FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

RECEPTION OF THE PAPAL NUNCIO. - PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Moniteur of this morning announce that Monsignor Chigi, the Papul Nuncio, was officially received by the Emperor yesterday, and says :-

"Monsignor Ohigi, in addressing the Emperor, stated that he should be zealous in maintaining the friendly relations which happily existed between the Holy See and the Government of the Emperor "

The Emperor thanked Monsignor Chigi for the sentiments he had expressed in the name of the Holy

Father, and said -. "His Holiness has already, on the occasion of the new year, addressed to me, through General Goyon,

words which have deeply touched me. Be assured that I shall always seek to ally the duties of a Sovereign with my devotion to the Holy Father. I do not doubt but that your nomination will contribute to render more intimate the relations which are so essential to the welfare of religion, peace, and Chris-

The Empress also received Monsigner Chigi, who stated that he was charged by the Holy Father to renew to Her Majesty the assurance of his paternal affection, and of the wishes that His Holicess did not cease to form for the happiness of the Empress and the Prince Imperial.

The Empress replied, that she was particularly moved by this mark of affection, and requested Monsignor Chigi to convey to His Holiness the expression of her gratitude.

The Emperor of the French has opened the Legislative Session of 1862 with a manly, moderate, and reasoning speech. Europe has learnt to watch with anxiety, not altogether unmixed with apprehension, for these periodical public appearances of Napoleon III. When he complains of "rumors propagated on imaginary pretences," he would do well to remember that these rumors have not always turned out to be baseless, and that these apprehensions have not always been agreeably disappointed. There have been times when an Imperial speech came like a great shadow between us and the snn, and ' darkened half the nations." We are rejoiced, therefore, to be able to say that the attitude of the French nation, as depicted in this Imperial Speech, is just what we could desire. It is cordial and friendly towards us and our allies; it is peaceful in its tone throughout; and, as the strength of a friend is our strength, we rejoice to see in it assurance that prudence and economy are to be cultivated as Imperial virtues, and that commerce has a larger share of notice than even glory or territorial aggrandizement .- Times.

The relations of the French Government with the United States are thus referred to in the report on the "General Situation of the Empire," laid before

the Legislative Body :-

"The serious internal complications which have taken place in the United States have not disturbed (altere) the cordiality of our relations with that country. It was impossible, however, that the conflict, the outbreak of which we beheld with pain, should not interfere, when it assumed so large proportions, with our ordinary transactions with the United States, and that it should not affect, to a certain extent, the security of our commerce. The Government of the Emperor has, therefore, had to take into consideration, from the very first, these inevitable consequences of the American crisis. It could not hesitate at the attitude which circumstances made imperative. Having, on the the one hand, the duty of seeing that the interests placed under its protection should suffer as little as possible from the struggle which was going on; desirous, on the other hand, to show its respect for the internal rights and independence of another country, it could only pursue one line of policy to attain the object it had in view-the strict observance of neutrality. Consequently, whilst maintaing wishes for the mainten-ance of the American Union on those conditions which had until very recently appeared best calcu-Inted to secure its prosperity; whilst being disposed, if it were solicited to do so, to contribute by its good offices to put an end to this deplorable struggle, it hastened, on the one hand, to remind its subjects of the duties imposed on them by that neutrality, the benefit of which it, (the Imperial Government) claimed in their behalf; and, on the other, to lay down the principles which it expected the belligerents to We have obtained in this latter respect satisfactory declarations, and, if it did not rest with the Emperor's Government to do away with all the phorragements which a state of war on the globe always involve, the principles, the application of which the belligerents have admitted, will at least, have the effect of preventing those injuries, which must otherwise have aggravated the sufferings inevitably caused by the present state of things."

The Moniteur publishes M. Fould's report to the Emperor on the finances. The Budget of next year will show a real and considerable reduction. He proposes that all workmen be exempt from tax on personal property, the duty on valuables sent by post mend their observances in everything not in contrato be I per cent., a new tax on horses and private carriages, increase in register fees and stamp duties, a saving in the collection of register fees. Total increase, 50,000,000f., leaving a surplus of 20,000,000f. after the settlement of the ordinary budget; deficit at the end of last year, 1,008,000,000f. M. Fould then says the Emperor would be wise to take advantage of the peace we now enjoy to bring about a reduction of our deficit. He proposes a conversion of the four and half per cents into three per cents, a special law to be passed for the extraordinary budget of next year, a temporary additional surcharge on sait and sugar. In order to complete railways and public works, manufactures using salt to be exempt from salt tax, in order to meet foreign competition. The extraordinary budget next year will be balanced by surplus of ordinary budget and other resources. There would still remain the deficit, but which would not increase, but even diminish. Next year's army will be 100,000, being a reduction of 46,000 men in the year.

The Times congratulates its readers upon these

reductions. It says:-"We may therefore look upon it as a matter of no small importance that the development of military force in France has reached its highest point, and now bids fair to shrink to reasonable limits. The pecuniary difficulties of the State are, no doubt. the main cause of the retrenchment which is now promised; but we may also hope that something is due to the remonstrances of Europe, as well as to the good sense of the Emperor, who sees that his influence will probably be greater if he appears to the world as the leader in a new career of peace, than if he enforced by his own policy the maintenance of that armed watchfulness and suspicion which have

for so many years oppressed the nations of Europe." The Moniteur Industriel publishes the following letter from Rouen, dated the 21st inst., giving a sad account of the position of the cotton-spinners in that

You have in a late article remarked that the crisis of 1857 was not so fatal to the manufacturers at Lyons as that which prevails at present. You observe that when trade languishes it particularly affects articles of luxury. At present the operatives are suffering in a deplorable manner, and particularly those employed in the manufacture of cotton, and I persist in saying that the principal cause is the treaty of commerce with England. It is true that a great many persons attribute it to the American crisis. At present raw cotton is worth 3f. 10c. the kilogramme at Havre, the mechanical spinning of the chain 26 is worth here 3f. 90c. the kilogramme. The spinner consequently earns 80. the kilogramme for spinning the chain No. 26. Calico counting 30 for printing is worth 40c. the metre, or about 4f. 50 c. the kilogramme. The weaver consequently earns

manufactories." A letter from Toulou of the 241b alt., says that the supplementary Mexican expedition is every day assuming extraordinary proportions, and fresh and would soon return to their natural intercourse. orders arrive at every moment indicating the ships. Thanks to the moral obligations which France has and the regiments which are to be despatched with guaranteed. Rome would, in case of need, find the

as little delay as possible.

La Presse has the following:

"The soldiers belonging to the garrison of Paris who are ordered to join the expeditionary corps for Mexico, are leaving daily for the different ports of embarcation. The most urgent orders have been sent from Paris to hasten the departure of the Contingent, which will take place on the 1st of February, instead of the 5th, as formerly decided, General Lorencez will embark on the 28th inst., at Cherbourg, on board the Forfait. The supplementary vessels will make straight for Vera Cruz."

It may be as well to remark," says the Pays,

"That the increase in the French expeditionary force is only as regards the land troops. The naval force remains as it was, and has been subjected to no modification. It is important, also, to observe that the command in chief of the land and naval forces remains confided to Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, and that the new general will only command the additional division of troops about to be sent out. The new corps will be composed of 3,000 men, of whom 250 are to be cavalry, and 550 Zouaves. It is the strength of the Spanish expeditionary corps which decided the French Government to increase the French force."

The Constitutionnel gives the following as the troops which are to compose the new expedition :-"One regiment of Infantry of the Line (the 99th), of two battalions; one battalion of Foot Chasseurs (the 12th); two battalions of Zonaves; one squadron of 2d African Chasseurs, to embark at Oran, one battery of Horse Artillery (1st battery of the 9th

Regiment); one company of Engineers; one company of the Waggon Train, and several detachments of the Hospital and Administrative Services. As a complement to the above must be added the officers of the Staff, of the Intendance, and the persons attached to the particular staffs of the artillery and engineers.'

ITALY.

The Turin papers publish a despatch from Rome, dated the 19th Jan., asserting that the Austrian Government is about to address a note to the Great Powers declaring that the state of Piedmont constitutes a perpetual menace, and renders it necessary that she should be required to disarm.

We translate the following reply from the bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Genoa, to the circular of the Keener of the Seals :-

Genoa, 9th Dec., 1861. Excellency-The circular which your Excellency, on the 26th October, addressed to the archbishops bishops, and vicars capitular of the States of the King, contain instructions of three different kinds. There are first instructions or directions which, according to your Excellency, they should regard as their rule of conduct under present circumstances; in the second place, there are reproaches accusations; finally warnings and threats in case of any contravention whatsoever. These three sorts of instructions place the bishops of the province of Genon under the harsh necessity of making to your Excellency the following declarations and protestations:-

First, they declare that, as bishops and successors of the apostles, receiving their power from God and from the head of the Ohurch, not from the civil authority, they cannot recognize in the representatives of that authority any right to prescribe to them rules of conduct in the exercise of their ministry. Submissive to the civil laws, in everything that does not infringe the rights of conscience, professing and teaching to the flock confided to them the respect and submission due to the sovereign and his representatives, they protest that they cannot, in the simple exercise of their ministry, submit to any other rules than those which they find in the Evangelists, in the traditions and in the decisions of the supreme head of the church, to whom they owe submission, and they look on all attempts of a contrary nature as a usurpation.

The undersigned bishops are not ignorant of the fact that, especially within the last few years, certain governments are exerting themselves to establish a system contrary to those principles, but they see tallow, but the wicks remained unburnt. The bed in that system the aunihilation of the rights which was uninjured, the clothes lying as they usually do the Church has received from its divine author, a when a person has risen; all the hangings of the bed system founded upon maxims and pretentions leading

directly to schism. Your Excellency will pretend perhaps that you have the incontestable right to remind the bishops of their duty to their country. But the bishops, on this point, observe to M. le Ministre that they believe themselves as sincere friends of true liberty, as good citizens, and as devoted to their country as any one, no matter who: they add that they regard it as a duty of conscience to observe its laws, to recomdiction to the laws of a higher authority; that, however great may be the love of country, it has nevertheless its rules and limits, that those rules are found in the law of God and in the Evangelist, which was not given to men living in a savage state, but to men and people formed into nations and in a state of society, and that, therefore, as regards the application of those rules, and the determination of those limits, they do not require instructions from the civil power. They have the honor to be, with respectful and distinguished consideration, your Excellency's very

devoted and very obedient servants, ANDRE, Archbishop of Genoa. JEAN, Bishop of Tortons. LAURENT, Bishop of Vintimille. RAPHAEL, Bishop of Albenga. ALEXANDER, Bishop of Savona and Noli. F. Pierre Joseph, Bishop of Bobbio. C. PASCAL MARTEL, Vicar Capitular of Brugnato.

send a Nuncio to St. Petersbourg until the Czar has released Canon Bialobrziski and the priests confined in the citadel of Warsaw.

Among the diplomatic correspondence laid to-day on the table of the French Corps Legislatif is a note from M. Thouvenel to the Marquis de Lavalette, French ambassador at Rome, dated January 11, of which the following is a summary :--

"In recognizing the Kingdom of Italy the Emperor's Government acted under the conviction that, del Greco forms part, I transmit to you a sum of 800 the restoration of past dynasties was no longer pos-

"Among the Catholic monarchies, three onlynamely, Austria, Spain, and Bavaria-have refrained from renewing official relations with Turin. No Cabinet, however, thinks of reacting by force against the order of things inaugurated in Italy. Whether openly proclaimed or tacitly admitted, the principle of non-intervention has become the safe-guard the inhabitants of a town close to my capital suf-

of peace in Europe.
"The Court of Rome certainly does not expect foreign assistance for the recovery of its lost pro- | Ponte Landollo and to Casalduni; less to be pitied, vinces, and I cannot believe that, for the sake of interests the success of which is doubtful, it would

consent to provoke a most terrible confingration. "The lessons of experience bid the Holy See resign itself, without rennuncing its rights, to practical transactions which would restore tranquillity in the bosom of the Catholic world, which would renew the transitions of the Papucy that has for so long a time been a shield to Italy, and would reunite to it the distinies of a nation so cruelly tried, and restored to itself after so many centuries. It is necessary for us to know whether we must perish or abandon all hope of seeing the Holy See while taking into consideration accomplished facts, apply itself to the study of a combination which would secure to the Sovereign Pontiff the permanent condi-55c. for weaving a kilogramme of calico. Every tions of dignity, security, and independence neces-body knows that 80c. for the spinner and 55c. for sary to the exercise of his authority. These ideas &c.

the weaver are disastrous. This is the explanation of the diminution of the hours of labor in the cotton efforts to insure the adoption at. Turin of a plan of manufactories." conciliation, the bases of which we should settle with the Government of His Holiness. Italy and the Papacy would then cease to be in opposite camps necessary support on the very side where danger seemed to threaten her. Such a result would excite wlively feeling of gratitude and satisfaction throughout the Catholic world.

M. Thouvenel requests M. de Lavalette to comcounicate the note to Cardinal Antonelli and to the Boly Father himself.

In a note addressed to M. Thouvenel on the 18th inst., the Marquis de Lavalette states that he had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli for the purpose of communicating M. Thouvenel's note of the 11th inst. In previous interviews he had already expressed to the Pope the desire of the Emperor to reconcile Rome and Italy, but the Holy Father, although listening with kindness and condescension, always replied. " Let us await events."

M. de Lavalette continues,-

"I was more afficied than surprised when Cardinal Antonelli replied to all the considerations I had submitted to him by an absolute refusal, declaring that any transaction between the Holy See and those who had despoiled it was impossible; and that it did not rest with the Sovereign Pontiff, any more than with the Sacred College, to cede the least particle of the territory of the Church. I then observed to Cardinal Antonelli that I completely put aside the question of right, and that my only object was to offer the Papal Government an opportunity of emerging from a state of things disastrons to its interests, and threatening to the peace of the Christian

Cardinal Antonelli expressed his thanks for the affections te interest shown by the French Government. He denied that there was disunion between the Sovereign Pontiff and Italy, and said that if the Holy Father had ceased to hold intercourse with the Cabinet of Turin, his relations with Italy were excellent. Italian himself, and the first of all Italians, His Holiness suffered when they suffered. He witnessed with grief the cruel trials the Italian Church had to bear. "As regards entering into any compact with the spoilers of the Church," continued Cardinal Antonelli;

"We will never do it. Any transaction on this ground is impossible. The Sovereign Pontiff, as well as the Cardinals, before being nominated, bind themselves by oath never to cede any of the territory of the Church The Hoty Father will, therefore, make no concession of that nature. A conclave of Cardinals would have no right to do so, neither would a new Pope, nor any of his successors from century to century.

"With reference to the question of your Excellency, whether there is any hope of an arrangement I believe it to be my duty to reply in the negative."

A letter from Cardinal Antonelli to M. de Lavalette, dated the 18th inst., states that, having received the orders of the Holy Father, he (Cardinal Antonelli) confirms the answer which he had already given verbally to M. de Lavalette .- Times Cor.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION .- A death attended with extraordinary circumstances has just taken place at Casena (Romagna), in the person of a resident of that town, the Countess Cornelia, who had reached the age of 62 without any kind of infirmity. One night her attendants observed that contrary to her usual habits, she appeared rather heavy and sleepy immediately after supper; but she nevertheless sat up three hours talking with her maid, and then said her prayers and went to bed. The next morning, her tess long after the usual hour, entered her chamber that something had happened, she opened the shutters, and was horror-stricken at seeing the body of her mistress in the state we are about to describe : -Not more than a yard from the bed was a heap of ashes in which lay two legs -entire from the foot to the knee-and two arms. The head was between the legs. All the rest of the body had been converted into ashes, which, when touched, left a greasy and fetid humidity on the fingers. On the floor was a small lamp without oil, and on the table stood two candlesticks, the candles of which had lost all their were covered with a grayish soot, which had even penetrated into some drawers and soiled the linen they contained. This soot had also found its way into an adjoining kitchen, and covered the walls, furniture, and utensils. The bread in the safe was also covered with it, and when offered to several dogs they would not touch it. In the chamber over the Countess's room the lower part of the windows was soiled with a fatty yellow fluid. The whole atmosphere around was impregnated with an indescribable and most disagreeable smell, and the floor of the chamber was coated with a thick, clammy, and extremely adhesive moisture. The Countess had evidently been consumed by an internal fire. Dr. Bi anchi, a physician of the town, who has published a pamphlet on the case, thinks that the fire began in the lungs, and was developed during sleep: that the Countess, being awakened by the dreadful pain, had no doubt, risen to get air, perhaps intending to open the window, but had only been able to leave her bed when she sank under the fire that was devouring her. The Marquis Scipio Mafiei, who has also written on the same subject says that the Countess was in the habit of rubbing her body with campborated spirits of wine, which she used frequently, and he thinks that frequent use of that liquid was one of the causes of her death.

NAPLES .- The Opinione says :-"Chiavone has declared himself willing to surrender. His band, which was supposed to have been dissolved, is assembled at Terracina, where, it ROME. - The Pope has declared that he will not is asserted by some, it will embark for Calabria,

while others believe its destination is Sicily.

"A report is current that General Bosco will join

FRANCIS II. AND HIS PEOPLE. - The Osservatore Romano gives the following as the text of the letter addressed by King Francis II. to Cardinal Riario Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, in sending aid to the sufferers by the cruption of Mount Vesuvins:-· Eminence, -As head of the diocese of which Torre scudi (6f. 35c. each), in my name and that of the Queen, to assist the unfortunate sufferers. There is not a tear that falls from the eyes of my subjects but affects my heart, and I never think of my poverty except under circumstances like those, because it prevents me from doing all the good I am Whe- naturally inclined to do. This fresh calamity, now prin- added to all those which afflict my people, shows me fering the rigours of winter round their devastated hearths. Torre del Greco may be compared to nerhans, inasmuch as the town cannot attribute to man the disasters of which it is the victim. Your Eminence already knows what iniquity and treason have done to my crown. Being an exiled Sovereign, I cannot come amongst my children to alleviate their misfortunes The power of the King of the Two Sicilies is paralysed, and his resources are merely those of a fallen monarch, who has only brought with him, far from the land where his ancestors lie, his im-perishable love for the absent country But however great may he my ruin, and however small my resources I am King, and as such I owe the last drop of my blood and my last crown to my people. The poor mite which I now offer to them will certainly have a greater value in their eyes under the present necessities than all which in more prosperous times, that will one day return, I could offer them -I am, "Francis."

the scene of action on Saturday last, and in a very warlike temper. The enemy they seek is not so zouch Ricasoli as Ricasoli and his Government, and the ground on which they mean to fight is that of the army, the grances, and public security. The army, they maintain, must be greatly and rapidly increased, and the finances as well, two requisites slightly in opposition with each other, while no one will doubt the necessity of making better provision for public security. I must limit myself to the exposition of what the tactics of our Neapolitan deputies are to be, still I cannot help observing that no efforts, however gigantic, could create an army sufficiently numerous or well disciplined to strike a blow under two years, and as for receiving a blow, the Italians may feel assured that their safety is guaranteed by the jealousies of France and Austria. Some of our deputies do not leave, alleging that it is useless; that they are now beaten, and that every question is decided even before it is discussed. So much for the tactics and the feeling of the representatives of the South of Italy. Whether they are right or wrong, however, is a point on which I do not enter, as I confine myself to facts. I do not think that the people of the South will remain tranquil until the political question is settled, and it is evident enough that the party of action is daily gaining ground.

The pursuit after Cipriani continues, though unsuccessfully. On Saturday last a spy gave informa-tion that he was at the town of Casale di Principe, with 10 or 12 of his followers, and warned the officer in command not to advance until he had collected some 40 or 50 men of the neighboring village of Grazzanesi, with with whom he might surround Casale and prevent the escape of the notorious chief. Instead of following this advice, however, the cantain pushed on with a handful of men and attempted to storm the town. Cipriani hereupon opened a tremendous fire upon them, killed almost every soldier, and compelled the officer to retire. The officer has since been put under arrest and sent before a council of war, so incensed is General Della Marmora at his conduct. A fresh band, too, has appeared in the province of Avelino. On the 16th justant there was conflict between the brigands and the National Guard of Calabritta and Sinerchia, in the Bosco Oliveto, in which 12 of the former were taken prisoners and brought in on the following day. I must observe, however, that the real state of the provinces is little know; information is often suppressed, and hence the press is left to indulge in conjecture and exaggerates from the very uncommunicativeness of the Government.

From Sicily we hear that all is tranquil, but outbreaks must be constantly expected, so long as priests and Bourbonites remain. Their mad attempts will only bring ruin upon themselves, however they may retard the consolidation of the State, for Francis II., by his employment of brigandage as an arm of offence, has united against him all who have anything to lose. The monetary difficulties here are very great, and give rise to much discentent and embarrassment.

I have reserved to the last any reports of brigandage. No despatches of importance have been received since Saturday; but "the people of many communes in the Capitanta submit to the brigandage, and the National Guard is too timid to act. At Foggia a strong force is organizing to support and encourage the population." A famous brigand has lately been seized in the Abruzzi .- Times Cor.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 23rd Jan. contain some details of the occupation of Vera Cruz by the Spanish troops, but without presenting anything of particular interest. The Epoca publishes a long article maid, alarmed, at not being summoned by the conn- to declare that Spain has no desire to limit in any way the number of troops that France may think fit and called her .- Hearing no answer, and fearing to send out to Mexico with a view to an effectual co-operation in their common undertaking.

Madrid, Jan. 24.—The Minister of State declared to-day in the Congress that Spain would demand reparation from Mexico on account of the War of inde pendence. He stated also that Spain had received no official communication respecting any further re-solution of France and England in reference to Mexico. He concluded by saying that Spain would fittingly support the interests of Mexico.

SWEDEN.

A private letter from Stockholm of the 21st ult. mentions as follows :-

but it is principally in the south o has at this moment the greatest material advantages; and it is natural that the warmest partisans should indeed with indifference, but more calmly. It is not true, as has been stated in some of the journals, that the King intends proposing to the Diet to change the order of succession in favour of his daughter, and to marry her to the son of the Prince of Denmark .--The Princess is only 11 years old. Nevertheless should not be surprised if Charles XV. wished to pro fit by the general movement of our time, which brings together the scattered groups of the great European family, with a view to the constitution of larger and more important unions. I confess that I am no great partisan of a Scandinavian unity; but when I see the tendency to unite elsewhere on the eve of being real:zed, I perfectly understand that Sweden Norway, and Denmark, so long as they remain separate, will lose all their influence in great political questions, and continue to be more or less acted upon by the influence of their powerful neighbors. The three kingdoms united would, on the contrary, have nothing to fear, either from the numerous armies (numerous at least on paper) of Russia, or from the gunboats of the States of Germany put together. The union would be of advantage to the balance of power in Europe; and we may be sure that we should always find united Scandinavia on the side of England, France, and Italy in promoting the generous ideas of civilization and progress—that is, of all that interests the moral and material development of peoples. I hope to be able to give you in a future letter some positive information respecting the constitutional reforms which the King intends proposing to the Diet. These reforms are regarded by us with the greatest interest, and they excite the most cordial sympathy throughout the whole country."

UNITED STATES.

Suffering in the Camps .- Washington, Feb. 7 .-The suffering, disease, and death experienced throughout our lines are really amounting to a distressing aggregate. If all of either which prevails along the twenty miles of front which our six-score regiments across the river occupy were concentrated in an army of twenty-five thousand men, and the space of a league square, the sight and statistics of such misery would sicken the nation. As it is, the average is mercifully diffused; and, by the cheering yet decentive, hospital system of a great, stationary column, half our disabilities have been suppressed from | drill. This is mainly our fault. We have taught the knowledge of the superficial observer. Since New Year's, however, this has not been so easy of accomplishment. Every hospital, to commence with, in Alexandria, Georgetown and Washington, has been full to overflowing. The hospital barracks which have been sluggishly erecting in divers places, and one or two of which are so near finished as to be available, are in the same condition. Even if this were not the case, the majority of these soldiers taken sick in camp would have to get well or die in their tents, since for five weeks the condition of the roads has rendered their transportation to the city impracticable. The consequence has been that more than half the deaths reported through January have been deaths in camp, and that almost every tent or. cabin across the river has its case or cases of lingering, hopeless army fever. The constant presence of, and attendance upon, such sufferings, with continual increments to the same from the general ranks, can hope that never again will they expose themselves

NAPLES, Jan. 21: - Several of our depaties left for have no other than a depressing influence upon our brave, patient fellows. If there was any prospect of a speedy ameliorative change, the men would stand it better; though to do them justice, I believe the world has never seen an army, since the days of '76, as' enduring of hope deferred, so patriotic and courageous, and equal to either fate. This patient resolution, by the way, is specially noticeable among the rank and file. Every day, every additional chance of observation increases my love and admiration for the common soldiery of the North. This, in distinction from an insensibly modified judgment of their field officers. But, to resume, there seems no prospect of an early improvement of action, or even healthy maction; day after day a stolid succession of leaden skies, alternate rain and snow, and kneedeep mud in perpetual tenure. To guess at the sanitary condition to which the army of the Potomac has been brought by gradual stages, I should say that quite 30 per cent. of its entire muster roll is unfitted for service-checked off as furloughed, sick of eruptive diseases, sick of fevers, sick of lung and throat complaints, sick of diarrhoa, sick in the camp of that slow, weakening, nameless marasmus, from which one hopes to recover every morning, and despairs of conquering every night, sick of rheumatism, wounded and dead.—Cor. N. Y. World.

The Times' Special correspondent thus describes the condition of the Federal soldiers :--

The "On to Canada" movement is receiving a new development; the frontier is swarming with deserters from the Federal army, chiefly British subjects who enlisted from the want of occupation, have got tired of soldiering. They complain bitterly of their sufferings, the brutality of their officers, and of their want of pay. Many regiments have received no pay for three months, except such as they have got from the sutlers. This sutler system is the greatest abomination in the American service. Each regiment has one attached to it, who is usually in partnership with the Colonel; he keeps a store, in which are sold pies, cakes, candy, oysters, sardines, liquor, and everything which is likely to tempt the soldier's appetite or vanity. This store is the common loading place of the men when off duty, and they are not only induced to spend their pay on trash, but it is perfeetly well understood that the man who does not stand well with the sutler is sure to stand ill with his officers. The men having no money cannot purchase at other places, where prices are moderate, and where they might procure articles that they need; and thus, when the long-deferred pay-day arrives, the sutler has a preferential claim on the greater part of their pay. In order to facilitate their getting into debt, and' to avoid the labour of the details of a multiplicity of accounts, the soldiers are furnished by the sutler with printed tickets, receivable for goods at his store, to the amount of several dollars at a time; the whole amount being charged to them at once as cash, they can trade it out at their leisure. These tickets are of as low a denomination as 10c., and the following is a specimen of the camp currency "Macombe Regiment .-Good for 10c. in goods at sutler's store.—(Signed) Lot Chamberlin." The situation of sutler is considered worth \$25,000 a year properly improved: and, unlike other traders, he makes no bad debts. When pay-day comes he sits at the table with the pay-master, and the amount of his account is deducted from each man's pay. The office is much sought after, and is frequently filled by very pretentious personages. The idle life of the camps developes the worst features of this evil system, and the craving of the American appetite for such rubbish as sweet pies, nutcakes, sugarsticks, and the miscellaneous trash which in England boys throw aside with their tops and marbles is increased by inaction and example; men acquire a distaste for their simple out excellent rations, suffer rapidly in health, and become incapable of enduring the fatigue and privatious of a campaign. The quantity of sugarsticks consumed by a single American regiment in a day is past belief, to say nothing of cakes. pies, sardines, peanuts, popped corn, pickles, applesauce, smoked herrings, and the inevitable tobacco and whisky, when not strictly excluded. The men would need the stomachs of ostriches to preserve their health under such an infliction. Their liberal pay-nearly 2s sterling per day, exclusive of rations -is frittered away before it is received, and their families, when they have any, are thrown on public charity for support. The new allotment system, by which the soldier can set apart a stated portion of "The 'Scandinavian question' is still talked of, his pay for his family, and thus place it beyond the ch of the sutler's cupidity and his own folly, will be a great advantage to the men and to the service; but to reach the root of the evil the sutlers should be found there. Here we regard the agitation, not | be got rid of altogether, and the men should be paid

> her colonies she accompanied the gift with the practical absurdity of placing at the disposal of Governments in no way responsible to the people of this country, and differing, in fact, very little from independent Republics, the control over a portion of the naval and military forces of the Empire. When wars broke out as in New Zealand and South Africa -wars rendered all the more frequent by the fact that the power of provoking them was placed in the Colonial Legislature—they have always been fought out by the forces and at the expense of the Home Government, and the Colony has had no share in the matter, except the lucrative office of supplying the wants of the Commissariat. Such a system was just neither to the Home Government nor the Colony. It is not just that the people of these islands should ony the whole cost of the military defence of powerful and independent communities, nor be burdened in time of peace with the repair of their fortifications, or with the duty of providing them with garrisons; and it is unfair to the Colonies, because it deprives them of exercising the noblest privilege of freedom. The Colonists are taught to rely on a rotten reed when they are induced to suppose, by the presence of English garrisons among them in time of peace, that they will receive the same support in time of war. Canada has certainly received not the same, but much greater support; but that was only because the war which threatened was a war with the United States of America. Had England, on the contrary, been unhappily engaged in a war with France, ber first step would probably have been to withdraw her troops from Canada, in order to provide more effectaally for her home defence. And in what a position Canada would have been left by such a proceeding recent experience only too well informs us. Lulled into a false security by the presence of a single British regiment in Quebec, Canada has neglected all those means of defence which carried her triumphant through the contests of our two American wars. Had invasion come suddenly upon her she would have been found very ill supplied with arms, and have had to rely on the efforts of a population hardy, brave, and high-spirited, as any in the world, but untrained to arms, and unused to the simplest rudiments of our Colonies to rely on us, instead of on themselves, with the most absolute certainty that our resources would fail them at the moment when they were most needed, and we have thus done all we can to destroy the manliness of their character, and to render the political education they have received in freedom and self-government one-sided and imperfect. Canada is striving nobly to redeem her error, and, if time be given her, will doubtless place herself in a position to require little of such assistance as we can give her. The error, happily, is a remediable one, but is not the less serious, and we ought carefully to guard against its repetition. We have raised up in Canada a community of whose parentage any nation might well be proud, and we are gratified to see that the French and Irish sections of Canadians vie with the English and Scotch in their determination to fight bravely in the cause of their Queen. But we

When England gave responsible Government to