

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Legislative Session of 1865 was opened this day at 1 o'clock by the Emperor in person, the ceremony taking place, as on previous occasions, in the Salle des Etats in the Louvre.—Times' Cor.

The parts of the Speech which seemed to give most satisfaction, besides those which announced the return of the army from Rome and Mexico, are these:—

"All forms of worship enjoy equal liberty. The Catholic clergy exercise, independently of their military, legitimate influence. By the law of our education they participate in the instruction of youth, by the electoral law they form part of the public councils, by the Constitution they sit in the Senate. But the more consideration and deference are paid to them the more we require them to respect the fundamental laws of the State. It is my duty to maintain intact the rights of the civil power, which since the time of St. Louis no Sovereign in France has ever abandoned.

Owing to liberal laws and to the impulse given to all the elements of national wealth, our foreign commerce, which in 1851 amounted to two milliards, 614 millions of francs, has now attained the prodigious sum of more than seven milliards.

New laws will be submitted to you with a view to augment the guarantees of personal liberty. The first authorizes provisional liberation, with or without bail, even in criminal cases, and will lessen the rigours of preventive detention. The second suppresses personal detention in civil and commercial matters, this innovation being, in point of fact, the re-appearance of a principle of ancient origin. From the first ages of Rome it had been decided that the fortune, and not the person, of the debtor should answer for his debt."

The conclusion, of course, was particularly well received:—

"Let us continue to follow the line already traced. Abroad let us live in peace with the different Powers, and let us make the voice of France be heard only in the cause of right and justice. At home, let us protect religious ideas, without yielding any of the rights of the civil power. Let us disseminate instruction among all classes of society. Let us simplify, without destroying, our admirable administrative system. Let us impart to the communes and to the departments a life more independent. Let us excite the initiative of individuals and the spirit of association; and, finally, let us elevate the soul and strengthen the body of the nation. But while we are the ardent promoters of useful reforms let us maintain firmly the bases of the Constitution. Let us oppose the exaggerated tendencies of those who demand change with the sole object of undermining what we have founded. Utopia is to good what illusion is to truth; and progress is not the realization of a theory more or less ingenious, but the application of the results of experience, ratified by time and accepted by public opinion."

There is no public document which appears in the course of the year so interesting and so important as the Address delivered by the Emperor of the French at the opening of his Legislature. Our own Queen's Speech cannot for a moment compare with it, for the proposals it contains are only the programme of a Ministry which may very possibly not have the power to carry them into effect, while the audience to which the Emperor of the French addresses himself well knows that what he designs he can effect, and what he announces he can bring to pass. The supreme power in England is so divided that it is impossible for any one person to address the country in its name, while the French Legislature hears in the voice of the Emperor the words of a power which can decide without appeal on every interest, foreign or domestic, on every question, administrative or legislative. This year the oracle has spoken in a sense highly favorable to the interests of peace throughout the world; and the Emperor extends his patronage in a more than ordinary degree to the doctrines of commercial freedom, and civil and social, as distinguished from political, liberty.

He commences with a regret that the Conference of last year was unable to arrange the difficulties which then agitated Europe. France restricted herself to upholding the principle of nationalities, and, divided between her sympathies for Denmark and her friendly feelings towards Germany, she does not claim to have achieved any diplomatic success. In Italy she acted with greater resolution. The Convention of the 15th of September confirms the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy and the independence of the Holy See. On this subject the Emperor speaks with something like enthusiasm. He considers the provisional state of things in Italy as terminated; she has transferred her capital to the midst of the Apennines, and reconciled herself with Catholicity. If by Catholicity he meant the Holy See, we cannot but fear that the enthusiasm of the Emperor has carried him too far. The reconciliation of the Papacy to the Kingdom of Italy has certainly not yet been effected, and may probably serve to round many a period in Imperial addresses before it is really accomplished, if that day is ever destined to arrive. Checked in Denmark, sanguine in Italy, the Emperor turns to Mexico, to Japan, and to Algeria, in all of which he is able to claim for the arms of France complete success; and he concludes this part of his Speech in language which reminds us of the classical metaphors which were the delight of the orators of the first Revolution. "Let us close, he says, 'the portals of the Temple of War, and inscribe upon a new triumphal arch these words.—To the glory of the French armies, for the victories achieved in Europe, Asia, Africa, Japan, and America.'"—Times.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the report that France has assured the American Government that there is no truth in the reported cession of Mexican territory and that the transaction is a mere lie on the products of certain mines as a security for French expenses, and repudiated the rumors of the contemplated recognition of the South by Napoleon.

The report from Paris is that the Emperor, who is thoroughly alarmed at the storm he has raised, has resolved on abolishing the famous organic articles of the Concordat as a tardy concession to the Holy See. His Majesty is undoubtedly in a very precarious state, not only politically but physically, and his medical attendants have considered the severest treatment necessary for the terrible spinal affection he is suffering from, seventeen blisters having been applied recently in consequence of a second attack of syncope of the most aggravated description, in

which he remained in complete unconsciousness more than eight hours. This is sufficient to account for his absence from the Council of State, and the very prominent role assumed by Prince Napoleon. Letters from every part of France, and especially from the great centres, bear ample witness to the increased ferment of the working classes, and the organization and extent of the secret societies. On the other hand, there is side by side with this movement of a very decided kind in support of the Bishops, and this was evidenced only the other day in a remarkable manner at Tours, where two agents of Government entered the Archevecho and threatened to arrest the Archbishop. The crowd collected outside the palace, and it was only by sending his chaplains to remonstrate with the people that the Archbishop succeeded in rescuing the police from the indignation of the crowd. I need not say the arrest was abandoned.

The feeling in favor of legitimacy, too, is taking new proportions, from the condemnation of those governments sustained by popular vote in the Encyclical, and a death-blow has been dealt to the Imperialist-Catholic party in France. The effect of Mgr. D'Oreana's pamphlet cannot yet be ascertained, but it will bear ample fruit in the Senate.—Correspondent Tablet.

Upwards of 52,500 copies of the Bishop of Orleans' pamphlet in defence of the Encyclical Letter were disposed of in less than a fortnight.—Guardian.

The Athenæum says:—To show how fine a thing it is to be an emperor and an author, let us state that Napoleon III.—with the view of carefully learning the military practice of the Romans at the time of Cæsar, and in order to make his forthcoming history of Julius as perfect as study under favorable circumstances will permit—caused an able and learned officer of artillery to ascertain the military costume, the arms, armor, accoutrements, trappings, and other warlike instruments, including those proper for siege service, the camp and the field, and to reconstruct the same in the most perfect manner that care and boundless wealth allowed. At the Tuilleries has been formed a museum of such articles, derived from ancient sculptures, descriptions, and drawings on pottery, &c.; there appear the tents, waggons, standards, haversacks, straps, boats, bridge machinery, shovels, the balista, falx, catapult, bow and arrow. Each has been carefully reproduced and fitted for use, so that when the author desired to see a tribune, centurion, decurion, or private soldier exactly as Cæsar saw him, all that needed to be done was to call a Cent-Garde and clothe him from the museum. The ghost of Cæsar himself might be invoked with even less of fear than Brutus had, and the 'Ay, at Philippi,' of the unmatchable spirit have no terror for his successor.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Turin, Feb. 13.—A Royal decree has been issued authorizing the circulation of the Encyclical, its accompanying Syllabus, and Cardinal Antonelli's circular, reserving, however, the rights of the State and Crown, and without admitting the propositions contained in those documents which may be contrary to the institutions and legislation of the country.

The Italian Government is about to issue a process against Mgr. Ghibardi, Bishop of Mondovi, in Piedmont. He is a Prelate of great courage and ability, and was the intimate friend of Charles Albert and tutor to the present King's sons.

The sudden departure of Victor Emmanuel from his hereditary capital, and his unexpected arrival at his *domicilio coatto* in Florence, is the natural consequence of the recent demonstrations in Turin. The Piedmontese are not a people to trifle with, and their indignation at the Convention had begun, within the last few days, to assume such unpleasant appearances, that it is little wonder his Majesty thought fit to decamp. Turin, the devoted city of the House of Savoy, the stronghold of Piedmontese loyalty, is handed over to the tender mercies of Cialdini, the Faciliators of Sicily and Naples, and a state of siege virtually exists in the only legitimate dominion of the De Gaudentino. The first step on the road of exile has been taken, and, like Francis of Naples, Leopold of Tuscany, and Robert of Parma, Victor Emmanuel has fled from his capital. Bourbon and Este and Lorraine may return to their hereditary thrones, but the King who has given himself up, bound hand and foot, to the mercies of the anti-monarchical revolution—who has linked opposition—who has traded on the weakness of neighboring states for his own aggrandizement—what friends has he made to himself for the day of tribulation. To all who look below the surface the present step is fraught with the gravest consequences. From Turin alone could Victor Emmanuel look for cordial and effective support. The moment Turin was unfaithful to him, the fair game was gone which had served as leverage to the House of Savoy to retain its predominance in Italy. That gone, Victor Emmanuel is no more than any other sovereign whom he has dethroned. Nay, less for in every state he has annexed he finds himself face to face with two rival powers—the reaction and the revolution. Italian blood has been shed everywhere for these two contesting principles. It has been poured forth like water for five long years in defence of the hereditary throne and national independence of the Two Sicilies, The Abruzzi, Calabria, Terra di Lavoro, and Benevento are red with the slaughter of a murdered peasantry. Aspromonte and Turin have borne witness to the democratic and revolutionary programme; and Catanzarotta and Messina have not forgotten the sanguinary fusillades of the Garibaldians by Cialdini and Fallavignoli. Ponte Landolfo and Cassiduni are immemorial shames to the monarch in whose names their horrors were enacted; and their long cry of vengeance cannot be much longer unheard or unavenged.

It is of little moment that Victor Emmanuel has been enthusiastically received at Bologna and Florence. Nobody is better able to measure the value of such demonstrations. How long ago is it that at Turin every sword would have been drawn in his defence?—and now what is the case? Three days before his departure his guests are mobbed, the Court festivities are prevented, senators, and, among others, Count Charles Arrivabene are assaulted, ladies dragged from their coaches, and the Royalty of Savoy insulted as it never has been in the memory of man.

The end cannot be very long in coming, and this is the beginning of it. The Convention was the virtual starting-point of a new and accelerated march on the road to ruin, and the first fruits of sacrilege and robbery will not be long in the reaping.—Cor. of Tablet.

That the King's life was attempted, and a revolver fired at him before his departure, there seems no room to doubt, and that this was the proximate cause of his hasty flight; Lamarmora, considering his Majesty's life insecure. The Pope, on hearing of the event, observed: 'I do not know what Providence may have in store for this dethroned prince

of Italy, and whether or not they will ever remount their hereditary thrones, but this I know, that once dethroned there is no restoration possible for the King of Sardinia.'

It need hardly be said that the disturbances in Turin and the consequent flight of King Victor Emmanuel have given great pleasure to the Austrians. 'Le Mazzini and his partisans,' say they, 'continue to act as they have recently done, and the newly formed Kingdom of Italy cannot fail to fall to pieces.'—Times' Cor.

The Correspondent of Tablet states:—Here the revolutionary party are terribly discomfited by the news of Victor Emmanuel's departure, and a great many doubtful adherents of the Pope are waxing remarkably loyal since the arrival of the telegram. 'If point d'argent point de Suisse' is a true proverb, it holds good still more so in the case of the National Committee, and the demonstrations of the patriotic description have gradually faded out before the dearth of supplies from the Piedmontese exchequer, which became small by degrees and beautifully less since Signor Perrazzi and his colleagues left office.

The gentlemen forming the committee of Catholic laymen visiting Rome, and who have been entrusted with the task of drawing up the address to the Holy Father, have completed their labours, and the document is ready for presentation as soon as his Holiness fixes the day for its reception. No ecclesiastic whatever has been present at, or cognizant of, the consultations regarding its form and substance, and as the spontaneous and independent expression of the faith and loyalty of the foreign laity passing the winter here, it cannot fail to be most grateful to the Holy Father. The committee in itself is a guarantee for the independent character of the movement. The names of its noble president, Lord Stafford, of the Dukes Scott and Maddison, Comtes de Guze, De Val, de Beauville, and Mr. Elliott, banker, on whom the redaction has jointly devolved, are an evidence that it has not been initiated or carried on by any lower motive than the sense entertained by all true-hearted Catholics of every shade of political opinion, and of every varying nationality, that there comes a moment when those varieties (rather than differences) fade into nothing before the present exigency; and that, in our own land, Whig and Tory forgot their dissensions when Napoleon lay camped in sight of our shores in the early years of this century, and joined hands for the defence of their common soil, so the hour has arrived when men must feel that, above before all, they are Catholics, and that the struggle for the Church's rights cannot be shirked or delayed, though almost all others may be postponed or conciliated. Since the signature of the Convention the eyes of all have been opened to the immediate and pressing nature of the position, and the conviction has been forced home on all, that work, and that in the noblest of causes, lies before them.

Public opinion runs so strongly at this moment in the old blind Protestant direction, that there is some moral courage in the adherence of those exposed to its influences to an act so completely misunderstood and misrepresented in England as the Encyclical, but among the descendants

of the old Romans Who fought so well for Rome in the worst days of persecution in England and Ireland, there are few, we may hope who will fail here now. Belgium, France, Austria, and Spain will be amply represented, and we also who have this year the honour of the presidency, may hope to give our full quota to the deputation.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—It is to be desired that Victor Emmanuel's reception at the Palazzo Pitti may be a little more select than those of Prince Humbert are likely to be at Naples. 3,200 invitations have been issued for the court ball; a better criterion of the social status of the invited guests cannot be given than the uncourbed and notorious fact that these very invitations are being sold, *a qui en veut*, at two piastres apiece in the cafes of Naples, and as those who buy are probably of a more respectable and select class than the sellers, the arrangement offers a slight guarantee against a majority of journeymen tailors or barbers, of which the company mainly consisted on the last occasion; the rest of the guests being even less admissible into respectable society. His Royal Highness deserves the highest credit for being 'jolly' under adverse circumstances, and comes out under difficulties with an energy that would put to shame Mark Tapley. His perseverance in the search after popularity deserves a better cause, and the way he is devoting himself to catering for the public amusement is worthy of the Duke of Sutherland and the Crystal Palace Committee. The prisons are swarming, it is true, but are not the cars of the miserable captives to be gladdened by the tramp of a mounted and masked cavalcade passing down the Toledo? Bread is very dear, and tax is trebled, but then official *Gastelle* announces that three carts full of patriotic *Gastelle* are to be given to the marty-makers. The encounters with the brigands have been beyond count this month, and Prince Humbert himself narrowly escaped falling into their hands near Capua last week, his guns and servants remaining as prize in the power of the armed band who seized and emptied the royal equipages. Well! unluckily that little contretemps did occur but then it was only the result of the extreme popularity of his Royal Highness his loyal subjects even asking the imputation of kidnapers for the pleasure of obtaining his company. All these and a hundred other little episodes like the 'raid of Cambrona' I had the pleasure of recording last week, do not occur under sober, stupid, unromantic absolutisms. Nobody waylays the Pope when he goes out driving, or tries to carry off Franz Josef of Austria, or annex King Wilhelm of Prussia when he is walking near Potsdam, nor do the Russians, as far as Europe is aware, make a target of the Czar. It is the sovereigns, *vox populi*, who seem to be the present objects of these unpleasant attentions on the part of their subjects.

Garibaldi seems to have changed his mind as to Liverpool, as I see by the *Italie* that he is expected shortly in Sicily and Naples, and seems to have some insane notions regarding the Quadrilateral, and in the Dalmatian and Venetian coasts, of which a few discharges of Austrian *mitraille* will make extremely short.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The *Presse* says:—We learn that proposals for a further considerable reduction of the Austrian army, especially in Italy, have been submitted to the Emperor for approval.

SWITZERLAND.

Federal recruiting agents have been very busy in Switzerland. That disgraceful system of 'crimping,' which has been so extensively practiced on the Queen's subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, is carried on so much the same manner among the Swiss. 'Emigration agents hold out to men of the poorer classes brilliant promises of work and pay, and the unfortunate dupes emigrate, not to work, but to become 'food for powder.' Many of them also, not less deluded by the light in which the American contest is represented to them, go out for the purpose of taking part in the 'glorious' war for 'liberty.' It is said that certain persons undertook to organize a 'military emigration' in Switzerland, and offers were made to Mr. Seward to enlist ten thousand Swiss volunteers. It is creditable to the American Minister that he curtly and decidedly rejected the proposal. Nevertheless as workmen or soldiers, goes on to a great extent in Switzerland; and, in order to put some check upon it, the Swiss Government, in a semi official paper, have called upon the citizens of the republic to desist from visiting America while the war lasts; but, above all, to abstain from taking military service there.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16 The telegrams from Moscow and elsewhere, published in the English and

French newspapers, announcing the administrative incorporation of the Kingdom of Poland with Russia, and the changes in the officials in the Polish Government are entirely unfounded.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11. The *Deutsche Presse* and *burger Gazette* denies the rumour that France and Russia give moral support to the German Minor States in their resistance to Prussia, and says:—

The interests of Russia in Germany are entirely opposed to those of France. Germany is to France a menace; to Russia she is a bulwark. For Russia, the unity of Germany is an advantage, and the disunion of Germany a danger.

An imperial rescript has been sent to the nobility in Moscow in reply to the address from that body to the Emperor.

His Majesty says:—The reforms which have been prepared, and those already realised, sufficiently prove my solicitude for the improvement, as far as possible, of the political organisation of the country. The past must be a guarantee for the future. No subject has a right to anticipate my resolutions, nor is any class legally entitled to speak in the name of others. Such violations of the law can but retard my plans. I am fully convinced that I shall never again meet with such obstacles on the part of my faithful nobility.

The Minister of the Interior has been instructed to communicate this rescript to all the Governors of provinces where Assemblies of the Nobility or Provincial Assemblies meet.

The Telegraphic News Association gives the following as the substance of the rescript:—

The Senate does not recognise any legal force in the acts of the Assembly at Moscow, and I also am aware that the Assembly has touched upon questions which belong to the Imperial initiative. The accomplished reforms respond to the requirements of the future, and such a deviation on the part of the Assembly from the sphere of its legitimate powers impedes the realisation of my projects. I hope to meet with no further obstacles arising from the action of the nobility, whose services I fully appreciate, and for whom I entertain an unshaken confidence.

CATHOLICS IN RUSSIA.—An Austrian journal publishes accounts of the persecutions to which the Catholics are subjected in the Russian empire, under the pretext of watching over the proceedings of the Poles who adhere to the national party, while the Government, at the time, manifestly favours the Jews. In conformity with the present order of things, it is stated that the children of Catholics can no longer be baptized until documents are produced certifying that the husband, his wife and all his predecessors were Catholics. Poor people find it impossible to get their children baptized as Catholics because of their inability to pay the fee of ten roubles demanded on each occasion. The orthodox Metropolitan of Kiev has interdicted the erection of new crosses without his knowledge and consent, and also the reparation of old ones. The orthodox police, taking advantage of this order, demolished nearly all the crosses and little chapels in one night, so that there remain no exterior signs which can recall the Catholic religion. It is also stated that Count Plater, a Polish Catholic, who proceeded to Vienna at the commencement of the insurrection movement in Poland, who remained there during all the time it continued, and who, consequently, took not the least part in it, has been informed that all his property is confiscated, on the pretext that he is one of the chiefs of the Polish party.

TURKEY.

PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.—The attempts made by various religious societies to extend the Christian faith in Turkey have recently created some excitement among the Moslem population, and compelled the intervention of the English Ambassador. The immediate result is a long correspondence just presented to Parliament. It is doubtful whether those who have caused the agitation are under the direct control of the Protestant Societies who have employed missionaries in Turkey, as it appears to have originated in the conduct of some native converts, who have ventured to preach their adopted creed among their own countrymen, at the risk of disturbing the public peace in a dangerous manner. The agitation commenced in July last, when Sir H. Bulwer, in a despatch dated the 18th of that month, reported that 'a case of some difficulty and danger had arisen, which would probably cause a disagreeable impression in England.' Four or five converts had been preaching in Constantinople, in the 'khanes' or inns, to travellers from the interior of Turkey, who are the most fanatical portion of the population. The attacks publicly made on their faith by those who had renounced it roused great indignation among the Moslems of the capital also, as they considered it a public insult. The people will not tolerate from a renegade what they will listen to calmly from a foreigner born in the creed he professes. The interference of the police became necessary to protect the lives of these converts, and some of them were arrested. The shops where Bibles were sold have been closed, as well as the places where the preaching took place. The Government itself has no apprehension of the religious consequences, but dreads any excitement of the public mind in such a city as Constantinople, where, as Sir H. Bulwer states, 'if any affray occurred, and any blood were shed, it would be impossible to foresee the consequences.' He promises to obtain the release of the converts, and permission for the quiet sale of the Bible. But he had told an English clergyman intimate with these converts that 'they had better remain quiet for a time.' The subject has, of course, excited great interest among the English religious societies. They have interposed in behalf of the converts, who, as it appears by a despatch dated the 4th of October, have been released. This, however, has by no means closed the question, which is very fully stated by Sir H. Bulwer in a report addressed to the committee of the Evangelical Society. The question, he says, narrows itself to this.—'The Ottoman Government is willing to allow all Christians to exercise their own religion quietly, as at home, but it will not allow Mahomedanism to be publicly assailed. Its policy is to protect all religions, but not to allow persons of one religion to attack those of another.' His argument applies more or less to all missionary vocations. It may be sufficient to say that he considers their conduct neither 'prudent nor politic.' On the other hand, the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, expresses to Lord Russell his belief that the facts proved 'justify the strongest representation to the Government of the Sultan.' As the discussion of the whole subject fills 99 despatches, it is impossible to follow the details. But as the converts have been released and the depot for the sale of Bibles has been reopened, it is to be hoped that agitation will not extend. Lord Russell appears to have summed up the whole controversy in his despatch of Dec. 15, where he says, 'If the missionaries will hereafter show somewhat more prudence and the Turkish Government somewhat more of friendly forbearance a recurrence of these painful scenes may be prevented.'—Times.

JAPAN.

The news from Japan is more satisfactory. Two men said to have been implicated in the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird were executed on the 16th instant, and it is hoped that through their revelations the other murderers may be detected. The authorities endeavored to keep the matter quiet or prevent a crowd, but it somehow oozed out on the preceding evening, and a large number of foreigners assembled. A correspondent of the *North China Herald* gives the following concise sketch of the proceedings:—The door opened, and a man bound with cords and blindfolded was led through the crowd, and made to kneel down on a mat placed before a hole

to receive his blood and head. The attendants drew his clothes down off his neck, and gave a few preliminary brushes with the handkerchiefs, as if to stroke the hair all one way. The executioner was one of the Tyoon's soldiers, who had purchased a new sword blade, and had asked permission to do the duty, and thus try his weapon. After securing the linen round the handle, and carefully wetting the blade, he took up his position deliberately on the left side of the victim, and, raising the sword high above his head with both hands, let it fall with a swoop, which severed the neck completely. The head was held up for the inspection of the chief officer present, who signified his approval.—'I have seen,—and it was then thrown into the hole.' The other man was carried in, and they appeared to find some little difficulty in getting him to kneel in a convenient position; but when his knees had been properly adjusted and his neck laid bare the other executioner, who had also petitioned that he might fill the office, advanced, took his place by the prisoner's side, and, drawing the sword over his head with an elegant flourish, inflicted the blow as effectually as his predecessor.

These men are believed to have been members of an association sworn to assassinate foreigners whenever occasion offers. They were traced through having entered the house of a countryman, and extorted money and food by threats, exclaiming that they were on their way to Yokohama to punish foreigners. The proclamation posted up by the authorities after their death mentions this crime as the ground for their execution, saying nothing about the murder; but it is understood that they, together with others of their fraternity, were concerned in it.

UNITED STATES.

The House committee for the District of Columbia have by an investigation ascertained that recently 70 persons committed to the jail of this district have been bailed out and sold to substitute brokers. Five or six of them were charged with grand larceny and the remainder with trivial offences.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.—The New York Tribune which refines its columns to quack medicines and other immoral advertisements, contains the following:—'Divorces legally procured for persons from any state or country, without publicity or change of residence. Incompatibility, desertion, drunkenness and non-support sufficient cause. Success guaranteed. Advice free and confidential. Apply to, &c.'

REPUBLICAN MORALITY.—In an article entitled—'Promotion to Rascals,' the New York World says:—'Such gigantic corruption never cursed any country in any age as this which Republicans have engendered and by which they have thriven for four years. It lurks everywhere. The very user of the chief magistrate lies in wait at the White House and levies toll at from five to one hundred dollars a head for speedier admissions, or for his master's signature to permits and pardons; while Mr. Lincoln a two former law partners have unlimited control permits. The deputy warden of the District of Columbia jail sells his prisoners to substitute brokers for from three to six hundred dollars apiece.

In consequence of the disgraceful scene in the U. S. Senate on Saturday last, when the Vice President of the United States was so drunk that he was unable to administer the oath of office to members, a resolution was unanimously passed in that body on Monday prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Senate wing of the Capitol. So the famous senatorial drinking saloon known as the 'Hole in the Wall,' was closed that afternoon and the sign over its door, which read, 'exclusively for senators,' was turned wrong side out, in mournful semblance to departed senatorial inspiration.

NEW YORK RECRUITING SYSTEM.—How it Works.—Our Board of Supervisors at their last meeting passed an ordinance increasing the county bounty to one thousand dollars for each recruit, directing that the Controller shall issue bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars to be applied to this purpose.

But our objection to the proposed increase of bounty does not alone rest on a belief that it is grossly excessive. Our objection takes the broader ground that for a very large proportion of the recruits enlisted during the past year no bounties whatever should have been paid—the fact being that they were persons held in arrest for nearly all classes of felonies and minor offences, who are allowed the option of enlisting or taking their chances of convictions. It is a lamentable fact, that from such sources we have drawn a large if not the larger part of our city recruits, the recruits of this class rarely being allowed to retain more than five to fifty dollars of the sum paid them, the balance going as his fee to the 'friendly lawyer' i.e. friendly with the Police Justices and District Attorney—who has been employed to secure the privilege of enlistment, in lieu of Sing Sing or Blackwell's Island? In each Police District there is a 'friendly lawyer,' 'F. L.' who has the monopoly at the City Prison feels so conscious of having acquired popularity and fortune in the business, that quite recently he put himself forward as candidate for a lucrative and responsible judicial office—the whole 'bounty-swindling' and 'bounty-jumping' fraternity of our island supporting him with enthusiasm and brass knuckles, tongues, ballots and slung-shot, money, menaces and revolvers.

Under these circumstances—we may, perhaps, be pardoned for not concurring in the Supervisory judgement which would award \$30,000 to Mr. Blunt for his share (we believe partly innocent one) in the creation of this ignoble means of filling up the ranks of our 'gallant armies.' But as it is under the stimulus of \$500 County bounty per man, what must it become if the temptation shall be increased more than three-fold? It is even now complained of by commanding officers to whose regiments recruits are sent from this city, that it takes all the veterans to prevent the desertion of the recruits. Not only do they desert but they demoralize the spirit of any command into which they are thrust, introducing the vices of their infamous lives into the regiments who have received them. All this is very natural—these prison recruits not having enlisted to fight the battles of their country, but as the only ready means of escaping State Prison. Having thence been defrauded of their bounties, and finding desertion easy, they are not long in profiting by the lesson. They desert, and at once take up 'bounty jumping' as a profession. They have become as regularly recognized as the keeping of a 'fence' for stolen goods, a 'policy shop,' or a house of prostitution.

Of these 'professional bounty-jumpers' it is estimated that there are from three to five thousand upon Manhattan Island. They have their headquarters where they re-assemble after each star-engagement tour' through the provinces.' A few nights ago a gang, numbering 11, were caught in a hotel holding high level on the spoils of an excursion from which they returned. Each gang is under the command of a higher grade of criminal to wit, the 'bounty swindler' calling himself a 'Substitute Broker,' who provides the rank and file of his party with travelling expenses, disguises and so forth he being often intimate with certain assistant Provost-Marshal, and talking for these services the greater part of the bounties for which the lower villains have to peril their very lives. Not many weeks since one of these 'bounty swindlers' left with a party of seven lads ranging from 17 to 25. At least one of the young men was previously innocent, and was seduced by the 'bounty swindler' to accompany him under a plea that he was 'hiring laborers for the Quartermaster's Department in St. Louis. The story is soon told; a paragraph in the daily papers announced that here of this gang of seven had been 'rot the preceding morning at Indianopolis, and the remain-