

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 25th ult. says: "Several newspapers have asked what will be the attitude of the French Government in view of the agitation which prevails in Italy? The question is so clear, that any doubt seems impossible. From insolent threats, and the possible consequences of demagogic insurrection, the duty of the French Government and its military honour oblige it more than ever to defend the Holy Father. The world must be well aware that France does not abandon those to whom, when in danger, she extends her protection."

The leading anti-Catholic organ of France, *L'Opinion Nationale*, describes in remarkable language the present situation of affairs:—

"Let us see (says the *Opinion*) the condition to which the Italian Government is reduced. The Emancipation Society of Genoa, dissolved by a Ministerial order, protests, and in protesting openly appeals to insurrection, and the Italian Government is powerless to prevent it. It is obliged to deprive of their command Generals Cugia and Meila, nominally because they did not take sufficient precautions against Garibaldi, but in reality because they are suspected. Gen. Cialdini himself, a resolute and energetic man, declares that he feels a certain degree of repugnance, in so grave a crisis, to take the command of newly-formed troops, to whom he is wholly unknown. 'I will go,' he is reported to have said, 'but I require that the Brigade division, which has long been under my command, should be despatched, so as to arrive with me at Palermo.' Lastly, the King himself announces that he is about to proceed to Naples. We know that Victor Emmanuel is not accustomed to shirk danger, but that a King should think himself bound to march in person against a rebel affords a further proof of the grave state of affairs. It is not with material weapons that Garibaldi intends warring with us or with Victor Emmanuel, but with his moral force, powerless against us, he is equally so against Victor Emmanuel? We should be sorry to touch for it. If Victor Emmanuel were obliged to abdicate, and we are not the first to use the word abdication—what would be the policy of his successor? England already has this contingency in view (?), and that is why M. Ricasoli is in London." This last 'fact' is wrong. Ricasoli was not in London when the article from which the above is an extract appeared. He had not even arrived at Paris, but was at Chabons.

In reference to the official note in the *Moniteur* relative to the occupation of Rome, the *Union*, by a process familiar to the French Catholic press, defends the Holy See by endeavouring to give to the official declaration as extended a meaning as possible. The following were the words of the Legitimist Organ. 'France has then more than ever the duty of defending the Holy Father.' Although the *Moniteur* does not mention the Temporal Power, such an idea is so inseparable from that of the Pope, that it is evidently included in it. It is not, in fact, the 'person' only of the august Pius IX. which is exposed to criminal attacks from the 'demagogical insurrection'; it is also and especially his royalty, his authority. When Garibaldi takes up arms to the cry of 'Rome or death!' what he wants to destroy is the temporal power; when our soldiers are most resolutely gathering around the Holy Father it is to defend at once his throne and his law. Every other interpretation would be unworthy of the country, unworthy of its traditions, its duty and its glory. When then the *Moniteur* repeats, with a feeling of which we must take into consideration the inspiration even more than the expressions, 'The world must know that France will never abandon in time of danger those over whom its protection is extended; there is no room for equivocation about such a protection.' It is the rights of the Papacy, the Pontifical States, the whole of the dominions of St. Peter, which France ceters with its arms; and thus she defends Catholicity and 'protects' herself. Far more than any one she is concerned in having no attack made against the freedom and sovereignty of the Holy Father. It is in other respects a respectful protection, a protection which excludes the shadow even of any pretension incompatible with the dignity and independence of the sovereign who accepts it; a filial protection, in a word, and such as must inspire the veneration and devotion of the nation, who is the eldest daughter of the Church, for the chief of Catholicity! Such is, according to us the only sense that can possibly be given to the words of the *Moniteur*. Such a sense is completed, in our view, by the absolute silence which the official journal preserves on the attitude of the French Government with regard to the conduct of the Cabinet of Turin, and the recent communications which that Cabinet has addressed to the French in reference to the Garibaldian insurrection and to the contingencies which may arise out of a mixed occupation or the withdrawal of our troops. With declarations of the kind we have just read, there can be no room for combinations, the mere mention of which would be in contradiction with 'the duty of defending more than ever the Holy Father,' and with the obligations dictated by 'our military honor.' It is surely thus (as it seems to us) that the language as well as the silence of the *Moniteur* should be interpreted."

The *Monde*, after having recalled the reciprocal contradictions which the semi-official journals have given each other on the subject of the Roman question, adds that this polemic, the insinuations and these contradictions had gathered clouds. The *Moniteur* has thought so likewise. The note it has published is intended to dispel such clouds.

It is impossible to be more laconic, but it is the best way of showing how sad is the sense of insecurity that exists in the minds of French Catholics in regard to the interests of the Church.

The Paris papers still continue to harp on the note in the *Moniteur* and the recent tilt between *La France* and the *Constitutionnel*. The *Opinion Nationale* deplores that the occupation of Rome is to be considered indefinite, and then tries to assign a term to it by saying that France

will doubtless remain there until the death of Pius IX. To which *La France* replies, that the Italian question is by no means indissolubly bound up with the existence of the present Pontiff; and that, were he to disappear the difficulties of the situation would remain as grave and delicate as to-day. This is not consolatory. With reference to the present events in Sicily and Calabria, the same journal adds that they impose upon the Italian Government a most serious responsibility, which it can redeem only by displaying as much energy in repressing the Garibaldian insurrection as it showed slackness in preventing it. *La France* also denies expressly that it is a semi-official organ; the policy it advocates is the result of conviction, not of instructions issued from high places. These are words, of course, to be taken at their just value. Speaking of the question of the day the *Opinion Nationale* says:—

"It is certain that our indefinite occupation of Rome will have the effect of weakening our influence in Italy to the profit of England, in the same way as it weakens the position of Victor Emmanuel with respect to Garibaldi. 'Garibaldi is our best friend' said a detoured Italian prince, who doubtless hopes that Garibaldi will drive the French Government to a change of policy in Italy and to the undoing of what it has done. We still hope that the French Government will not let itself be driven into any such thing."—*Correspondent of Times*.

ITALY.

The Ministers of the King of Piedmont are exhibiting a wonderful amount of zeal in endeavouring to establish a difference between King and Demagogue. They appear to ignore the fact that revolution is not the less revolution because it is clad in monarchical forms. To blot out or to alter violently the geographical limits of a country, to subvert its form of government, to dispossess its reigning family, to put an abrupt end to its law, history, tradition, and independent existence is a revolution, whatever name be given to it, it all this be effected by its own citizens. If it be effected by a foreign force, it is conquest. But if it be effected partly from within, and partly from without, it is unjust conquest working through the instrumentality of revolution.

The recent "unexcused" of Piedmont have been effected by the last of these means. So audacious has been her career in this path hitherto, that the outraged decency of universal Europe has, at the last moment, secured some delay, and a now of respect. But the men of the revolution with whom she has up to now so cordially fraternised refuse to pause. Their object was to substitute one monarchy for another. Unlike that of Piedmont, it is opened and avowed. It is nothing less than the destruction of Christianity, Government, and Morals. Their diseased palates are smitten with a longing for the return of the secular domination of pagan Rome. They are in love with the obscene picture sketched with such intrepid fidelity by Juvenal. They are longing to see semi-nude judges once more on the judgment seats, and the public celebration of espousals too foul to name. Piedmont is not so honest. Where once the human mind has brought itself to believe in the duty of destroying Christianity, and of substituting red republicanism for all Government, it would recoil from no means for bringing about such an object. Nor is it at all wonderful that assassination should be amongst its favorite instrumentalities of propagandism. Piedmont has winked at both objects and means as long as it suited her purpose; and she was doubly criminal in consequence. Her object was her own aggrandisement. The Mazzinians profess, at least, that they are inspired by a kind of faith. Their passionate profligacy is not so criminal nor so base as the cold-blooded villainy of the former.

And now, when it no longer suits her purpose to lead the van of revolution, there is something not only incongruous, but positively grotesque, in the attitude she has assumed.—*Northern Press*.

Rome.—A letter from Rome mentions the interesting fact of the re-establishment of the aqueduct of Claudius, designed to draw off the waters of Lake Celano or Fucino, in the Abruzzi. This great and important work has been upwards of ten years in hand, and the merit of its successful accomplishment is due to Prince Torlonia. It is calculated that upwards of 35,000 acres of good land will be restored to cultivation through the draining of the lake.

The following is extracted from a letter from Rome:—

"Prince Torlonia has just brought a considerable undertaking to a successful termination. Thanks to his powerful assistance, the aqueduct of Claudius, which was intended to draw off the waters of the Lake Celano or Fucino, is re-established. The Lake Fucino, four Roman leagues in length and two broad, is situated at 22 miles from Rome, in the Abruzzi, and 92 from Rome. Its overflowing frequently desolated the surrounding country, from which, when the waters had retired, poisonous exhalations emanated. On the occasion of the inauguration of the channel to pour into the Tiber the overflow of the waters of this lake the Emperor Claudius gave a combat of gladiators, manned by 19,000 gladiators. An immense crowd and the Praetorian Guard lined the banks to prevent the flight of the unfortunate combatants. The combat, says Tacitus, 'although between criminals, was worthy of the bravest soldiers.' The spectacle being concluded, the flood-gates were opened, but the flow did not succeed, and it was necessary to deepen the channel. Trajan, Adrian, the Emperor Frederick III., and Alphonso I., caused new works to be executed, which were resumed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1826 the Neapolitan government undertook to clear and restore the Claudian aqueduct. The glory of bringing this difficult work to an end belongs to Prince Torlonia, who, after ten years' labor and an outlay of several millions, at last saw, on the 9th of this month the waters of the Fucino move from their level, and flow like a torrent, to cries of 'Viva Pio Nono,' 'Viva il Principe Torlonia.' Time is still necessary to drain the Fucino entirely; but the progressive lowering of the lake will by degrees restore to cultivation a superficies of 35,000 acres. It is calculated that the sale of the land will quadruple the capital expended on the undertaking."

STRABINGS IN ROME.—The *Monde* gives the following details of two attempts at assassination at Rome already mentioned by telegraph:—A priest of Lucca, named Rossi, was crossing the Piazza di Venezia, on his way home, when he noticed two men watching him, one of whom observed to the other, 'I could eat him.' The Abbe paid no attention to this; but, gaining his residence, was surprised to find that a man had entered at the same time, who asked if there were any rooms to let, and on the Abbe replying in the negative, the stranger pronounced the word 'Addio,' and then plunged a poniard into his side. A few minutes after another priest, named Bonetti,

passing near the same spot, received a stab from a stiletto in the back. In both instances the assassins, who are not doubt the men seen by the Abbe Rossi, escaped. The wounds are not dangerous.

The *Times* correspondent, who has a great tenderness for Italian Protestant assassins, who stick their daggers into 'Romish priests'—thus notes their transactions:—

At the beginning of the week two priests were stabbed in the Piazza Venezia, and another priest was wounded; it is asserted that they had directed the police to enter a courtyard where four young men were assembled. They were all arrested but one was afterwards liberated, and the act of the priests was not forgotten. There will be many such acts remembered should a rising take place, and a shudder at the thought of this people were ever to find a vent. I remember to have seen the Borbon police hunted like vermin through the streets of Naples, and no good man would like to see such scenes renewed in the streets of Rome; but the priests must look to themselves; the people are maddened to desperation, and if neither humanity nor Christian feeling have any control over them, a regard for personal security should command them to pause.

NAPLES.—The London *Times* gives the following details of Garibaldi's late career:—

On the night of 24th of August, Garibaldi crossed from Sicily to Calabria, and landed at Mileto and Cape Spartivento. Before we set out with him on his northward course, we will attempt a chronicle of events from his arrival in the island. It was on June 28 that Garibaldi arrived at Palermo in a private steamer; the Piedmontese Princes arrived the same day and were of course eclipsed. The Marquis Pallavicini, Prefect of Palermo, the Archbishop, and the populace received 'the Hero' with all honor, and the Royal Princes were very soon glad to take their departure for Naples, whence they repaired to Constantinople.

Garibaldi spent the first few days of July in speeches and excursions, while the enrolment of volunteers for an expedition under him was every where carried on openly.

The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia and Prussia, of which the telegraph had brought the news to Turin in the beginning of the month, could not formally be announced till the arrival of the documents; but on the 11th Signor Rattazzi announced to the Chamber of Deputies these gratifying tidings as well as the betrothal of the Princess Pia to the King of Portugal. "Thus," said he, "Italy takes her place among the powers of Europe of the first rank." An unhappy boast. In a very few days, on the 15th July, the Minister was called on for explanations about an incendiary speech made by Garibaldi at Palermo, where he had denounced Napoleon III. in rabid language, and talked of the Sicilian Vespers, and insisted upon having Rome and Venice.

He had made speeches of the same tenor at Palermo, Terni, and Cefala. The Minister had just procured the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy from Russia and Prussia, through the French Emperor's mediation, and upon given assurances that the Government was in a position to preserve order, and to prevent unauthorised revolutionary aggression upon Rome or Venice. What was he to do? He regretted Garibaldi's language; said he had known nothing of his intention to visit Sicily; and that Pallavicini had been called to account for his conduct.

On the 15th and 20th of July, M. Gallenga wrote from Turin to the 'Times' that not 100 men would follow Garibaldi, and that not ten men out of a machine thought that force should be used to wrest Rome and Venice from their present occupiers; and on July 26, the Official Gazette of Turin denied the alarming rumors which were current of secret expeditions to the Tuscan or Pontifical coast.

As for M. Gallenga! By July 27 it turned out that Garibaldi had been to Marsala on the 19th; that the Syndic and the populace were all with him; that he made another incendiary speech more violent than any of its predecessors, and that the Syndic had published it; moreover that the Prefect of Palermo, Pallavicini, had resigned, and that the Syndic of Marsala had been removed.

M. Gallenga had to tell the *Times* on July 28, that Garibaldi was under the immediate and exclusive influence of the purest and most uncompromising Mazzinians; that two regiments were under orders to sail from Genoa to Palermo; that the French war steamers were off the Roman coast, and that in all the towns volunteers for Garibaldi were enrolling themselves openly. He added, however, on the 30th that Garibaldi's threats against Rome were only a feat, and that he really meant to sail to the East, to which the Government would make no objection.

In point of fact, on July 31, Garibaldi attended the embarkation of the retiring Prefect Pallavicini, and left Palermo that night, after putting out a proclamation calling on his followers to march with him to Rome and Venice. Having done this he joined his volunteers in the wood of Ficuzza, and on Aug 1 entered Cefalua, where the arms of the National Guard were put at his disposal by the authorities.

All was now flutter and bustle.

The Royal Brigade sailed from Genoa to Palermo. General Cugia was appointed Prefect of Palermo and commander of the forces. On August 2nd General Medici issued an order of the day against Garibaldi to the national guards of Palermo, and on the 3rd there appeared at Turin a Royal proclamation from King Victor Emmanuel to 'his people,' in which Garibaldi was not named, but the young men who followed him were blamed. Signor Rattazzi told the Chamber of Deputies that the proclamation was to disabuse people of the notion that the Government was secretly a party to the expedition, and that he hoped Garibaldi would submit to the King's wishes. The Minister at War also addressed an order of the day to the Italian Army, telling them that if 'culpable impatience' were not allayed they would do their duty, however painful it might be.

Garibaldi's answer was not long in coming. On August 4 General Cugia arrived at Palermo, and on the same day Garibaldi held a Council of War at Cefala and decided marching against Rome.

The Duke de Verduana and Deputy La Loggia were sent to him on the 6th, with a peaceful message from Cugia, but he dismissed them, and if *La France* is to be believed, he had an interview that night at Mistretta, with Mazzini, who returned thence to Malta.

On August 1th Garibaldi entered Rocca Palumba, thence he proceeded to Caltanissetta, where he compelled the military authorities to give him arms and ammunition. On the 12th he left Caltanissetta for Castro Giovanni, and moved thence on the 15th for Piazza in the direction of Catania. He entered Catania at 2 a.m. on August 19, where he seized the Treasury, levied contributions and repealed taxes. But at Turin, the Ministry, which on the 17th had dissolved the Emancipation Society by a decree, were now driven to take a resolution, and on August 20th appeared their report to the King.—"General Garibaldi has raised the standard of rebellion. Your Majesty's name, and that of Italy serve only to veil the intentions of European Demagogues; the rebellion of Garibaldi imposes on us, the necessity of treating the country occupied by volunteers as a country occupied or threatened by an enemy. We advise your Majesty to proclaim a state of siege."

On the 21st the Chambers were prorogued, and Sicily declared in a state of siege, and on the 22nd the Minister of Marine Persano, was sent to take the command of the fleet, and General Cialdini was appointed Civil and Military Chief of Sicily.

The unabashed Gallenga writes from Turin on the 20th that from the very outset he had expressed his own conviction that Garibaldi could move from one end of Sicily to the other; and that his previous letters must have been written to little purpose if they had not conveyed his impression, that Garibaldi had all this time been sole master of the situation, the only real ruler and sovereign in Sicily.

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talions in Sicily. They now resolved on raising them to 69 battalions, and on sending 8 battalions of artillery, 43 regiments of cavalry, and 12 regiments of infantry. On the 23rd, he writes that the news is alarming; that the Prefects of Catanzaro and Cosenza, in Calabria, had resigned; that the Garibaldian partisans were in force in that province; that Cugia was marching on Catanzaro, Nallo, on Reggio, and Brizzese on Ugento; that on the 17th, at Aderno, 17 officers had resigned, rather than act against Garibaldi; that a battalion of Bersaglieri was mutinous; that General Mella's reason for evacuating Catania was, that he could not rely upon the troops, and that Cialdini had insisted on taking six regiments from the Apulian provinces for the same reason; and that Sicily was in fearful anarchy.

On the 24th, his news is still more dismal, for he says that not 17 officers but 46, in one brigade, had resigned; and that all Italy was in consternation at the state of siege; and that the despatch of Pielli with Cialdini (that brace of butchers) had made a very bad impression.

On the night of August 24, as we have already said, Garibaldi landed at Mileto, in Calabria, near Cape Spartivento. He took with him two postal steamers, and about 1,000 men.—*Tablet*.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondence* of Madrid of the 22nd states that Government has received from Paris a communication which gives good reason to hope for the restoration of a cordial understanding between France and Spain. The former seems anxious to place relations on a friendly footing, and to avoid everything likely to produce coolness between them. The *Diario Espanol* says:—

"We have received by post a printed appeal to the population of Madrid to make a demonstration against the Government, on the ground that it seems disposed to sacrifice Spanish to French interests. The document is couched in very violent terms, and its last sentence is—'Down with the French!' We mention this to show that the imprudence of certain journals has had its natural consequences."

AUSTRIA.

The *Presse* says that Austria has determined to call out 40,000 more soldiers.

DEATH OF MARSHAL NUGENT.—Austria has lost one of her most distinguished military men in the person of Marshal Nugent, of Westmeath. Born in Ireland in the year 1777, descended from an old Irish family, and the son of a remarkable diplomatist, he entered at an early age into the Austrian service, and for many years held the highest posts, both civil and military. He was a Magistrate of Hungary, Prince of the Roman Church, Councillor of State, Austrian Field-Marshal, Chamberlain, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Colonel of the 30th Regiment of Infantry. He served in Italy under the command of Radetzky, was at the battle of Solferino, and was in early life Captain-General under the King of Naples during the events which marked the reign of Ferdinand I.—*Times*.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day contains a circular note of Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 6th (18th) of August, concerning the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia.

Prince Gortschakoff says in this note:—"It is not only questions of right which are under consideration. It is monarchical principle and social order contending against revolutionary anarchy."

The Prince then enumerates the guarantees given by King Victor Emmanuel, and adds:—

"Under these circumstances we have thought it our interest to maintain and fortify the Cabinet of Turin on the ground of social order, and not to refuse our moral support to a Government chosen by the enlightened majority of a country towards which we entertain good will and sympathy."

The Minister concludes by saying:—

"The Emperor neither raises nor resolves the question of right."

A letter from Helsingfors, of a recent date, says:—"During the war with the Western Powers from 1854 to 1856, Russian ships of war were sunk in our harbor, as at Sebastopol, in order to prevent or render difficult the approach of the enemy. A line-of-battle ship and some smaller vessels were thus submerged. At the raising of the vessels sunk at Sebastopol has been attended with a certain amount of success, a company has been formed here with a like object, and the project has received the favor and support of the Government."

UNITED STATES.

THE DESPOTISM OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—There is reason to believe that there are scores if not hundreds of men now lying in different federal forts, who are no more guilty of any real wrong toward the government, either in act or in purpose, than one half the men who walk Broadway. And yet the ban is upon them, and they wait in vain for relief. It is one of the alarming symptoms of the decay of the old spirit that the people should have so long quietly submitted to these atrocious violations of their most sacred rights. The Anglo-Saxon race, way back in the days of the Plantagenets and Tudors, used to be familiar with them, and sullenly passive under them; but not since the first Charles went to the block has anything of the kind been known in England. Never in the days of the most rampant Tory power, have the securities of the private individual been thus flagrantly overborne. Not even in the times of the most formidable danger, as in the invasions of the Pretender in '15 and '16, the Irish rebellions in '68 and '49, the Reform agitations in '31, and the later Chartist movements—were ever any such arbitrary procedures ventured upon. On two or three occasions the *Habeas Corpus* act has been suspended, but then only to express authority of Parliament, and with the limitation that the detaining of individuals should not extend beyond a certain time. The suspension of the act at the mere instance of the executive will was a thing never so much as dreamed of—infinitely less, a confinement for an indefinite period, determinable only by the sovereign pleasure of the executive. Our own fathers were bred to a belief in the absolute inviolability of the great popular rights. Even the sedition laws of the elder Adams, oppressive as they were, still provided for trial by jury. We have to go to the worst despots of foreign lands, among the bastilles of France, the leads and wells of Venice, or the dungeons of Naples, to find any such system of arbitrary imprisonment as has prevailed for the last year under this free American republic. If this usurpation is allowed to go on unopposed, as it has hitherto, the friends of human liberty, the world over, will have reason to disown us as recreants. They may well exclaim, as Tiboras did over the degenerate Romans, 'O homines ut servitutum parati!' Yielding this, we publish ourselves as ready for any joke that 'state necessity,' which is but another name for arbitrary will, may impose, and fully prepared to tread the irregular path to military despotism.—*N. Y. Globe*.

ORN LOSSES.—A semi-official report, which reaches us by telegraph, states, that our losses in the late battles were one thousand killed, six thousand wounded and one thousand prisoners. If this was true, it would be the most disheartening news the public could hear as it would prove our vast armies do poorer fighting than the Chinese or even Digger Indians. Our troops it will be remembered, were fighting desperately for a week. At least four pitched battles were fought in that time, in which not less than 70,000 men on each side were engaged. Gen. Pope officially admitted that he lost 8,000 men on the first day at Bull Run, and he is not a man to overstate his own losses. Until something better than government authority is given, we must consider this report as apocryphal as the despatch from the War Department, published on the third instant, which announced the advance of Gen. Pope two miles toward the late battle ground when he was really retreating—beaten and disgraced.

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to Fairfax and Washington. We shall probably not know the whole truth of these battles until the rebel accounts reach us from Richmond, and an average can be struck. Alas, that it should be so; that this great government, to-day the mightiest in all the elements of power on our earth, should have tolerated a war minister so untruthful, so false, and so arbitrary. Let us hope that Gen. Halleck will take warning by his predecessor's errors and will tell the truth, no matter how painful it may be, so as to restore the confidence of the government however much they may doubt its military and civil capacity.—*N. Y. World*.

A STORY ABOUT GENERAL BUTLER.—A story is told concerning General Butler which is not calculated to prove his confidence in the safety of the secession element by which he is surrounded. Some time ago Gen. Butler finding that it was almost impossible to devote to his wife the cares to which she is entitled, resolved to part with her and to send her homeward. The day of departure arrived, and he went with his wife and children to the boat on which they were to embark. Unfortunately the water was high and the boat difficult of access. The plank thrown upon the water between the dock and the shore formed an acute angle, and Blonfin himself would have found it difficult to maintain his equilibrium upon it. But Gen. Butler, confident that his centre of gravity was sufficiently ponderous to secure him against all accidents, ventured bravely upon the steepy road. Hardly had he walked two steps, however, than his feet glided along and down he went, measuring the plank with all his length, and producing at the same time a noise somewhat similar to that of an old kettle. His servants ran to his assistance, and he was soon up again. When it had been ascertained that the general was unharmed, inquiries were made concerning the sound of metal heard at the time of his fall. It was not long before the mystery was solved. The clothes of the general having been torn in his perilous descent, people saw, protruding underneath his coat, one large breastplate, reaching from his neck down to his thigh. This was the object that had produced the noise. It was ascertained afterwards that the general wears this kind of armor since his arrival in New Orleans, and that he never goes out without it.—*N. Y. World*.

The New York *World* clearly indicates in the following extract one of the reasons which have led to the demoralization of the Federal armies in Virginia. Ragged and dirty, ill fed and ill shod as the Confederate are, they have the wisdom to restrain such excesses, and reap the result in their victories:—"We are pained to learn from our correspondents with the army in Maryland that the forces lately commanded by Gen. Pope are committing all manner of atrocities upon the unfortunate inhabitants of that now bloody ground. Unionists as well as rebels are compelled to submit to this general pillage and outrage. These are some of the fruits of Pope's savage orders in Central Virginia. Of course, as in all armies, the troops that pillage will not fight. They lose their courage with their sense of honor. The course of our military authorities is clear. Every soldier found pillaging should be arrested and punished instantly. Until the sternest discipline is enforced in our armies we cannot expect them to win battles."

GREAT BRITAIN.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH COAST IN 1861.—The Board of Trade return of the wrecks and casualties which occurred on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1861 has just been published. From this report it appears that the number of casualties is greater than that reported in any of the preceding nine years, and 261 in excess of the annual average of the last six years. The numbers (exclusive of collisions) were, in 1857, 866; in 1858, 869; in 1859, 1,007; in 1860, 1,081; and in 1861, 1,171; and the increase is ascribed to a great extent to the gales of January, February, and November, in which months alone there were 465 casualties, exclusive of collisions. The number of collisions, again, though slightly in excess of 1860, is under the number of 1859, the three years 1859, 1860, and 1861 having the respective numbers 349, 298, and 323; and, on the whole, the increase in the number of collisions is not proportionately so great as the increase of other casualties. In the number of lives lost there is a large increase as compared with last year, caused by the gales of January, February, and November, which increase the number of casualties. In 1860 there were 530; while in 1861 there were 884; but this number is less than that of 1854 and 1859. The comparatively small number of lives lost in 1860 and 1861 is owing chiefly to the absence of the loss of any large passenger ship on the coasts. From a table appended, showing the force of the wind, it appears that nearly one-half of these casualties happened with the wind at and under force 8, or 'fresh gale,' or under circumstances in which a ship, if seaworthy, and properly manned and sound, ought to be able to keep the sea. [It is only too probable that in a majority of cases, vessels are purposely made away with, in order to defraud the Insurance Companies.]

A FLATTERING SKETCH OF LORD PALMERSTON.—The man who has been everything by turns and nothing long—Tory, Coalitionist, Whig, fancy man of the Radicals, then Coalitionist again, and again the pet of the Tories—subordinate of Percival and follower of Castlereagh; raised to the Cabinet by Canning, and ready within six months to take office under those who hunted him to death; colleague of Eldon and of Brougham, of Sidmouth and of Grey; the supplanter of Aberdeen in the foreign office in 1830, and his subordinate in 1832; confident in turn of every man of every shade of opinions, belligerent or pacific, economical or lavish, progressive or reactionary.—*Daily News*.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The *Daybladet* of Copenhagen confirms the news of an approaching alliance between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian, heir presumptive to the Crown of Denmark. Prince Christian left Copenhagen some days since with the Princess, his wife, and two of his daughters.—After visiting his elder brother at Louisenlund, in Schleswig, he intends to go to Ostend. It is generally supposed that his Royal Highness will afterwards proceed to Reinhardtbrunn, in Gohurg-Gotha, where Queen Victoria is to stay some weeks. Prince Christian was born in 1818, and married in 1842 the Princess Louise, daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse, by whom he has a family of six children, three of them sons. The Princess Alexandra was born on the 1st of December, 1844, and is consequently not quite 18 years of age. She is tall and well-looking, and has received a most careful education in her own family, which is generally esteemed as a model of all the domestic virtues.

CHARGE OF WILFUL DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS.—The extraordinary charge against a Liverpool captain for sending threatening letters to a shipowner came on for trial at the Liverpool Assizes on Tuesday. It excited great interest, as it involved a counter-charge of a more serious character against the prosecutor, namely, that he was concerned in the wilful destruction of several ships, which were destroyed for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters. An advertisement having appeared in the papers offering a reward of £200 for the discovery of the perpetrator of such a crime—a suspicion having not unreasonably got abroad that such a practice was very frequently resorted to—the prisoner threatened that, unless the prosecutor gave him a sum of money, he would expose certain fraudulent transactions of this kind, in which, he said, they had been jointly concerned. In the cross-examination of the chief witness some strange evidence was elicited, and the trial terminated in a verdict of acquittal.

ALLEGED ADMISION OF A PLAGUE SHIP INTO LONDON.—*Extraordinary Story*.—The following story is current in the neighborhood of Plaistow and the Victoria Docks, and has caused considerable excite-