

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR.—The *Monde* speaks on this subject as follows:—
“Everything shows that the preparations for assassination which have been just discovered belong to a general plot formed by the revolutionary party in England and in Italy. The Piedmontese journals are full of furious declarations, and assign an early date to a revolutionary solution. The conspiracy is flagrant, and Garibaldi has retired from the Chamber only to lend a hand to his friends, and to guide them when the moment shall have come.”

“Several journals affect to say that assassination is condemned by all parties, and they cite as proof the unanimous reprobation shown by the Italian press. The Mazzinian newspapers of Italy are right in denouncing an attempt which has failed. It is one of those things which one does not talk of in public. It is not the less true that, that the mainstay of Carbonarism is political assassination. This doctrine is preached in every secret lodge; it has been applied too many times, nay twenty. It would be easy for us, while recalling the memories of the past, to sum up the various acts of assassination committed by the sect within the last twenty years. They are not forgotten. And, of a truth, Carbonarism is an obscure sect; it displays itself in the broad light of day. If it consents to official dissimulation, and to leave the frontispiece to more regular actors, it lurks behind the side-scenes, and shows itself at its own time. It is Carbonarism which has given Tuscany to Victor Emmanuel; which has conquered the Kingdom of Naples; and, though at the last moment the Piedmontese troops assisted at its victory, it is not the less for that Carbonarism which began the enterprise, and which claims the honor of it. It is with Carbonarism that the secret societies established in the other countries of Europe correspond. It would be therefore perilous to see an isolated attempt in these plots which are springing to light, and which come to frighten honest men, and even those who have no claim to that title.”

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* writes Jan. 19:—

“It is a curious circumstance that the nefarious plot lately discovered by the police, and which Greco gave so many particulars, seems to be all but completely forgotten. Far from what is called a ‘nine days’ wonder,’ two days more than sufficed for people to talk about it. Even in the *Sal des Perdus*—the large hall of the Palace of Justice, where briefless barristers, and other voluntary and involuntary idlers pass away their day from the sitting to the rising of the Court—where the slightest incident and the most absurd rumor, where every sort of news, true or false, trivial or important, is the daily aliment of the restless crowd,—the plot and its contrivers are as little alluded to as if they never existed. One would think that the lawyers, at least, should find some interest in a matter so likely to give them employment, but if you ask about it, the only answer is one of those expressive shrugs of the shoulders and a ‘*Ma foi, je n’en sais rien*,’ as if the topic were too trifling to waste a thought upon. In the meantime the investigation is going on in secret, and some day or other the result will be known. As yet no Paris paper that I have seen, except the *Opinion Nationale* and the *Presse*, has given Mazzini’s letter from the English papers denying all knowledge of the conspiracy which Greco so unhesitatingly fathered upon him, and the *Opinion Nationale* and the *Presse* have omitted a portion of it. Whether Greco has since fixed upon some other person I cannot say, and nobody seems to care. That there is some foundation for what he said is perhaps true, though he may have drawn a good deal from his own imagination.”

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Government has sustained two other defeats at elections. In the Vosges, M. Buffet, the Liberal Conservative candidate, whose first election was annulled in committee, has been returned by a majority of 2,800 votes against M. Bourcier de Villers, the official nominee. Again, at Strasburg, M. Halley-Chaparede, the candidate of the Opposition, and supported by the clergy, has beaten the Government candidate, M. de Bulach. This defeat is considered serious, not by reason of the numerical majority, which is small, but because M. de Bulach is Chamberlain to the Emperor, and, they say, an especial favorite. M. de Bulach made a speech during the verification of powers which gave so much satisfaction at Court that the Emperor wrote him a letter the following day beginning with “My dear Bulach,” and expressing his marked approbation of that speech. The letter was circulated at Strasburg, so that the electors might fall into no mistake as to who was the candidate whose election would give pleasure at headquarters. “My dear Bulach,” though so powerfully backed, returns to the galleries, but not to the Legislative Chamber.

M. Thiers and Berryer, it is said, received one day last week each about four thousand cards: a sign of the strong approval their speeches have met with.

The Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser* says the apprehensions of Parisians have been increased by the knowledge that Marshal Magnan and other indiscreet imperialists are urging the Emperor to dismiss a chamber, which had already proved itself a useless incumbrance to the imperial regime, and a vent for the worst passions; but these apprehensions are probably all founded, as there is little probability that the Emperor will provoke a collision with his subjects.—*Times* Cor.

The *Advertiser* remarks that, bearing in mind the bold language of the Opposition, there is something portentous in the Emperor’s words. Underneath them manifestly lies something which may be expected at any moment to reveal itself in the shape of desperate deeds.

The Post, alluding to the speeches of the Opposition, says it could hardly be expected, even by the most strenuous advocates for the extension of political liberty in France, that the Emperor should permit an attempt to be made to sap the foundations of the dynasty, under the coloured pretext of a Constitutional opposition. The

Emperor’s speech to the Cardinal on Thursday plainly intimates that this is not his intention.

It would be unjust to deny, what a long period of years has abundantly demonstrated, that the Government of the Emperor of the French is a Government not only of power but of opinion. Little as it may accord with English notions, there really seems no ground for denying that the opinion of France after such trial as she has had is not in favor of Parliamentary Government. Nobody can regret this more sincerely than we do; but all our regrets will not alter the fact, and ought not to induce us for a moment to attempt to conceal it. We see no reason to believe that when M. Thiers and M. Berryer plead earnestly and eloquently for responsible Ministers and full Parliamentary powers they express much more than the convictions of an enlightened and eloquent, but small body of men who cling to a system under which they have achieved celebrity and fortune, or that to these appeals there is any effective response in the mind of the nation at large. Among the many admirable qualities of the French nation that patient and steady confidence which enables men to do justice to their own designs, and calmly await the results of their own actions, is not, we fear, to be found. The tree that is planted over night is expected to grow up by the morning, and when the expectation is deceived it is cut up for firewood. France has attained complete unity; she is thoroughly organized, as far as the action of Government is concerned, alike for war or peace. Her capital is splendid, her Court is brilliant, and she is content, as it should seem, to purchase these and similar advantages at the highest price that a nation can pay—at the price of that internal life and regular development which, according to our creed, political liberty alone can bestow.—*Times*.

There is no country in Europe, not excepting even England, that should be better off than France; and yet her Treasury is always in the position of a man who is the owner of a fine estate, but who has immense liabilities. If her resources be merely considered her wealth is unequalled. Her public revenue is great, for it suffices for a Budget of more than two thousand million francs. The imposts which contribute to make up this large revenue are, no doubt, very heavy, but France supports them easily; and that they are not above the strength of the taxpayers is shown by the fact of those taxes not diminishing, but rather increasing by nearly thirty millions yearly. Moreover, France shows the progressive increase of her wealth by the annual accumulation of her savings, which suffice to defray her numerous loans and great undertakings abroad. With all this she is obliged to exhibit periodically and at brief intervals the embarrassments of her Treasury, and realise unpromptly resources by loans under an indirect form, by excessive issues of its bonds, or by fresh issues of stock. There is in this fact something abnormal, something unworthy of the financial honor of France, something alarming in the conduct of affairs which strikes everybody with surprise, and of which all, without distinction of party or opinion, complain. It must be admitted that the Emperor perceived and avowed the difficulty of this state of things when, towards the close of 1861, he spontaneously resigned the prerogative of opening credits by decree; and he believed he found a remedy in the new system of accounts by M. Fould. The experience of two years has unfortunately proved that the remedy is unavailing.—*Times*.

The *Bulletin de l’Œuvre de Saint Francois de Sales*, a work specially devoted to the conversion of Protestants, relates that recently in the South East of France, Protestantism has endeavored again to spread itself in the valley of Champsaur, in the Diocese of Gap, where in the sixteenth century it had at one time prevailed after the heretical preaching of Guillaume Farel; but its efforts have failed against the good sense of the people. The struggle was curious. The market days had become days of religious controversy. But Catholicity once more triumphed and Mgr. the Bishop of Gap, to consecrate this victory, decided on raising a cross on the top of Mount Chaillot le Vieux, at 3,500 metres above the level of the sea. This took place on the 19th of August, the Bishop officiating, surrounded by deputations of almost all the parishes of Champsaur.

Father Gratry, the eminent Oratorian of Paris, is spoken of as being likely to replace the late M. Emile Saisset at the French Academy of Moral and Political Science. Father Gratry is of Belgian origin; his nomination would, therefore, cause an immense amount of satisfaction to his family and friends in Belgium, where fifty thousand copies of his justly celebrated and ably written works have been already sold.

The Imperial Court of Toulouse has just decided the case of Father Lacordaire’s will. The deceased had, in his last testament drawn up immediately before his death, instituted Father Mourey his universal legatee. A brother of the deceased attacked the will as illegal, first because brother Mourey having been Father Lacordaire’s confessor could not inherit, and next because the property was in reality intended for the Religious Order of which both were members, which was contrary to law. The Tribunal of Castres annulled the will on the first ground, and Father Mourey appealed against the decision. The case was then taken before the Imperial Court of Toulouse, which has confirmed the judgment of the Tribunal.

A correspondent from Brest of the 16th the Confederate Corvette Florida has made her trial trip, which were perfectly successful, and her new captain, Monsieur Richard, had waited on the vicar-apostolic and other authorities of the port to announce his approaching departure and to take leave. The letter adds that Captain Richard has informed the captain of the Federal Kearsage, which is still waiting off the port, that he is ready, on leaving, to accept a combat with him anywhere out of the limit of the French waters. Perhaps this is more bravado, but the people at Brest expect a fight between the two frigates.—*Standard*.

In France the whole of the clothing for the army is made in government establishments, and the people employed are paid by piecework. The system had been found to work well.

A fusilier of the 100th Regiment of the Line, named Oug, has just been tried before a military tribunal at Lyons, charged with having deserted to the Russians when encamped before Sebastopol, on the 16th of June, 1855, and with having betrayed to the enemy the secret of the intended attack of the 19th of the same month. Oug has since resided in Russia, and now speaks the language with remarkable facility. He had recently come to

the port of Nice while engaged on board a Russian vessel bound from Odessa, and was arrested by a police agent, who recognized him from the description sent round to all the stations. The accused declared in his defence that he was taken prisoner by some Cossacks while fishing in the Tchernai. The charge of betraying the plans of the Allies to the enemy was not proved, but a number of witnesses who were heard being unanimous in declaring that he had swum across the river and intentionally given himself up to the Russians, the Court convicted him of desertion in time of war and sentenced him to death.

BELGIUM.

January 19.—The Catholics of Belgium have indeed great cause to rejoice at the result of the election at Bruges on Tuesday last. According to the hopes I expressed in my letter of last week, the noble and patriotic electors of the good old Flemish city, buckled on their armor and fought most manfully in defence of their religion and country, the battle ending in the total defeat of the three Liberal candidates, and being followed immediately afterwards by the resignation of the Rogier Ministry, who for the last six or seven years have been successful in only one thing, that of doing the greatest amount of mischief possible. They are now gathered to their fathers, where it is to be hoped they may rest in peace. I can assure you that all honest and well-thinking Belgians never wish to see their like again. What is a source of great and sincere satisfaction to the Catholic party is, that the Ministry have brought on their own downfall, for it was by their majority of vote that the Bruges election was annulled a few days ago, thus necessitating a new election, upon the result of which everybody in the country knew perfectly well that Ministers must stand or fall. The triumph of the Catholic party is great, and equally great is the fall of those servile partisans of a corrupt and despotic Government. Yes, Ministers have fallen, not by a Parliamentary vote, but by the solemn condemnation of an independent and patriotic body of Belgian electors. The eyes of every Belgian citizen are at last opened, and the glorious principles of 1830 are now nobly vindicated, whilst the anti-national Liberalism of the last seven years is most justly and deservedly condemned. The Catholics of Belgium now see the necessity of a loyal and complete observance of the Constitution; they from this day form the resolution of paying the most scrupulous and religious respect to the glorious traditions of the National Congress; they will no longer permit their religious and political liberties to be despised and trodden under foot; they now see the danger of their remaining inactive and disunited, and for the future they are determined to be more on their guard, and to put themselves in a better and stronger position of defence against their anti-religious and unpatriotic adversaries. Belgian Catholics will no longer submit to be governed by the profane hands of their cemeteries, by the depredators of their pious foundations, by the destroyers of their free system of education, by the usurpers of every important and public office under State control, by the Napoleonic and despotic enemies of all municipal privileges and liberties; no, their day has passed—their short-lived glory is no more, and every true-hearted Belgian now swears to fight in his country’s sacred cause, and never more lay down his arms, until peace and justice again reign triumphant in his native land.

ITALY.

Pisano.—At the opening of the new year Victor Emmanuel has in announcing his political programme, shown his hand with a degree of imprudence from which no official *tour de passe-passe* will be able to extricate him; as by a confession which must unequivocally stamp him as to the tool and accomplice of all the Secret Societies and committees which are preparing for a general conflagration, he places the accomplishment of his iniquitous hopes on European complications. But let us hear himself. To the deputation of the Senate he recommended the speedy passing of the measure for increasing the taxes, adding that the population were ready to make the sacrifices demanded by the country. Montesquieu must have had a vision into the future, of Victor Emmanuel spouting on New Year’s Day, 1864, when he wrote that the fundamental condition for the establishment of a successful Republic was the readiness of the citizen to prefer the public good to his own. But the great legislator had little faith in the virtue, as have we of the ‘Kingdom of Italy.’ The answer to the deputation from the Chamber of Deputies was, ‘I have to express my regrets that the year 1863 did not present a favourable occasion for accomplishing the deliverance of Italy; but see in the year 1864 European complications which may furnish the desired opportunity. The country may then count upon me as I count upon it.’—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

The persecutions of the Piedmontese against Mgr. Caccia have not yet reached their culminating point. That distinguished ecclesiastic had in fact received orders to repair once more to Turin; but he refused. Public officers were then sent to arrest him; but when they made their appearance he was sick and in bed, yet these gentlemen paid no attention whatever to the certificates of the two physicians who were in attendance upon him. Two doctors selected by the Prefecture were sent to him. By the advice of the latter he was at length permitted to remain at home, but the two officers kept guard at the door of his bed-chamber. As a sample of the treatment which the Bishops have to endure, we give the text of the following dispatch which accompanied the order for Mgr. Caccia’s appearance at Turin:—

To the Very Rev. Mgr. Caccia, Vicar Capitular of the Diocese of Milan.

The undersigned finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of intimating to Monsignor Caccia by order of His Excellency the Minister of Justice and Public Worship that he must present himself at Turin within 48 hours, *ad audiendum verbum* (sic). The undersigned informs Monsignor that the time named will expire on Monday, the 11th January.

We subjoin Mgr. Caccia’s reply:—
To His Excellency the Minister of Justice and Public Worship.

By the communication of the 10th instant, I informed your Excellency that I had received from the Prefect of Milan an order to repair to Turin within 48 hours, and I stated clearly that I was not in a state to comply with that order. My surprise was, therefore, great indeed when a public officer presented himself at my residence, with directions to conduct me to that city, and that, in spite of the declarations and protestations already made by me, I am, therefore, compelled to repeat to your Excellency these declarations and protestations, as I now repeat them as far as lies in my power, against the violence which is contemplated against me, in utter contempt of my dignity as Bishop and of my rights; and I declare and protest that even if evident reasons in regard to my own health did not prevent me, as the conjoint testimony of the physicians proves, I do not intend, both in my quality of Bishop and citizen, to obey any orders but such as are conformable to the laws; and I declare that in the contrary case I shall not yield except to violence, the responsibility of which I shall leave with those who employ it.

(Signed) C. CACCIA, E.V.O.
Milan, 12th May, 1864.
—*Cor. of Monde*.

The infidel press of Turin is accusing the Minister Pisanelli of being Priest-ridden on account of his weakness with regard to Mgr. Caccia, Vicar-General of Milan.

Letters from Turin of the 9th instant state that the party in power are in great apprehension that the attempt at assassinating the Emperor of the French is part of a scheme of Mazzini’s to turn against Victor Emmanuel’s Government, the forces which are being organised by the party of action under the pretext of attacking Austria. The Government

party is now in the cruel dilemma of breaking its promise to the party of action and raising a storm at home, or of fulfilling it without any possible assistance from France.

A letter of the 16th contains the following:—The police arrested at Milan, yesterday, a man named Stampa, one of the principal agents of the Mazzinians. Papers relative to the projects of the party, which, as you are aware, had the intention of attempting a rising in Venetia, were found at his residence.

Italy has sent an order to Paris for 100,000 boots, to be ready for the soldiers at the latest in February. Mazzini’s circulars are going the round, and are here in Turin calling the people to conquer Venice and Rome. At Milan an address to Garibaldi has been extensively signed by the ‘rough and ready’ circle calling upon the General to break up the Parliament, and dismiss the Ministry. I do not speak of the great mountebank’s proclamation which has been furnished you by your other correspondence, but to state that the report of its being apocryphal, as asserted by Italian papers, is a transparent falsehood. It was issued from Brescia in North Italy. Were it a forgery, the ambitious imitator would have appended to it the name of its well-known isle Caprera. Here in Turin there are numberless clandestine registers for enrolments and preparations for mysterious enterprises. An ill-disguised attempt on the part of the Government to disprove them affords the strongest proofs of its sympathy and concurrence. Dare it do otherwise? A recent fact represents with unexpected force, the weakness of the Government, its pitiable demoralisation and absence of all self-respect. The resignation of Garibaldi which was received by the Ministry with intense alarm was not read to the Chamber according to usage, and after the failure of an embassy of two persons sent by the Government to solicit the withdrawal of the too cruel billet-doux, it was still manoeuvred not to make evident the painful separation where its discussion might prove inconvenient. However, on the 7th the following resignations were received:—Garibaldi, Cairoli, Saffi, Vecchi, Miceli, Laporte, Romeo, Cognata de Buci, and Robandi; the demand from the Chamber of its acceptance of the first giving rise to a lively discussion. The address of Garibaldi to his Neapolitan constituents sets forth the three following reasons as directing him in the course adopted by him: the vote by which 229 deputies granted the cession of Nice and Savoy, a sale of Italian soil by men who blindly tore asunder the limits of the country which they were called to reconstitute; however a hope of reparatory events kept him at his post; but that when to this is added the shame of Sicily, and the confirmation by the vote in approval of the Government enormities, there was no other course left open for him but resignation; and also because they have wounded in her (Sicily) the honor and the safety of all Italy. This is the substance of the letter which was not read, but the fact regarding Nice being specially put forward by the President.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

On the 10th June, 1859, the Grand Duke Ferdinand IV. of Tuscany was proclaimed Sovereign of that usurped State on the retirement of his father; and was so recognised in the Treaty of Zurich in the same year. Since then the Grand Duke has put forth various protests declaring null and void the acts of the usurping Government, and another protest has just appeared. I regret I have not the entire document to forward you to-day, and can only give you the subject of it and its leading expressions. It begins as all his former ones, thus:—We, Ferdinand IV. by the Grace of God, Prince Imperial of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and of Bohemia, &c., and Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c., &c., and is dated Linaudi, 17th December, 1863. H. I. R. H. declares that, in expectation of the day in which will be heard the most ardent wish of his heart, and which will be to return to his beloved Tuscany, and comforted with the intimate conviction that ‘that day cannot be far distant, he protests solemnly against any alienation or contract of whatever kind which can effect the State property of Tuscany. And also he considers it opportune to protest against the alienation and transportation of the objects of art which form part of the museums and libraries of Tuscany; as also against the same regarding the funded and all landed property belonging to the Church, to religious corporations, and to all other benefices and public institutions. ‘Inasmuch as,’ observes Ferdinand IV., ‘Tuscany now sees her State and Church property put up to sale, and his own patrimony offered now as a means to defray the famished exigencies of a deficit without end.’

Many a heart will reiterate the above expressed wish, for there never was more smothered discontent in a State than in that silent, hesitating Tuscany. Whether it is in judgment alone or in mercy also, that God has allowed the storm of anti-Christian fury once more to beat so heavily upon Italy, which for so many years was the peaceful refuge of the Faith while persecuted in the North, is a secret known to Himself. Meanwhile, his known will is that it should kindle the zeal of Catholics, and this by His grace it is doing. We mentioned several examples the other day. The Paris *Union* says there is awakening a manifest reaction. In Sicily the Catholics, the more zealous to profess their faith while it is the object of so many insults, have begun to wear a crucifix hung round their necks, and have restored the old custom of greeting each other with the salutation ‘*Vivat Jesus*.’ In the Island of Sardinia the Government has seized the convent of the Capuchins at Tiesi and the change was effected only by the use of the bayonet. At Milan, the ‘bulwark of Passagianism,’ the faithful have shown great zeal in opening a subscription to offer a pectoral cross to the Vicar-Capitular, Monsignor Caccia, which has been joined by vast numbers. The collection of St. Peter’s Pence is spreading in Lombardy, as has long been the case in Turin and elsewhere, especially in the ‘annexed’ provinces.—*Weekly Register*.

Rome, Jan. 11.—The fourth of the victims of the Castel Gandolfo massacre, the young dragoon, Angelo Pesaro, aged 22, and a native of Ancona, expired on Saturday night in the Hospital of Sta Spirito, having sunk under the weakness attendant on the amputation of the right arm, which was performed during the previous week. He died in the best disposition, and fortified with all the rites of Holy Church, and the funeral service took place this morning at the chapel attached to the hospital, Mgr. De Merode assisting. It is almost incredible that a general officer should defend what was neither more nor less than an unprovoked and cowardly massacre, but such is the case unhappily, and the military representative of ‘In Frasca Chretienne,’ General Montebello, has actually addressed a letter to the captain in command approving his conduct, though it is clear that of the persons killed and wounded only two were at Albano at all. The captain’s revolver ball was extracted from Pesaro’s arm, and this establishes the fact that it was by his hand he fell.

In the Roman correspondence of the *Journal des Debats* we find the following:—

It is feared that the unfortunate affair of Castel Gandolfo is not yet terminated. The Pontifical dragoons openly express their desire for revenge, and the Zouaves, they say, disposed to share in this feeling. Efforts are made to conciliate both parties, and to efface all traces of disagreement between the two armies. It is to be hoped that these efforts will result in a sincere reconciliation, and that the subalterns will follow the example of their superior officers. I do not go quite so far in my calculation as the Romans, who imagine that the evacuation of the provinces occupied by the French which, they say, would be the beginning of the end.

The *Italie* publishes a statement to the effect that General Montebello has communicated to Cardinal Antonelli an order from the Emperor conferring on himself the command of the Pontifical garrisons on the frontier. What Napoleon may wish is one thing what he can do or has done is another, and the simple answer to the above assertion is, that it is like

most other assertions made in Turin, a falsehood. No such demand has been made, nor if made, would be listened to.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Turin correspondence states that General Della Marmora declares that he has proofs that the Legitimists and Republicans in Naples are agreed for a general rising against the Piedmontese. He asks the Turin Government to authorise him to disarm all the National Guards and to send him considerable reinforcements. Prince Humbert, whose personal safety is threatened, is to be removed from Naples.

The Neapolitan Clergy have signed an address to Cardinal Riario Sforza, their Archbishop, to protest against his exile and renew the assurance of their devotion to the Holy See.

An address to Francis II. is being circulated in Naples and is covered with signatures.

Kossuth has declared that he is not at all satisfied with the result of his proclamation.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

It is officially announced that Austria and Prussia have refused the application of Denmark for a month or six weeks delay in the marching of their troops, and that Prussian troops entered Kiel on the 25th.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

Private letters received in Paris from Poland persist in stating that the reports circulated by the Russian agents of the complete suppression of the insurrection are utterly false.—*Times*.

UNITED STATES.

A young lady named Evans, of Deil, Mich., shot Miss Fanny Price after church last Sunday. Jealousy. All along of a soldier.

The New York *World* states that that city has not secured five thousand of the eighteen thousand conscripts required under the call of Oct. 17th, 1863; and that under the new call for 500,000 more just issued, over 30,000 men will be required.

OUTLAWRY OF GENERAL BUTLER.

The Virginia Legislature has been occupied in secret session, with the discussion of a resolution requesting the Confederate authorities to suspend the ban of outlawry against General Butler until an exchange of prisoners is effected.—*Richmond Whig*.

We venture the prediction that a route more disgraceful than the Bull run stampede awaits the Yankees in most of the conflicts likely to occur during the next campaign. They will have to enter upon it with all the disadvantages of raw levies, who will present but a poor bulwark against the gallant veterans of Lee and Johnston. As to the contingent of the three years’ men likely to remain in service, if we take the estimates of Yankee authorities, they will not constitute a force sufficiently large to impart an air of martial discipline to the new organization. The Bull run stampede was a veterans’ compared with the material which will compose the new army.—*Id.*

The *Richmond Enquirer* has a long letter from Houston, Texas, dated about the middle of Jan., from which we copy the following:—Since the last instant we have experienced the coldest weather known for many years. It is believed that nearly all the stubble in the sugar cane has been frozen out. The people have learned to look reverses squarely in the face, and they evince a determination to fight it out, no matter what odds, or under what difficulties. Texas will not succumb, even if every other State should, which we regard as impossible. The proclamation of Lincoln excites hardly a thought. The health and spirits of our troops are good, and the organization of the army is thorough. Veterans are in command of every brigade, and many of the regiments are from 800 to 1000 strong. In a word, Texas is all right. The enemy has in two months taken no point that was regarded as defensible, and intended to be defended. They will not attempt to do so with less than two to one.

STRASBURG OR THE SOUTH.—The vain and unreflecting North are deceiving themselves that the South is already conquered. From the beginning they have regarded the achievement as constantly on the eve of accomplishment; they now think the work already done. There are a few plain considerations which ought to teach them that they are labouring under an error. The South not only is not conquered, but if she chooses, she never can be. In a population of five millions, there are one in five capable of making resistance; capable of exerting effective effort, in some form in opposing an aggressive power. If true to herself, the South is capable, standing on her own soil and requiring her enemy to come by long marches, against her, of successfully resisting a million of men. Of the one in five of her population, that is to say, of the one million of men who can fight off the foe, either at home or in the field, one-half, or five hundred thousand, are fit for organized military service, and can be spared for public duty, leaving a half million of males and all the females at home to conduct the business of agriculture and the arts. Of the five hundred thousand thus spared to the public, at least four-fifths may belong to the army in the field. Can a people, thus possessing an army of at least 400,000 brave men to meet the advance of invasion, with a reserve of 500,000 behind them at home, ready to assist, in the last resort—all well armed—can such a people be conquered by any foreign power unless they choose to be? The foreign power labors at the disadvantage of proceeding a long distance from home, and is under the necessity of guarding long lines of march and transportation. The necessity of fighting is not brought home in its case, as in the case of the invaded people, to each man’s door; and the further disadvantage is put upon it of conducting the war virtually with volunteer troops. In fact for every man it succeeds in bringing into the immediate field of battle, it must have two others, either guarding the route of transit, garrisoning the territory already overrun, and engaged in recruiting, organizing and drilling at home. The North boasts twenty millions of people. One in twenty of this number, or one million, is more than it has yet succeeded in placing upon its muster rolls. Of this one million, not more than one-third or three hundred and fifty thousand have been brought into actual service on the field; the residue having been employed in the auxiliary duties incident to military organization and invasion. If the South is to be subdued, it must by three hundred and fifty thousand men. It is plain that, with a capacity to bring four hundred thousand perfect and able soldiers into the field, reinforced at home by a reserve of six hundred thousand males, young and old, capable of shooting a gun, saying nothing of females, who might lend a hand in saying a Yankee on occasion; it is plain that the South is no conquered, and cannot be conquered unless she so elects.—*Richmond Examiner*.

THE SANGRADO SYSTEM.—When Doctor Sangrado found his patients weak, he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker, he bled them and cured them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they all invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that in cases of debility and premature decay HOSIETTER’S STOMACH BITTERS are the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength, and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the elements into harmony with the laws of health. The feeble sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondriacal cases, its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use, and where the circulation is torpid and there is a tendency to paralysis, HOSIETTER’S BITTERS are recommended as a means of re-activating the system and prolonging life.

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