

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, Jan. 1. To-day, according to custom, the Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps at the Tuilleries. The reception took place in the afternoon. Count de Serey, presented the united congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps to His Majesty. Lord Cowley was prevented from being present. The Emperor, in his reply, thanked the Diplomatic Corps for their good wishes, and said that the past year was remarkable for events which had shaken several States, and caused great mourning among some foreign families. "Let us hope," said the Emperor, "that the present year may be more auspicious for the welfare of the peoples, and the sovereign families."

The Government of Napoleon evidently seeks nothing else than to reduce the Papacy to the very last extremity. Already, on several occasions, it was on the point of laying a hand on the axe, the most ferocious executioner's hand trembles, especially when the victim is so august. Such is the secret of the tergiversations which we have witnessed during the last year, for, as for instincts and intentions, no one can doubt that they are detestable. M. Rouland has just given us an additional proof of it, in his circular against religious communities. Coming after recent measures, and especially after the dissolution of the chief house of the *Dames de la Sainte Union*, at Donay, it has deeply pained all Catholics. Madame Rouland tells everybody that the Jesuits have not long to live. We must especially expect difficulties with regard to the nomination for the vacant Episcopal See. — *Corr. of Weekly Register.*

PARIS, Dec. 27. — The Red Republican press here is urging the Emperor to withdraw his army from Rome, and to force the King of Naples to leave that city. They find fault with his attempts to regain his power in Naples; but they wish to forget that Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel organized at Turin and Genoa expeditions against Sicily and Naples, who had his accredited minister at Turin during this time, and that Victor Emmanuel invaded the Neapolitan territories without a declaration of war, or having any pretence for war at the time with the said King of Naples. It is really monstrous impudence, this party, who applauded, praised, and supported these breaches of all law, and order, all national rights, and even common courtesy, now to abuse, vilify, and find fault with the King of Naples and his friends for doing what is perfectly just, legal and customary to support his party in Naples. Notwithstanding the murder in cold blood of General Borgeas and seventeen of his brave followers, the cause of the Royalists is gaining strength in Naples. And you may soon expect to hear that terrible vengeance will be taken on the Piedmontese butchers for their bloodthirsty acts. They have given a frightful example to the Royalists.

A strong spirit of reaction has set in here amongst all moderate men against the Piedmontese. Even the *Patrie*, a Government paper, declares that the disorganisation of all Italy is fearful, that the Turin Government is impotent, and the finances in a most dilapidated state.

M. Guizot's work has caused a great change in public opinion unfavorable to Victor Emmanuel. — Has this work been translated into English? If not it ought to be done. Lord Normanby's refutation, from official documents, of Mr. Gladstone's calumnies is translated into French. — *Corr. of Tablet.*

ITALY

The birth of Italy looks very much like a dissolution, and the most fervent adherents of Unity, like the editor of the *Temps*, for instance, begin to perceive that the Italians have forgotten much without learning anything. One of my friends, a gentleman of very good sense, who had left Italy on the eve of Magenta, writes that he finds it again on the edge of a volcanic crater still more threatening than it was then. "I cannot express to you," does he say, "the disgust I feel in seeing again those Piedmontese uniforms which were honored thirty years ago, when they covered the breast of the emigrants of the French army, the faithful soldiers of the Royal Guard; and again possessed a certain prestige after the follies of Charles Albert, and the catastrophe of Novara; but now are covered with stains which will appear the more bloody, when time shall have removed the bonds which blind so many clouded intelligences. — In Florence, the population is discontented, although material tranquillity is complete; but the type of the Tuscan character must not be forgotten. No population is better calculated to make the scriptural malediction against the 'lukewarm' so well understood. *Obedite a cui commanda*, (I obey him who commands), 'provided there be a master I always know how to obey,' such is the old Government motto of that race. A Florentine Marchioness, gifted with a distinguished, but hesitating mind, owned it to me herself, and it is mere truth; nationality is crushed, the country is deprived of her head, the masses are demoralised, the taxes doubled; never mind: the first thing to be done is to *goder la vita* (enjoy life).

TURIN, Dec. 30. — Just now all Turin and all Italy are only alive on one subject — the so-called Ministerial crisis. I am sure I have written about hardly anything else for the last week or two, and must — I say must — trouble you with the subject again, too happy if I could make the English reader aware that this apparently trifling gossiping matter is fraught with great danger to the country — the danger of lingering about ignominiously by internal disorder, the ruin of that national cause which, thanks to Providence, has just now so little to dread from outward attacks.

ROME, Dec. 28. — In the Consistory, of which I spoke in my last letter, the Pope delivered an Allocution, relating chiefly to his inviting the Bishop of the Catholic world to the canonisation, which will take place during the course of next year. In that Allocution, the Holy Father spoke incidentally, but in terms sufficiently strong, of the evils which the Church now suffers in the new "Italian Kingdom," in Poland, and in Mexico. The Allocution has not yet been published, and therefore I cannot send you a copy of it.

The Holy Father, thanks be to God, continues to enjoy excellent health, and Pontificated, in St. Peter's on Christmas Day.

The following is from the correspondent of *L'Union*:

NAPLES, Dec. 21. — A letter from Serra Capriola, of the 18th says that the brigands in the Capitanate are increasing in numbers and boldness. All our province is one hive of brigands. But population, far from being dismayed, fraternises with them as completely as they distrust the troops. The latter, indeed, dare not stir out of the large towns. Foggia and Manfredonia are like besieged towns.

The inhabitants of the villages without protection from either side, either reinforce the brigands or remain at home to help them. The brigands are quite in the ascendant.

"I hear from the Garganus (Capitanate) that the Brigantaggio there is greatly augmented; and that several landings have taken place in the neighborhood to reinforce the brigands. The brigands are regularly mounted, equipped, and disciplined, and have their quarters comfortably provided for them when not out on an excursion. My correspondent assures me that they are very happy; and that the conscription has brought them a considerable increase."

The vast plains of *La Puglia*, intersected by mountain ranges at regular distances, mountains which branch from the Apennines, and so afford a communication with all the other provinces, make the Capitanate the grand depot of the Brigantaggio against the general insurrection.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Dec. 31. — The Emperor has just received the Diplomatic Corps at the Hofburg. The reception took place in the afternoon. Count de Serey, presented the united congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps to His Majesty. Lord Cowley was prevented from being present. The Emperor, in his reply, thanked the Diplomatic Corps for their good wishes, and said that the past year was remarkable for events which had shaken several States, and caused great mourning among some foreign families. "Let us hope," said the Emperor, "that the present year may be more auspicious for the welfare of the peoples, and the sovereign families."

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POLAND

WARSAW, Dec. 25. — We have now open war here between Church and State. The evil genius of the whole mischief is a certain Platonoff, ringleader of the party that would lead the world back to the times of Nicholas of detested memory. He it is that inspired the policy whose pernicious consequences broke the hearts of the honest men who were made the Czar's tools in putting it into execution. Prince Gortschakoff died cursing Platonoff; General Gertzenweig, in the delirious fever resulting from the mortal wound the unfortunate man inflicted on himself, continually spat in Platonoff's face and called him a merciless traitor, a confounded scoundrel. Count Lurberg, on his death-bed, said Platonoff was a lurking, lying, unprincipled ruffian, whose influence in Alexander II.'s councils posterity would look on as the result of some dark mysterious secret, and the baneful cause of much mischief and dishonor. Archbishop Bralobrowski pines in prison for thwarting Platonoff's plans. Archbishop Fialkowski, sickened by his wily craft, died a victim of Platonoff's meshes, and stung with the same venom, did not survive the archbishop more than a fortnight. General Suchozanet found it impossible to serve the Czar in any capacity that brought him in contact with Platonoff. Even the Marquis of Wielopolski, who was thought a match for any man in self-controlled stoicism as well as in legal chicanery was obliged to admit that he found his master, Platonoff brow-beat him and the marquis withdrew. Gen. Luders and M.M. Hube and Dembowsky are simply puppets in Platonoff's hands.

I said in my last letter that, flushed with the success obtained in forcing the Basilian monks to open their church at Warsaw, he intended to induce the Czar to oblige his ministers here to cut off the supplies the State affords the clergy, and to threaten to send to the citadel all the superiors of monasteries and all the parish priests who would refuse to open their churches before the Christmas holidays. And really, on the 23rd instant, the Minister of Public Worship, M. Hube, addressed a letter to all the heads of convents and to all the vicars, enjoining them to open their churches within twenty-four hours, under pain of losing their livings and of being sent to prison and tried by court-martial. I am told that no answer has been sent in to this offensive misdeed, though I was at first led to believe there had. But, however that may be, the churches remain closed, and we have now to learn if the Minister's threat will be put into execution, and if it is, what the folly will lead to. Two prebendaries hitherto disinterested in the present struggle, and usually looked on by all parties as Government men, interfered yesterday, and wanted to bring about a compromise. They asked permission to go and confer with Archbishop Bralobrowski in private, in hope of bringing about a compromise. This was refused them, as Government refuses to look on him as legitimate vicar-general. They then asked permission to go and confer with the Pope's Nuncio at Vienna. This too was refused them, on Platonoff's saying that the first duty of a subject is to obey his sovereign, and that the Czar would have no one's advice or interference on any person or thing within his empire. The priests had to obey him in all things; how could they dare think of asking the Pope or his legate whether they were to do so or not?

PORTUGAL

The Royal House of Portugal has lost another Prince by the same disease. Three of the five sons of the late Queen have now been carried off in scarcely more weeks. The populace have not unnaturally suspected poison, and have broken open the chemists shops, and have tumultuously forced the King to leave Lisbon in their care for his health. Their suspicions have turned now to the Miguelite party, now to the Court of Spain. The English newspapers have indulged in contemptuous criticisms on the "ignorant simplicity" of the Portuguese, forgetting that the same suspicions led to excesses of at least equal violence in more than one English town, as in many other parts of the Continent, when the cholera prevailed there. Our confidence in our own superiority is proof against facts. — *Weekly Register.*

M. DE MONTALEMBERT ON POLAND

From the *London Times*.

Of the actual condition of the Polish people he draws the following picture: — Let the man who knows the Paris of 1861 figure to himself a whole nation which dreams neither of amusement nor of money-making, and thinks only of her sorrows and her hopes. In presence of modern civilisation, which looks but to lure and pleasure, which denies the existence of pain, and which exalts the will, she suffers and she wills. Her suffering is incurable; her will is invincible. With her all his grave, sad and sombre. With her every thing bears the impression of one inflexible determination — that of accepting neither peace nor prosperity, nor security, and of never leaving either to her masters till justice is done. Her justness.

is a debt of God. It will be paid. Cost what it may, it will be paid, and until it is paid, we will protest, and we shall ever force to a compromise with inquiry. This is the dominant thought of Poland, and this is the dominant thought of her words, even in every gesture of her children. It is the ever recurring theme in her conversation, in every prayer, in every hymn. It is found in the choruses of the famous canticle which is heard at this moment in every church and in every thoroughfare in Poland. "Lord God! restore to us our country; restore to us our liberty!"

Meantime, her mourning is complete, and universal. "A people gay by temperament, ardent for show and pleasure, now totally refrain from them." Theatres are abandoned, gardens despoiled, public and private festivals suppressed. The dance, of all pastimes the most popular among the Poles, is strictly prohibited, even in the interior of families. Every woman dresses from head to foot in black. They who so much love ornament, and for which they are so well formed, have unanimously renounced every color but that of mourning. For the last six months, the practice has been adopted from one end of Poland to the other, in sign of reprobation and indignation, but also as a pledge of union and reconciliation. The parties which once divided Poland are now but one; all differences are suspended, forgotten, or lie hidden beneath the funeral habiliments of the common country. No prohibition, no violence, no cruelty even (and several acts of cruelty have been committed against persons wearing mourning and met by Russian soldiers in the streets) can put a stop to this terrible and mute declaration of war. The churches resound with the music of mournful chants, mingled with aspirations for a happy resurrection. The words of the verse of the Old Litany, "From pestilence, fire, and war, deliver us, Lord," has been changed; they are now, "From pestilence, fire, and Muscovite servitude, deliver us, Lord."

"I have heard and admired," says M. de Montalembert, "all the masterpieces of religious or profane music, ancient or modern; but neither the boasted marvels of the Sixtine chapel, nor the enchanting harmonies of Gluck or Beethoven, have ever affected me so much as that chant, inspired by the ardent inspiration of faith, of sorrow, and of patriotism, and which penetrates the deep mysteries of all. Every time those truly celestial sounds struck my ear, whether in a full choir, or in the modest village church, when the organ alternated with the voice of the peasant, or the tremulous voice of childhood, or the sweet accents of the youthful maiden were heard in a lone garden, or by the hearthstone, that melody seemed to me like something superhuman. Never were imploring accents expressed in sweeter, more searching, and more passionate molitions. I pity the man who could hear them without his heart thrilling with anguish, and his eye being wet with tears, as the plaintive notes rise and fall in a cadence, each time more and more pathetic until the closing invocation is heard in an irresistible burst of anguish and of love. But what must be the feelings of those who have heard it rush forth, like a torrent of fire, from the lips of twenty thousand, of fifty thousand Christians, at the same moment standing up, unarmed, before their bewildered oppressors — of multitudes determined not to combat but to die, and breathing in the agonies of death, and with their last sigh, a defiance and a protest — this irresistible appeal to the avenging Omnipotence of Heaven! It is at once the cry of a soul and the cry of a nation, both bowed down beneath the bitterness of grief, and both inflamed by the most ardent faith. It is the cry of anguish and of confidence, of reproach and of tenderness, which would force itself through the vault of Heaven for eternal justice and pity to descend."

This, (adds M. de Montalembert, after giving a literal translation of the hymn, "*Boze cos polskie*," which now triumphs over all opposition, and which is heard in every church and every public place in Poland), "this, then, is the *Marseillaise* of these singular revolutionists! It shows in what the cause of Poland differs, and in what it always has differed from the cause of revolution throughout the rest of Europe."

M. de Montalembert affirms that Poland has never yet for one moment become reconciled to her servitude. What she demanded in 1830, in 1815, in 1773, she now demands; she is resolved to get it; and she is convinced that she will get it, doubtless by other means than at these periods, but with the same resolution and unanimity.

UNITED STATES

KIDNAPPING IN THE UNITED STATES. — Governor Morgan, in his last annual message referring to the charitable societies of this State, makes special mention of the "Children's Aid Society" of this city as worthy of the consideration of the Legislature. We wonder if the Governor is aware of the special objects and designs of this Society. If he is not he should have taken pains to make himself acquainted with them before recommending it to the kind consideration of the Legislature. If he is not aware of the objects of this Society we will tell him in a very few words! Its sole object has been proved time and again in this and other papers, is to kidnap with as much show of law as possible the children of poor Catholic parents — who have not the means of bringing the kidnappers before the courts — and send them out West, where they are bound out — or rather sold out — for a stipulated price, until they are of age, to Protestant farmers, with the express understanding that they shall never be informed of their Catholic parentage, or descent. Their names are changed, and they are thus transformed into what is supposed to be good Protestant names, racy of the soil. Whole families are thus broken up; brothers and sisters are separated, and may perhaps meet under different names in after years, and consequently, are liable to intermarry. There is nothing to hinder it, as for all they know, they are perfect strangers to each other. It is only a few weeks since we read of a brother and sister marrying under such circumstances in a Western town, and the fact was only discovered after the ceremony had been performed, in consequence of a scar that was on the girl's arm. The brother remembered that it was through his carelessness the sister was burned, and, seeing the scar on her arm, made inquiries about her, and learned to his astonishment that he was married to his sister! They had been separated, their names changed, and after a period of fifteen years they met. God only knows how many such cases as this will happen during the next twenty years. Thousands of those unfortunate children have been sent out of this city by this inhuman society, their names changed, and who can tell what the horrible results will be? How many a heart-broken mother is now mourning over the loss of her dear ones, taken from her by these white kidnappers? Several instances have come to our knowledge within the past four years. We are, then, not a little astonished to see a Governor of the State of New York recommend such a society as this. We cannot account for it, except that he is totally ignorant of its workings and its inhuman mode of procedure. We hope our legislators will see to it that none of the public money is voted to support such traffic in white children. We would like to see some member of the Legislature who is able and willing and painstaking enough to expose the whole iniquitous system. There should be a law passed, making it piracy, punishable in the same way as those engaged in the African slave trade are, against those men in New York who make a practice of kidnapping children under the pretext of philanthropy, but ostensibly for lucre.

Mr. Lincoln recently nominated his gardener to a First Lieutenantcy in the Infantry. Congress does not believe that he can decapitate rebels as well as onions and kindred sprouts and rejected his appointment.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell arrived at St. George, Bermuda, on the 19th inst., and called on the 10th for St. Thomas, whence they would take passage for England.

Models of the Disfranchisement. — The following is from *Punch*. — Among the objects of interest which America is to contribute to the Exhibition of 1862, will be a Model of the Model Republic. It has been made to take to pieces so as to exhibit not only the joining of the several States, and the separation between the North and the South, but also the spirit which may at any time divide the West also from the Federation. The Model of the Model Republic will be marked with black over the parts of it corresponding to those territories in which the Domestic Institution is maintained. The Irish element will be indicated by spots of mingled green and blood-red, and the German by patches of white-brown. In the Model will be comprised plans of the Senate and House, with a flight going on, the floor of both. The action of a Caucus and the working of the Ballot will be displayed, together with an specimen of a bogus Legislature. Facsimiles of Hard Shells, Soft Shells, Bunsters, Barn Burners, and other statements of the principal political denominations, will also be included. The Battle of Bull Run will be faithfully rendered, even to the cooked bait, into which the fugitives from that memorable engagement, said they were knocked. The American Bar will also be shown, together with Mr. Edwin James, as he appeared when he was called to it; and all manner of American drinks will be at hand, that any of those who viewing the Model Republic with a suitable disposition, may liquor.

The *New York Tribune* calls out lustily for "retrenchment, and urges that economy like charity should begin at home." — Messrs. Senators and Representatives: let the Reform begin within the walls of the Capitol itself. Look at the following item of expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861, and see how many of them you can answer to the people who are enduring such unparalleled sacrifices in behalf of the common cause. For the single item of stationery, there was expended for the Senate \$12,000, or about 190 for each Senator; for newspapers \$3,500, more than \$50 for each Senator; "miscellaneous" \$33,000; for *The Congressional Globe* \$62,333 33c, about \$1,000 for each; and for binding, lithographing and engraving \$130,731 79c, or nearly \$3,000 more each, making in all more than \$3,000 for each Senator. This does not include the expenses for printing. The total for the items enumerated amounts to \$331,555 11c, a sum greater by \$38,006 75c. than that drawn for compensation and mileage. In the House \$21,363 96c was expended for stationery; \$12,500 for newspapers; \$127,727 28c for "miscellaneous"; \$319,099 36c for binding, engraving, and lithographing; \$67,445 34c for *The Congressional Globe*; \$237,997 86c for paper; and \$174,141 75c to meet deficiencies in appropriations made for paper and printing in the same year, making a total for these items of \$966,042 55c for the House, and for the Senate and House of \$1,197,597 66c. And this does not include the cost of the public printing-office. The amount drawn for mileage and compensation by Representatives for the year was \$581,540 59c, so that each Representative cost the country, in addition to his salary and mileage, nearly \$3,500 for stationery, books, &c. The expenditure for pages, clerks, and other employees, is on an equally lavish scale, and the total expenditure for both Houses, for all these purposes, exceeds \$2,000,000.

FEDERAL SPIES. — Secretary Seward, in reply to the Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Finance, requesting information connected with the Consular system, has sent a communication, from which the following is an extract: — "Two salaried consular officers have been established in Canada, one in Quebec, and one at Gaspe Basin, to discharge in addition to their regular consular duties, those appertaining to confidential agencies of the department, as it had learned that through these, and other places in Canada, there was carried on a systematic intercourse with the rebels in the insurgent states, and some ports in Canada had become notorious for the arrival from, and departure of rebels for Europe." It will thus be seen that, under the pretence of being consular officers, two spies have been located in Canada by the Federal Government to watch passengers arriving and departing.

A STARTLING STATEMENT. — The *Chicago Tribune* publishes the following paragraph editorially: — "We have before us three cartridges brought to us from Annapolis by a friend. They are a portion of the ammunition for Enfield rifles served out to Burnside's forces for the great expedition. To the eye they are alike in appearance, and the slight difference in weight could not instantly be detected. But the difference is that one of the three contains not a particle of powder. A prominent officer of the expedition told our informant that this was about the proportion throughout the entire lot of Enfield cartridges — one-third of them carefully put up without powder. Now here is a case for investigation. Was it fraud, or treachery, that seeks to palm off upon our brave troops, on the eve of an expedition, sham cartridges? Let us have an explanation of this affair, Secretary Stanton."

THE VENICTIONS OF A GOVERNMENT PAPER. CENSOR. — Under the heading "Is paper a legal tender?" the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* relates the following occurrence: — "On Friday last, Mr. W. W. Harper, of Alexandria, member of the dry goods house of Harper & Brothers, was arrested, charged with refusing to sell goods and give specie change for United States Treasury Notes, at a less discount than five per cent." He made the refusal to a negro boy who had bought some calico. He was arrested at the instance of a United States officer, and taken before the Provost Marshal, who referred the case to the Military Governor Gen. Montgomery. Gen. Montgomery has decided that all persons are liable to arrest and punishment who depreciate United States Treasury Notes or embarrass their circulation. An enlargement of military prisons, under this rule, will immediately be called for."

CANADA MONEY AT A PREMIUM. — For the first time in a long period, the bank notes issued by the Canadian institutions are worth a premium here, the bankers buying among themselves at par. The reason for this is obvious. The specie suspension of many of the banks of this State, have largely enhanced the value of gold, the premium running from three to five per cent. Canada bills are worth the face of them in gold in Canada, and those merchants here who are buying wheat or produce there, find them quite as available. In this case, therefore, it is an advantage to buy Canada bills rather than gold, on this side, for use there, as the business man saves precisely the difference between the price of Canada bills and gold. There being a profitable margin, of course the bills are preferable, and hence their advance in value. Always good in this city, Canada money now becomes better than our own currency, a condition of things, our British friends will be inclined to be jubilant over. — *Buffalo Courier.*

The *New York Journal of Commerce* says: — "It is not to be denied that the method of communicating to us the views of the British Government on the Mason and Slidell matter was extremely courteous. So much so, that it might almost appear as if the government only yielded to a popular uprising, in making it all. The same courtesy is manifest in the course pursued in taking the prisoners from Boston. It will not be forgotten that some of the more violent English papers demanded that the prisoners should be placed on the dock of a man of war, in the Chesapeake, attended by a fleet, and with various ceremonies of humiliation. Lord Lyons has arranged it in an unostentatious way, and it now seems possible that the only assistance the English government propose to give the captured gentlemen, is to put them on the track from which they were taken." If the Rinaldo has gone to St. Thomas, it is upon the

principle that their voyage on the Trent was from Havana to St. Thomas, and the British Government proposes to send them there, whence their passage is paid to England; they can continue their voyage which was forcibly interrupted."

Doctests, who claim to be an Ellsworth Zouave, that narrates the experience of his regiment after receiving their instructions from the Military Board: "No man has had a whole suit of clothes for two months. We've gone on guard dressed only in overcoat and musket, and we've done scout duty in the elegant attire of a revolver and one pair of shoes, to three men. When we've wanted to dress extra fine for Sunday service, we'd polish our muskets and tie a red rag on each leg." The chaplain, for decency's sake, when he preaches — stands in an empty pork barrel to hide his legs. I called on the Colonel yesterday, dressed only in a bayonet, and that, considering an officer, admired my airy costume, but said I'd better kill a few scoundrels, and when I bagged one of my own size, I might help myself to his breeches! When our whole company lately applied to him for clothes he said, he hadn't got any for us, but he served out 15 rounds of ball cartridges to each, and gave us leave of absence for two days, and told us to bury all the scoundrels we killed, so as to not lumber up the country. Many of the fellows got good suits of clothes, and Brown was so uncommonly particular that he didn't suit himself till he had killed five fellows. With my usual luck, I couldn't kill a fellow my size — they were all too short or too long. When at last I did find a fellow five feet nine, and had just got a good aim on him, he raised his head and disclosed the unwelcome fact that he was one of our sergeants. Just my luck — he had on a lovely suit of gray which would have fitted me to a hair, and if I'd been a half a second quicker on the trigger, I could have had it, but I couldn't decently shoot after I had seen his face. However, I got a fair suit of blue cloth, and Bob Brown is on the look out to help me better my condition. He wants to find a fellow five feet nine, rather slim in his waist, and with a new and well fitting suit, army blue preferred."

REPUTATION OF ENGLISH DRY GOODS. — The young ladies in a popular seminary in Maine met last week and mutually agreed that, until justified by the more fraternal action of England towards the loyal party of this country, they would neither purchase nor wear materials of English manufacture for clothing. Acting on the hint thus given, the young ladies of several seminaries and schools in Massachusetts have made the same resolution. In one instance in Chelsea, (as we are informed by a citizen of that place), one school — teacher and pupils — have entered into a compact, and pledged themselves to be diligent at times to propagate their feeling. — *Boston Journal.*

La! now, you don't say did they really? Why, there is not a Yankee girl from Maine to Connecticut who could resist the temptation of getting a pretty dress a dollar or two cheaper even if it were made by Jeff. Davis, much less by kind cousins across the water. If we did not know how much good sense there is in an American editor, we should have but a poor opinion of their wits. Fancy an English paper gravely announcing that some boarding school misses had resolved not to use any more India rubber dolls, because of the outrage on the Trent!

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY ACT.

(From a letter in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.)

It seems especially undesirable that there should be a disturbance of the relations between us and our nearest neighbors. If heretofore it has been important that intimate and friendly intercourse should be encouraged, it is not now the time to change our policy, while our success in suppressing the rebellion depends upon the ability of the North to supply the needed means, we cannot afford to lose a trade which has contributed so much to our prosperity as that of the Canadas and Provinces. The business which has grown up in consequence of the Reciprocity act, is of great importance to our whole community. Since its adoption the Canadian and Provincial merchants have relied upon us for a supply of various articles which can be had from us cheaper than from England. This business has grown larger every year as our mutual acquaintance has increased until it has become a simple question of "cost when delivered" which has decided whether orders should go to England or the States. As a result, our manufacturers have made more goods, our merchants have had more business, and our railroads carried more freight. Thus, a large amount of money has been circulated among various classes of our people, which formerly was circulated in Great Britain. The Canadian and Provincial merchants require large quantities of goods and they are obtained from us or from England. We can continue to cultivate the business or we can drive it away entirely. If, however, by any legislation, we should destroy the friendly relations already existing and ruin the business which has cost time and money to establish, we should thereby only increase the gains of Great Britain and afford her manufacturers the greatest satisfaction at our own expense. In the Provinces almost every country trader, owns or controls his coasting vessel. Several times a year these are laden with fish, lumber, wood, potatoes, coal, &c., and are sent to us. The proceeds of the cargoes are expended in purchasing a return freight, and our dealers in hardware, dry goods, medicines, boots, and shoes, groceries, &c., fill the vessel. Such operations are not new or occasional, but constant, frequently ten or fifteen such vessels clear in one day, and carry the results of our labour to every eastern port. Of course we do not wish to discourage this traffic; every individual in the community has a share in its benefits. Aside from the pecuniary advantages of this trade, it is no small thing that it tends to bind together those that are in so many respects as one people. By it we invite friendship and good feeling, and our institutions are becoming both understood and appreciated through its workings. A more severe blow to the business and laboring interests of the North could not well be given than the repeal of this act. While deprived of the friendship and business intercourse of our former Southern friends, we should certainly avoid causing unkind feelings with our neighbors on the north and east.

GARIBOLDI'S NEXT CAMPAIGN. — Mr. J. M. Adams, who, as agent in Italy of the Glasgow association which was formed for the purpose of aiding Garibaldi in the prosecution of his late campaign in Italy, was frequently in communication with the "Liberator," and also with Kossuth, is now striving to raise a fund to provide for the hour when Garibaldi will lead thousands of brave and anxious men to complete the regeneration of Italy and Hungary. In a letter to the *Glasgow Herald*, Mr. M. Adams says: — "Nearly two years ago I told your readers, months before it occurred, that a bold attempt would be made, now I tell you that with the coming spring another will be made, on a greater scale." The following is the text of a letter addressed by Garibaldi to the provincial Council of Calabria Ulterior, in answer to an address from that body: — "Capri, Nov. 12. Your blood has not deviated from the path traced by your ancestors! When the destined hour shall strike, I shall again see you in arms to the terror of the enemies of Italy. The time is not far distant. Be all prepared for that last trial, and we shall conquer. Ever yours, G. GARIBOLDI."

In spite of the weak exertions of the Protestant Convention, "Essays and Reviews," which leave little to be believed of the little which previous Protestants had appeared, have had and have a very wide circulation. They were welcomed by the "Protestants of Australia" with as much eagerness as the press has been to set to work to reproduce them on the spot. The authors in the meantime, except Mr. B. Powell, who has died, are enjoying their positions in England, and will end with success which