

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, July 29.—I told you some weeks ago that the Emperor's health was failing. It is now currently believed that he has a chronic renal disease (diabetes)—a disease with which a strong man may live some time if he will submit to a severe dietary; but complicated, as it is in this case, with a spinal disease, the affair becomes serious, and the clumsy perseverance of the servile press in contradicting reports that have now found their way into print is quite sufficient to show the uneasiness that is really felt. If Napoleon, whom the party of Order neither wishes to die, nor would regret if he were dead, disappears from the face of the earth, the secret societies have determined on having a war this autumn.

This week nothing has been talked of but the spirited speech of Lord John—which the *Moniteur* gave with all its significant passages omitted—and the foolish reply of Grandguillot. The *communiqué* inflicted on the *Patrie* must not throw dust in your eyes about the cession of Sardinia. It was a compliment to Lord Cowley, and means nothing. Napoleon does not like people to unveil his statues before they are polished. On the eve of the annexation of Savoy, an *avertissement* was given to the same poor innocent *Patrie* for having announced it. But the annexation took place after. Falseness is the atmosphere in which the French Government exist—the "tent of mystery" where the dupes are fooled. You may feel quite sure that the unity of Italy will be impossible without a new addition to French territory; it is in the logic of facts. This why I have always maintained, that Lord John, in patronising Italian unity, was guilty of treason to England, which has much greater interest in checking the maritime development of France and in preventing the Mediterranean from becoming a French Lake, than in approving a course which would be detrimental to the Pope. The word *Sicily* is not heard yet; but you may depend upon it that when France once has Corsica, Sardinia, and Elba, she will soon find that Sicily is necessary to complete her line. Napoleon could never accomplish his programme if England did not hesitate so much about opposing him, and about encouraging the cordiality which begins again to be felt between the Cabinets of the Northern Powers. In spite of contradictions I have grounds for thinking that the reconciliation is nearly complete. The statement of Schleintz and Gortschakoff will soon make it more visible. Russia is sick of being Napoleon's plaything, who, before the interview of Warsaw, swore that he would decide nothing in Italy without Russia.

Persigny, who does anything that comes into his head, has just sent to all the cardinals in Paris a circular asking for a return of the financial condition of all the pious or charitable institutions of their respective parishes. They have answered that if the Minister will address himself to the Cardinal Archbishop he will find what he wants. Rouland knew nothing of this business. It seems that the Archbishop of Paris has obtained as coadjutor with right of succession Mgr. Darbois, Bishop of Nancy—the only French Bishop, except the late Mgr. Cœur, who wrote no pastoral in favor of the Pope. It is not true that the Bishop of Poitiers called the Emperor "Herod II." in his cathedral. The persecutions to which the country clergy have to submit, are intolerable. The cure of Villeloin, in the diocese of Tours, was hauled before the justice for having set up in his church a box for Peter's Pence. At Paris certain forms are still observed, in the provinces none; everything is at the arbitrary disposal of the Perfect, Sub-perfect, and rural police, so-called old-soldiers, but in reality members of a secret police, as perfect in its detestable organisations as that of the first Empire.

*La Patrie* publishes the following:—"Commander Constantin Nigra, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Italy, has arrived at Paris. Some foreign papers continue to announce the withdrawal of our troops from Rome. We persist in contradicting that statement.

I mentioned that the question of Rome is approaching a solution. The following letter, published in the *Pays*, appears to be intended to prepare the public for that event:—"A very serious affair has just taken place at Rome. It shows to what point the feelings of certain members of the Papal Government differ from those of the Holy Father, who never speaks of the Emperor without expressing the gratitude which he owes him. During a recent quarrel between a French and Roman soldier on account of a woman, the former was wounded. According to the existing conventions, the Pontifical soldier should have been handed over to our court-martial, and General de Goyon claimed him;—opposition on the part of M. de Merode. The general addressed himself to Cardinal Antonelli, who admitted the right, and gave an order in consequence;—a new refusal on the part of M. de Merode. The question was referred to the Pope, who commanded M. de Merode to surrender the soldier; an obstinate resistance on the part of M. de Merode to this sovereign command. He hastened to General de Goyon with a furious air and menacing gesture, and during the conversation uttered the most insulting language against the Emperor Napoleon. Then the General imposed silence on him; and told him that he could not, in consequence of his dress as a priest, give him two slaps (*soufflets*), he applied them morally; but he added that if M. de Merode would lay aside his *soutane* he would take off his uniform and they should meet on the ground. M. de Merode entrenched himself within his ecclesiastical character. I he general replied that, at all events, he retained the stigma inflicted by his words; and he sent the commander of our gendarmerie to the Fort Saint Angelo to claim the Roman soldier, who was at length given up."

The theme taken up by the *Patrie* is continued from day to day by the other journals, all excepting the *Moniteur* which continues ominously silent.

"Ought not the *Constitutionnel* to have reasoned in this fashion?" observes the *Ami de la Religion*:—"Here is a country rich and extensive, magnificently situated, possessing the finest ports in the Mediterranean, which before long will inevitably dispute with us the empire of that sea which our traditional policy is forced to make a French lake. Its first act has been to create a great military and maritime arsenal at Spezzia, some leagues distant from Toulon, opposite to our colony in Africa. Is there not in all this a danger for us, or, at least, a rivalry against which we ought to guard ourselves? England has two advanced sentinels to watch our coasts—Jersey and Guernsey—placed like spies, always wide awake, and some cables length from our seaboard. Would it not be important for us also to have an advanced post to watch the Italian shore, and to guarantee that there is nothing planned against our territory or our Algerian colonies? Is not the island of Sardinia the natural prolongation of Corsica? Is not one the complement of the other, and is not the latter more difficult to guard and to defend without our possessing the former? Finally, without going very far back to see the importance to France of the mission of Sardinia, we have only to call to mind the baffled expedition of Ganteaume in 1801 with a view to succour our unfortunate army in Egypt. Ganteaume remained shut up in Toulon, and lost much precious time for fear of falling in with the English fleet. After much hesitation he decided on getting out, and made for the Sardinian coast. But hardly had he done so when the fear of having his passage barred by Admiral Warren's squadron stopped him; he retraced his way to Toulon, and did not quit it again. Some week's later news came of the battle of the Nile, and Egypt was lost. Had we then possession of Sardinia—had Ganteaume's ships only to leave the southern point of the island, and enter the channel which led to Alexandria, who can affirm that the result would not have been quite different? And would not the position of some new Ganteaume be greatly aggravated if to the justifiable dread of an English fleet be added that of an Italian squadron, necessarily the ally of the former; and if, instead of cruising along the unwarmed coasts of petty States he should have to face formidable seaports like Spezzia, and to run the gauntlet of the fire of hostile batteries? All that is really what the *Constitutionnel* thought; and it is to be regretted that it did not say so, as it alone could do so on authority, as the non-official organ of the French Government."

The writer goes on to say that the *Constitutionnel* did not fully express its thought when it spoke of "the island of Sardinia as profoundly and exclusively Italian." He quotes history to show that in reality it is by no means Italian:—"We see, then, that historically speaking, the island is not so exclusively Italian as the *Constitutionnel* pretends, and the proof is that Italian is spoken only in the towns where it is the official language. In the rest of the country the populations have preserved their national tongue."

I told you in the beginning that the "Sardinian question"—for it is becoming a "question"—would continue to be discussed in the press. The *Revue Contemporaine*, in the number which has just appeared, again alludes to Sardinia. It is not so affirmative as on the previous occasion, and some caution in the handling of the subject is evident. The following are its remarks:—"The possession of Sardinia would give us but a slight advantage beyond what we have at present in the Mediterranean in case of war with England. Suppose such a war to break out, to what side would Italy turn? Would she remain neutral? She could be neutral only if we wished it. It will be admitted that she could not refuse us her assistance with a good grace if we claimed it, and that we could compel her to give it if she refused. She would not place herself in opposition to us, in all probability, except in the hypothesis of a European coalition such as has been already seen; and in that case one island more or less would not save us from invasion. It must be admitted, therefore, that Italy, willingly or not, will be with us, and that if Sardinia possesses that extraordinary virtue of securing to her possessor a preponderance in the Mediterranean, Sardinia will be placed at our disposal for that purpose. This we are well aware, is one of the consequences of a united kingdom of Italy; but we thought we had perceived that hitherto the English had contributed by very ardent good wishes, aided by their policy, to hasten that result. A reproach from them on that account would come with a bad grace. In whatever point of view one regards it Sardinia is consequently at our disposal from the day we recognised the kingdom of Italy."

The dissatisfaction caused by the speeches of Mr. Kinglake and Lord John Russell on the "Sardinian question" is greatly increased by the debate on the armaments, by the creditable avowal of Mr. Lindsay of having been misled by the naval authorities here; and, above all, by the unanimity with which the money was voted. Where now are the sarcasms of the officials and semi-officials on the credulity of the English people at the increase of French armaments; the jibes of the *Putze* on the "panic" the mild expostulations of the principal interlocutor in the celebrated dialogue between a Frenchman and an Englishman a year and a half ago, on the folly of England going to such ruinous expense in order to provide against imaginary danger?—The disclosures of Lord C. Paget, corroborating what had been so often said in the English press on these armaments, seem to have struck the scoffers dumb. The *Moniteur* maintains what the *Constitutionnel*, I suppose, would call a "dignified silence," and the only sound we hear is the little "bow-wow" of the *Patrie*.

THE POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.—The *Opinion Nationale* represents the present political state of Europe as unusually menacing, and calling for the most serious attention of the various Governments.

"In Russia there are 60,000,000 men who, in three months, perhaps, will be in a civil war; in the centre of the European Continent are 12,000,000 Polish Slaves, who only await a favorable opportunity to reconquer their independence; in Austria there are 14,000,000 Slaves (Czeches,

Moravians; Slovaks, Ruthenians, Croats, and Servians); 5,000,000 Magyars; 2,500,000 Roumans; and 3,000,000 Italians and others, who wish for the annihilation of the empire of the Hapsburgs. In Turkey there are 12,000,000 Christians in revolt against the Turks, and are anxious to drive them into Asia. In Italy we see a situation full of peril, and 25,000,000 men whose regards are turned towards Rome and Venice. Thus, therefore, without counting Greece, which is in danger of revolution, the Ionian Islands, which are in open conflict with Great Britain (this is an error)—the people of the Danish Duchies, 40,000,000 Germans who are labouring for national unity, we find in Europe 130,000,000 men ready to rush to arms, either to free themselves from a foreign yoke, or form themselves into nations, or to effect in their respective countries great social and political reforms. Never was an epoch so much as ours troubled, agitated, pregnant with revolution. But it is not, as formerly, the barbarous instinct of war which agitates peoples. If they rise it is in the name of right and justice. The idea which animates them is one of social renovation. They advance in the paths of civilisation to the conquest of liberty, of universal welfare, and of peace solidly established on the bases of sovereign democracy; so that beyond the atmosphere of troubles, apprehensions, and perturbations which surround us, we see opened to the world a magnificent era—a future more brilliant than any that ever presented itself to our fathers."

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE SARDINIAN BUTCHERS.—A few days ago at Vichy the Emperor Napoleon happened to cast his eyes over a legitimist journal, called the *Gazette de France*, where, in the correspondence from Naples, he read a statement to the effect that General Pinelli had ordered three peasants to be shot for the offence of having carried provisions to the brigands. The Emperor then sent off the following despatch to General Fleury, who was then in the north of Italy:—"The Emperor to General Fleury.—Vichy, July 21, 10 35.—I have written to Rome to make remonstrances. The accounts which arrive are of a nature to alienate from the Italian cause all honest hearts. Not only misery and anarchy are at their height, but the most unworthy culpabilities are the order of the day. A general, whose name I have forgotten, having forbidden that the peasants should carry provisions with them in going to their work in the fields, has caused those to be shot upon whom a morsel of bread had been found. The Bourbons have never done anything like that."

HARVEST IN FRANCE.—According to the reports of the agricultural journals, the harvest in the south, which is now nearly terminated, presents a deficit of from one-third to one-fourth in the quantity of sheaves, whilst the yield in grain is expected to be less than ordinary; but the quality of the grain is good. In the west an average crop is not hoped for, so much have the crops suffered from bad weather and blight. In Le Basois, Le Vendomois, Le Perche, and La Beauce, which are large corn-producing provinces, the crops have suffered severely from mildew.—*The Economist*.

ITALY.—The London Times in an editorial article says:—"The Kingdom of Naples, by the animosity of its lower classes to the Northern Italians, somewhat justifies the doubts of those who thought the union of the whole Peninsula under one Crown was a less prudent arrangement than the establishment of a separate constitutional monarchy for the Two Sicilies. The result of the disturbances in the South is that the Court of Turin must give up all thoughts of aggressive warfare for the present."

The Italian Parliament at Turin, which claims to be the representative of united Italy, with its population of 21 millions, is composed of 443 Deputies. The electors inscribed on the lists were 420,591; the number of those who actually voted, 240,580; and the number of those who voted for the Deputies who now sit in the Chamber was 170,567. And this is the claim of the Italian Parliament to represent 21 millions of Italians.—*London Tablet*.

The version of the Allocation delivered by the Holy Father in the Consistory of July 22, which has been circulated hitherto, is the one communicated to all the French press by the Agence Havas, which is by no means a trustworthy medium. We have seen as yet no report professing to give the Pope's very words but in the *Correspondance de Rome* as well as in the *Giornale di Roma*, the Allocation is summed up thus:—"The Pope, in a short speech to the Sacred College expressed his satisfaction with the conduct which has been and is maintained by the Episcopate; with union of the vast majority of the Clergy, and of so many millions of Catholics, who were bravely confronting error and injustice, and showing in a thousand ways their devotion to the Holy See. Nevertheless, he could not but lament the misconduct of one Bishop in the neighbouring Kingdom of Naples, and of not a few ecclesiastics in those provinces; the scandal, likewise, of part of the Clergy of Milan, imitate, unfortunately, by a collegiate church of the Duchy of Modena; and the infamous writings, the work of certain ecclesiastics unworthy of their sacred calling, republished in Milan in an infamous paper miscalled the *Conciliator*, and in Florence, under the auspices of a society self-styled the *Mutual Aid Society*, which had well deserved the condemnation of the zealous Archbishop, a condemnation not without fruit."

He dwelt upon the evils produced by the widowhood of so many Episcopal Sees in Italy, which enables the enemies of the Church to profit, by diminishing the salutary influence of the Clergy over the morals of the people, and by taking possession of the property of the Church.

He animadverted upon the pompous promises made by the enemies of the Papacy, of protection to the Church and to its Head, and the horrible contrast presented by the unlimited issue of irreligious books, and the persecution of the Ministers of God, under and by virtue of the very laws invoked in their favor by the authors of these un-Catholic writings.

there a good many English ruffians) surpassed, in cruelty, all that is known of the old Saracens, were obliged to abandon this town nearly destroyed, because the Royalists, reinforced by the national guards of several communes, were on the point of surrounding them. In the province of Reggio, a good many localities on the coast have declared for their legitimate King, and thrown down the arms of Victor Emmanuel. In the province of Avellino (close to Naples) the reaction is general; and the Piedmontese are compelled to be constantly fighting. The same news comes from Potenza as well as from the Calabria. On the 17th, in the plain of Eboli, Piedmontese troops were escorting 700 Neapolitan soldiers whom it was intended to incorporate forcibly, when a Royalist column coming down from the mountains delivered these unfortunate men, who nearly all followed their liberators.

The Lieutenant-General of the Neapolitan provinces, Count Ponza di San Martino (whom the people called Pontius Pilate), after a month of useless government, has finally retired. General Cialdini, whom events have removed from the lines of the Po, where he commanded the corps of observation against the Austrians, succeeded him with dictatorial powers. He has found only thirty thousand men of regular troops, and has asked for reinforcements which he has not been able to obtain, and it is on that account that in spite of his personal repugnance to be supported by the Garibaldi Mazzinians whom he had attacked in a memorable letter, he found himself obliged to make an appeal to these same volunteers which were so hard to be got rid of. The Calabria are in the greatest agitation around their three capitals. Finally, in every place and on every day fights take place between the Piedmontese and the Royalist insurgents. At first, the latter used to be satisfied with disarming the Piedmontese prisoners and setting them at liberty; but as such sanguinary generals as Pinelli, Della Chiesa, De Sonnaz (a Savoyard), and others, shot their prisoners and burnt down Royalist towns and villages, the Royalist bands had recourse to reprisals. We have come to this, that the Royalist columns show themselves even at the very gate of Naples, with flags and trumpets, crying, "Viva Francesco II!" "Morte ai Piemontesi!"

The Dictator Cialdini is in a fury. He has had shot ten of the inhabitants of Sonnina, at the foot of Vesuvius, as partisans of the Royalists. The peasants carrying bread are shot, because they are suspected of taking it to the insurgents. Arrests and domiciliary visits do not cease in Naples and the provinces. It is reported that last night two officers of the former army have been shot at Castel Nuovo. The Piedmontese journals are always crying out "Hang and shoot." Security no longer exists in this great capital (Naples contains 600,000 inhabitants). At every instant you may expect to be attacked by an assassin; for there are no longer any laws or justice. Cialdini, surrounded by a Piedmontese guard, never gives audience. The priests are oppressed, the monks driven out of their property, the Bishops insulted. Protestantism is preached by the press and in the streets, and immorality inundates the streets.

The Correspondent of the London Tablet writes:—"I have not much more to say at present on Neapolitan matters; but what I have to say is of great moment. Throwing aside, as utterly false, the telegrams which talk of brigandage being crushed, and smothered in blood and flame, I refer you to the revolutionary journals themselves, which confirm the private reports forwarded to me. Cialdini himself, the trump card of the Piedmontese pack, has called urgently for 18 more battalions of regular troops, and they have been sent to reinforce his army of 60,000 men! The *Popolo d'Italia* winds up its last summary of reactionary successes, and fraternisation of National Guards with the insurgents, with these words:—"It is no longer a matter of brigandage; we have to do with a general insurrection."

Now, then, let us close with Piedmont, and demand what her troops are doing in Naples? It is "a general insurrection" therefore it is a "popular manifestation" and the Piedmontese army is trying to keep it down. Now, a Piedmontese in Naples is essentially a foreigner; his only claim to be called an Italian is that he is Cisalpine; for his *patris* is provocative of ridicule anywhere south of the Po. He is infinitely more foreign to the Neapolitans than the Aberdeen Scotchman would be to the Irish of Connemara. But, in addition to this, we find the official journals lauding to the skies the "magnanimous Hungarian Legion" who seem to be labouring very earnestly to keep the people from ousting their northern invaders. All this is very perplexing. "Lions ought to have good memories" is a proverb peculiarly applicable to such of the revolutionary actors as are called upon from time to time, to speak or write, in public. Last year, in September, Count Cavour wrote to Cardinal Antonelli, complaining that the Pope's levy of a few troops under Lamoriciere was a "menace to Italy," and the more so, because some of them were foreigners. Two days later General Fanti sent an ultimatum to Lamoriciere. The Pope's subjects, he said, were anxious to manifest their opinions of their Government, and his "foreign mercenaries" kept them from doing so. "Let the people manifest their feelings freely or else."

Now, we know what happened: Castelfidardo came within a week, and all was over! Cialdini and Fanti went south, over the Neapolitan border. Thourvenel's circular despatch tells us that the French Emperor at Chambery approved of the move,—"not that Cialdini was going to fight Francis II., but "to give battle to the revolution if necessary."

The "revolution" was Garibaldi's buccannering foreign force—the foreigners under Cialdini coalesced with them, and between them, they succeeded in driving out of the Italian Kingdom the native-born sovereign. Since that time the foreigners have been vainly trying to force the people into submission, and their ill-success is summed up by their own organs, which tell us it is "a general insurrection."

Baron Ricasoli was lately interrogated, in the Piedmontese Parliament, on the disturbed and unsatisfactory state of Naples, and he replied that "it was not to be wondered at if a people, so long oppressed, were to become disturbed, on being freed; that he wondered there were not more reactionary movements," &c., &c. If the disturbances had not been all of one kind, one might have thought there was some reason in Baron Bettino's reply, (admitting, for argument's sake, the stock charge of "oppression" against the former Government); but these Neapolitan insurgents are all "in a tale"—"God and the King," is their cry; and no one is found, save the "magnanimous" mercenaries, to say, God save Victor Emmanuel!

and appropriate as much as possible. England approved highly of all this; for every blow struck by Piedmont was felt by Catholic Princes, and by the august Head of the Church himself; hence Lord John Russell, and the revolutionary English peers, adopted the Oldland and Pinelli expressions when Italian grievances, of the present day are brought forward. If the people cannot appreciate the "blessings" of a regime essentially anti-Catholic, and even anti-Christian, they must be taught to do so by stern experience, by the baptism of blood, and the ordeal of fire, if necessary.

But, will some one ask Lord John Russell if it is right, after all, for foreign Piedmont, helped by still more foreign Hungary, and stray "loafers" from foreign England, to prevent Italian Naples from choosing its own government?

Austria, as Venetian (and, till latterly, Lombardian) is at least as Italian as Piedmont. Who has a word to say against Austria trying to set to rights the imbroglgio of Naples? The time for this has not quite arrived, but land is a head. The concord of the three Northern Powers is an effectual barrier to the further progress of the revolution, which, pent up, will destroy itself. The Turin papers see this clearly, and one of their deputies has not hesitated to express, what all feel, that everything depends on the life of the Emperor Napoleon; that, if he were to die, their whole edifice founded on lies, on broken promises, and on sacrilege, would tumble down like a house of cards, and "leave not a wrack behind."

God grant it, and soon!—*Corr. of London Tablet*. The *Italia* of the 2nd says:—"The Archbishop of Naples has been removed as a precautionary measure."

Several superior French officers in the service of the Pope, and a priest coming from Rome, have been arrested. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. Count Forgach, the new Chancellor of Hungary is said to have declared:—"In all the provinces in which I have yet served, I have succeeded in obtaining the esteem of the population. I hope I shall not be so unfortunate as not to have the same to say of my own dear country. I mean to repress with energy the excesses of the Comitaten, and to rely on the Rescript of January 16th. I will not tolerate the theory that the Chancellorship is a Government reduced to a nullity, for any actual Government is better than none. I hope the Diet will enter upon further statements, and then I will answer; and will answer with the proposals in my hand, which they addressed to the Emperor Ferdinand together with the draft of the laws of 1848. It was there recognised that Hungary and the other provinces of the Monarchy had affairs common to both. I will fasten on to this admission, and then treat the question solely from the Hungarian point of view. The Hungarian Diet of to-day will not contradict what the Diet of 1848 admitted, and if we can only find a satisfactory method of managing these affairs which we have in common, the Gordian knot will be loosed quickly and satisfactorily."

There seems to be no reason for doubting that most of the questions at issue between the Hungarian Diet and the Austrian Reichsrath may be satisfactorily solved in a spirit of mutual concession; but the great difficulty is the attendance of the Hungarian Representatives at the deliberations of the Reichsrath in Vienna. It is the establishment of a legislative union between the two countries, and the formation of one Parliament out of two Parliaments. True it is, that the action of the United Parliament will be confined to matters affecting the interests of the whole united empire, leaving the Hungarian Diet to manage all its own national and local affairs at home. It is as if the Peers and Representatives of Ireland should attend in London to transact all business about war, diplomacy, and the Imperial budget, and should transact all Irish national and local business in their own home in College Green.—*London Times*.

RUSSIA. A letter from St. Petersburg represents the internal condition of Russia in the highest degree threatening and dangerous. The nobles almost as a body have leagued together for the purpose of endeavoring to frustrate the Emperor's policy of self-emancipation. The serfs on the other hand look upon the proprietary classes with a hatred which is at least intelligible, and believe that they see in the Emperor a friend whose policy they are bound to support by every means, and in the nobles their natural enemies against whom it is their duty to strive. Making every allowance for possible exaggeration in describing the result of a general survey of such a country as Russia, during such a crisis, it appears perfectly clear that a very serious and dangerous period of transition will have to be passed through before the policy of the Emperor can be accomplished. Under such circumstances Russia would surely do well to conciliate, or rather to pacify, Poland.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.—The population of the world is increasing. From the best and latest sources of information, we derive the following estimates:—America, 63,000,000; Europe, 266,000,000; Africa, 115,000,000; Asia, 700,000,000; Japan, 35,000,000; Oceania, 22,000,000. Total, 1,200,000,000. Protestants, 85,000,000; Catholics, 180,000,000; Greeks, 68,000,000; other sects, 7,000,000; Jews, 6,000,000; Mohammedans, 144,000,000; Pagans, 710,000,000. Total one thousand two hundred millions.

UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, August 19.—The President is about to issue a proclamation declaring certain ports in the rebel states no longer Ports of Entry, under the provisions of the Force Bill.

NEW YORK, 19TH AUGUST.—An order has been issued from the State Department directing that, until further notice, no person shall be allowed to leave a port of the United States without a passport from the Department, or one signed by the Secretary of State. No person shall be allowed to land here without a passport from his Government; if a foreigner, the same to be countersigned by a Minister or Consul of the United States; if a citizen, he must have a passport from such Minister or consul. The *Tribune* says:—"The danger of an attack upon Washington, or an invasion of Maryland, seems imminent. The War Department made a requisition upon the Governors of ten of the Northern States, to forward without delay to the Capital all the enrolled troops, whether armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not. The advance of the Rebel forces towards the line of the Potomac prompts this urgent call for more men at the seat of war."

It is not, from the dissolution of the Union—should that mournful event be inevitable—that we are to fear anarchy. Though the bond connecting all the States should prove broken in the rupture between South and North thus discovered and scattered, each State would preserve the means of averting anarchy. But it is in the attempt to change the nature and essence of our Government that we are to fear the approach of violence and anarchy. Ours has been, most notably, an experiment of political self-government. If it be sought to change this into a denial of local self-government—in any State or States, our national experiment fails, and then beware of anarchy. Ours has been a government resting on the consent of the communities or States governed. If it be sought to substitute coercion for consent; and to destroy the autonomy of local communities or States, then look out for anarchy. Our general Government has been one of very limited powers. If it be sought to usurp for it the powers that the States which formed the Union, reserved severally to themselves, then look out for anarchy. Ours was a government in which the several powers—Legislative, Judicial and Executive—were carefully separated, and committed each to different sets