

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 24.—I have received a private letter from Toulon of the 21st inst., which says—

"I cannot tell you whether we shall have peace or war, but I can assure you that immense activity prevails in the French arsenals and military ports. At Toulon particularly shipbuilding is going on as rapidly as if the Government was going to send three or four fleets to sea, together with 20 steel-plated frigates.

"Never under any Government has such activity been observed, and, in order to provide officers for this increase in the war navy, one additional admiral, four vice-admirals, 16 rear-admirals, 30 captains of line-of-battle ships (cavaliers de vaisseau), and 20 captains of frigates, are about to be appointed.

"All the troops of the new levy lately called out are being carefully drilled throughout the centre and south of France. The Generals commanding divisions have received orders that the instruction of the troops must be completed by the 1st of March. This measure is applied to the entire army, infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers. The latter have constructed a bridge on a new model, by which an entire division may cross a rapid river within an hour."

Bullier's lithographic sheets contain the following explanation of the armaments going forward in France:—

"Without wishing to diminish the pacific hopes entertained, I must say that it appears from various letters received from the north, south, and centre of Europe, that great apprehension is entertained for the spring. Besides even the menacing state of Italy, and without taking into account the critical position of Turkey, where all appearances indicate a more or less approaching insurrection of the Christian population, we see warlike symptoms manifesting themselves in Austria and Denmark, which the greatest human wisdom will find great difficulty in surmounting. France, which cannot suffer itself to be taken unawares, has been necessarily led to make counter preparations. I am assured that orders have been given to concentrate supplies and a considerable war material in several of our northern and eastern departments, as well as on the frontiers of the Alps. On the other hand it would appear that much activity is observed in our maritime arsenals. It is seriously proposed to increase the staff of our fleet. It is said that 60 or 80 superior officers are to receive commissions."

It is said that the camp of Chalons is to be established on a large scale next spring. Orders have been issued, already given to prepare cantonments for 60,000 men by the beginning of March. The camp is to be commanded, as it was last year, by Marshal McMahon, Duke de Magenta.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says a bill is now before the Council of State, and will be laid before the legislative body, providing for a levy of 250,000 men; last year's contingent was 100,000. The military preparations of France are, it is said, on a scale of great magnitude.

Quantities of rifled guns have been despatched during the last fortnight to the arsenals of the north, south, and east of France.

A BOLD PRELATE.—The following extraordinary story of the Bishop of Orleans is told by a Paris correspondent of the *Nord*:—"P. S. I open my letter to give you a piece of news, which I should hesitate to mention if I were not in a position to guarantee its authenticity. Mgr. Dupanloup has just written a letter to the Duc d'Angoulême which has produced an immense sensation in the Orleans family. In this letter the celebrated prelate, as I am assured, earnestly recommends to the Orleansist party to make common cause with the supporters of the Church. He predicts the speedy fall of the empire and the restoration of the Orleans family."

UPSTART ANNOYANCE.—The letter announcing to Napoleon III. the accession of the Grand Duke of Baden-Baden-Strelitz (brother-in-law of the Duke of Cambridge) has been refused acceptance at the Tuileries, because the Grand Duke has addressed the Emperor as "Cher cousin." It was expected, it appears, that he would have said "Your Majesty," and signed himself a humble "servant." This is rather cool.

A letter is talked of, which has been addressed from the young Queen of Naples at Gaeta to the Emperor of France. This communication is said to have caused a great impression at the Tuileries, without deceiving herself as to the result of the step, the Queen declines that she is ready, as well as her husband, to die in the place, if their blood can contribute to save in the future the monarchical principle.

The following significant paragraph is going the round of the journals:—"M. Dupin is understood to be studying the law at Avon."

No doubt but this very old student must study a great deal before he will be able to make out that Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, whom the *Alouette* pleases to call M. Jerome Bonaparte Paterson, is not the legitimate son of his father and mother.

There is no diminution in the interest felt as to the validity of the marriage of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Paterson of Baltimore, U.S., and which is daily expected to come before the "Tribunal of First Instance of Paris." The facts are briefly these:—The marriage took place on the 24th of December, 1853. The ceremony was performed, with great solemnity in the presence of the Vice-Consul of France, and a French citizen; and the certificate of the Catholic Bishop of Baltimore is yet extant. But the ambitious designs of the First Consul would not permit Miss Paterson to become a Bonaparte. In 1855, Prince Jerome abandoned his wife by order of the Emperor. Attempts were made to induce the Pope to dissolve the marriage by bull, but they were unsuccessful. In July, 1855, Madame Jerome Bonaparte gave birth to a son, who is a son to establish his legitimacy. In 1857, Prince Jerome married a Princess of Wurtemberg. In 1858, he sent to Baltimore for his son, but Madame Bonaparte refused to part with her child. In 1853 she procured a divorce from the House of Representatives and Senate of Maryland. The correspondence of the son with the members of the Bonaparte family, is published, and proves that they recognized his relationship, until the present Emperor ascended the throne. Even the Emperor addressed him in terms of affection so late as 1853 and 1855.

"My Cousin.—Notwithstanding the distance, and a very long separation, I have never doubted the heartfelt interest with which you followed all the chances of my destiny. I have felt great pleasure in the letter which brings me your congratulations. I thank you for them. The news you give me of the reversion of your son for the military career, and of his entering a regiment of Carabiniers, has not been less agreeable to me. When circumstances permit, I shall be, believe me, most happy to see you. Whereupon, my cousin, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping."

"Written at the Palace of the Tuileries, 9th Feb., 1855."

## "NAPOLEON."

M. Bonaparte came to France in June 1854. On his arrival in Paris, he received, through the Minister of State, an invitation to dine at St. Cloud, where the Court then was. The invitation was addressed to Prince Jerome. The moment he entered the Palace, the Emperor handed him a declaration, drawn up by M. Aybucci, Minister of Justice, M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, setting forth that "M. Jerome Bonaparte is to be considered in France as legitimate," that "he is French by birth," and, if he has lost the character, a decree can restore it to him in virtue of the 18th clause of the Civil Code." In a

short time, M. Bonaparte perceived that his presence in Paris and the kindness of the Emperor towards him excited certain discontent elsewhere. He informed the Emperor of the fact, and received from his Majesty the following letter:—

"My dear Cousin.—I have received your two letters. I had already received one from my uncle Jerome, who told me that he would never consent to your remaining in France. I realize, that as the French laws recognize you as legitimate, I could not do otherwise than acknowledge you as a relation, and that if your position in Paris was embarrassing, it was for you alone to judge of that—that Napoleon, if he conducted himself well, had nothing to apprehend from family revelations, &c. You must, without irritating your father, continue to follow the course which you have proposed to yourself. I will write to-morrow to Eoulat about the arrangements we agreed on."

"Compliments to Jerome, and believe in my sincere friendship."

## "NAPOLEON."

Proposals were made M. Bonaparte to create for him the Duchy of Sarthe, but the proposition was rejected. Upon the result, the legitimacy and illegitimacy of M. Bonaparte, Prince Napoleon, and Princess Mathilde, depend.

The *Times* speaks of friendly representations on the part of England being likely to lead very shortly to important modifications in the French navigation laws.

## ITALY.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO TURIN.—Letters from Turin state that the Princess Clotilde, whose arrival there with Prince Napoleon is expected in a few days, will probably pass the winter in the capital. The belief is that the Prince is entrusted with some mission or secret negotiation relative to the evacuation of Rome. Both the government party and what is called the party of action in Italy seem to have their attention directed at present from Venice to Rome. Some important step is evidently expected at an early date with regard to the latter city.

A Swiss journal affirms that in the Canton of Saint Gall recruiting for the army of Garibaldi is being secretly carried on, and that 5000 are given to each man who enlists; also, that Italian agents are buying up all the dead and fire-arms they can find.

The *Contemporain* of Florence is now under prosecution for an article in which it advocated the restoration of the deposed dynasty. In announcing this fact, the same journal adds that the number of the *Unita* has also been seized.

The people of Udine, the capital of Friuli, one of the provinces of Venetia, have recently made a singular demonstration. Instead of proclamations in favour of annexation to Italy, they posted up some fifty Austrian bank-notes at the corners of the streets.

Rome.—The Correspondent of *Weekly Register* writes:—"We may expect to see the withdrawal of the French fleet produce a very bad effect at Rome. The Government there will remember that France has always declared its occupation of the State of the Church to be an abnormal state of things, which must one day come to an end. This day cannot be far off, if I may judge from the singular relations that exist between the Roman authorities and General Goyon. A French soldier quarrelled with two Papal Gendarmes, and was wounded. The French seized one of the offenders, and Goyon demanded the other from Mgr. de Merode. The reply was, that the accused party should be tried by court-martial. 'That is too tedious,' said Goyon, and had the culprit arrested as he was on guard at the Quirinal. Of this fact he advertised Merode in a charming but brief letter, in which he observed that it was foolish to believe that the Roman soldier could escape the French gendarmes. Mgr. de Merode, in an equally charming manner, replied, 'I never doubted the cleverness of the French gendarmes. They arrested Louis XVI., Pius IV., Pius VII., and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte on two occasions.' There is no truth in the report spread by the paid journals about the return of the Nuncio to Paris; this is only meant to diminish the bad effect they have produced by their foolish and angry defence of the opinions of the late Bishop of Troyes. On the other hand, it is true that the Emperor has lately asked Count Kisseloff for information about the organization of the Russian Church. The ambassador explained how entirely the synod was in the Emperor's hands through the intervention of the Imperial procurator, without whom nothing can be done or decided."

"This plan is not a bad one," he replied. "My uncle said, at St. Helena, 'Perhaps I ought to have imitated Henry VIII., by making myself the Pope and the head of religion within my Empire. Sooner or later it must come to this.' His nephew is trying to attain the same end by a peculiar selection of Bishops. M. Christophe, named to the See of Soissons, is a peasant of the Vosges, who owes his elevation to his having placed in the Emperor's hands three compromising letters, which the son of Lelias the regicide confided to him on his death-bed. The Emperor has been recreating himself with a little skating by torchlight. Among the little scenes in which he has been an actor lately is the following:—On a late evening certain diplomats were dining with him, when a dish of macaroni introduced a mention of Italy. The Emperor immediately said, 'There are two great questions in the whole country.—Pius IX. and Francis II.' The Emperor said that she was too severe. 'No,' she answered, 'there are but two honest; all the rest are rogues, and Victor Emmanuel at the head of them,' and so, waxing all the warmer at seeing her husband take it so coolly, she ended with showing her plate into the middle of the table, and retiring to her own apartments. The guests were much embarrassed; but the Emperor only laughed. The salons of Paris laughed too, for you can scarcely imagine how they are amused with these foolish stories. At present they are in ecstasies about the suit of M. Bonaparte Paterson, of which I wrote to you some months ago.—You should read the memoir of M. Berryer; besides the curious letters which are embedded in that publication there are others still more strange, which will be read at the trial. For instance, at the time of the Strasburg affair, Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon) wrote to his American brother, 'Dear Jerome our matters were in a good train. King Louis Philippe, who is so good, was going to allow us to return to France, and to give us a little pension—when a fool who usurps our name without the least right, as you know very well, has spoiled our plans.' Again, during the Crimean war, Madame Demidoff wrote to Captain Bonaparte, at present in the Carabiniers of Versailles:—'I am proud of your brave behaviour, my dear nephew; it consoles me somewhat for the prostration of Plon-Plon.' Such are the manoeuvres of the French public, in which they take a vast deal more interest than in the fate of Francis II., the Italian or French elections, or even in the magic conquest of Pekin, whence the Russians, without firing a gun, have found means to draw more profit than those who performed the exploit."

In the meantime, immense preparations are still being made in the War Department, where I heard—"You may expect a savage insurrection in the spring." And although the country does not want war, it will allow itself to be drawn into it. "The French are like dogs," said General Espinasse; "throw a dog into the water, and it swims; you may throw in the whole nation, and it will always manage to get out."

NAPOLEON.—PRINCE MORAT AND THE NEAPOLITAN TIMON.—The Paris correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* says that "it is most seriously rumored in Paris that Louis Napoleon intends to replace Prince Murat on the throne of Naples. The Neapolitan Generals recently arrested by the Piedmontese were arrested, so it seems, for conspiracy in favor of Murat and not of Francis II." And adds, "I hope this may be France's design; it will rouse all Europe against Louis Napoleon."

CAPRAIA.—The following is a letter written from Capraia, on the 13th instant, addressed by Garibaldi to the Association of Aid for the Unity of Italy:—"Honorable Gentlemen.—After reading the note of the 8th inst., addressed to me by the Central Committee, I reply as follows:—In accepting the presidency of this association and giving my adhesion to the three articles drawn up by the general meeting, I name General Bixio as my representative in the Central Committee, and I authorize him, if need be, to select any third person enjoying his full confidence to act in his stead. The Central Committee will make an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the Italians, and urge on all the committees the necessity of obtaining further contributions from our fellow-citizens, and of collecting all the means necessary to assist Victor Emmanuel in delivering the rest of Italy. One of the principal objects of the committee must be to form similar bodies in every part of Italy where they do not already exist, so that the association may be organized as soon as possible throughout the whole Peninsula, without excepting even Rome and Venice, and may be ready to act promptly and simultaneously for one common object, and in obedience to the same impulse. The Central Committee must spare no effort to convince the Italians that, at the opening of the ensuing spring, Italy must be able to assemble a million of patriots under arms. Such is the sole means of showing ourselves powerful, of really being the arbiters of our destiny, and worthy of the respect of the world, whose eyes are now upon us. I think it my duty to inform volunteers that enlistment is neither advised nor encouraged by me for the moment. A journal entitled *Rome and Venice* (which advocates the necessity of a holy war to put an end to the shame which now oppresses Italy, and, at the same time, advises the electors to choose deputies who, desiring above all things the complete deliverance and integrity of Italy, will impose on the Government the general arming of the nation) is to be founded at Genoa without delay."

General Bixio declined to accept the mission, reserving to himself to confer with Garibaldi on the subject at Capraia. The Secretary of the Central Committee appended the following note to the above letter:—"It is our duty to state that General Garibaldi, in approving the deliberations of the meeting, declared *vice versa* to our deputations that, although he disapproved the vote of the 22d in favour of the evasion of Nice and Savoy, he does not wish to see them excluded from Parliament, as among them are many men in whom the country may still have confidence for the future."

NAPOLES, Jan. 22.—Since Saturday the greatest activity in the naval and military departments, and our streets have been full of all kinds of stores en route for Gaeta. The Victor Emmanuel, Admiral Persano's vessel, left yesterday morning, and a great number of other steamers have also left, very heavily laden. The Admiral himself left on Saturday, at 11 o'clock in the morning. In the evening a despatch was announced to the effect that the French Admiral left Gaeta early that morning. An opinion exists, however, that hostilities will not be commenced immediately, but that, on the contrary, some short time will be given to Francis II. for reflection and for changing his mind, unless he is obstinately bent on resistance. I have heard those who should be well-informed on the subject say that after all that has been said the fleet will not take that active part which has been assigned to it by report, but that the principal attack will continue to be made from the land side, and that the place will be breached and taken by assault; at all events the knowers ones give it out that that is to be the plan. The fleet, it is said, is merely to create a diversion, and, if this secondary office is given to it, difficulties must have been discovered hitherto unknown, or the defensive power of the fortress on the seaside has not been sufficiently appreciated. The obstacles, to a successful land attack, however, appear to me to be very great. A narrow strip of land connects Gaeta with the continent, which may be compared to the wrist of your hand; then you begin to climb up the back of your doubled fist, which is defended by a series of escarpments, or strong terraced earthwork, so that it is not mere stone work, but a mountain which has to be breached before the Sardinians can enter. Just in the dip of your knuckles, on the other side of the mountain, are the dwelling houses, which are all deserted, and below them the barracks and the defensive parts of the fortress, said to be bomb proof. Now, a ball thrown from the land, and performing a parabola, would, I should imagine, inflict no damage here, though the wise ones say that the Cavalry guns will break even these bomb proof houses in.

A fresh circular has been addressed from Gaeta to the ministers of Francis II. at different Courts. It states that the King has resolved to meet to the end all perils of his position.

Advices from Gaeta on the 20th say the bombardment still continued with powerful effect from the land side. The fleet temporarily retired after having silenced nearly all the enemies' batteries.

## AUSTRIA.

Messrs. Ruebuck and Lever, as representatives of an English Company, are said to have offered to supply Austria with ten steamers armed with rifled cannon and Austria is said to have sent a commission to England to enquire into the matter.

We rejoice to see that the Emperor of Austria and his Ministers have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to prove their determination to resist at once, and by all available means, the progress of the treasonable and anarchical enemies of Hungary, who, under pretence of recovering and upholding the ancient constitutional rights of their country, are bent upon bringing about a sanguinary struggle, and sacrificing the peace and the liberties of Hungary at the shrine of the Revolution.

The Emperor of Austria has done more than enough to convince all wise and honest patriots that they must separate their cause from that of the incendiaries who demand each concession, and use it when obtained merely as a step towards the ruin of the Empire.—*London Tablet*.

Private letters from Hungary assure us that the Austrian force there amounts to at least 150,000 infantry, besides fifteen regiments of cavalry, and that they are animated with an extreme zeal to redeem the tarnished honour of the Empire. Should this turn out to be correct, of which we have no doubt, there can be nothing to fear either from internal revolution, or from any external enemy unaided by the power of France.—*Weekly Register*.

PROSPECTS OF REVOLUTION.—"We have had here lately," says a letter from Bucharest in the *Pays*, "several Garibaldians, sent to get information as to the real state of the country. They form part of the Italian-Hungarian legion, and without hesitation reveal the plans which have been talked of, and which consist in raising all the populations which are situated between Turkey and Austria. They represent this plan as having been agreed upon with the Servians, the Montenegrins, and the Moldo-Wallachians."

A BIT OF "APPROXIMATION."—When the Emperor of Austria was last at Venice, he ordered a picture of the painter Antonio Zola. The price was to be 15,000 liras, and the Emperor paid 8,000 in advance. Signor Zola has not executed the order, but has "taken refuge" in Piedmont with the money. No doubt he will be made a Knight of St. Maurice and Lazarus.

## DENMARK.

The threats of the Frankfurt Diet have aroused the Government of Copenhagen to respond in a way worthy of the old sea kings. They are calling out all their sailors, fortifying the line of the Eyder, and threatening to blockade the Prussian ports. It is said, however, that England, Russia, and France have agreed to bring the affair to a peaceable solution, so that hostilities are scarcely to be expected. The prospects of a light in the North has, however, served as a pretext for Prussia to make herself ready

for another enemy, whom nobody need name, because everybody knows who he is. If the struggle with Denmark had been the only one in view, the King of Prussia would scarcely have used such strong language as he did in his speech to the military officers at Berlin. "If my efforts, and those of the Princes who, like myself, wish to maintain peace, do not succeed, do not avert the storm which is brewing around us, we shall have to collect all our strength to resist and overcome it. If I do not succeed in averting the struggle, it will be a struggle in which we must conquer, if we do not wish to be annihilated."

"A Dane" supplies the following facts concerning Schleswig to the *Times*:—"The Danish monarchy is composed of the kingdom of Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, of which the two latter alone form part of the Germanic confederation."

"The Duchy of Schleswig was anciently a fief of the Danish Crown, but since 1721 a Danish province. The Elder, separating Schleswig from Holstein, has been from the days of Charlemagne the political and geographical boundary between Denmark and Germany."

"Holstein, anciently a fief of the German Empire was held as such by the Kings of Denmark up to the dissolution of the German Empire, when, on the formation of the present Germanic Confederation, the King of Denmark, in 1816, joined the Confederation for Holstein and for the little Duchy of Lauenburg, ceded to Denmark in lieu of Norway."

"On the accession to the throne in 1848 of the present Sovereign, Frederick VII., a Constitution of a most liberal character, with full Parliamentary representation and authority, was granted by the King to the whole country."

This Constitution, accepted with joy throughout the Danish part of the monarchy, was rejected by Holstein, where the great national German movement of 1848 had obtained full sway, and drawn to it not only the people of Holstein, but also that part of the population of Schleswig which was of a German origin. The Holsteiners claimed for themselves and Schleswig a political and administrative separation from Denmark, a constitutional union of the two duchies, incorporation of Schleswig in Germany, and the recognition of a pretended succession in the duchies in favor of the Augustenburg family from that which would take in Denmark on the extinction of the dynasty of which the present reigning sovereign is the last representative."

The Holsteiners rose in insurrection to maintain by force of arms their claims, which the King rejected. Schleswig was invaded, and temporarily occupied by the insurgents. A Danish army, which had been speedily collected, routed, however, the Holsteiners, and would have quelled the insurrection had it not been that Prussia and Germany came to the rescue, and invaded Denmark with an army of about 100,000 men. The Danish troops numbering less than 20,000, made a gallant but ineffectual resistance at Danerike, near the town of Schleswig—the old rampart of Denmark against Germany—and were compelled to retreat to the islands."

Fighting at great odds Denmark maintained the war with Germany from the spring of 1848 to the summer of 1850, when Prussia concluded for herself and in behalf of Germany a peace with Denmark. The treaty of peace contained no other stipulations than that there should be peace between the two countries, and that the German Powers, unwilling that Danish troops should put down the insurrection in Holstein, German territory as it was, undertook herself to pacify that duchy."

The pacification of Holstein was, however, delayed on purpose, as Baron Scholtz, then, as now again, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, publicly avowed, in order to give to the insurrectionary army of Holstein, recruited as it was from all parts of Germany, and officered by distinguished Prussian officers, a last opportunity of vanquishing the Danish army and conquering Schleswig. The Danish forces, however, signally defeated the insurgents in every encounter, and drove them back into Holstein, where, however, the Royal troops could not follow up their success, the treaty of peace having stipulated that the pacification of Holstein should be left to Germany."

The Danish government, in regulating the question of language in Schleswig, decided upon dividing the duchy into a purely Danish, a purely German, and a mixed German-Danish district. The Danish and German languages were respectively to be used exclusively in the churches and schools, and in the civil service in the respectively purely Danish and purely German districts, whereas, in the mixed district both languages were to be officially recognized, the Church service being alternately performed in the one and in the other language."

Free choice was left to the inhabitants as to what language they preferred in religious ceremonies (confirmation alone excepted), in pleadings before courts of law, and in all other matters. In the public schools, where it was necessary to give one of the two languages the preference, the instruction was given in Danish, but German was all taught as a branch of education. On account of the instruction being in Danish, catechising and confirmation were also to be in Danish."

The public school training in the rural districts of Denmark being compulsory, no private instruction was permitted, as little in the rural districts of Schleswig as in those of any other part of the Danish monarchy."

The population of Schleswig is about 400,000; of these 135,500 dwell in the purely Danish district, 177,000 in the purely German district, and only 82,000 in the mixed district. The unequal treatment of which Germany complains is hence confined to the Danish instruction and confirmation of the children of these 82,000 Schleswigers, who are quite as much Danes as Germans. However, according to the latest intelligence from Denmark, the Government has now permitted the establishment of private German schools in the mixed districts, and left it to the free choice of the parties in what language confirmation is to be performed."

## RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN SERFS AND SOLDIERS.—A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"The question of the emancipation of the peasants presents us fresh recruitment, because it is not possible to make them enter the army on the old conditions. To prevent the inconveniences which result from this state of things, and the diminution of the army, which must be the consequence of it for the next five years, M. Miloutine, Deputy Minister of War, has proposed to the Emperor to call under arms 100,000 men of those now on furlough. The ukase for the definitive abolition of serfdom is expected to be published in May next."

## CHINA.

SOLDIERS IN LUCK.—The China correspondent of the *New York Times* says that Hong Kong "is as busy as a hive, and gay with crowds of home-bound soldiers, who have stopped here en route with their pockets full of 'loot' from their pickings in the vicinity of Pekin. The luckiest man of them all, however, is an officer of the Punjab artillery, who entered the Emperor's summer Palace, after the French had pillaged it, and huddled a brass-looking joss, which had been rejected for its appearance and weight, he shouldered it himself. On arriving at this place the other day, he sold it for \$33,000, for a very pure kind of gold, as it was, and the day after the purchaser again disposed of it for \$9,000 advanced on his bargain! Auctions for the sale of this 'loot' must have been enormous."

An old lady from a temperance village lately attended a party in town where champagne was served and was prevailed upon to take a glass. She drank two, when, snatching her lips, she exclaimed—"Well, it may be a wicked drink, but it's good."

## UNITED STATES.

REMITTANCES BY SERVANT GIRLS.—During the nine months ending the 1st of February, the servant girls of Cincinnati have sent to their parents and friends in Europe the large sum of \$64,900. The remittances vary in size, ranging from \$3 to \$25, more generally the former than the latter. To accomplish this, the girls must devote half of their wages, retaining for their support less than \$1 a week.—*Christian Inquirer*.

[Of these "servant girls" the majority are Irish Papists.—Ed. T. W.]

By the arrival of the overland mail we hear of the death in San Francisco, of Terence Bellew McManus, one of the Irish refugees of 1848. Mr. Manus took, with Meagher, Mitchell and O'Brien, a prominent part in the troubles of 1848 in his native country. He was fifty years of age.

A SOMEWHAT SINGULAR AND SUGGESTIVE PHASE OF THE SECESSION QUESTION.—We learn from the *United States papers* that a suit having been instituted in the St. Louis Courts against a banker of that city by a New Orleans bank, the right of action, on the part of the plaintiffs, has been disputed, by the defendant's counsel, on the ground of their being aliens, and citizens of a State at war with the United States. This defence, if disallowed by the Missouri Courts, may, we understand, be carried, in the last resort, into the Supreme Court of the United States for decision.

Col. Schuabel has just returned from a journey through the seceding States, and says that great alarm exists in several districts from the apprehension of servile insurrections, families flocking to cities, &c.

THE WAY THEY TREAT YANKEES AT THE SOUTH.—The Charleston, S.C., correspondent of the *New York Post* has the following:—"I was leaving Milledgeville, Georgia, in the cars, within the last fortnight, when, passing through a little wood, we heard the baying of bloodhounds, as in the pursuit of something. The conversation of two of my neighbors (they sat in the seat fronting me,) informed me that the object of the chase was 'a Yankee pedler'—what his offence might have been, or of what crime he was suspected, I could not gather. 'I reckon,' said one of the speakers, 'a coarse, imperfectly shaven, long-haired Georgian—with tobacco-stained teeth, and cunning, deep-set eyes,—that fellow begins to sweat behind his ears now,' and then, turning to his companion with a sort of dolorous whine, 'perfectly indescribable, and which I shall never forget, he asked, 'Was there ever people oppressed as we be?'"

AN UNFORTUNATE ADMISSION.—We find the following in the City article of the *London Times* of the 25th ult.:—"The *Atlanta Journal*, a New York paper, among other warnings on the consequences of secession, tells Florida and Mississippi that if they leave the Union they will be exposed to the chance of being coerced by the British Government to pay their repudiated bonds. It does not harmonize, however, with the indignant protestations of the last 20 years against the stains of single States being charged on the national character to find it length hinted that it is owing to the strength derived from their partnership in the Union that these defaulting communities have been enabled to defy their creditors. 'If' says the journal in question, 'Florida goes out and becomes an independent nation, the bondholders will probably ask the British Government to compel payment of these claims by armed force. Mississippi has a similar prospect before her in regard to her bonds. Here are two wars laid out for the new Southern Confederation.'"

Considerable excitement has been caused by the announcement that a Colonel Lanton, under the orders of Governor Brown of Georgia, had seized five New York vessels in Savannah harbor as a measure of reprisal for the seizure of arms as "goods contraband of war" by the Police authorities of this city. The vessels have since been released.

The following article from the *Mac-a-Check* shows plainly enough how the School tax is beginning to pinch. If a Catholic citizen had written so, he would be, of course, denounced; but coming from good Protestant and out-and-out Republican authority, it will command some attention:

OUR UNCOMMON SCHOOLS.—"A resolution of inquiry, looking to an investigation of our monstrous school system, has been introduced into our Legislature, which we trust will be followed up to some practical end. The Common School System proper, is near and dear to every good citizen. By this we mean the education of all the children of Ohio at the public expense in the common branches of an English education, such as reading, writing and a fair knowledge of arithmetic. This is practical and in accordance with our republican form of Government. But instead of this, we have an attempt at cultivation in the higher branches which results in a classical education of the few at the expense of the many, and taxation so grievous that no people, however patient or prosperous can longer submit. Of course the attempt to lop off these aristocratic and burdensome excrescences will be met with a perfect howl on the part of its authors, and consequent dependents. These gentlemen have taken the public schools under their patronage, and getting from them a very handsome support, will, of course, feel extremely indignant at any proposition looking to a limit to their labor and fair salaries. They, however, are the real enemies of our common schools, and must be disregarded if not dismissed from the service they have so abominably abused. Let us return to first principles, and while we narrow the expense, let us widen the usefulness of this noble system. As we punctured the loafer's library, let us now overthrow the aristocratic project which seeks to educate a favored few, in the higher branches to the neglect of the many."

DIARY OF A "MEDICAL" MAN.—A pocket diary was picked up in the street in Mobile a few days since. From the following extract it appears that the looser was a "medical man."—"Kase 174, Mary Ann Perkins, bines wash-woman; sickness in her bed. Flask, sum pills a superfluous, aged 52. Pod me one dollar, I quarter bogus. Mind get good quarter and make her take more fish. Kase 175.—Milk Tubbs, Bismis, Nishman. Lives with Dekan Pholey, who keeps a dray. Sickness, dig in the ribs, and tow bad ice. Flask to drink my mixture twice a day of sassafras her and jellion, and fish ile, to make it twist fishy put in sum acidity.—Rubbed his fish with kart grease liniment, aged 28 years of nig. Drinkt the mixture and wouldnt pay me kase it tasted nasty, but the mixture! work his inward I reckon. Kase 176. Old Misses Rogge. Aint got biazit but plenty of money. Sickness and a tumbling. Gave her sum of my celebrated Dipse bokin, which she said drunk like kold tee—which it was too. Must put sunthin in to make her feel sick and bad. The old woman has got the roka."

DRAGGING WITH THIEVES.—The following true story is told of Jacob Sheaf, 1-4, a merchant of Portsmouth in former times:—

A man had purchased some wool of him, which he had weighed and paid for, and Mr. Sheaf had gone into the back room to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw, in a glass which swung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking the man for the theft, as another would have done, thereby losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change, as if nothing had happened, and then, under the pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on the horse for him, took hold of it and exclaimed:—

"Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong!"

"Oh! no," said the other "you may be sure you have not, for I counted with you."