinion is, it seems, pretty general in Madrid, that Rome has had something to do with them. That there are parties whose interest it is to overthrow the present institutions, to prevent, at all hazards and at all cost, the Cortes from resuming their functions next October, and to reconstitute a government with a dictator, whose will, under the inspiration of these parties, should be law, is pretty certain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEARER HOME THAN NAPLES.—Let us relate a story,—not of feudalism, but of the nineteenth century, in France. A retired prefect of police in Paris, employed, as clerk, a very

respectable young married man, who, about ten weeks ago, was missing from his home. His wife came to enquire at the house of the ex-prefect, but he had not arrived. Several days passed, and as it was known that he was habitually steady, regular, and cautious, his disappearance caused the utmost surprise. At length his employer, anxious to relieve the distress of the young wife, determined to carry out an enquiry; and knowing something of French habits of government, commenced his investigation at the Prefecture of Police. The prefect saluted his dear predecessor, expressed his serious concern, called up an official, and directed an immediate investigation. The investigation appeared an easy affair, for he soon said, "Tell — that her husband is perfectly safe." That was not considered satisfactory. "Tell her not to be alarmed, for her husband has only gone abroad for a short time." How could he tell her this? That would be no consolation to her misery. She desired to know what had become of her husband; she would not believe he had left her. "He has not left her. He did not go, he was sent. The truth is, that — was a little of a tattler, and to keep him safe, he has been sent out to Cayenne; and now, my dear predecessor, I sympathise with the lady's distress; but I need not advise you how to take this matter, for you know—we are a despotism."—The Press.

ENGLAND INCLINED FOR A SNOOZE.—England, like a wearied giant, is throwing off her arms, and lying down. Fatigue has even led to something like a prostration of spirit. She is not, indeed, dying like the lion in the fable, but rather tired, and taking a kick from the jackass on the other side of the salt water with wonderful equanimity. There she rests, like grandpa who having dined and taken his glass, and thrown his handkerchief over his head, composes himself for a nap, but finds himself suddenly assailed by a lively young granddaughter, who wants a ride on his gouty leg, an inspection of his watch, or a trial of his spectacles, and when these resources are exhausted, a pull at his straggling locks, and the derangement of his ruffles. Such is the sleepy, dreamy, good-natured, self-contented lassitude of Old England at this moment, while she is allowing herself to be quietly disarmed.—The Times.

A SHORT SERMON ON BEHALF OF PRINTERS.—Old Lorenzo Dow was a very sensible reformer. He is said to have shown his peculiar good sense, by preaching the following excellent words in behalf of the printing fraternity:—"Perhaps it may not be amiss to remind you of the printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts everybody,—he knows not whom; his money scattered everywhere, and he scarcely knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his type, his journeyman's labour, his living, &c., must be punctually paid for. You, Mr.—, and you, Mr.—, and a hundred others I could name, you and your children have been informed and improved by it. If you miss one paper you blame your printer,—you would rather be without your best meal than deprived of your paper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscriptions? Have you ever tried as hard to furnish the printer with his money, as he has to furnish you with his paper? Have you paid him for type, and his press, and his hands' labour. If you have not, go and pay him right off."—American Paper.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE IN A GLASS CASE.—Shakespeare's house, it would seem, is to have a crystal palace to itself. During the year of the Great Exhibition, 1851, an idea was first started of enclosing the house in which Shakespeare is reported to have been born, in a large structure of glass, isolating it at the same time from the surrounding buildings, by removing them, in order to ensure its preservation from fire; even as the former arrangement was calculated to protect it from the effects of the weather. This proposal fell to the ground; but within these few weeks a certain Mr. John Shakespeare, who claims relationship with the family of the immortal bard, has been in Stratford making enquiries and arrangements preparatory to carrying out a similar plan. The sum he intends to spend in thus gratifying his feelings is about three thousand pounds; and Sir Joseph Paxton and Messrs. Fox and Henderson are to be consulted as to the details.

ADVERTISING OBITUARY.—Died, 11th inst, at his shop, No. 20, Greenwich-street, Mr. Edward Jones, much respected by all who knew and dealt with him. As a man he was amiable, as a hater, upright and moderate. His virtues were beyond all price, and his beaver hats were only three dollars each. He has left a widow to deplore his loss, and a large stock to be sold cheap for the benefit of his family. He was snatched to the other world in the prime of life, just as he had concluded an extensive purchase of felt, which he got so cheap that the widow can supply hats at a more reasonable rate than any house in the city. His disconsolate family will carry on business with punctuality.—American Paper.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—Mr. Charles Knight calculates that, in the year 1744, the people of England did not expend more than 100,000l. a year on books, newspapers, and publications of every kind; but that, in 1854, they expended 2,085,900l., being an increase of twenty-fold, whilst the population has increased only two-and-a-half fold.

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