

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The hopes of a superabundant and even an early harvest have vanished, and it will be fortunate if we have a very ordinary yield.

The Patrie of Friday evening contains the following communication, with the signature of Louis Bellet:—

“We believe that the negotiations between the Governments of France and Russia have had a favorable result, and produced a general understanding between the two Powers.

“The principle points as to which this understanding has been effected are said to be these:—France and Russia have come to an agreement as to the mode of inquiring into and solving the questions that refer to the position and interests of the Christians of the East. France, stipulating on behalf of the Catholics, and Russia on the part of the members of the other churches, have, by mutual concessions, attained a complete accordance of their views on this point.

“The two Powers have also arrived at an identical appreciation of the affairs of Italy; while admitting the necessity of recognizing existing facts, they have come to an understanding as to the manner in which it is desirable that the Cabinet of Turin should enter on the subject of questions that still remain unsettled, principally with the object of avoiding every act from which difficulties for Europe might arise, and dangers for Italy herself.

“Finally, the understanding between France and Russia has a reference to the settlement of the dispute that has so long existed between Denmark and the German Powers.

“We do not wish to give these statements more importance than they, perhaps, really possess; but it seems to us difficult not to see, in their general bearing, the indications of an alliance between the two Governments.”

A French provincial journal has been the means of giving to the world a corroborative proof of the friendly relations now existing between France and Russia. The journal in question published a few days ago an attack on the Czar for his recognition of the kingdom of Italy; and it has now received a warning “for having insulted in the most violent manner a Sovereign friendly to France.” How long this intimate friendship of Cæsar and the Czar will endure it is not easy to say, inasmuch as we are ignorant of the motives and bases of the new alliance.—Some persons represent that the Emperor Napoleon is offended with England for having systematically opposed his policy in Italy, for having adhered to an antagonistic position on Eastern affairs, for having refused to join him in putting a stop to the war in America, for having withdrawn from the Mexican expedition, and that, finding the English alliance impracticable, he is resolved to try whether Russia will not appreciate his friendship better and prove more ductile. Of course the Emperor Napoleon has the same right as England “to seek new allies,” but if he is to obtain a steadfast friend in Russia he will perhaps find that he will have to bend quite as much as he expects the new ally to bend. The probability is that the ostentatious alliance with Russia is a mere diplomatic move, intended to bid higher for the friendship of France.—Nevertheless, the belief gains ground in Paris that Europe is on the eve of great events.—Liverpool Paper.

We read in the Times correspondence, dated Paris, Monday:—“The dullness of the season at Paris promises to be somewhat relieved by a sort of civil war, on a small scale, between the two sections of the Ministerial or Governmental press about Italy—the one side raising the banner of Italy and Liberty, the other that of Liberty and the Pope. The campaign has opened with some skirmishing between the Constitutionnel on the Papal side, and the Patrie on that of Liberty.” The famous author of “Le Pape et Le Congres,” he who last yielded an Imperial pen, even the Visconte de la Guernoniere, enters the field. Not long ago, if we may be allowed his own freedom of metaphor, he was the great gun of the Patrie, which he quitted in dudgeon because M. Delamare would make bold to correct his articles.—M. de la Guernoniere being by virtue of his title and his rank of senator doubly incorrigible, determined to set up a paper for himself, which, under the name of La France, it to extinguish La Patrie. It must be the prospect of having such an ally that makes the Constitutionnel so brave. M. de la Guernoniere is to enter the field as champion to His Holiness. But how is it that the distinguished author or rather godfather of a compromise which has brought down upon his head the thunder of the Vatican should be now the chosen man who is by his astounding rhetoric to neutralise the salutations of Russia and Prussia to the kingdom of Italy. Here we touch upon delicate ground. There is a party in the Court itself, which, under favor of most illustrious patronage, is working for the realization of Pio Nonno's views of his own rights.—When the Archbishop of Bourges the other day divided his address between their Majesties, and with a firm hand drew a line of distinction between the Sovereign, to whom he offered his allegiance, and the Empress to whom he professed gratitude for the past, and from whom the Church expected future support, his Eminence, we say, proclaimed however delicately to the world the recognised existence of the party in question, as well as the power towards which it looked confidently for patronage. How it is said that M. de la Guernoniere's “France,” like his “Pope and the Congress,” is to draw its force from Imperial inspiration. The fountain which gave out what the clergy denounced to be bitter waters, is now to pour forth the sweet. And the French occupation is to be maintained in secula seculorum.

A Paris letter, on Thursday, says:—“The conversation of the day turns upon the rumour, put forward by a paper not likely to have mentioned it without good reason, that there is to be an interview early in September between the Emperor of the French, the Czar, and the King of Prussia.”

Young gentlemen of Legitimist families are leaving every day for Rome, to offer their services to the Pope, they supporting at their own expense all necessary charges. A corps of 2,000 volunteer Zouaves are said to be in course of formation.

The evening papers confirm the truth of the coming interview between the Emperor, the Czar, and the King of Prussia. It is only through the general tone, and by significance of hints, that the journals can allow their opinions regarding the event in question to be divined; but it is easy to see, by the most cursory glance, that in common with the public at large, they regard the interview to be one of no ordinary importance. The Orleans newspaper having received a second warning for some severe remarks upon the Czar for having recognised the Kingdom of Italy, the papers this evening are doubly cautious.

ITALY.

TURIN, July 12.—The official announcement of the recognition of the Italian kingdom by Russia was made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Durando, in the early part of the sitting of both Houses of the Italian Parliament this day. Only yesterday M. Ratazzi was rather savagely attacked by the Deputy Massari, who wondered “how the important step taken by Russia with respect to the kingdom of Italy could be made the subject of conversation in the English Houses of Lords and Commons on Monday and Tuesday last, while the representatives of the Italian nation were left in the dark on the subject, or had to look for vague and contradictory information in the newspapers.” M. Ratazzi answered that the official communication from St. Petersburg had only reached Turin that morning, and that on the morrow (to-day) General Durando fully intended to lay the Russian note and all the appertaining documents before the House, having at the same time, some other joyful news to impart, which could only be ready for publication in four-and-twenty hours. This additional piece of information was that Prussia would soon join Russia in her recognition of Italian independence, as the Italian Minister at Berlin telegraphed from that city, “La reconnaissance de la Prusse est prochaine,” and that the King of Portugal had come forward as a suitor for the hand of the Princess Maria Pia, youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, a suit which had been fully successful.

With respect to the recognition of Russia, as Masari had read Lord Russell's words respecting assurances being demanded of Italy that she should “keep the peace” with her neighbours of Germany including Austria, General Durando stated most distinctly that “the King's Government throughout these important and delicate negotiations had been careful highly to uphold the interests and the dignity of the Italian nation.” He also informed the House that this renewal of friendly relations between the Courts of Turin and St. Petersburg, after two years' interruption, was wholly due to the friendly offices of the Imperial Government of France.—Cor. of Times.

DRESDEN, July 12.—The official Dresden Journal of to-day publishes a letter from Vienna, asserting on reliable information that the Cabinet of Turin has, as a condition of the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Russia and Prussia, renounced any further enterprise aiming at taking possession of Rome and Venetia. The same letter asserts that England and France have guaranteed the statu quo of the actual possessions to the Cabinet of Turin, in opposition to the revolutionary party, should it attempt any insurrection.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS AMONGST THE “ENFRANCHISED” UNDER THE SWAY OF THE ROBBE-KING.—TURIN, July 14.—The newspapers which published the speech of Garibaldi have been seized. It is stated that the Prefect of Palermo has been dismissed from his post. The French consul at Palermo has protested against the attack on the Emperor contained in Garibaldi's speech.

TURIN, July 14.—In addition to requesting explanations of the Government respecting the presence of Garibaldi in Sicily, and of the speeches delivered by him containing offensive allusions to the Emperor of the French, Signor Alfieri and Boggio asked the President of the Council whether measures had been taken to prevent private individuals assuming the initiative in acts calculated to compromise the complete unification of the country? (Applause.)

Signor Ratazzi regretted the offensive language that had been used with regard to the Emperor of the French. The journey of Garibaldi in Sicily had been undertaken without the knowledge of the Government. Signor Ratazzi further stated that a despatch had been sent to the Prefect of Palermo requesting him to explain his presence during the delivery of the speech. The Government would take measures, in future, to prevent such enterprise compromising the safety of the State.

ROME.—The Italian Catholic papers publish day by day and week by week, accounts of offerings to the Holy Father. That their total amount is very large, every sane man can judge for himself, for it is by means of them that he is enabled to maintain the expense of his secular and ecclesiastical Government; to form new colleges, to assist the missions and pious works in all parts of the world, and, at the same time, to pay the interest of the debt due upon the very provinces which Victor Emmanuel is holding, and from which he is now drawing the revenue. The Re Galantuomo is not a man to stick at trifles, else one would have thought he would feel his personal honor concerned in not leaving the interest of a mortgage charged upon lands which he says are his by right, and of which he has really possession, to be paid by the rightful owner; so that he is owner when there is money to be received, and Pius IX. when there is money to be paid. What is thought of conduct like this in private life all know. Involuntary and almost unconscious buttoning up of pockets and feeling to see whether their watches are safe, in the manner in which men behave when gentlemen who conduct themselves in this manner come within reach of them. They mean nothing personal;

only, some how or other, that is a habit which they cannot manage to get over.—Weekly Register.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Private letters from Naples of a recent date give the following account of the condition of the Neapolitan territory:—“The garrison in the province of Naples is now only 20,000, being so reduced by decimation in the southern provinces and the people are beginning to count the strength, and to hint that Ferdinand had 20,000 in St. Elmo alone in 1848; and the Piedmontese are getting very savage, and say, ‘Well, if we have to go, we will not copy your Francis and spare the capital as he did, we will leave Naples a heap of ruins or not at all.’ Now, the situation is this—if the brigandage goes on as it does now, fights every day where 100, 60, 70, 25, 150 are killed, and never reported till a regiment is reported too few to act; if the Neapolitan conscripts go on deserting to the bands as they do; if the National Guard turns sulky, and either will not act or acts against the government, as it did at Salerno and in the Olivetella della Carita affair, the Piedmontese cannot long stay; they cannot spare more troops, and we know that, and also that Austria is ready for a spring at the first shot fired.—Sicily is in a state of lawlessness no words can describe. Then the Muratists come into play; they are using all the different parties for their own ends, and are preparing their coup now, nor do I think it will be long deferred. All those horrid jobs on the royal family are spread at their expense by the Mazzinians, of whom they have all the lowest grade in pay. The traitor nobles of Naples (few as they are), and who were very little acquilli in Turin, have all given their adhesion to the Francesiati, as the party call themselves now, I believe to leave open a door for Prince Napoleon, in case the Emperor prefers him, and having married Clotilde of Savoy, Victor Emmanuel will prefer him.

In another letter—“I think I told you the other day what a state Naples is in. On the anniversary of Solferino, the Marmora did not dare to invite the troops of the National Guard. At the great military fête on the 9th only 1,400 out of 20,000 would attend. The Solferino fête was a complete ‘fiasco,’ the illuminations entirely official, and the Quartiere Monte Calvario (Garibaldian and reactionary) refused altogether to hang out their lamps and Baudiere. The Muratists have got all the Mazzinians in pay, and are stirring up the national feeling against Piedmont. Their intention is to get a republic proclaimed, a plebiscite under the protection of a body of French troops, and then ‘le neveu de mon oncle.’”

In a later letter (July 1)—“Naples gets daily worse. La Marmora has threatened to reduce the town to ashes in case of outbreak. The Piedmontese position gets daily worse there. Chiabrera and Cadorno and 4,000 men have been unable to prevent Chiabrera breaking their lines to take up a very strong post over the Piano di Cingio Miglia, which he did last Friday. Zimmerman has joined him, and the troops do not know which way to turn in the Acquilano and Chietino.”—Herald.

Garibaldi is tarrying in Sicily, and his apprehended expedition to the East seems, if not altogether given up, for the present adjourned. Instead of meditating fresh exploits, the hero of Caprera apparently aspires to the glory of an orator, and his harangues are of a nature to cause some uneasiness no less to the partisans of the present Italian Administration than to the real friends of the national cause. Garibaldi's avowed object in his move to the South was merely to stir up the population of the Two Sicilies, so as to induce them to take an active part in the organization of rifle clubs. His appearance at Palermo and in other Sicilian towns was so timed as to coincide with the visit of the Royal Prince, and the heir of the throne himself could not fail to play a secondary part in the popular rejoicings which greeted the advent of the idol of the multitude. Garibaldi, however did more than show himself. He again and again addressed the enthusiastic islanders; and his words, were they taken to the letter, would have been an open defiance to the men who now rule the country in the name of that dynasty of which the Prince of Piedmont is the dearest hope. In the eyes of serious persons, Garibaldi is compromising the cause of that Monarchy of which he declares himself the firm champion. As a sample of his eloquence, take the following speech, an authentic copy of which is going the round of all the Turin newspapers:—

“People of Palermo!—Your aspirations are those of the whole peninsula. Let all Italians be unanimous in one will—the unity of the country. But let us have no words; let us have deeds and protests—not in writing—the protests of a brave people determined to free their brethren still groaning in fetters. The master of France, the traitor of the 2d of December, under the pretence of screening from harm the person of the Pope, of protecting religion, Catholicism, occupies Rome. It is a false pretence—or lie. (Menzogna! Menzogna!) He is actuated by covetousness, by a robber's lust, by an infamous thirst for empire; he is the first supporter of brigandage! the chief of Southern assassins!

“People of the Vespers! people of 1860! Napoleon must depart from Rome. If it is necessary, we must resort to a new rehearsal of the Vespers. Let every citizen who cares for the emancipation of the country have a weapon in readiness (un ferro, a sword or dagger). Strong and compact, we shall be able to overcome the greatest Power.

“Muratism in Italy would be nothing but a Napoleonic proconsulship. As to Bourbonism, you are acquitted with it. Its meaning is the cap of science, persecutions, imprisonment, death!

“The Pope-King, or the King-Pope, is a negation of Italy. Our Government is not strong enough to shake off the yoke of France. The people must strengthen them by its compactness and energy.—Let us throw our well-sharpened weapons into the scales of diplomacy, and diplomacy will respect our rights; she will give us Rome and Venice.

“The programme with which we crossed the Ticino and landed at Marsala must still be ‘Italy and Victor Emmanuel.’ The same programme will lead us to Rome and Venice.

“I will raise Italy from the sloth in which she is lying. I will come with you; I will be your companion, in this last struggle. Once more I recommend concord; we must avoid intestine war. All of us have committed errors, but all of us wish for the emancipation of Italy. If we disagree in some things, it matters not so we are all brethren.

Whatever Garibaldi and the friends of action may think on the subject, it is the opinion of that majority of the Italian people whom Garibaldi accepted as “his own Republic,” that the French Emperor had just now won new titles to Italian gratitude by working out the recognition of the new kingdom by Russia, and eventually by Prussia. Garibaldi said at Termino and Cefalu, that

“The recognition of Russia was a two-fold disgrace for Italy—First, because that recognition was obtained by Bonaparte, thus constituting the protectorate of Italy, by the man of the 2nd of Dec., stained with the blood of the people of Paris, &c.—the man who keeps up brigandage in Southern Italy. 2nd. Because that recognition was got by a cowardly concession, that is by breaking up the Polish school, hence compelling those generous youths to banish themselves from that Italy where they had found an asylum, &c.”

Garibaldi said all that; no doubt he thought so, no doubt several patriots, even of the moderate party think so. The question is simply whether it was expedient that such things should be said by a man of Garibaldi's authority and influence—should be said before a hot-headed audience like a Sicilian multitude. However strongly appearances may go against Napoleon's fairness and consistency, he has certainly acted as a well-wisher to Italy. If he is a well-meaning friend it is folly no less than ingratitude to requite him with unmeasured abuse, and if he is a secret enemy it is stark madness to provoke him, and to afford him those opportunities and pretexes to do

harm which, if Garibaldi's assertions are well founded, he must be most anxiously looking for.

On the whole, many think it most unlucky for Italy that Garibaldi should not rest in his beloved hermitage of Caprera.

Speaking of the preparations making by Garibaldi, the correspondent of the Tablet says:—

“The enrolments now proceeding with all vigour, rapidly and organisation, are sufficient to cause any thinking man some grave moments of self-question. What are they destined to do, and where will the new expedition under the great Fillibuster find a legitimate field of action? Will they ravage a new Monte Christo and destroy the cucumber frames of peaceful British settlers? Is a piratical descent on some cockney paradise off the Tuscan coast in contemplation with the avowed object of replenishing the cabbage-gardens of Caprera? Is Messrs Ricciardi (nata Garibaldi) to be decked with the spoils of the purple Cyclades, or is her witching form to be rendered yet more enchanting by strings of Venice beads or the shawls of Byzantine Sultans? Does the Hero of Melazzo think of replenishing his stock of red shirts among the captains of the Czar of Muscovy, and has Bixio an eye to the Kaiser's spoons? We cannot yet speculate on what it may please the representatives of Captain Kidd in the nineteenth century to do, we can only give data and draw conclusions. In the first place, whatever is being done, is done in the entire ignorance of Piedmont. Soldiers once in the Garibaldian legion and now in the service of Sardinia are quietly allowed to desert to the mustering place with their arms and re-enter the ranks of the new legion. This is notoriously the case, and Naples, Palermo, Messina, and Reggio are all furnished with branch committees to receive the allegiance of the scum of the cities who are forthwith enrolled, paid, armed and despatched to their destination. The confessedly bad terms that existed three weeks since between Piedmont and the heads of the sect, are now changed into a spirit of most suspicious fraternity, and instead of the most virulent abuse and ill-will is the order of the day. Some people assure us that a secret understanding has been effected, that Victor Emmanuel has promised to pay the price of the seat, and to connive at any length they may choose to go. Others are persuaded that at the bidding of France Piedmont is about to “go in” for respectability, to quarrel with its revolutionary accomplices, and to strive to keep by the aid of the police, what it won by burglary and murder. The attempt, if made, would be unsuccessful. The Revolution will not loose its hold. Once in its grasp a man's soul, life, honour, virtue, are no longer his own. Like the enemy of mankind it will have its bond. It will bid its time, but sooner or later the forfeit has to be paid, and no one ever made pact or truce with it but discovered this sooner or later. The gravest part of this matter is, that Ratazzi, with whose full knowledge Garibaldi acts, is but the exponent of a power holding to a certain extent in his hands the destinies of Europe; and if the late gatherings at Rome and Lucerne have shown the Emperor of the French the danger of his position and the independent attitude of the Clergy and noblesse, it becomes serious subject of consideration, how he will act in case of an attack on Rome by the Garibaldian army. We know how the little army of Lamoriciere was allowed to be cut to pieces at Castelfidardo, and one has learned to feel a profound distrust in the policy which is based on expediency not on principle. In any case it is well to look the facts in the face and not to be taken unawares. The expedition is meant to go somewhere, that no one doubts—that charts of the Dalmatian and Herzegovine littoral have been very ostentatiously brought by Garibaldian agents is a pretty conclusive sign to me, who know the Italian character, that it will not go there. Greece has been vetoed by England, which ought certainly to protect her god-daughter having every reason to be proud of her. Malta knows better and has no room here for buccaneering Mr. Fergusons—Venice?—that is possible—but the Quadrilateral would be a very hard nut to crack even with French aid. The fight of Solferino was sufficiently “a near thing” to teach the Zouaves to respect an Austrian square bristling with bayonets, and a charge of Honved cavalry. It lies between Venice and France, for Garibaldi has declared that his word is Italy's, and no one here but laughs at the suggestion of a Mexican expedition; and in Russia and Prussia the native discontent is doing his work, without his actual presence. A short time, however, will probably suffice to show the destination of an army recruited under the very eye of the Sardinian authorities, which will sail from a Sardinian port, and under the notice of a Prince of the Blood Royal of Savoy. It was the last state Victor Emmanuel had left for popularity, and, if I guess right, he has thrown it at Palermo.—Cor. of the London Tablet.

PIEDMONTSE RULE IN NAPLES.—As for fusillations one is sick of chronicling them. The last was a girl of nineteen, near Sale, for carrying a basket of herrings to the bands. On the 27th of June, the police of San Giuseppe arrested four men suspected of reaction. They were stripped and flogged severely with a cat-o-nine-tails, and threatened with daggers held to their throats by the police, if they did not confess the plot they were accused of. Between fear and pain they confessed all they were asked to do, and were consigned to Sta. Maria Apparente where they now are, in Cell No. 7, still covered with wounds from the brutal treatment they received. Their names are Giuseppe Sebastiani, Domenico Fucile, Luigi and Giuseppe Armini. The prison is now full to overflowing and cannot hold another occupant; prisoners of high rank and refinement are crowded together in many cases in a small close room, and in a climate so hot as Naples in the month of July, the suffering may be conceived.—Tablet.

The Italian newspapers which published Garibaldi's attack upon the Emperor of the French have been seized by order of the Government.

POLAND.

The Patrie states, on the authority of private correspondence from Warsaw, that three officers of the Russian army, who had been condemned to death by a court-martial “for having excited and propagated discontent against the Government,” were shot on the 28th of June in the fortress of Modlin. Their names were Arnold, Sliwicki, and Roskowiaki. The first was a Swede, from Finland; the second a Russian, and the third a Pole. The sentence was not executed in Warsaw, from an apprehension that the soldiers might refuse to carry it into effect, and give a dangerous example of insubordination. The three officers were shot at the foot of the fortress wall; they died with great courage. Arnold left a sum of 5,000 roubles to pay his own debts and those of his comrade, Sliwicki; the remainder to be given to the library of his regiment and some charitable institutions. It is stated that the execution has not had the effect anticipated, but has excited a general feeling of indignation, as it was considered that on the trial no crime was proved against them that could legally incur the penalty of death.

Travellers from St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and who have been accustomed to see those cities under their ordinary aspect, speak of the gloom that hangs over them as very great. In the latter capital great precautions are taken, and patrols of infantry and Cossacks continually traverse the streets. A letter mentions the arrest, on the 7th inst., of a large number of officers—report said as many as 60—for having projected a solemn church service for their comrades who were lately shot. All manner of rumors were flying about, as is commonly the case in times of public apprehension and excitement, in countries where the press can say little or nothing. Among other things, it was said that General Chruleff had fallen in a duel with an officer, but this has not been confirmed. It would appear that the pistol fired at the Grand Duke Constantine was badly loaded, for the bullet, after grazing the collar-bone, lodged in the epaulet, whereas it might have been expected to pass through and go much further. It seems untrue

that the weapon touched the Grand Duke when fired. The assassin stood two paces off. From the direction of the ball, it is believed that had there been a proper charge of powder it would have inflicted a very serious wound, instead of glancing off the bone. The aide-de-camp who seized the assassin has been made a colonel, and will receive a decoration.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A special despatch to the Post says, in answer to a deputation of prominent citizens, who waited on the President to-day, to urge the acceptance of negro regiments, Mr. Lincoln replied that he could not accept negro regiments, but would accept as many as offered themselves as laborers. This is understood to be the settled policy of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following order has just been issued from the War Department:—1st. That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into service for the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quota to States to establish regulations for the draft.

2nd, If any State shall not, by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by a special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

3rd, Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers in the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and preventing the nomination and appointment in the militia service of incompetent and unworthy officers. Regulations will also be provided for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commission. By order of the President. (Signed) E. M. STANTON.

THE NORTHERN STATES.—NEW YORK, June 29.—Almost any kind of man—if he be but young and strong, and can be drilled into obedience—is good enough for the horrible work of war. The Northern States have been blessed, or cursed, during the continuance of their bitter conflict with the South with a superabundant supply of such “food for powder.” All Europe has been their provider. For 30 years, in numbers annually augmenting, the moral halt and blind, the reckless, the disaffected, the brutal, the disappointed, the broken in means and character of all nations have fled to New York and Boston, like the vagabonds of old to David in the cave of Adullam, and have leavened the whole mass of the pre-existing American people with corruption and insolvency. This class, augmented by the usual supply of native vice and blackguardism that exists in all great cities, whether in the Old World or the New gave much trouble to the local authorities prior to the war, and designated itself by names that were hideously suggestive of its character. “Blood-tubs,” “plug-uglies,” “rowdies,” “dead rabbits,” “swipers,” “spigots,” “maulers,” were but a few of the epithets by which they chose to be known, and under which they figured in the newspapers in constantly recurring cases of brutal assaults or robberies and assassinations. When the war broke out this class, allured not only by the high pay and bounty money, but by the innate love of violence, enlisted in large numbers, and were the men who, by their want of discipline, inflicted upon the Republic the humiliation of Bull Run. Since that day the Federal Generals, and more especially General McClellan, have converted such of them as the war has spared into very good soldiers; and the cities of the North, relieved of their presence, have been far more orderly and quiet than they were ever known to be within living memory. So far the war has not been an unmixed evil to the North, though the behavior of but too many of these men in Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and other States, invaded and occupied by their arms, has been such as to embitter still more the already bitter hatred of the South towards the Yankees. The German recruits appear to have behaved the worst. In the Valley of the Shenandoah, one division of them, under General Bleeker, has misconducted itself so abominably in plundering the people and committing other excesses as to have introduced into the English language, as spoken in America, the new word “blenkerism.” When a henroost has been robbed it has been “blenkered,” and when a farmer's wife has been despoiled of forage, food, or milk, and grossly insulted when she demanded payment, she has suffered “blenkerism.” To such a height has the evil arisen in this department and so powerless was General Bleeker to put an end to it, that it has been found necessary to break up his command and draught the men into other regiments. But, if such misconduct be odious in the private soldier, what is the belittling epithet to apply to the officers, who habitually use profane and disgusting language to their men, and set them the example of habitual intoxication? A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Manassas Junction, speaks of officers who, when about to lead their men into battle, make themselves “beastly drunk.” Are such officers to be considered mere blackguards, or are they to be held as cowards, who resort to the stimulus of strong liquor to work themselves up to the fighting point? The same correspondent tells of a Brigadier-General, who was formerly a temperance lecturer, who appears before his men so drunk that he can hardly sit upon his horse, and who uses language when giving his orders too vulgar and profane to be repeated even in jest in a bar-room. He also draws the picture of the chaplain of a regiment who exhibits himself “dead drunk” at his duty. He declares this and other pictures to be by no means overdrawn, and adds that he lacks language to express the facts with sufficient strength and definiteness for the public ear. Were any correspondent of your journal to make such charges they would be hailed with a shout of execration all over the country, and ascribed to the malignity of the English people and aristocracy, that invented such slanders to damage the cause of the Republic. But, if the charges are to be denied, it is right to understand that they are not made by Englishmen, but by Americans. “I know,” continues the same writer, “of Quartermasters who encourage soldiers to steal horses and turn them over, and then sell them to officers and army stragglers, and hangers-on, who follow different divisions, disbursing counterfeit money, and swindling citizens and soldiers. Donations sent to soldiers have been sold by sutlers and commissaries. Molasses, vinegar, salt, coffee, sugar, and various other articles are often issued at less than regulation quantities, and the surplus sold for private benefit. Army contractors follow brigades with droves of cattle that rather increase in numbers as they advance, and receive pay from Government for every pound issued, thereby increasing the stigma that rests too truthfully on us of being thieves and spoilers. Almost every tent and guard-house and shade-tree in the vicinity of a camp is a gambling resort for a few days after pay-day, and the most loathsome vices are practised by the very men who occupied respectable positions before entering the army. What,” he enquires, “will be the effect on society when 700,000 men are discharged from the army to return to their homes without occupation, many of them reckless in the most emphatic sense of the terms?” The reply is—though the American people are not yet in a position to admit its truth—that the army will never be disbanded. “Brother Jonathan,” who boasts that he can make anything, and whose mechanical ingenuity is unquestioned, is in the deplorable position of Frankenstein; he has made his monster, and can neither kill nor govern it—a monster that must be fed, amused and employed. After the civil war is ended, either by the subjugation or the independence of the South, it will either eat up Mexico, Cuba, the West Indies and British America, or the liberties of the American people. Perhaps all of these dainties—the last the sweetest of all—will not be too much for its insatiable stomach. The