

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Times Paris correspondent writes as under:—

It is said that the editor of one of the semi-official papers has received orders to prepare a leading article, in which the object of the Emperor of the French in demanding a European Congress will be fully explained. That object is to have the article in the Treaty of 1815 rescinded which excludes the Bonaparte family from all power in France. The production has been two or three times revised and corrected, and is expected to appear before long.

It seems to me that the Emperor Napoleon takes with Piedmont and Italy that barbarous pleasure which a mischievous urchin would find in torturing a gasping bird in the receiver of an air pump. What his ultimate designs may be is a mystery to most men, but to me it seems clear that his aim is to extend in other parts of Italy that power which the events of 1849 gave him in the Roman States. In pursuance of this object he paralyzes the whole action of the Sardinian Government and stifles both the Piedmontese and other Italian statesmen. All he seems bent upon is to prolong the dangerous status quo in Italy, and trust to the chapter of accidents to turn it to his own advantage.

The Emperor Napoleon, if he could be taken at his own word, would seem to insult the Italians in their misery. But all the past teaches us to interpret every word uttered by the Emperor with a grain of salt, especially when by long preparation and deliberation he gives his speech all the solemn obscurity of a response of the Pythons.

What is the meaning, for instance, of "his engagements having no other limits than those of possibility?" Which engagements?—Those he has with Austria? or those which bind him to the Pope? or the hopes he created and fostered by his promises among the Italians? Supposing him perfectly disinterested, both for what concerns him, his cousin, and France, is he willing to go once more to war to screen the Central Italians from foreign intervention? Is he ready to recommence, under less favorable auspices, that work which he left unachieved, the world has not yet discovered for what earthly reason? Is he inclined to allow the cause of Italian nationality to be again debated, now that the Papacy has become involved in it—now that the Romagna revolution, so long warded off, has broken forth? Is he disposed to undo his own work of 1849, and wage war against the whole of his French priesthood, that priesthood whose sufrage he bought by abject subserviency to their worldly interests? His position, if he be fair and sincere, is difficult beyond all human comprehension, and great genius as he is thought to be, he cannot have the power to see his way clearly out of it. But, if he be something different—if, as the man who obtained the Crown of France by questionable means, his only aim is to extend the power of his empire over the Italian peninsula by means equally questionable—how easy are all the apparent mysteries, shifts, and contradictions of his conduct at once explained!

He had a footing in Rome; he now wishes, like Charlemagne, to have the Pope and the Popedom under his entire and exclusive protectorate. He has driven Austria from Tuscany, the Duchies, and the Legations; it must go hard if he does not put himself in her place. He recommends order to the Italians as the *remedium necessarium*. That was his watchword to them from the beginning. He put them to an ordeal from which their best friends could hardly hope to bring them out unhurt. Order has been maintained for above four months, in the most prodigious manner. There is now a new cry for "order," to last for five or six months more.—But if the Italians could maintain order, if they could arm and govern themselves, what need would they have of his help, or what fear of either Austria or France herself? Twelve millions of men, properly guided, are, in a good cause, and in self-defence, a match against all possible odds. The danger of the Italians is in their previous anarchy and demoralisation, in their long-engendered unfitness for self-government.—When the Emperor so eagerly recommends "order," he remembers that doctor who advised calmness to a feverish patient; and, after all, what if the Italians were to find the further maintenance of order an impossibility? Would Napoleon suffer them once more to fall under the sway of Austria? Would he allow the work of Magenta and Solferino to go for nothing? Would he stand by and see the Duchies and the Legations again ruled over by crowned Austrian lieutenants, and exposed to constant Austrian occupation? Or would he, the French Emperor, take upon himself the task of the restoration of order; would he himself accomplish in Italy the mission hitherto discharged by Austria, step into Austria's old shoes, and bring back into Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Bologna, that admirable order which he re-established at Rome in 1849?

Paris, Oct. 31.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following notice:— "The Correspondent has received a first warning for an article, by the Count de Montalembert, entitled 'The Pope Pius IX. and France in 1849 and 1859.' The *Moniteur* states the reasons of this warning, viz., that, in condemning the war carried on by France in Italy as having caused the annihilation of the temporal authority of the Pope, the article has quite distorted the results of the war, and calumniated the policy of the Emperor. It is also insulting to the nations allied with France, and the comparison which the writer of the article designedly and offensively makes between the names of Machiavelli and those of Napoleon III. and the King of Sardinia is wanting in that respect which is due to the Emperor.

The *Ami de la Religion* has also received a first warning for having published the above article of the Correspondent in its columns. Our *Times* correspondent in Paris has received the following most important document from a friend in Italy. It is a letter addressed by the Emperor of the French, on the 20th inst., to the King of Sardinia. Our correspondent adds that he has no hesitation in guaranteeing its authenticity:— "Monsieur mon Frere, I write to-day to your Majesty in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances are grave; it is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and

to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not now whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favorable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe.

"Before entering on the discussion of this question, I am anxious to recall once more to your Majesty the obstacles which rendered every definitive negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult. "In point of fact, what has often fewer complications than peace. In the former two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to reconcile a multitude of interests, often of an opposite character. This is what actually occurred at the moment of the peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best possible manner the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes of the population, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of the Sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest.

"I believed then that if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with the view of bringing about this important result, the causes of antagonism which for centuries had divided these two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord, and without further bloodshed.

"I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration:— "Italy to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond.

"Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms.

"The Confederation to them to ratify the principle of Italian nationality; to have but one flag, but one system of Customs, and one currency.

"The directing centre to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the Sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that in this species of Diet the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning towards Austria should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election.

"By granting to the Holy Father the honorary Presidency of the Confederation the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations. Now, the plan which I had formed at the moment of making peace may still be carried out if your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it. Besides, a considerable advance has been already made in that direction.

"The cessation of Lombardy, with a limited debt, is an accomplished fact.

"Austria has given up her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Piacenza, Ferrara, and Comacchio.

"The rights of the Sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Central Italy has also been guaranteed, inasmuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside; and, lastly, Venetia is to become a province purely Italian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, and of the Peninsula, to second me in the development of this plan, in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by the treaty; and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is traced beforehand.

"We demand that Parma Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategic point of view, indispensable to her.

"We demand that the Duchess of Parma shall be called to Modena;

"That Tuscany, augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory, shall be restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand;

"That a system of moderate (sage) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy;

"That Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant cause of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Venetia, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army.

"We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be recognized as federal fortresses;

"And, lastly, that a Confederation based on the real wants, as well as on the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy.

"I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result; let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combated together.

"Palace of St. Cloud, 20th of October, 1859."

ITALY.

The long-expected answer of the French Emperor to the deputations of the States of Central Italy reached Florence in the night between Monday and Tuesday, but was not published yesterday, owing to a certain strange tenderness which makes the Tuscan Government hug the news they receive, be it good, bad, or indifferent—as if it were precious essence, likely to lose its virtue by evaporation. The substance of the Paris telegram, published at last in this day's *Moniteur*, was, however, known to all men last evening. The answer of Napoleon III. is precisely what all sensible men expected; it is a mere repetition of the thousand and one speeches of which the great monarch has delivered himself on the same subject since the fatal peace-day of Villafranca. The Emperor professes, of course, the greatest love for Italy, and zeal for the cause of its independence. He has, however, his duties and obligations arising out of the terms of the Villafranca treaty. In the meanwhile he will undertake to screen the Central Italians from all foreign interference, and even from Neapolitan aggression!

If anything could make a lover of the Italian cause despair of the country, it is the breathless state of anxiety and trepidation with which these unmeaning responses of the Imperial oracle are looked forward to for weeks and months before they come, and minutely construed, sifted, and winnowed, commented upon and strained in all possible manner to build up a transient edifice of hope upon their slender and slippery basis. The Italians, one would say, have faith in all the world save only in themselves. They fear everybody except themselves; yet they alone are masters of their own destinies—they alone can make or mar their country.—*Times Correspondent.*

A letter of the 18th from Turin contains the following passages:— "A ship full of German volunteers has arrived at Ancona. But it must be remembered that the Italian cause is not the only one which at the commencement of the present year found volunteers. In Austria corps were formed, and the greater part of them set out to fight under the Austrian flag in Italy.—The sudden Peace of Villafranca was a disappointment to them. They had mustered to fight, and they would not return to their universities without having done so. Some have enrolled themselves under the banner of the house of Este, and are at Mantua; others are enrolled for the defence of the Holy See. The brother of General Kalbermatt has gone to Trieste to superintend their departure, and provide means of transport. He has chartered some Lloyd's steamers and embarked the volunteers. According to the latest news, one of these vessels had reached Ancona; others will arrive there.

"This causes people to cry out about the armed intervention of Austria and Naples; for they insist that Neapolitans are also there. If there be not two weights and two measures these Austrian volunteers must be tolerated, because Garibaldi receives others every day. The number of the Venetians who daily pass the Po and arrive at Modena is estimated at from 300 to 400."

The Emperor's letter is said to have produced a very bad effect at Florence. The extreme party are gaining strength, and troublesome times are expected. Persons are being dispatched from Tuscany, Modena and Parma to pray Victor Emmanuel at once to accept the annexation and to refuse to join the Congress under the conditions proposed by France and Austria.

The interview between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi on the 28th provoked much discussion. It was asked whether the visit was to persuade Garibaldi to lay down his arms, or to consent with that popular chief of the Italian independence in order to resist the joint policy of Austria and France.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the French Government has opposed the proposed loan which Tuscany was negotiating with a house in Paris. This, as well as other passing events, when known in Italy, will produce a bad effect.

The Congress.—The Paris *Advertiser* Correspondent says:—"It is at the urgent request of the King of Sardinia that the British Government had consented to take part in the European Congress."

Rome.—A correspondent of the *Independence of Brussels* says:—"There has been something said of the probability that the Pope will launch a bull of interdiction against the King of Piedmont. Some of his counsellors, perhaps, would not hesitate to adopt that extreme measure, because they do not see all the consequences that might follow. If the Holy See should issue an interdiction, the general belief at Turin is that the King would accept the struggle, and decide on embracing another religion, advising the people to follow his example. In the present state of public excitement, it is certain that part of the inhabitants of Piedmont and the other provinces would follow their sovereign in that line of conduct. It is even asserted that Victor Emmanuel has indirectly apprised the Pope of his intentions, throwing on him all the responsibility of what might occur."

NAPLES.—According to advices received from Sicily the insurrection there has not ceased. The insurgents have withdrawn into the mountains. The brothers Mantrichi are at the head of the movement. Reinforcements of troops are being continually despatched by the Neapolitan Government to quell the insurrection. Numerous arrests have taken place at Palermo, Cassano, and Messina.

As in Canada, so in Italy, the title "Patriot" is but the synonym of "Place-Hunter." Taking the word in this sense, it cannot be denied that the Italian revolutionists are true Patriots; as appears from the subjoined extracts from *Times* correspondence as commented upon by the *Tables*:—

In Parma, in Modena, in Tuscany, in the Legations, the grand work of the "patriot" governments is the multiplication of offices; splitting one into two; pensioning old occupants to make room for new ones; dividing provinces fivefold, and establishing new secretariats with their staffs to pacify the greed of idle patriots. "At every revolution there are hundreds and thousands of 'pagnottisti'—loafers, or idlers huddled for the loaf—for whom the new rulers must provide; and, as the existing offices cannot be taken from their present occupants, it is very clear that new offices, nay, new batches and systems of offices—whole new branches of administration—must needs be created."

In Bologna, at one ward of its ward, the Revolutionary Government has created two hundred new offices. "The lower orders are a very hard-working race"—the men, that is to say, who make the wealth of the State, but who, because they are under the rule of the priests, have no voice in selecting the new Government. Upon their industry the "patriots" are to feed and dress and rule in idleness. "All these are old evils" says the *Times* Correspondent.

"Piedmont during the last ten years of free life has not only not diminished but greatly increased them, and the dawn of liberty in these Central Italian provinces aggravates them to such an extent as not only to render the evils themselves incurable, but even to make any government extremely difficult, if not impossible, to those who are to come after the present improvident rulers."

The following letter from St. Petersburg, of the 13th ult., contains some details relative to the emancipation of the serfs in Russia:—

"The central committee for the emancipation of the serfs, sitting at St. Petersburg, has just constituted itself into three committees—financial, administrative, and judicial. This committee is to examine a number of questions of the highest importance, such, for example, as the fixing of the territorial boundary and the number of inhabitants of each commune; its interior government; the election of the persons charged with this government; the reorganization of the territorial police, and particularly the interdiction placed on landed proprietors to interfere in police affairs or in the communal administration; the institution of justices of the peace, and the publicity of judicial proceedings, &c. You will perceive by this enumeration that the entire social edifice of Russia is to be reconstructed. The most distinguished legists in our country criticise the principles of the emancipation adopted by the Government. The defect which prevents the regular development of this reform consists, in their opinion, in the period of 12 years fixed for the regulation of the territorial relations between the peasants and their masters. This delay will infallibly give rise to a number of disputes between the discontented proprietors and the ignorant peasants—easy to be deceived and corrupted, particularly if they are worked upon by that class of oppositists recruited from among the unemployed, such as officers on unlimited leave of absence, clerks dismissed from their situations, and servants of the landed proprietors without places. On the 8th of October the Emperor Alexander was at Elizabethgrad; on the next day he inspected the port and arsenal of Nicholasieff, and arrived at Odessa the same evening."

The *Times* City Article says:— "The intelligence of the friendly understanding between Russia and Prussia, seems calculated to have a favorable influence on prices, from its being likely to interpose a partial check against new European wars."

INDIA. A correspondent of the *London Herald* says:—"We expect some changes during the winter, and some stirring events on the frontier, for which one in the Commissariat says they are quietly making preparations."

He continues:—"We are trapping the leaders in detail. Last mail it was Heera Singh, this time it is Rao Ram Baksh, Talookdar of Doonadsh Kherr, the capture of whose Range we reported in our last. A boy who had been in the service of one of Rao's wives, and was discharged pieceless, gave information, which was acted upon by Captain Orr, Deputy Commissioner. The actual captors were two chuprassies, who thus made a lucky haul, as 10,000 rupees had been offered for the rebel. He was residing in a village on the outskirts of Benares, the house being surrounded by the high wall, but open to the Ganges. He kept two men constantly on the watch, but the place was surrounded at night, and when he came forth in the morning to bathe he was pounced upon. His horse was tied to his charpoy (bedstead), to be ready at a moment's notice. He will be tried for the murder of the few survivors of the Cawnpore massacre who took refuge in the temple, of whom only Captain Tomson and Lieutenant Delafosse are alive to tell the tale, and for being a leader of rebellion. Rajah Jye Lal will also be tried as a leader, and as aiding and abetting in the murder of Miss Jackson, Mrs. Green and others."

"The Nana is reported to be dying of Terai fever, and Azim-ul-Khan is said to be dead, but we need confirmation of all that reaches us from Nepal. If we have not got the Nana, we have got, according to the *London Herald*, the uncle of the Nana's wife, (Nana Puri Marwa Kursumee Kar) having been arrested at Poonah, but on what charge is not said. We have mentioned that there has been talk about taking the field against the Nana. It is even said that the authorities have at length fully resolved upon hunting down the Nana and rebels in Nepal, and flying columns will enter the Terai early this cold season. A similar course will be adopted with regard to the marauding bands now infesting the Bundeeloung country. It is certainly high time something was done. Jung Bahadour professing his inability to help us. The district is full of Sepoys of our old regiments, some having come in; others, the majority, are living on the proceeds of their plunder, &c., and when they hear of any police being near make a bolt for the jungles. They are very sickly and quite done up, and heartily wish they had not fought against the Company Bahadour."

OHINA. The *Moniteur de l'Armee* publishes the following accounts from China to the 24th of August. They state that:—

"The events which occurred at the Peiho had produced a great sensation among the population at the coast. Nevertheless, thanks to the measures adopted by the British and French maritime authorities, there had not been any serious excesses to deplore. The Emperor of China, had rewarded in a brilliant manner General Sung-ko-lin-sin, more commonly called 'Kawan-ay,' who commanded the forts of the Taku and Mongol troops on the 24th of June last. He named him Generalissimo of the Chinese armies, and what is more important, First Mandarin of the yellow standard edged with green. That dignity has not been conferred for a long time; the last holding the title was the Emperor Tao-Koang, appointed to that high distinction at the period when he was Prince Imperial. Sung-ko-lin-sin is moreover, the uncle of Heng-Poo, the reigning Emperor. He has always held high commands, and enjoys an immense reputation throughout the empire. In 1852 he commanded the army formed to act against Tai-Ping; and, by a bold and fortunate movement, he forced back the rebels into Nankin, and prevented them from forming a junction with the insurgents of the north. It may be said he saved the empire; for if his plan had not succeeded the insurrection would have become so powerful that it would have invaded the capital. The Emperor had prepared to withdraw with his family into Tartary when he received the news of the victory. This General is the author of military works, many of which have been translated into the Russian language, and in which he quotes the authority of some of the most eminent warriors, among them that of the Emperor Napoleon I., with whose immortal campaigns he appears to be thoroughly acquainted. The Emperor, notwithstanding the tendencies which this appointment appears to indicate, has, it is said, declared that he is ready to receive the foreign Ambassadors at Peiho. Mr. Ward, the American Minister, has already arrived in that city, but the precautions adopted with respect to him, and the difficulties opposed to his admission to an Imperial audience, prove that the Chinese Government is showing its ordinary duplicity in this circumstance. The news from Cochin China is of the 18th of August. At that date the negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty with the Emperor of Anam were not at an end. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly had organised the French establishment at Saigon. He was to quit Tourane and leave for China, in order to provide for the eventualities which had arisen from the defeat of the Peiho.

The defeat of the English and French fleet in the Peiho is producing its effects in a quiet but simultaneous change of feeling throughout the extreme East. The French are probably now undergoing its evil influence in Cochin China.—Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who had with difficulty held his own against the mosquitoes and the fevers of his swampy conquests, seems to have felt that the news of the Taku disaster afforded him at once a reason and an excuse for abandoning the object of his expedition. In the face of the news of the defeat of his countrymen there could be no further hope that the Anamite Government would yield the concessions he was sent out to obtain. He retires from Tourane until the prestige of the Western arms in the East shall be recovered on the spot where it was lost. Thus it also happens in China Proper. Canton is for the moment quiet, but it is impossible to know whether the calm is to be trusted. The little garrison of 2,000 men, chiefly Sepoys, is being reinforced from time to time by Marines from the ships now arriving south; further Sepoy troops are on their way, and Mr. Parkes had, with his accustomed energy, seized the arms of the banner before the news from the north could get abroad. But there is not the same indisposition to come to blows with us which there once was. It is known that the "gentry" have been pertinaciously endeavoring to convince Lao, the Chinese Governor, to allow them to levy troops and to drive the barbarians into the river.—He has replied by a public edict, exhorting the people to be quiet, and not to listen to idle reports; but he has, at the same time, flogged a woman to death for giving us some information; and he has been detected in some underhand measures which are far from being in accordance with his edict. If we keep Canton it will not be on account of remembrance of the past. Yeh's body, watched by his faithful barbar in a temple near the walls, no longer suggests to those who have trembled so often at his name the impossibility of resistance to the power by which he was quelled. They will give us credit now for no more than the force they see. Among the Chinese and European populations dwell together, cannot but be in some danger—a danger which is much increased if it be true that any members of the English community there have disgraced themselves by participation in the practice of kidnapping Coolies, which has now taken the place of the opium trade in the eyes of the Chinese as the great evil of foreign intercourse. Foochow has equally an European population without defence, and in the midst of countless thousands of Chinamen, all of whom are now for the first time beginning to doubt the moral of the great lesson of 1842. Perhaps Penang and Borneo, and even Singapore, may be meditating some infringement of that eternal tranquillity of which a Chinaman is theoretically so fond, but practically so impatient.—Throughout all those lands, and among all those races, the unexampled event of the repulse of an English and French fleet has spread, and is producing its results.

His Excellency the American Minister arrived at Shanghai on the 22d of August, after visiting Peking, where, however, the Mission appear to have been all but prisoners. Personal communication with the Russians was denied them, and some of their correspondence was detained for many days by the Chinese. The Emperor refused to see Mr. Ward unless the latter consented to perform an act of obeisance, and, as he declined to do so, it was notified that the treaty would not be ratified at Peking but at Peking, a village on the Gulf of Pecheli, at the entrance of that stream by which the Americans performed their journey to the capital. The Mission accordingly left Peking, and on its arrival at Peking the ratifications were exchanged without any ceremony. The whole affair appears to have been humiliating and in non-accordance with the dignity of a great nation, and the result proves how correct was the policy of the British and French Ministers in refusing to see the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai, and declining to pursue the course suggested by the Chinese, which was evidently intended to lead to the humiliation of the foreigner, in the eyes of the native population. We trust that such measures will be taken by both England and France as will ensure a more dignified reception to their representatives than was accorded to the American Minister.

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the occurrence of the greater disaster in the narrow waters of China to allow of our Government being thoroughly informed, not only of the causes and details of this catastrophe, but also of the subsequent bearing of the barbarian victors. The mail which has just arrived must have put our official personages in possession of all that can be said in explanation of the defeat, and of that can be probably anticipated as to its immediate consequences. If their information should at all coincide with that which reaches us from very various sources, it will be now made abundantly certain that the preparations at the mouth of the Peiho were an Imperial act of the Chinese Government, and that the repulse of the forces of England and France was but the successful execution of a predetermined scheme to resist the fulfilment of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. It will now have been ascertained that the forts which were erected, and armed, and manned, and that the booms and chains which were placed across the river, commanded and obstructed the only channel by which a gunboat could ascend the Peiho, or by which an Ambassador could with dignity or security approach the capital. This is quite enough, it is even more than enough, to settle beyond reasonable controversy all question as to the justice of this new quarrel, and to determine the nature of the duty which we owe to ourselves and to those who have spent their lives in our service.—There will, of course, be a small number of crotchethomgers who will split hairs and parade their small conceits, and who will be ready to demonstrate to all who will listen that the blood of their countrymen, which is but so lately washed away into the great ocean, was righteously shed by that Tartar rabble. There will also be found some few men of economical minds and of dispositions prone to forgive all injuries done to others, who will recommend that England should temporize or acquiesce. Happily, however, we have the public promise of Sir John Pakington that these counsels will find no support in any great political party. China has ceased to be a factory toy. To this new exigency all our public men will bring unbiased minds; and, that being so, we may assume that there will be only one set of counsels and one object of emulation, and that is how best to administer short, sharp, and decisive chastisement for this act of sanguinary perfidy. The useful question is not now—how did the disaster happen, or why did the calamity occur? but, how can the ground we have lost be best regained? It is better not to inquire too curiously into the details of the past. It should be sufficient for us to know that every man did his duty, and that the bravery of our men and officers was never more conspicuous than under that terrible fire. The sur-stay way to destroy the dash and moral courage of a commander is to fix upon his mind that he is to be held responsible for the absolute success of all his undertakes. If he is taught to believe that a check is ruin, he will soon learn to calculate that to do nothing is to succeed.—War is a game of chances, at which we must expect to undergo some adverse chances. Careful preparations and skilful combinations are doubtless expected from a commander, and a failure in these great requisites undoubtedly marks a man as little fitted for supreme command. But these are qualities which are not given to many; and when we find an Admiral or a General prompt to act, and pressing with unshrinking courage an unsuccessful enterprise, it is wise, and it is also just, to say, "Perhaps we might have chosen better, but the man we have chosen has done his duty." If we would keep up the old tone in our navy, we must hold it through good and through evil fortune as a maxim, that it is not want of success but want of audacity that can alone ever be imputed as a disgrace to an English Admiral. Whenever Admiral Hope shall come home, we are sure that he will be received by his countrymen with a less boisterous, but not a less cordial sympathy, than if he had returned victorious. The tone of public feeling ever since the announcement of his defeat assures us that this is so. It is creditable to the good sense and patriotism of the people, and will, we doubt not, be found also in the Cabinet, the Admiralty, and the House of Commons. If there had been any hesitation, any slowness in the delivery of the attack, we should not have written thus, and the English people would not have thought thus. If the officers who executed the previous operation, and whose knowledge of Chinese tactics enabled them to operate with success, had not, by a most noxious rule of the service, been all idling in England, called home upon their promotion, perhaps the result would have been different. But if there were faults, they were faults in local knowledge; and if there were errors, they were errors in judgment. All present did their duty, and we deprecate all recriminations and all censures; we especially allude to all attempts to palliate the truth by ridiculous fables about Russians and Americans being seen or heard in the batteries. Now that all possible information has come to hand, it is better to accept the fact of this terrible defeat as a simple ascertained fact, and to look forward from this point.

UNITED STATES.

On the 2d inst., eight squares of houses in New Orleans, extending from Washington to Ninth street, in the Fourth district, were burnt. The loss is about a quarter of a million of dollars. Sixty dwellings were destroyed.

DREADED INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.—Considerable excitement, we learn from reliable authority, exists in a portion of Kentucky, relative to the supposed detection of a secret organization having for its object a slave insurrection. The facts, as we have received them, are as follow:—Two anonymous letters were received through the Post-office at Cynthiana, Kentucky, announcing the existence, in that locality, of a secret organization, upon a plan similar to that of Old Brown's at Harper's Ferry, and having the same object in view. The letters and their contents were made public, and immediately created a great excitement throughout Harrison and Bourbon counties, where it is said the organization exists and intended to operate. A public meeting was called at Cynthiana, and was largely attended. Measures were taken promptly to ferret out the members of the organization, and to protect the community against any outbreak that may be attempted among the slaves. The association is said to consist mostly of negroes, led and directed by white men. It is charged that some of the employees of the Covington Railroad are leaders in the movement. The anonymous letters declare that, like that of Harper's Ferry, each member of the organization is sworn to secrecy, and it is supposed that arrangements for a general outbreak were pretty well matured. A vigilance committee was organized at the meeting of the citizens, and the utmost precaution is observed throughout the country. Stringent resolutions were passed, and the least movement on the part of the slaves is to be the signal for prompt action. Great consternation and alarm exist throughout the country, and a full supply of fire arms have been ordered by the citizens, and a thorough preparation is made for any demonstration that may occur. The people of Kentucky begin to think that this matter of insurrection in their midst is becoming serious, and that it behooves them to be on their guard, and that they are preparing for it. This matter will be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties, whoever they may be, will be brought to justice. It is a dangerous matter to deal with among slaves, as they are, as a general thing, easily alarmed at approaching danger of being detected, and are prone to expose any evidence that may lead to the arrest of the instigators to save themselves. It may be that the alarm is without proper foundation, though the citizens there think differently. If such an organization as set forth in the anonymous letters really exists, it must be fully exposed in a few days. We shall await further developments.—*Cincinnati Times*, Nov. 4.