

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, Jan. 20. — The Legitimist paper, the *Union*, was seized on Saturday, by order of the police authorities, for an article on the coming anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. It will be prosecuted, and if condemned, as is most likely, may be suppressed altogether. M. Laurentie, well-known as a publicist, and one of the staff of the *Union*, is the author of this production, which has excited official wrath. M. Laurentie happened to be borne on the 21st of January, 1793, the same day, and, I believe, the same hour, that the revolutionists were cutting off the head of Louis XVI., and the coincidence may have some effect on his political opinions.

At all events the anniversary of the unfortunate monarch's execution has been marked for years past by an article from the pen of M. Laurentie of a decided anti-revolutionary and ultra-legitimist character. This time he has not done so with impunity.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes a remarkable article on the great power with which the Prefect of the Seine is invested. The following are the most striking passages:—

"There exists a man in France who enjoys greater prerogatives than the Emperor. That man is the Prefect of the Seine. The Prefect of the Seine disposes of a budget of 198,000,000fr., without counting the dotation of 10,000,000fr., of the municipal chest, and the floating sum of 100,000,000fr. of the chest belonging to the works of Paris. There is scarcely a King in Europe who has such a budget and such elastic resources at his disposal. And, further, a King owes an account to the taxpayers. The Prefect of the Seine owes no account to his taxpayers, for they have no representative elected by them in his council."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star* writes as follows:—

"The death of the Bishop of St. Brene gives the Emperor another opportunity of undermining Ultramontane influence in the provinces, although it cannot be said that the late prelate was very arriere. M. Duguerry is again spoken of as the person who will be first offered the vacant mitre by the Emperor. The friends of M. Gaty push his claims with great energy to that dignity, as well as to the chair lately occupied by Father Lacordaire. But as M. Gaty is likely to be an opponent of the Emperor in whatever station he may be placed, there is little of his numerous admirers attaining on his behalf their desires. To find now suitable Bishops is a very difficult task, as the French priesthood was never more anti-Gallican than it now is, and while the nation is throwing off the dogmatism of creeds, the clergy entrenches itself more and more in that which the laics term 'walls of separation, instead of links of unity between peoples and religion.'"

The "suitable" Bishops to which the writer alludes, are those who like a former Bishop of Orleans and a late Bishop of another French See, whose awfully sudden end was announced at the time, pander to the Court for their own selfish purposes, and betray the Church and their Divine Lord and Master. That it is difficult to find such men now in the French Church, is a great blessing, especially at a time when there is no want of will to use them for Imperial ends.

La Patrie announces that it is the intention of France to send to Mexico a body of troops equal to that of the expeditionary corps to Syria. This corps will be placed under the command of a General of Infantry. "We are also informed," says *La Patrie*, "that the last despatches received from Mexico have decided the allied nations to adopt final measures as regards that country, and to occupy its capital until a permanent and regular Government is established there with the free consent of the population."

The new Papal Nuncio to Paris, Monsignor Ohigi, was extremely well received by M. Thouvenel at his audience. Monsignor Ohigi is a native of Sienna, and belongs to an illustrious family which has already given to the Church several cardinals, and, among others, Flavio Ohigi, who was sent to Paris with the title of Legate a latere in 1664, after the disputes which arose between Louis XIV. and Pope Alexander VII. on the occasion of an insult given by the Pope's Corsican Guard to the Duke de Oreguy, French Ambassador to the Holy See. The new Nuncio, who was born on the 31st of May, 1810, is the fifth child of Prince Augustin Ohigi, Marshal of the Holy Church (who died on the 18th of November, 1856) and the Princess Amelia Barberini, deceased the 23rd of August, 1857. He was appointed by Pius IX. Archbishop of Myra and Apostolic Nuncio at the Court of Bavaria. Monsignor Ohigi is preceded by a reputation for prudence and tact, and at the same time amenity and noble manners.

The *Siecle* newspaper has opened a subscription for the distressed operatives in Lyons and St. Etienne. In its address to the public it says that the deplorable conflict which is breaking up the American republic has produced not only unfortunate political complications, but it has for the present interrupted foreign commerce; and the most important national industry, that of silk, is more than any other painfully affected by the events now passing in the New World.

The want of employment has reduced a vast number of families in Lyons to distress. If not relieved the consequences may become more fatal, for many of them have listened to proposals to emigrate to foreign countries.

Napoleon opened the Chambers on the 27th. In his speech he said that the civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for the early termination of these dissensions.

The *London Morning Advertiser* states in most positive manner, that until 23rd January, it was the full intention of Napoleon to announce in his speech his resolution to break the blockade; but a hitch occurred at the instance of Earl Russell, who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks. The Emperor, therefore, alluded to the question in his speech in a manner which would bind him to nothing. The *Advertiser* says all the co-operation which Napoleon asked from England, was moral.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, great misery prevails in some of the large manufacturing and commercial towns in France; and will probably increase if the American war continues. The reports of the Prefects not only allude to destitution, but to that which generally accompanies destitution—deep discontent and disquietude. The Government encourages manufacturers to keep the mills open as long as possible; and some of them buoy themselves up under the belief that, if the Federal blockade conti-

nues beyond March, the independence of the South will be recognized. The troops, which embarked at Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg, were to leave for Vera Cruz on the 29th, 30th, and 31st. The *Patrie* publishes an article on the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian for the throne of Mexico, which says it is expected that when the Mexican question shall be settled, it will be possible to offer Austria satisfactory territorial compensation in exchange for Venetia.

How the EMPRESS EUGENE RECEIVED THE PEACE NEWS. — The *London Star's* Paris correspondent writes:—

"The first news that arrived in France from Queenstown of the decision of the United States Government on the San Jacinto affair, was received at about 11 p.m., at the Tuilleries, just as a quadrille was being formed, in which the Emperor and Empress took part. When the subject of the despatch was communicated to the former, he said to some Americans forming a group near him that he almost felt that he could congratulate them on the favorable turn events had taken. Subsequently, when their majesties were walking round the ball-room to address, by word, smile, or gracious bow, their numerous guests, in passing an American lady, whose husband is on intimate terms at the Tuilleries, the Imperial Eugene turned round and said:—'Ah, Madam, we have received such good news from America, that I can with difficulty refrain from expressing all the pleasure it has afforded me.' The lady to whom these kind words were spoken, says they were uttered in a voice that bespoke emotion and the deepest sympathy; and that the Empress, who is very impulsive, only expressed what she really felt."

ITALY

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN ITALY.—A letter from Venice to the *Nord* says:—"For the truth of the following I can vouch.—Summoned by his Majesty's orders, Count de Rechberg has arrived here, and a conference has taken place. At this conference there were present the Prince de Tetraia, formerly Ambassador of Naples at Vienna, a Secretary of Legation, and envoys of the various dethroned princes, and also some priests. It is more certain than ever that a reactionary campaign of extraordinary proportion is about to take place under the auspices, more or less avowed, of Austria. Baron de Bach, Imperial Minister at Rome, is daily expected at Venice, and also the Archduchess Sophia. This reactionary congress would not be of much importance if we left out of sight the bellicose preparation of Austria, and the speeches delivered to the troops here, and at Verona, Mantua, and even at Borgoforte, the extreme limit of the Austrian military occupation, all of which are more or less a species of defiance to Italy and France."

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.—The *Times'* correspondent reports at length the proceedings of this body. We make some extracts, as illustrative of its regard for civil and religious liberty, and of the moral qualities of its members:— The sitting of Thursday last in the Chamber of Deputies was almost entirely devoted to the too famous Tofano affair. I have often alluded to this painful case, but it is necessary I should, in a few words, recall the particulars to the mind of your readers.

Giacomo Tofano was an advocate at Naples, who, being involved in political difficulties in 1848, was driven into exile, and lived for several years in Piedmont. After the vicissitudes of 1859 he was, by the Dictator Farini, appointed judge to the Court of Cassation at Bologna, and subsequently promoted to the presidency of the Supreme Criminal Court at Naples. There it came to the notice of the Royal Lieutenant (Ciardini) that documents had been discovered at the archives of the Foreign-office of the late Bourbon Government, proving Tofano's guilt as a spy of the said Government. These documents consisted chiefly of letters written by Canofari, the Neapolitan Minister at the Court of Turin, from which it appeared that important secret information had reached the said Canofari through the channel of Tofano, who was then intimate with many of the Liberal party, and was also to some extent deep in the plans of the Sardinian Government. Ciardini, upon reading these documents, telegraphed to the Government at Turin, soliciting the instant dismissal (*destituzione*) of the offender, Miglietti, the Minister of Grace and Justice, asked to see the papers before he came to any decision; but, upon the papers being laid before him, he immediately presented to the King for his signature a decree dispensing M Tofano from further service."

In the House of Deputies Brofferio asked the Government whether any measures were in contemplation towards putting a stop to the collection of Peter's pence (*Donaro di San Pietro*), by which the Court of Rome was, by Italian subjects, supplied with the means of carrying on a war of brigandage in the Neapolitan provinces. Baron Riccasoli asked permission to put off his answer till tomorrow (this day).

Moretti inquired whether any proceedings had been taken against Monsignor Speranza, Bishop of Bergamo, who had suspended a divine priest, Bravi, a worthy man guilty of no other offence than being a member of Parliament.

The Minister of Grace and Justice (Miglietti), censuring the malignant conduct of this Prelate, said that he had referred the matter to the Council of State, and that the Bishop's abuse of authority should meet with due punishment.

The Deputy d'Ondes Reggio then took the Government severely to task on the subject of the late events of Castellamare, in Sicily, of which I gave the particulars in a foregoing letter. He stated that five of the insurgents who had been taken with arms in their hands, had at the close of the outbreak, been shot in cold blood without any legal trial, and even without the summary formalities of a Court-martial. He stigmatized this deed as a violation of the statute, contended that violence and cruelty were no proofs of energy, and that the free Italian Government should not follow the Bourbon despots in their ruthless system of dealing with political opponents.

He was answered by Lafarina, a Sicilian, like d'Ondes, with arguments amounting to the principle, "*Siculus populus suprema lex*." He urged that the Sicilians, distracted by faction, and by the lawlessness of daring malefactors, were above all things in want of, and clamouring for, a strong Government. He was an old friend of liberty; but he wished no mercy to be extended to armed sedition; no compromise with the enemies of freedom.

Patronostro, another Sicilian, said he was glad he was not on the spot at the time of the riot. Had he been there he would not only have shot the insurgents, but also any person who dared to interfere with the restorers of public tranquillity. The discussion was very hot on both sides, and was mostly carried on by Sicilians. But it was put an end to by Miglietti, the Minister of Grace and Justice, the only member of the Cabinet present, who stated that Government had not yet received official information of those sorrowful transactions. The discussion was, therefore, necessarily adjourned till the Ministers had leisure to procure correct and positive particulars.

Rome.—The *Opinione* says:—"There is a question of substituting Italy for Pontifical troops in the Patrimony of St. Peter, or, at least, of establishing mixed garrisons of French and Italian troops, in order to insure tranquillity in the interior, and deprive the brigands of all refuge. "Rome would continue to be occupied by the French. The Pontifical Government would thus be enabled to dismiss all its troops, and be relieved from a heavy burden." The *Opinione* also states that the Emperor of the French is taking steps with Russia for the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by that Power.

We translate from the *Gazzetta di Milano* the following letter, dated Naples, 4th January:—"A circular of the 20th December, addressed to the prefects by the Minister Riccasoli, enjoins on those functionaries, to exercise an active surveillance over secret societies. Thus, then, our governors, who have themselves belonged to and have risen through those societies, now satisfied, prescribe their machinations. In this circular it is recommended expressly to the prefects to establish, without delay, a surveillance over all those who occupy themselves with politics; not to give themselves up to any party, but to act in such manner as to know, not only the parties in activity, but also, to be able to anticipate their movements. The prefects are also reminded that Italy was for a long time troubled by secret societies, and all are recommended, in their respective provinces, to institute the most active searches to arrive at a discovery of the machinations against the state and of all the manœuvres which would tend to bring about changes. The journals of Naples are enraged at this, and say: "Thus, then, you place us, our families, and our entire country under the surveillance of a suspicious police, you deliver us over to arbitrary rule, to the despotism of your agents and to the low vengeance of our personal foes. To ruin an honorable man, a denunciation, a suspicion, a word, even a smile, or a tear will suffice. But you are greatly in error, Baron Riccasoli; for do you not know that the principal society which you should watch is your own *coterie*, which conspires against the repose of our unhappy country."

A battle, which lasted a whole day, has taken place near San Severo, between the troops and the Royalists. The latter are well armed, and begin to be well disciplined. The *Verriere*, of the 6th, confirms that important news. The *Giornale del Popolo dell'Italia*, of the 7th, says that General Doda, who commands in Capitanata, is incapable of doing justice to the position entrusted to him. The railway from Naples towards Rome is in the power of the reactionists, and the couriers and mail-coaches of the Puglia, Abruzzi, and Calabria, can only travel at the good pleasure of the Bourbonist chiefs, and on handing over to them the Government despatches.

The *Pungolo* says:—"News came yesterday of several encounters in Sicily, at Castellamare, between Trapani and Palermo. Our brave army has had to deplore the loss of a number of soldiers and some officers. The whole district of Alcamo is in full insurrection. A frigate, sent to Castellamare, has bombarded the town. Certain manifestations of disorder in Palermo have been quickly repressed. The Government has sent reinforcements of troops from Naples to Sicily." The Sicilian journals, for the last few days, unanimously express their anxiety on the new state of the island. They say that discontent is general; and we seem to be on the eve of serious events.

The Ex-King of Naples.—A very active diplomatic correspondence is just now going on between the French and the Pontifical Governments with reference to the prolonged sojourn of the Ex-King of Naples in the Papal capital. The French Cabinet has demanded that the Pope should request his guest to remove to a greater distance from his former dominions. Cardinal Antonelli, in reply, lays down that the government of his Holiness prizes above all its prerogatives that of affording a refuge to the victims of political catastrophes, and reminds M. Thouvenel that after 1815 the Bonaparte family, exiled from every capital in Europe, found safety and protection under the shadow of the Vatican. The French Minister is said to have retorted that the relatives of the Emperor Napoleon were excluded from the rest of Europe, and that their presence at Rome was not a source of disturbance for any country in the world; that the case of Francis II. is widely different, his numerous family alliances enabling him to find an asylum everywhere, and that the continuance of his stay at Rome compromised the tranquillity of the former kingdom of Naples. To this the Papal Minister has replied, that so long as he continued at Rome he would continue to treat the exiled King as a guest whom he considered it an honor to receive.—*Herald, Paris Letter*.

The Royal family of Naples have been most generous in their efforts to relieve the distress caused by the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius. King Francis has sent the Archbishop of Naples a sum of eight hundred crowns for the inhabitants of Torre del Greco. In his letter, he says:—"However great may be my tall, however small may be my means, I am King, and I owe the last drop of my blood, and my last crown piece, to my people; the obolus of the poor which I send to-day will, perhaps, have more value in their eyes than all I shall be able to do for them in those happier times which will certainly arrive." The Queen Dowager, and the Counts di Trani, di Caserta, and d'Agrigetti, have also contributed most liberally, according to their means.

AUSTRIA

THE EMPEROR AND HIS ARMY.—The *Presse*, of Vienna, gives the following as the text of the allocution addressed by the Emperor Francis Joseph to the officers at the review of the troops at Verona.—"The bearing and fine appearance of the men has caused me the most lively satisfaction, and I express to you, gentlemen, my gratitude. Continue to maintain among your battalions the same spirit, as well as discipline, which has always prevailed in my army. Serious struggles await us, and no one can say when they may take place. Prepare the troops for them, in order that we may be able to support them properly with God's aid. I reckon on you."—When the Emperor had terminated, General Benedek advanced and spoke thus:—"Will your Majesty permit me to break the silence prescribed by the regulations, to express the sentiments which animate us all—every man in the army as well as myself—towards you and your august house? Free from all prejudices of nationality, birth, and religion, we desire, all of us, to the last soldier, to see Austria great, free, powerful, and headed under the glorious dynasty of your Majesty. Without fearing fatigue or danger, we will shed the last drop of our blood to preserve to your Majesty an Austria powerful and grand, and to defend our country. May the Almighty watch over you, over your august consort, and your son, and render you happy. That is our most ardent wish. Let your Majesty receive the solemn oath of the army, which I repeat in the name of my soldiers to our commander-in-chief.—Without distinction of nationality, birth, or religion, we wish to devote our lives to your Majesty, and, if we fall, to die with honor. But we are determined to conquer. Thus may God be on our side! Long live the Emperor of Austria!"

HUNGARY

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 11th says:—"The proclamation of *Standerth* of the most rigorous martial law, in the united counties of Pesth, Pilis, and Sult, professes to be directed especially against the robbers and incendiaries by which those districts of Hungary are infested, and declares that whosoever shall be taken in the fact, or unmistakably shown to have been guilty of such crimes, shall be condemned at once to the gallows. It is added that the sentenced shall be carried out within three hours, without distinction of persons or station, and without excepting individuals (soldiers, deserters, &c.) who are usually subject only to the ordinary military jurisdiction. The rural population, it seems, have been the victims of the most audacious robberies and violence, against which they were unable to defend themselves on account of the difficulty of obtaining gunpowder. The witnesses of the brigandage are so many, that they deliberately in broad day, drive away whole herds of cattle, or in large bands enter and plunder villages. The firing of hay and straw stacks has become a matter of daily occurrence—so common, in fact, that the persons thus injured scarcely think it worth while reporting to the authorities. The *Pecker Lloyd* has just told of a numerous gang that has been infesting the counties of Borod and Bza-

boles, and which, an energetic officer of the Landwehr (the native Hungarian gendarmes), is vigorously following up. He was already reported to have captured 20 of its members, among whom are said to be some landed proprietors." Near Debreczin a lawyer and a student have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in a robbery, attended with murder, committed on a carrier. A brother of the lawyer, a landholder, escaped arrest only by suicide. It is difficult to account, in ordinary manner for such an increase of crime in a country that has just been blessed with a most abundant harvest, and one is forced to suspect, that it must in some way have to do with the unsettled state of political affairs, and especially with the removal of the Hungarian local authorities. Hungarian affairs are again attracting a large share of the attention of the Vienna journals. The urgency of the question is strongly felt, and there is an unmistakable and eager desire to solve the difficulty. It is thought there will be fighting in Italy this coming spring, and the utmost importance is naturally attached to conciliating Hungary before the commencement of a fresh campaign."

RUSSIA

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 29th, publishes a note dated 21st, from Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Stokell, at Washington, stating that the Emperor has, with deep satisfaction, seen his anticipation confirmed by the determination of the Federal Government to deliver up Mason and Sidell; hopes the same wisdom and moderation will guide the steps of the Federal Government in its interior policy; and expresses the conviction that the Federal Government will, in carrying out that policy, place itself above popular passions;—also, he should with great satisfaction see the Union reconstructed by conciliatory measure, as the maintenance of American power influences in a considerable degree general political equilibrium.

POLAND

WASSAU, Jan. 12.—An official proclamation has been published stating that M. Bialobrzski, for having illegally convened the chapter of the diocese, and for having arbitrarily ordered the closing of the churches, had been condemned to death by court-martial; but that the Emperor, taking into consideration M. Bialobrzski's blameless conduct in the Polish insurrection of 1831, and the request for mercy which has been presented to him, has commuted the sentence of death into one year's imprisonment in the fortress, the prisoner retaining his ecclesiastical dignities.

The appointment of the Papal Nuncio to St. Petersburg has given the greatest pleasure to the Russian embassy in Paris. It is described as a "*coup de maître*" on the part of the Czar, and M. Kisseleff is of opinion that it proves the temporal power of the Papacy to have a good deal of vitality yet in it.—The Russians declare that the appointment of the Nuncio will prevent the clergy from committing themselves to any revolutionary movements of the Poles.

UNITED STATES

The Treasury Note Bill which has passed, the Federal House of Representatives, provides for the issue of \$150,000,000 of irredeemable notes, made a legal tender for all public and private debts; and \$300,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest at six per cent, and redeemable after 20 years.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York World*, writing of the debate which took place on senator Bright's expulsion, says:—"McDougal, of California, being drunk, as usual, attempted to make a speech, and failed, as always. He was very drunk; so drunk that even the official reporters will have hard work to make English of the few uncouth sentences which rolled from his lips. Three thousand people knew he was drunk, and I see no reason for not recording the fact in this letter. It is a pity that there can be no expulsion from the Senate for outrages of legislative decency."

The *New York World* is not pleased with the ship-plate scheme of finance adopted by the House of Representatives, and confesses that it has few hopes of the success of a war based on *Assignats*. It says:—"The country may stand the treasury note system for two or three months; but its adoption concurs with other reasons in making it perfectly certain that the war approaches its termination. Congress virtually stakes everything on the result of the battles to be fought in the spring campaign. If we fight and conquer, victory will give buoyancy to the public credit. We shall be able to retrace our steps, and return to a constitutional currency and sound financial principles with comparative ease. But if the spring campaign miscarries—which Heaven averb—the financial scheme about to be adopted is a millstone tied to the neck of the Union. It will sink it for ever. If the war does not soon terminate favorably by successful fighting, it will end in disaster in consequence of financial prostration. We cannot go on another year on the new system. We are spending at the rate of fifty millions a month. The hundred millions of treasury notes about to be authorized will not pay the already overdue floating debt. To think that we can go on repeating the dose every two months and get successfully to the year's end is sheer madness. Such make-shifts may help us thro' the spring months, but if the rebellion is not put down by the first of June the recognition of the Confederate States by our government will have become a mere question of time. As this new financial system has been adopted as an administration measure, the country will justly hold the administration answerable for all that is involved in it, and consequently for the successful termination of the war within the spring months. If the administration accomplish this, all may yet be well; if not, the Union is gone for ever."

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—The *New York Tribune* has been hinting broadly for a good while past that every onward movement was paralyzed by Commander-in-Chief McClellan; and that any officer who dared defeat the enemy was more likely to be dismissed—like Fremont and Sigel—than promoted. That paper, therefore, announces in almost rapturous terms the fact, that the President has taken the command of the army into his own hands,—doubtless, with the aid of Secretary Stanton,—and is sending orders in all directions for vigorous movements. A long article upon this subject closes with the following remarkable paragraph.—*Montreal Witness*:—"Now we feel that the limit of inaction has been reached, and that from this time forth an indomitable will impels a vigorous arm to strike the repeated blows which shall free us forever from the coils so long binding us hand and foot. From this hour we will take fresh courage; with heads erect and hearts strong in faith, we will defy the assaults of domestic foes, the sneers of those abroad, and joining once more our hands for the Union, we will go forward to the glorious end."

Our news from the Southern journals is interesting to-day. The *Richmond Examiner* has an editorial growl at the hesitancy of the European Powers in not recognizing the rebel confederacy. It says:—"It must be confessed that foreign governments have shown a tame spirit in their treatment of the American war. They have allowed themselves to be deceived by the Yankee Government with an insolence and arrogance which could hardly have been expected in such haughty Powers." The writer then goes on to speak of the illegal federal blockade of the Southern ports, thus preventing the South from obtaining supplies of arms, while the North is permitted to draw unlimited quantities from Europe. He says:—"I give us the same supply of these munitions with our enemy and we will engage in three months to change the whole aspect of the war; instead of standing on the defensive we should carry the war into Africa."

We shiver on the brink of a bottomless abyss, of shipwreck, of starvation. Congress must provide funds for the vigorous and immediate prosecution of the war for the Union, and it seems to have been settled that it shall take the short and easy method of making Treasury Notes a legal tender. We utterly dissent from this conclusion; and yet there has been so much delay, and hesitation, and vacillation, that it is possible that no other means of giving immediate relief to the Treasury now remains it might have been otherwise. The arrest, conviction, and condign punishment of a few official swindlers, in December, combined with the passage of a searching retrenchment bill, and such vigor in the prosecution of the war as was practicable prior to the general dissolution of the Southern roads by the January rains and thaws; might have been made the basis of an appeal to the people for a Patriotic Loan of Two or three Hundred Millions, which would have saved us from the slough in which we now founder. But precious time was idled or trifled away, and we are doing in February, with diminished resources and damaged credit, the work which should have been done two months earlier. Hence the necessity for the degrading resort to Shipplasters.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.—SNAKY PATRIOTISM.—To obtain pilots acquainted with Pamlico Sound is no easy matter. A few days since Commodore Goldsborough had an interview with some of the inhabitants about there with a view to getting one to assist in the pilotage of the fleet. These men are, of course, Unionists; but how far their patriotism goes will be evidenced by the following abstract of a conversation which ensued between the Commodore and one of them:—

Commodore—"Wouldn't you like to make some money? We will pay you well to do this business; good hard gold at that."

Native—"With an indecipherable drawl and accent)"

"Wal, yass, I would, but I run a risk of getting ill-treated by the sheshioners."

Commodore—"But we will protect you from any danger of that kind."

Native—"Yass, I understand that, but" (heating).

Commodore—"What?"

Native—"Bringing out his words with a jerk)—"

"Wal, now, you know you mought succeed in this business, and them 'ere sheshioners 'ed treat me bad."

He could not be prevailed upon, nor either of the others. It is to be hoped that these men are not a sample of the Unionists of North Carolina.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record*.

ARTEMUS WARD ON NEW ENGLAND RUM.—Your favourite beverage I dignist, I adduce to New England RUM. It is wuss nor the korn whiskey of Iojannas, which eats three ston jugs & will run the stummock of the most shifless Hog. I seldom seek consolation in the flowin bole, but t'other day I worr-did down some of your RUM. The first glass induced me to swear like a inforiated troyper. On takin the second glass I was taken, with the desire to break windows, & on imbibin the third glass, I knooc'd down a small boy, pic his pocket of a New York Ledger, and wildly commenced readin Syvanus Kobbs last tale. Its awful stuff—a sort of lickwid litten gilt up under the espahl supervision of the devil—tears-man's inwards all to peices, and makes their nose blossom as the *Leobster*. Shun it as you would a wild hyena, with a fire-brand tied to his tail, and while you are about it, you will do fast rate thing for yourself and everybody about you, by shunin all kinds of intoxication lickers. You don't need no more'n a cat needs 2 tales, layin nothing about the trouble & sufferin they cause. But unless your inwards are cast iron, avoid New England's favourite Berridge.

WELL-PAID "PATRIOTISM."—Not a wester writing from New York to the *Boston Post*, says—"Patriotism is not necessarily penny, although when purest it is generally poorest paid. There is, however, one instance of profitable patriotism in almost everybody's knowledge here, which it may not be amiss to ventilate in Boston. We have a United States District Court in this little village, presided over by an able and fearless Federal officer whose services are richly worth all the pay he receives. If the matter stopped here all would be well, but the "little arrangement" is so perfected that the Court is made a sort of family barack, swarming of the mercenary order. The Judge's son is clerk to the Court, and also holds a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the army drawing pay from both positions; a grandson has a clerkship at \$1,500 per annum, but manages to carry on his collegiate course meanwhile—never appearing to perform any official duties except during vacations. A nephew of the Judge also rejoices in a clerkship. The Judge's cousin is United States Prize Commissioner for New York, and has, of course, quite an intimate connection with the District Court by virtue of his office. This Prize Commissioner has a nephew acting as his clerk, and the somewhat profitable job of selling condemned prizes at auction is handed over to a son-in-law of the Commissioner."

HOW CATHOLICS ARE TREATED IN THE U. STATES.—RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.—We have long known the writer of the following communication as an active and energetic member of one of the Presbyterian denominations, and would give the full weight of any influence we possess in support of views so truly magnanimous as his. When all who profess Christianity partake of this spirit, we shall have little quarrelling about creeds:—

Messrs. Editors:—If you will allow me a small place in your paper, I will bring before the public a circumstance of which I have just been advised, and which, to my mind at least, is a case of great hardship. What I refer to is this:—A Catholic girl, an inmate of the House of Refuge, being sick, and, as she thought, about to die, sent for the priest of her parish to administer to her the last rites of her Church, and hear confession, none of which, however was permitted or allowed to be done by the Superintendent of the Institution. This, I think, is a very hard case, and surely an assumption of power or authority on the part of the Superintendent never delegated by the Managers of this Institution. I trust, for the sake of our Protestant Christianity, if for no higher or more worthy motive, the matter will be investigated, and if found as I have stated, that such action may be taken as will prevent a repetition of the wrong, so that the rights of all Catholics as well as Protestants, shall hereafter be alike respected. You need not be told, Messrs. Editors, that I am a Catholic. I have ever been a Protestant—from education and conviction—but while I protest against all that is wrong in the doings and dogmas of the Church of Rome, I must re- buckle persecution and intolerance wherever I may find it.

We clip the above from the *Dispatch* of Saturday. There must be some mistake about the material part of the statement that the clergyman was not permitted by the Superintendent to administer the rights of the Church agreeably to the desire of the dying girl. It cannot have reached this point in a public institution, knocking at the doors of our leading treasury every year, and conducted by our leading citizens. We do not believe such conduct would be tolerated for an instant by the Directors, nor is it so set down in the rules of discipline. But we do know the Directors permit, and Superintendents insist, with anything but good manners, that no priest shall hear confession nor administer the rites of the Church, except in the presence of some Superintendent. This petty tyranny has never reached the public through the press, but as the matter has been broached by some one liberal enough to express it, we hope the Directors will at once see the necessity of so modifying the rules of this Institution as to permit the freest exercise of religious rights, not only at the hour of death, but during life by all who claim it. If the Directors or Superintendents mean it as a school where all shall be made Christians according to law or their particular notions, let them say so, and we shall have no further complaints to make.—*Post, Jan. 20*.