

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**THE WAR FEELING IN FRANCE.**—The financial world, everywhere and always averse to war, derive comfort from the fact that the month of August has commenced without a war having broken out. If the Emperor of the French means to go to war against Russia, within four weeks his army must be landed on the Baltic shores, and barely one month will then remain for active operations. It is true a large force is ready to march; it is true that an immense material has been prepared for active service, but it must be borne in mind that an expedition could hardly be sent off before the notes now being concocted are sent off, received, and replied to. Now, all this will take time, and it is not the interest of Russia to accelerate the tardy progress of diplomacy. The month of August will in all probability be fairly over before the answer of Russia is received. There are many here who think a winter campaign on the Rhine probable. More extraordinary things have come to pass, and it is impossible to say that there may not be some secret understanding, some treaty of alliance between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg, which may place Prussia in the unenviable position of standing right between the hammer and the anvil. All that a careful consideration of facts has enabled us to arrive at is this:—The situation is as dangerous as ever; the war party show no diminution of confidence; but we have no *coup de theatre* in the *Moniteur*, and in a fortnight it would be too late to think of commencing a campaign in the Baltic.

**A RUSSIAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.**—The *Presse* says:—"We hear that communications have been received from an English source, according to which we must prepare ourselves for the approaching ratification of an offensive and defensive alliance between St. Petersburg and Washington. This eventuality, should this somewhat speculative information be confirmed, would principally affect the bearing of the Mexican and Polish questions."

The *Nation* under the heading "Our Allies at Frankfurt," publishes an article which says:—"It is clear that if the Emperor of Austria had no other thought than that of Federal reform, the idea of the Congress at Frankfurt would not have been a sudden inspiration. It must be that the Court of Vienna is desirous of avoiding a snare which it thinks is being laid for it. It is our duty to foresee that Austria will shortly astonish the world by a startling defection. Her pro-Polish enthusiasm must come to an end.—Another step and she would be compelled to give up Galicia and Venetia. Instead of rushing to the rescue of Poland, Austria is thinking only of her personal defences behind the phalanx of German princelings." This melancholy spectacle does not scandalise England, since quite by accident the Queen of England finds herself in the neighborhood of Frankfurt. If, then, a plot against France be on foot, England is implicated therein. More than ever it is urgent that France should look for allies elsewhere than at Vienna and London."

The *Courier du Dimanche* says that the Notes of the three Powers are understood in their conclusion to call upon Prince Gortschakoff to give his serious attention to the gravity of the situation of affairs. If Russia does not enter upon the course indicated by their friendly counsels, she will become responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the war in Poland will bring about.

The *Gironde* has received a second warning for publishing an article accusing the policy of the Emperor of wishing to avoid a war at any price, of being easily satisfied, and endeavoring to make the public believe that the review of the 14th ult. was not countermanded on account of the heat, but from fear of manifestations being made contrary to this policy.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* announces that M. Huet, French Consul at Genoa, has been severely reprimanded by his Government for allowing the five Neapolitan Royalist insurgents to be removed from the French mail steamer, and that he is to be recalled.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique*, of the 15th ult., says:—"We are happy to be able to announce that His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian accepts, with the consent of his august brother the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new Mexican empire. The first overtures made in the Court of Vienna touching the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico date from the month of October, 1861."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following decree signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by M. Baroche, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and of Public Worship:—

"A pamphlet having been published, having for its title, 'Reply of various Bishops to Consultations addressed to them relative to the forthcoming Elections,' the said pamphlet being signed by the Archbishops of Cambrai, of Tours, of Reims, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orléans and Chartres, we have decreed and decrees as follows:—

"Considering that it is an established principle that, at all times, by the canonical law and confirmed by the bull and decree which fixed the new circumscription of the dioceses, that the powers of bishops are limited within that circumscription, and cannot be exercised except within their respective dioceses:

"Considering that the archbishops and bishops have no right to deliberate together or adopt resolutions in common without the express permission of the Government:

"Considering that, according to the terms of the declaration of 1862, it is a fundamental maxim of the public law of France that the Head of the Church and the Church itself have not received any power except upon spiritual matters, and not upon temporal things; that, consequently, the pastoral letters which bishops may address to the faithful of their dioceses, only must be confined to instructing them in their religious duties:

"Considering that the said pamphlet is evidently the result of a common agreement and joint resolution:

"Considering that its object is by no means to instruct the faithful in their religious duties; that it is in fact a political programme:

"Relative to the letter of the Archbishop of Tours:

"Considering that that letter challenges the right

of the Government to enforce the respect due by the bishops to the laws imposed upon them by the Empire:

Considering that it contains a censure upon certain acts attributed to the Government and concerning its foreign policy:

"That, under this double head, it constitutes a violation of the laws of the Empire and an abuse of power:

"Having consulted our Council of State, we have decreed as follows:

"Art. 1.—There is abuse of power in the pamphlet entitled 'Reply of certain Bishops to the Consultations addressed to them relative to forthcoming Elections,' signed and published by the Archbishops of Cambrai, Tours, and Reims, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orléans and Chartres.

"The said pamphlet is suppressed.

"Art. 2.—There is abuse of power in the letter addressed to our Minister of Public Instruction and Worship by the Archbishop of Tours on the 4th of June last.

"The said letter is suppressed.

"Art. 3.—Our Minister of State, and our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and of Public Worship, are charged, each as far as he is concerned, with the execution of the present decree, which will be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

"Approved, Aug. 16, 1863. NAPOLEON. BAROCHÉ."

**AERIAL LOCOMOTION.**—On the subject of such movement by means of screw propellers, M. Babinet expresses himself as follows:—"MM. Nadar and de la Landelle have constructed a little apparatus which receives its propulsion by means of springs, and which rises in the air, springs and all without any other action. These little engines are therefore perfectly automatic, and find a fulcrum in the air. The form of the screw propellers remains to be studied, as well as the nature of the steam-engine which is to provide the force of locomotion; but, as a large model is always, in a mechanical point of view, more advantageous than a small apparatus, we may here boldly say that if a mouse has been carried up into the air, it will be much more easy to transport an elephant. That is a question of money and technology. Hence we may warrant the success of aerial navigation within the limits of possibility; that is, we shall never be able to go against violent winds which the strongest birds cannot resist. As to the exclusion of air balloons, which MM. Nadar and de la Landelle proscribed, natural philosophers have long considered the directing of balloons lighter than air as a problem which is not only insoluble, but absurd. As to screw propellers, they should be possessed of great velocity, but a great many may be applied so as to work together. A spring will give the propellers a regular motion, and the steam-engine, made of thin metal, is only to keep the spring constantly tight. This spring will act as a fly for the motive power. As to the necessary velocity, I may say that on the Seine, a screw steamer, the screw of which had a distance of a metre between the threads, and which might have formed a kilometre in 800 revolutions, only went 200 metres when it turned slowly, whereas it went 800 metres when it turned fast. The advantageous effect of rapidity consists in this, that the air, obliged to yield to the impulse, has not time to escape from under the screw, and is strongly compressed.—For this same reason a parachute descends slowly, because, to escape from under it, the air must fetch a considerable compass, which is effected at the expense of the descent."

**DEFEATED, BUT NOT DISGRACED.**—During a festivity in Paris, when all the theatres were thrown open free, General Fleury, in plain clothes, not wearing his ribbons, was watching the crowd rushing into the Grand Opera. After a time he perceived an old 'Invalid,' with a wooden leg and covered with decorations, sitting on a sofa in the passage. "What do you think, *mon brave*?" asked Fleury. "My officer," replied the man, "I have been reduced: They once tried it on at Vienna, but I got in. Again they hustled and opposed before Antwerp but I got a place; and once again at Sebastopol, but I beat them again. In an assault I can hold my own but these 'gratias' they are too strong for me. I am defeated." "But not disgraced," said the general. "Come with me, and perhaps we may find a breach," and General Fleury took the old soldier to the Imperial box.

## ITALY.

**PIEDMONT.**—A letter from Turin, from a French source, speaks of the painful sensation caused there by the news of Sir James Hudson's recall, a sensation which the writer attributes to the numerous friends he possesses and to the great influence he enjoys in Italy. The writer contradicts a report which had been spread that Sir James's retirement had been a voluntary act, and says that he was offered the embassy at Constantinople, but refused it, and intends to fix his abode at Turin.

In the present state of European politics, when everything is uncertain and provisional, and when through the mists which shroud the future, even the keenest eye fails to distinguish with any certainty what lies next a head, a recent act of the Piedmontese Government acquires a certain significance which would not otherwise belong to it. On the 11th instant we are told that the Hungarian soldiers in the Piedmontese service, in garrison at Ancona, received, with the sanction of the Piedmontese authorities, a medal bestowed by Kossuth on the veterans of the Hungarian Rebellion of 1849. A proceeding so perfectly in unison with the antecedents of sub-Alpine impudence, would scarcely be worth noticing were it not for the critical situation of affairs, which makes every slight matter that may serve as an indication of the act of the current more than usually important.

The defiant hostility to Austria thus manifested, at a time too when reports were current of diplomatic endeavors to establish amicable relations between Austria and Piedmont on the terms of a formal renunciation by the Piedmontese Government of their claim to Venetia, and of a guarantee of the territorial acquisitions of Piedmont in Italy on the part of Austria, may be taken as affording some measure of the credit to which those reports are entitled.—*Tablet*.

In two years the Piedmontese (under Victor Emmanuel) have suppressed seven monasteries in the neighborhood of Turin, States of the Church, alone, and converted to profane use about as many churches within the city. They are now about to degrade the Church of St. Paulus, the second patron Saint of Turin, to the condition of a stable. All the pictures have been removed and the altars tumbled down preparatory to carrying out this disgraceful design.

The *Journal* of the 9th instant informs us that Count Pecchio is in London on a mission from the Turin Government, and that he has offered Lord Palmerston an auxiliary force of 200,000 men in case of war. Lord Palmerston is reported to have answered smilingly that "Italy needed them in Naples and Sicily."

The Bishops of Canada who have met in Provincial Council in Quebec, have sent an address of sympathy to His Eminence Cardinal Ruffini-Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, who, thanks to Piedmontese liberality, has now been exiled for the last three years from his See.

The Bishops and Vicars-Capitular of the Marches, to the number of 24, have addressed to the Minister Pissardi, a protest against his assumption of Royal *Exequatur*, as prescribed for every act of ecclesiastical authority in those usurped Pontifical provinces. The protest is dated on the 31st of June last.

The Archbishop of Spoleto has been transferred to the prison of Perugia, where he is to be brought before the Assize Court. His prosecutor rejoices in the formidable and would-be historical name of *Tartuffier*.

In Bologna, out of about 7,000 voters on the re-

gisters the *Eco di Bologna* tells us that 699 only have taken part in the municipal and provincial elections which took place on Sunday, the 28th July. Such is the enthusiasm on the part of the Bolognese for Victor Emmanuel.

**ROME.**—Accounts from Rome continue to bring the gratifying intelligence that the Pope enjoys good health. On Saturday, the 15th being the Festival of the Assumption, His Holiness attended the ceremonies in the Church of St. Mary Major, and gave the Apostolical Blessing from the loggia of that Church.

Letters from Rome announce that Cardinal Antonelli has again tendered his resignation. The Pope declined to accept it. The Cardinal, however, insisted, and it is said that Cardinal Alfieri will be his successor.

The *Giornale di Roma* acknowledges several recent contributions to the Peter-pence fund, and mentions that the entire amount, since its first commencement, has reached the sum of thirty-two millions and a half of francs.

## BELGIUM.

The Catholic Congress at Malines was solemnly opened on Tuesday by a Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral of St. Rombaut, celebrated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines in the presence of the Bishops, Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, the Clergy and the lay members of the Congress, who, to the number of several thousands, attended this important gathering. The proceedings of the Congress will terminate with the grand banquet on Saturday; and, as we are forced to write while some of the most interesting business is under discussion, and before several of the leading objects of the Congress have been treated, a review of work done, and of the results, or any attempt at a history of the event, must be postponed. But enough has already passed to impress every mind with the importance of the occasion, and to justify the best hopes that an immense stimulus will be given to the Catholic cause and to Catholic interests by this assembly. We doubt whether any description could enable a Catholic of these islands who had not been an eye-witness, to form an idea of the scene on Tuesday in the Hall of the Petit Séminaire at Malines, either at the first general session during the opening discourse of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and the inaugural address by the President, the Baron de Goriache, or at the discussion in the fifth section on the same day, in the same place, when the establishment at Brussels of a Catholic International Journal was debated and provisionally resolved.

The first public session was the most imposing demonstration of Catholic strength, energy confidence, and spirit that we have witnessed. The muster of Bishops, and Ecclesiastical Dignitaries and Clergy of all ranks, from the two Primates of Belgium and England, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, down to the Curate and the Student of Divinity was prodigious; but more striking and extraordinary still was the dense array of the hundreds and thousands of the lay members of the Congress, including the very flower and bloom of the Catholic manhood of Catholic Belgium, whose mere aspect bespoke a consciousness of moral, intellectual, and physical force, which made the all-pervading enthusiasm less conspicuous than the cheerful self-reliance and unaffected confidence in themselves and in their cause which was the most marked characteristic of the day. It was an extraordinary spectacle, and we only regret that more of our Catholic English, Scotch, and Irish fellow-subjects were not present to witness it. They could scarcely have failed to carry away with them some of the vigorous and hopeful spirit which pervaded all around them.—*Tablet*.

The *Courrier de la Meuse* says "that on the 22nd Dr. Dekkers extracted the bullet from the wound of Mgr. Zwysen, Archbishop of Utrecht. His Grace is doing well." It seems that the presumed assassin is arrested, and is a German whom his Grace had refused to admit into his seminary.

## PRUSSIA.

Notwithstanding the many and significant warnings he has lately received from both domestic and foreign sources, it is believed by persons well able to judge that the King of Prussia has even yet only partially opened his eyes to the dangers that beset his path, and has but an imperfect conception of their extent and magnitude. Engrossed by the details of military command, in which he considers himself an adept, he has long affected to control and direct every movement of every battalion throughout the length and breadth of his monarchy from his Cabinet at Berlin. At Carlsbad and at Gastein—notwithstanding his physicians' recommendation to abstain from work and avoid harass and anxiety—he has not entirely abandoned his habit of military supervision. This practice—to the extent of which he carries it,—of course takes up a very large portion of his time. Were he to devote as much of it to politics as he does to playing at soldiers, it still may be doubtful whether he would shine as a politician; but it is certain that, owing to his military postures and pique-pursuits, far too little leisure remains to him to fulfil the most important duties of a King.—*Times*.

## AUSTRIA.

All the Sovereigns of Germany, except the King of Prussia, have responded to the invitation of the Emperor of Austria, and are now at Frankfurt deliberating upon the Emperor's proposals for the reorganization of the Confederacy. The Emperor was enthusiastically received by the citizens of Frankfurt and the crowds of strangers who came there to witness the inauguration of the Princely Congress, and the King of Bavaria and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg were also most favourably received by the public. The civic authorities entertained the sovereigns at a grand banquet, and the Emperor returned the compliment. In his address to the assembled sovereigns Francis Joseph expressed his regret that Prussia was not represented at the Congress, and observed that there was no cause for rivalry or jealousy, as in Germany Prussia and Austria were upon a perfect equality, which would be secured for the future by the proposals for the reformation of the Bund if adopted by the Congress and approved by the nation. The Emperor energetically disclaimed all selfish considerations in the step he has taken. Still the King of Prussia stands doggedly aloof, though the Congress despatched a collective note by the King of Saxony to Baden, inviting His Majesty to join them in their deliberations.

## POLAND.

The Polish revolt shows no symptom of abating. Every telegram brings tidings of conflicts between the Muscovite troops and the insurgents, in which the former come off generally only second best. The notes of the three mediating powers were to have been handed to Prince Gortschakoff on Thursday, but whatever the reception they may meet with, it is, we suppose, out of calculation that there shall be a war between the Western powers or any of them and Russia in this year of Our Lord. Meanwhile, Prussia appears to be doing her dirty work as a Muscovite *gendarme*, for the telegraph informs us that Prince Roman Czartoriski has been arrested at his country seat in Posen, and conveyed a prisoner to Berlin.

A letter from Lublin of the 20th inst., states that the insurrection is extending itself rapidly in that Government and that scarcely a day passes without a collision between the Russian troops and the insurgents, in which the latter are frequently the conquerors. These advantages give time to the fresh insurgent bands to organize themselves. General Christchew, Governor of Lublin, being on a tour of inspection at Zimorsk, was informed that several bands had appeared at Krusnie and Yanow. He despatched Colonel Miedenkov with five companies of infantry, two cannon, a squadron of cavalry, and a sotnia of Cossacks against them. The colonel attacked them near the village of Uzzendow. The

Poles resisted so firmly that the Russians very soon fled. The Poles pursued them a distance of five miles to Yanow, where Colonel Miedenkov took refuge with his troops in the greatest disorder. He succeeded in carrying away 11 wagons of wounded soldiers. The following day the colonel, having received reinforcements, marched out of Yanow a second time with cannon of large calibre. Other Russian corps were despatched at the same time from Krasnyaslav, Lublin, and Tomashon against the Poles. No account of the result had been received at Lublin.

The insurrection is likewise said to be gaining ground to the Palatinate of Plock. While the Russians were compelled to concentrate their forces at Ostrolenka and Paltusk to resist the detachments commanded by Trombezynski-Jacinski and Wamer, with which they were contending for 15 days, other bodies of insurgents were quietly organising themselves in the neighboring districts. Since the victory obtained by the insurgents at Lubowicz, in the district of Mama, their position is greatly improved. A small body of 80 Polish horsemen having met a detachment escorting prisoners were about to attack them, but the Russian officer declared that if he were attacked he would put the prisoners to death. This savage threat stopped the insurgents. Colonel Talejewski, of the gendarmarie, declared publicly that the prisoners confined in the citadel of Warsaw have been tortured to force them to inform against the National Government.

The *Czas* of Cracow publishes the following from Volhynia, dated July the 20th:—"The Catholic Priests are horribly treated here by the Russian officials and hindered in every way in the exercise of their ministry. The whole Catholic population is ever subject to pillage and massacre. The churches are profaned by bands of schismatic peasants instigated and led by Russian agents. The coffins containing the remains of Count Dzialynski and his son were dragged from the vaults of the church of Trojansow and thrown on the ground outside. The same outrage has been committed against the mortal remains of Mrs. Barbara Obuchowska."

## DENMARK.

**COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14.**—Information from a reliable source states that the King of the Greeks will positively leave this capital for Athens before the end of the month, but will wait in London the decision of the Ionian Parliament upon annexation to Greece.

The diffusion of Mormonism in Denmark is becoming more rapid every year. In 1862 there were 3,347 Mormons in Denmark, comprising 600 priests of various grades, and 2,748 lay persons. Of these 1,142 had been re-baptized, and 865 have left their homes and emigrated. 2,482 persons still remain in Denmark.

## RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg respecting the contents of the Notes of the Western Powers state that the purport of the French Note is of a thoroughly pacific nature, and that the English Note, although couched in terms of the most perfect courtesy, is rather more reserved, although maintaining the same sense.

Both Notes persevere in the proposals formerly made by the Powers to Russia. They regret that Russia has not consented to accept the six points, the project of a conference, and an armistice, but hope that after mature consideration the Government of the Emperor will arrive at a different conclusion. While both Powers make Russia responsible for future consequences, they declare that after having fulfilled the duties imposed upon them by humanity and the right interpretation of treaties, they must for the present confine themselves to repeating their former observations with increased emphasis.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Earl Russell further declare themselves willing to await the measures which the Russian Government may adopt, in the hope that they will lead to peace.

Nothing authentic has transpired with respect to the contents of the Austrian Note.

The *Revue du Nord* of St. Petersburg of the 13th inst. states in its leading article that it is certain there will be no war this year between Russia and the three Powers which interfered in the Polish question, but that, nevertheless, all possible precautions are not too much with such adversaries as Napoleon III. and the present Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The *Moscow journals* publish an article by M. Aksakoff, the Pan Slavist, in which the following remarkable passage occurs:—

"We have gained a complete diplomatic victory over Europe. Austria, fortunately for us, has repudiated all identity of feeling with Russia. We have consequently, our hands free. The active intervention of Europe in the affairs of Poland will hasten the solution of that question by permitting us to lay aside all longanimity and all clemency with regard to the Poles. War must decide whether Poland is to continue to be a slave state or whether she is definitely to be drawn into the sphere of the destinies of Western Europe. Our victory over the West, and particularly over Austria, may settle the Polish question better than any other plan that could be devised or that any diplomatic note could accomplish."

A letter from Trangsund, in Finland, contains the following:—

"Nothing but uniforms are seen here, and nought but the noise of drums and guns is heard. We have been promised a compensation for our harvest; consequently our men are already taken from the fields to be trained. A battery of 100 hundred guns is said to be in course of erection upon the north coast of Rovaniemi. At Hauksnesari a battery of eight guns is to be placed, to command the Strait of Kuusisalmi and protect the coast on that side against any attack; about 3,000 soldiers are already on the spot, and others are expected; they are lodged in tents, and occupied in the construction of batteries and in gun exercise."

## RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Russian tyrant seems determined to overwhelm the insurgents by the enormous masses of soldiery poured into Poland. The Russian force now numbers 180,000 men, and the Cossacks having commenced their attacks upon the guerrilla principle, the insurgents are frightfully cut down in every part of the kingdom. The Poles gained a very valuable victory the other day, when they drove off the escort from two 'bourgeois' and captured arms and ammunition about 3,000,000 roubles (about £430,000) in money. Up to the fourth of last month, 396 persons in Lithuania had had their estates sequestered, all the parties were either in prison, in exile, or had died under the hands of the executioner. The Russians have sustained several defeats in Lithuania and the Palatinate of Lublin. It is asserted that they locked their dead and wounded in a barn, and burned them, in order to conceal their loss. The village of Szachruki, in the government of Grodno, has been destroyed by Murawiew, and all the inhabitants removed two leagues from Grodno, where they are surrounded by surrounded by soldiery and condemned to die of hunger. Seven persons ceased to exist when the account was sent off.

A traveller who has lately arrived from St. Petersburg states that the streets of that city, which were formerly crowded with soldiers, are now deserted. Ramparts 50ft. high are being constructed on each side of the Neva, to defend the entrance of the port, where formerly there was only one cannon mounted. 400 additional guns of heavy calibre, have been sent to Cronstadt, to be placed on the outer works. The greater number of the Russian ships of war are cruising in the Baltic. The heaviest and oldest ships of the line have been sent to the north of Cronstadt, and a great quantity of stones have been carried to the same place.

**RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.**—The *Posen Journal* announces that the Rev. Ignacius Kaczorowski, Parish Priest of Souleyow, who is sixty years of age, and ill in health, has been con-

demned by General Toll to be incorporated in the penal military companies.

## INDIA.

**Bombay, July 24.**—Nana Sahib has been identified by a Chitab Brahmin, who has taken 'him with him' turned Queen's evidence. A plan for a general rising in the cold weather is said to have been organised.

## NEW ZEALAND.

In spite of the determined and disinterested efforts of the British authorities, the progress of 'civilisation' in New Zealand is most discouragingly slow. In other words, the process of plundering the native chiefs is becoming rather difficult; they can no longer be cajoled and deceived at will.

**SEBASTOPOL EIGHT YEARS AFTER THE SIEGE.**—Having lately returned from a fortnight's visit to the Crimea, it may possibly interest some of your readers to hear how I found Sebastopol and its neighborhood looking in 1863. One is at once struck with the desolation that prevails on each side of the harbor. There are indeed, a few guns mounted on Fort Constantine, and the Russian ensign waves over it, but the other forts on the north side are crumbling to pieces, and not a gun or a soldier is visible along the whole range of these once formidable works. At the entrance of the harbor are the few worm-eaten hulks lately raised by Colonel Gowen, and off South Bay lies the admiral's steam yacht, whilst a few coasters are lading with shot and broken shell, the *relics* of the *Danau* of 1854-55, at the further extremity, and these are the representatives of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea in 1863. Landing at the quay, where now no Russian official accosts the suspicious stranger, a walk of 200 yards leads to the hotel, kept by one M. Witzel, formerly head waiter of the clubhouse, the ruins of which are immediately adjoining. Of all the British cemeteries we visited we scarcely found one that had received any injury beyond the unavoidable decay which eight years Crimean winters must bring with them. Around each enclosure, small or large, low solid walls have been built, and are kept in good repair. On Cathcart's Hill, though the grass has grown over many of the flat tombstones, we only noticed one headstone that had been injured; it was one which marked the grave of a colonel of the 55th Regiment, and on inquiry we found that it was blown down in a gale last winter. In the adjoining cemetery, where some hundreds of our brave soldiers rest, it was gratifying to see that even the round shot which eight or nine years ago so mercilessly hand placed as a border to his comrade's grave remain undisturbed. What has been said of Cathcart's Hill applies equally to the graves of the Light division, and, in fact, to all the large enclosures. Wild flowers spring up luxuriantly about them all, and there is no appearance of any intrusion either of man or beast. General Pelissier's headquarters and Lord Raglan's house are inhabited by Tartars, who have taken great pride in preserving everything that tells of their departed glory. The huts still surround Lord Raglan's quarters which once sheltered his staff; a small tablet in the room where he died records the fact. Kadikoi and Balaklava are as quiet as the grave, some few small boats lying idle in the harbor, our quay rotting to pieces, and our huts now occupied by the returning Tartars, whose only occupation seems to be fishing for the treasure trove, the sad mementoes of the awful gale of November 14, 1854. A bagful of sovereigns was fished up a few days before our arrival. The field of Balaklava is now dotted with vineyards, and is by no means good galloping ground in '63. All our batteries remain much as we left them. The trenches can be traced for miles. They have fallen in, as might be expected, but every position is recognisable at a glance. Inkerman's heights are thickly covered over with brushwood, though the batteries are easily discerned, and the camps are also well distinguished, though the grass has grown over the paved streets that intersected the lines. The Redan monument is in a disgraceful state the inscription has been almost entirely obliterated. Some Vandals have cut their names on it, and even large pieces out of it for keepsakes, and the wall round it is broken down in several places. The Redan itself is unaltered in general appearance, though gradually crumbling into the ditch, and vineyards are quietly springing up in its rear. The Molokoff remains a mass of ruin; in fact, nothing has been done since the war to alter the appearance of the town, save the building of a line of barracks near the docks, where the present garrison, consisting of one battalion, is quartered. If possible the desolation is more apparent on the north than on the south side. You can traverse the whole line of fortifications and meet with neither soldier nor gun; the ramparts are falling into their fosse, the walls have sunk, though the general appearance is that of desertion rather than destruction. There are said to be 3000 inhabitants now in Sebastopol; we scarcely met 30.—*Letter in the Morning Post*.

**THE GENIUS OF RASCALITY.**—A shrewd trick was recently practised in London. A dandy, dressed up in the most faultless style, called at a large jewelry store, and after a short examination, bought a gold watch for £20, and he handed the rejoiced salesman a £100 note. He examined it carefully, and, finding it to be genuine, he gave him back the required change, £80. Just as he was stepping out of the store, he was met by another dandy, equally as well dressed, and whom he seemed to recognise. He exhibited his newly bought watch to his friend, and was very profuse in his praises about it and its very fine finish. Both stepped back into the store, and a short persuasion on the part of the first dandy induced the new comer to buy a similar watch for the same price. He also paid for his watch a hundred pound note (the English dandies do not trouble themselves with small change) and received his change, after the experienced dealer had satisfied himself that the note was genuine. But just as the last dandy was in the act of pocketing the money and watch, both dandies suddenly appeared very much agitated; they looked in the street whispered to each other then suddenly made a dash for the door. But to the dismay and discomfiture of both, a constable jumped out of the carriage, collared them both, and with a triumphant "I have got you at last, you scoundrels," led them back into the store. Here he informs the dealer that these two gentlemen are two of the sharpest swindlers in London, (which is saying a good deal) and asked the jeweller what business he had with them. "They gentlemen have bought two gold watches for £200 pounds, and paid for them in good money," said the now frightened dealer. The constable laughed right out, and asked him if he had not been paid in standard pound notes. The jeweller said he had a fearful light beginning to dawn upon him. The constable then demanded to see the notes. The *Corpus delicti* was produced, and the constable informed the now thunder-stricken dealer that the notes were forged, and the culprits overwhelmed with the weight of their guilt, silently acknowledged the deed. The diligent officer, jubilant over the important capture, caught watches, money and prisoners, and summoning the jeweller to attend the police bureau in an hour, puts the prisoners in a carriage and drives off on a gallop. Just as the last sound of the carriage had died away in the distance, the jeweller recovered from his surprise. It now occurred to him that perhaps it would have been better if he accompanied the expedition. Breathless, he dashed out, but the cab had vanished. He made inquiries at the police bureau, but the trio had vanished, and neither cab nor men were ever seen again. Deeply hurt at the immorality of the times, which even made the entire uniforms of the police serve team in their nefarious schemes, the companion of the great McDonald returned home a sad but a wiser man.