

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes, June 13.—

The friends of Prince Napoleon have strong reason to apprehend, as his enemies have to wish, that his political career is at an end for the present. His Imperial Highness is, it is feared, irretrievably in disgrace, and the Emperor, whose patience the courtiers tell you, is tired out, is more irritated against his cousin than ever. When his Majesty reached the Lyons terminus on Saturday one of the Prince's household was in attendance to offer, in his Highness's name, the usual congratulations, and to ask for the Emperor's orders. "Tell my cousin," was the reply, "that I am obliged to him, and that I hope to see him to-morrow morning, at 10, at the Tuileries." The aide-de-camp then made his obeisance, returned to his chief, and delivered his message with the accuracy of one of Homer's heralds. In the course of the same evening the Prince was unlucky enough to be thrown from his carriage, a very light one, and received a hurt, also a very light one, but which, light as it may be, keeps him to his apartment. The aide-de-camp once more appeared at the hour fixed by the Emperor for the rendez-vous to express the Prince's profound regret that his accident prevented him from complying with his cousin's orders, and from offering his congratulations in person. As the Prince cannot come to the Emperor, the Emperor will probably go to him; but it is generally thought that the affair will end by the Prince's travelling in foreign parts for a season. What has added to the Emperor's anger is the publication in La Presse of the Prince's resignation of his office the same day the Emperor's letter appeared, and, of course, before the resignation could reach his hands.

It is said, and I believe surely said, that the Emperor is ill satisfied with the progress of affairs since his departure for Algeria, and that the probable effect of the debate on the Budget will not tend to lessen his displeasure. The Ajaccio manifestation must have given him considerable annoyance, but this is not the first time he has had to express publicly his disapproval of the acts of his cousin. Prince Napoleon was sent in February, or March, 1849, as Ambassador of the Republic to Spain. During a short stay at Bordeaux, on his way to Madrid, he took occasion to lament to persons of his own political creed, which was then very advanced, that his cousin, the President, was in the hands of reactionists; that he could not carry out his own Liberal ideas; that, however, he was ready and willing to throw them off altogether; but in order to enable him to do so the electors of France should return to the Legislative Assembly representatives decidedly hostile to the Government rather than candidates taken from the Moderate party, &c. Thereupon the President addressed to the Prince a letter, dated 10th of April, expressing his astonishment at such strange language. He reminded him that no one knew better than he did that he was not elected; and never would subject himself to the denunciation of any one, and that he governed for the interest of the masses, and not for the interest of any party in particular. Thus, he rejected the men who gave him the benefit of their advice and experience. The counsels he received from them were of the most opposite tendency, but he followed only the impulse of his own reason and his own heart. He did not doubt that the approaching elections would advance the period of reforms and consolidate the Republic by order and moderation. The great object of his efforts was to unite and reconcile the "old parties." He decidedly objected to the Prince's coming forward, as had been announced, as candidate in twenty departments, because they were hostile to his Government would be elected to the Assembly. His doing so would discourage their devoted partisans, and fatigue the people by repeated elections. He hoped his cousin would in future enlighten the persons about him as to his (the President's) real intentions, and avoid giving, by his inconsiderate language, even a semblance of truth to the calumnies as to his interest being the motive of his policy. "Nothing," concluded the President.

"Shall trouble the serenity of my judgment or shake my resolution. Free from all constraint, I will march in the path of honor, with my conscience as my guide; and when I retire from office, even though some faults, fatally inevitable, may be reproached to me, I shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done my duty."

The moment this letter was made public Prince Napoleon acted just as he did when the Emperor reprimanded him the other day for his speech at Ajaccio; he threw up his post at Madrid, returned to Paris, and soon after took his seat in the Assembly by the side of his Democratic friends. The Emperor is probably now much of his late friend's mind, that his cousin is incorrigible. It was said, some months before his death, that M. de Moray—between whom and the Prince there was no great love in the beginning, and the little there was grew less on further acquaintance—strongly urged His Majesty to take some decisive steps, which he pointed out, to prevent the Prince from ever having the power to annoy him. The Emperor, who really feels attached to his cousin, declined acting on the suggestion of his adviser, perhaps because he thought his cousin's power of mischief was really very slight.

It appears that his Imperial Highness is much more calm and resigned for the last day or two than before. It is not often that the Emperor loses his temper, but there was something in his last rebuke which showed that, however calm on the surface, there was something beneath which was thoroughly roused and that it would not be safe to trifle with. The Prince said to have received letters from his father-in-law, Victor Emmanuel, recommending prudence, and giving besides a world of advice. Other friends have not been wanting in their good offices. The upshot is that the Prince is troubled and somewhat repentant.

The Emperor Eugenie having gone to meet Napoleon III. at Fontainebleau, she sought herself of one in that neighborhood whom she was in the habit of visiting, and pending his Majesty's arrival paid her a visit accordingly. Being still Regent, and in the lap of the hour she tendered to Rosa Bonheur's acceptance knighthood in the Legion of Honor, an offer which that afternoon the Emperor, at once ratified, and the nomination figures accordingly in Le Moniteur as the final act of the Regency. The cross has been, now and then, conferred on *étudiants* for faithful service in campaigns, and it is not quite unheard of that Sisters of Charity, for hospital devotedness, should be so decorated; but among civilians no claim from the gentle sex has yet been recognized, and a new leaf is now turned for the record of such appointments. There is but one outbreak of approval at the gracious idea of Eugenie, while, from another aspect of the case, there are not wanting suggestions to the French Academie to go and do likewise—viz., elect Georges Sand to an arm-chair at the very first vacancy.

The *Moniteur*, in denying the rumors of large reinforcements for Mexico, explains that the army in Mexico will receive before the 31st December men necessary to replace those whose terms expire by that date. The object of this movement is to maintain and not increase the strength of the army.

The *Vigie* of Oberbourg, states that the Government had ordered the transport vessel *Gironde* to be immediately got ready for sea. Her destination is not known. Orders have also been received to push forward the works which are being carried on at Oberbourg, in order that three other transports may shortly be ready for service.

The *Magasin de Midi* publishes a letter from Toulan dated the 10th inst. It states that on that morning a decisive experiment was made with an electrical instrument of destruction invented by the Vice-Admiral Prefet Maritime of that port. The result exceeded the hopes of the inventor, and the writer of

the letter says that henceforth, thanks to the new machine, all defences, such as ramparts, batteries, and other old-fashioned expedients employed for the protection and security of the ports of France, can be dispensed with. The writer adds, that if ever an enemy's squadron were presented before a French port it could easily be pulverized before it could have time to fire a shot. All present at the experiment were convinced of the fact when they saw an old ship of war 30ft. wide lifted out of the water, split and sunk in less than a minute at a signal from the inventor. The destructive effects of the machine were so startling that it became evident no iron-plated ship of war could resist such a shock. What is very remarkable in this new instrument of destruction is that it is not necessary to wait until the enemy's ship strikes the machine, as in the case of the torpedo invented by the Russians and Americans. The French system is said to be more certain and more expeditious. The electric spark reaches the enemy's ship, and destroys it with the rapidity of lightning.

Lady and Miss Duncan were received into the Church by the Rev. T. J. Capel, at Paris, a few days ago.

A French bonnet maker told a customer who complained of the price demanded for a new bonnet. "Consider, madame, it cost me three sleepless nights to imagine it."

ITALY.

Piedmont.—There can be no doubt that Victor Emmanuel is desirous of meeting the wishes of the Pope with regard to the vacant See, and most, if not all, the exiled Bishops; and we believe that his Prime Minister concurs in the views of the King, in opposition to the anti-Catholic and revolutionary opinions and wishes of three, at least, of his colleagues in the Cabinet. As the matter was taken up by the Holy Father, wholly in his sublime capacity as Vicar of Christ and not at all as a temporal prince the discussion has not come within the domain of politics, and it is probable that whatever arrangements may be made will not be effected by diplomatic forms, but by an understanding between His Holiness and the King. At the prospect of the appointment of Bishops to the vacant See, and the restoration of Ecclesiastical Government in the various dioceses in the States at present subject to the rule of the King of Piedmont, the adherents of Mazzini and Garibaldi are furious. They never had a personal regard, or a loyal sentiment for Victor Emmanuel. As long as he fought their battles against Austria, and did their evil work against the Church, they cheered him as a useful accomplice and necessary agent; but they did not love or like him because he was a hereditary king, and has no notion of becoming a tribune of the people or the chief of a republic. All kings and crowned heads are alike hateful to them, and their fury is boiling over because they see in the Franco-Sardinian Convention, coupled with the mission of Signor Vegezzi to Rome on the part of Victor Emmanuel, the discomfiture of their plans, schemes, and designs for the overthrow of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope and the downfall of the Church in Italy. Of course whatever disconcerts, disturbs, and annoys them, is and must be gratifying to us, but we need not say that our reprobation of what has been done in Italy for the last five years to the detriment of the Holy See, and to the wrong of the deposed prince, has not been in the least diminished. It was all bad, and will end badly, either in their own time or in that of their immediate posterity, for all those who were busy in promoting the sacrileges, the usurpations, the robbery, and spoliation that have been committed.—*Weekly Register*.

GARIBALDI AND THE PRIESTHOOD.—The following letter on the power and disposition of the Priesthood has been addressed by General Garibaldi to the Ladies Association at Genoa:—

"Ladies.—To liberate woman from superstition, and to release her from the clutches of the priest, is now the question of life or of death to Italy, and in this manner only can be worked out the true deliverance of our country. Priest! But do you not see him embedded in the heart of this miserable earth, and in the same manner as the gnawing cancer in the human form, feeding upon its miseries, and everything which is most injurious and disgusting and calculated to ruin his brother man? Many will tell you that there are good priests. But a priest to become good must change the adverse livery that he wears. That livery, is it not the livery of the promoters of brigandage in more than the half of Italy? Has it not marched as a vanguard before every stranger that invaded our country? Those who endeavour to retard our progress make a distinction between the temporal power which should be combated, and the spiritual power, which they tell us should be respected. The spiritual power? And from whom does that come? From Antonelli, Schiavone, or Crecco? Spiritual, indeed! And are these the leaders by whom you would wish to be conducted into the presence of the Eternal? Will you consent to present yourself before God under protectors such as these? Ladies, may the Divine inspiration of your sex guide you and your companions in the way of truth.—Yours, &c., G. Garibaldi.—*Liverpool Mercury*."

TURIN, June 13.—An agent of Juarez has arrived here to enlist officers and men who formerly served under Garibaldi for the Juarez army in Mexico. It is asserted that the chiefs of the party of action have rejected his offers.

FLORENCE, June 13.—The *Nazione* of to-day publishes a correspondence from Rome, announcing that the difficulties in reference to the oath of allegiance to be taken by the Bishops to the King of Italy have not yet been removed. This circumstance has created some opposition to the proposals of Signor Vegezzi on the part of certain personages at the Roman Court. It is, however, believed that the Pope himself is favourable to the negotiations which have been intrusted to Signor Vegezzi.

ASSASSINATION.—We read in the *Correspondance de Rome*:—"It was but a few days after the revolutionary Chamber of Italian Deputies had voted the abolition of capital punishment, that President Lincoln was assassinated. There will be, according to their doctrine, no occasion to hang the accomplices of Booth. In theory, revolutionists consider assassination for political purposes as an act of civic virtue and of heroism; in practice they reward it.—Mazzini and Garibaldi have avowedly held up King and Priests as a mark for the daggers of their partisans, and for popular fury. Piedmont offers a pension to the widow of Milano, the Neapolitan regicide; the secret societies present the brother of one of the Italian conspirators against the life of Napoleon III. with a "Musket of honour;" Gallenga sits in the Parliament of Turin, and to this very hour, Felix Orsini is cried up throughout Italy as a noble martyr in the cause of liberty. The theory of the Church, on the other hand, is that assassination is an abominable crime: while it is the practice of Christian society to punish it with public death. Thus to quote but a single instance, the Church condemned the doctrine of assassination for political purposes at the 15th sitting of the general Council of Constantine."

According to a return just issued by the Minister of War at Florence the Italian army, which on Jan. 31, 1865, comprised 3,195 officers and 80,000 men, had, on Dec. 31, 1864, increased to 15,277 officers and 497,109 rank and file.—*Post*.

Rome, June 10.—Signor Vegezzi has held two conferences with Cardinal Antonelli since his return to Rome.

This evening the Pope assembled the cardinals at the Vatican, in order to communicate to them personally the answer of the Italian Government to his proposals respecting the Italian Episcopacy.—King Victor Emmanuel, General Dalla Marmora, and Signor Lanza are favourable to these proposals, but they are opposed by Signor Natoli.

Rome, June 15.—To-day being the Feast of Corpus Christi, the usual ceremonies have been performed with great splendour. The Pope was present, and appeared in perfect health.

It is asserted that His Holiness has remitted funds to Paris for the payment of that portion of the debt appertaining to the former Pontifical provinces now united to Italy.

The newspapers state that Garibaldi is expected to visit the Continent shortly. This is nonsense.—The hero of *Arca di Noe* shows, by means of a caricature, the account in which he is held at present by his partisans. In the centre of the picture, America, in a state of semi-nudity, with a Phrygian cap on her head, from which her hair escapes in dishevelled locks, mourns for President Lincoln, who lies dead on her right. On the left, Italy, under the form of a woman, is offering Garibaldi (who looks like a simpleton) to America, and saying, "Is your great man dead? I can spare you mine."

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Brigandage is still the order of the day in the Kingdom of Naples, and the authorities do not attempt to conceal their embarrassment. According to the prefects, syndics, and civil officers, the fault lies with the generals in command of military expeditions, who excite implacable hatred by dealing out hard measures at random to suspected and innocent persons. According to the generals, the fault lies with the prefects, syndics, and civil officers whom they accuse of negligence, supineness, cowardice, and even of complicity. The brigands do not confine themselves to distant provinces, but they come so close to the gates of Naples and there commit such acts of audacity, that there would appear to be some foundation for the charge of complicity which the generals bring against the civil functionaries. It would be a wearisome and bootless task to give the particulars which are constantly to be found in the public journals and in private letters; it is one continued tale of ferocity, rapine, and revenge on the side of the military as well as on the side of the robbers. In truth, brigandage and political reaction must not be confounded. Still on the whole, brigandage stands forth the monstrous birth of the Piedmontese invasion, and considered as such, it is not without its use with the masses, who perfectly understand that the invaders, as well as the abettors, are suffering chiefly from the very state of things of which they have been themselves the primary cause. The brigands too are aware of how the matter stands, and act accordingly, for they do not, unless when compelled by necessity attack the districts which are in favour of the Bourbons. For instance, when they enter a village, they put a ransom on the wealthy Carbonaro, and sometimes even kill him if the fancy takes them, while they injure no one else. On the other hand, those who are spared by the brigands often fall under suspicion, and are murdered as being "manutengoli" by the valiant generals of the King, but these excesses bring their own reward, they implant in the Neapolitan breast feelings which nothing can appease. The aversion inspired by the Piedmontese butchers is such that the revolutionists themselves are incensed at their conduct. For instance, the *Dovere*, a Mazzinian journal of Genoa says: "In Calabria, General Falaviccio, armed with the Pica law and the orders of Government is committing deeds which would have been impossible under the absolute sway of a regular despot. He is trampling justice, morality, and humanity under foot." The order has arrived [it is not known why] to suspend the sale of confiscated property. Some of those who are behind the scenes maintain that the Government, feeling they are watched by the Conservative party in Europe, who are daily assuming a more threatening attitude, are seeking to restrain the action of the revolutionary party for the time being.

At Naples the anniversary of the condemnation of the parish Priest, Father Mancicelli, to five months imprisonment and to forced residence at Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, for refusing to Senator Vacca the right of being a suitable God-father on account of the excommunication he had incurred, has been marked by a strange event. The wife of Vacca died on the 31st of May, unable to see her husband, who was in Algiers doing the honours of the "Italian" fleet; to Napoleon, as an Admiral, while his poor wife asked as a favour to receive the last Sacraments from the Priest whom her husband had so endeavoured to injure. The Priest's vengeance was of course worthy of him. He spent all the time he could at the bedside of the dying penitent, and had the joy of seeing her on her way to God's mercy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to Hungary and there is now every reason to hope that the long and unfortunate feud between the kingdom and the Empire will be thoroughly healed. The Emperor's reception at Pesth by the Hungarian nobles was very cordial, and in reply to a very loyal address delivered in their name by the Primate, His Majesty expressed his thanks in the kindest terms. As a beginning of the work of reconciliation and peace the Emperor has announced his intention of meeting the wishes of the Hungarians by being crowned King of Hungary.—*Weekly Register*.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 15.—The Spanish journals assert that the objects of the conspirators at Valencia were the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty and the union of Spain with Portugal. Eleven citizens and eight soldiers have already been brought before the tribunal. The manager and editor of the *Progressist* journal of Valencia, *Los dos Reinos*, have been arrested. Senor Villalonga, the captain-general, has been dismissed, and replaced in his command by General Maekenna.

PORTUGAL.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—In the *Journal de Commercio*, one of the principal journals of Lisbon, in its number of the 24th of May, the existence of any miracles is absolutely denied. Such denial is given by occasion of the journal copying from that respectable authority the *Pungolo*, of Milan, a story (with all the appearance of being either a calumnious invention, or a revolutionary contrivance to defame the Clergy) of a statue of St. Magdalene, which the *Pungolo* said was made to shed tears through a complicated connection with a subterranean furnace prepared for the effect. The *Pungolo* puts forth the story to discredit the Clergy of Milan; *Journal de Commercio* copies it to discredit the Catholic religion, and to recommend Protestantism, of whose interests and advance in Portugal that journal is the great advocate in the revolutionary press of Lisbon.

"Thanks for having ruined me!"

The Town Council (a Camera Municipal) of Lisbon has been reprimanded by the Government, because they did not proceed to congratulate the King on the 29th of April last, being the anniversary of Don Pedro's granting to Portugal his illegal constitutional charter (or simply had copy of the Brazilian Constitution), in 1825. Portugal is officially bid to rejoice on the anniversary of a gift which was the cause of the country's being reduced to the lowest level among the European nations, and which blessed it with a public debt that has been increasing at a rate exceeding one million sterling per annum ever since that nice present was brought from Brazil to Lusitania, by Sir Charles Stewart, since made Lord Stewart de Rothsay.

RUSSIA.

According to the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, the typhus fever has broken out in various villages in the department of Tver, in the district of Bejelsky. The Governor of Tver states that the fever was brought there by a peasant who had returned from St. Petersburg. On the 6th of June the St. Petersburg hospitals contained 4,081 sick. During the day 279 new patients were admitted, and 273 left cured. The number of deaths was 71; there still remained 4,016 sick.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SURRENDER ANIMATION.—A most remarkable case of "suspended animation" has occurred in New-castle. A few nights since a boy named Batey, about 14 years of age, went to bed, after partaking, rather heartily, of some rhubarb tart. Next morning about 6 o'clock he awoke in great pain, and his father used some simple remedies to remove the pain, but his efforts were of no avail, and shortly afterwards the boy apparently died. Preparations were made for the funeral, and the father went to the register-office to obtain a certificate for the burial, but this the registrar refused to give, as no medical gentleman had seen the lad while he was ill, and there was nothing to show what had been the cause of death. The father was recommended to go to the coroner and see if an inquest should be held, and thither he proceeded. Mr. Hoyle, after hearing the particulars of the death, ordered a *post mortem* examination to be made, and Mr. W. S. Rayne, surgeon, was sent for two days after the supposed death. Mr. Rayne was, however, out of town; and as the case was represented to be urgent—"the body would not keep this hot weather," Mr. Bosh [Mr. Rayne's assistant] got Dr. Carr to undertake the duty of ascertaining the cause of death. Dr. Carr and Mr. Bush, with their implements of dissection and accompanied by the father of the 'deceased' proceeded to the house of mourning, where had been left the body of the deceased lad, with all the symbols of grief around it. But conceive the astonishment of the father when he beheld his son, who had been dead, as he thought, two days, standing in the doorway, as if nothing had happened. There was nothing ghastly about him. He did not appear like one who had visited the other world, nor like one risen from the dead; but he stood with the utmost unconcern, and with every sign of health and life about him. The astonished parent could scarcely believe his eyes, and the doctors almost began to think they were hoaxed. The lad, however, told his own tale. He knew nothing about his narrow escape from being buried alive. All he knew was that he had been asleep, and on awakening, as he found no one in the house—his father was looking for the doctors, and his mother was out, probably making arrangements for the funeral—he got up, and, feeling very hungry, looked about for something to eat. Finding some eggs, he cooked them, after which he went out, in happy ignorance of his narrow escape from the grave and the surgeon's knife. Mr. Bush told the lad it was a good thing that he had 'come to life' when he did, as if he had been but half an hour later he would probably have been killed in the attempt to ascertain why he had ceased to exist.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

Why?—Mr. Hennessy has elicited some humiliating admissions from the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the case of Lord Amberley. It appears that the young gentleman was travelling abroad for his own pleasure, and that he took two passages on board of British men-of-war—one from Corfath to Ancona, and the other from the Piræus to Killimaki. For the extra expense thus occasioned to the captain of the ships by his Lordship the public were called upon Thursday night to pay £42 14s. Mr. Layard had no objection to make of this petty imposition; he could not explain why Lord Amberley did not pay his own travelling expenses, or why his noble father did not pay them for him; all he could say was that there had been no attempt on the part of the Foreign office to conceal the fact that Lord Amberley's travelling expenses had been charged to the public. The matter is very small, but it is also very shabby in its disregard of the plebeian house of Cobden.—*Pail Mall Gazette*.

At a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company, to the Prince of Wales, Lord Clarence Paget in responding to a toast of 'The Navy,' stated that the Emperor of the French had invited the English armor-plated fleet to make a tour around the coast of France, and that in return the French armor-plated fleet had been asked to make a similar tour around the English coast. The two fleets were expected to be at Plymouth together about the middle of July. The Prince of Wales will probably review the fleets at Plymouth, and the Emperor Napoleon at Oberbourg.

Lord Brougham was among the guests responding to a toast to the House of Lords he spoke as follows in regard to American affairs:—"If my voice could reach across the Atlantic it would tell our kinsmen that their best friends, those who have been their advocates through good report and through bad report, now pray and beseech them to use the victory which by great courage, great perseverance, and no little military skill, they have gained, in mercy as well as in justice [cheers]; that they should not stain the scaffold with the blood of their prisoners [cheers]; that they should recollect that those prisoners whom they call rebels were treated by them as warriors; that truces were made with them, agreements made with them, submissions received from them, and that they ought not to think of rendering their cause, which is now triumphant, hateful, as well as triumphant, by spilling the blood of those captives they have now in their power [loud cheers]."

UNITED STATES.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Singular as it may seem, the most violent advocates of negro suffrage in the Southern States affect to speak in the name of States in which the African is allowed no political status, and into some of which he was, until within the past two years, forbidden to enter. So, likewise, with the cry, that those who are fit to be trusted to fight should be trusted to vote, it comes with bad grace from New England fanatics who, even while the struggle for the Union was raging, denied to the Irish born soldier of the Republic the rights guaranteed him by Congress.—*Irish American*.

ARE WE TO HAVE A WAR OF RELIGION.—Certain professedly 'religious' journals in Boston and elsewhere, literally interpreting the statement that our Lord came 'not to bring peace upon the earth, but a sword,' are busily at work trying to persuade their readers and the country that we are on the eve of a new civil war, and this time upon a question of religion.

Once it was the social system of the South against which public enemies of this sort tried to concentrate the passions of people who had no lawful concern with that system. Now it is the religion of a great and powerful and estimable body of our fellow citizens. What will be next? New England abhors music and tea drinking on Sunday, and beer at all times. The great and growing German population of America will go without soap and water more readily than without beer, and cannot be induced to prefer the discourses of Dr. Poudtext to the harmonious inventions of Meyerbeer and Wagner. Yet a little while, and if this atrocious policy of malicious moral impertinence and spiritual tyranny is suffered to run its course unchecked, the peaceful current of American progress, promising the happy fulfilment of all manner of nationalities, belief, and systems, will be vexed and fretted into whirlpools of social strife and maelstroms of political revolution.—*N. Y. World*.

The battle of Bunker's Hill, fought between colonial 'rebels' and the forces of George the Third, in the last century, was duly celebrated in Boston on Wednesday last. In those days, a 'rebel' was deemed a patriot!

The New Orleans *Pionnyer* says that a number of the most prominent generals and engineers of the Confederate army and navy contemplate emigration to Brazil. Their example will also be followed by many of the private, if they can get means of transportation.

The official list of the casualties in Gen. Grant's campaign, commencing with the crossing of the Rapidan in May, 1864, and ending with the final surrender of General Lee's army, has been received at the War Department. The casualties foot up nearly 90,000.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* says that the new fangled 'Bureau of Military Justice,' at Washington, is not a French institution, as had been declared, and adds: "Political assassins in France are not tried in the dark or by military courts. They are tried by an ordinary criminal court, and enjoy the same privileges usually granted to other criminals."

The Boston *Journal's* Washington correspondent says a gentleman just from Richmond states that several days since a Provost Marshal near there ordered seven colored men, who had committed some trifling offence, to be suspended by their thumbs, with their arms extended above their heads, until his return from a frolic. He was absent from his post nearly one whole day, and on his return found four of the mean dead. He also says efforts are being made to hush the matter up.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, alluding to a Mobile letter in the *Times* here, stating, among other horrible things, that, 'at Montgomery (Ala.) five men came in the other day with ears cut off and in an almost nude state. Others came in with throats cut, while others appeared terribly marked over their bodies with blows from sticks and stones,' has the impoliteness to say: "In this part of the world it would, we confess, seem curious for men to come into town with their throats cut, but special correspondents have reported so many extraordinary things as having happened down south within the past four years, that no man need be surprised to learn that most of the people of that section have always lived on human flesh, and that the rivers in the South run up hill."

MILITARY DICTATION.—The Richmond *Times* of the 22d of June, writes:—"To Our Readers.—Having been sent for, and notified by the proper military authority that our editorials for the past month, and more especially for the last few days are offensive, and are only calculated to excite 'anger' and 'bitterness' (never so designed by us) and that unless the 'tone' and 'policy' of the *Times* are changed it will be suppressed, and preferring still to commune with our many readers and patrons rather than stop (for money is not our aim) we ask their kind indulgence for the absence of matter pertaining to National and State public policy."

Our effort will still be to please and entertain our readers, though views of 'great pity and moment' may not be discussed at this time in our columns.

Satisfied that our embarrassed position will be appreciated, we will endeavor to conform to the demands made of us.

C. H. WYNNE, Proprietor *Times*.

ORGANISED EMIGRATION.—The New England journals are discussing the subject of organising emigration to the South by the same machinery that was employed to settle Kansas with abolition citizens, after the passage of the Nebraska bill. It is argued that the emigration now going on is purely speculative, and is directed to the large cities and centres of trade, and that as a consequence it will not have any appreciable effect in influencing the future public opinion of the South. It is believed that if colonies of northern people were settled in certain favorable localities at the South, emigration might be stimulated, and that in time the Southern States might be repopulated in great part by northern men and women and their descendants. This is a very pretty scheme on paper, but is about as feasible as paying off the national debt by subscription: A few thousand emigrants were sufficient to settle the destiny of Kansas; but it would require many millions to outnumber the whites of the South. In view of the fact that the births of children of foreign parents largely outnumbered those of native parents in Massachusetts last year, it would suggest a doubt whether the people of New England are prolific enough to hold their own, as against foreigners, without the drain of population that would be required to even-run the South.—*N. Y. World*.

The system of plunder inaugurated in some of our Southern cities will, unless speedily arrested, bring the whole people to starvation. We recently mentioned the sad condition of the people of Camden, whose houses were subject to visitation by an armed mob, and who were of abandoned and lawless men. Now we learn that the people of Columbia have been subjected to the like terrible visitation. The description is most piteous, reminding one of that plaintive appeal entitled, "The Groans of the Britons," which the unhappy people addressed to the Roman General, when the barbarians were driving them into the sea. It appears that the mob begun with attacks upon the public stores; then private stables were sacked; then the supplies gathered at the depots for the suffering and starving poor of the city, were carried off; then the wagons which conveyed there the charities of other cities, were emptied.—Even the mules attached to these wagons, and the cows upon which poor widows and orphans depended for their support, were not spared. The *Phenix* declares that there is no other prospect before the people but absolute famine and starvation. It says: There are no less than 10,000 people here daily receiving rations, who have no other means of getting bread for themselves and children. See these unhappy desolates at the ration-house, daily clinging to its porches, eagerly waiting for the doors to open and give them that daily bread for which they are authorized and required to pray. The Executive Committee of Relief has given notice that their resources are nearly at an end; that they will, in a short time, be compelled to close their doors—all supplies exhausted, and no means left them any longer to supply the citizens with food. What remains? The prospect before us is too terrible for contemplation. We shall have need to make away from a community which thus by man, may be fairly assumed to be abandoned of God.—*Augusta (Ga) Transcript*.

A Celebrated wit was asked why he did not marry a young lady to whom he was much attached. "I know not," he replied, "except the great regard we have for each other."

At Pittsfield, while a young lady and gentleman were playfully contending about a gold sock, the former accidentally swallowed it. The young gentleman immediately asked the casket containing the jewel.

'Suicide is becoming very prevalent in my city,' said a gentleman to an inhabitant of a neighboring town. "Well, really, sir, I don't know of any city where it could prevail with greater advantage to the world at large."

'She isn't all that my fancy painted her!' bitterly exclaimed a rejected lover. "And worse than that, she isn't all that she paints herself."—*American paper*.

'What does a man think of when he thinks of nothing?' said a young lady to a gentleman with whom she had broken an engagement.—"He thinks, miss, of a woman's promise."

Mrs. Partington says she did not marry her second husband because she loved the male 'sex,' but just because he was the size of her first protector, and would wear his old clothes out.

A Pedagogue was about to flog a pupil for having said he was a fool, when the boy cried out, "Oh, don't, don't! I won't call you so any more—I'll never say what I think again, in all the days of my life."