

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 18.—To-day, in the Senate, Marshal Forey maintained that, notwithstanding the sad moral state of Mexico, and that everything remained to be done, the future of that country was not to be despaired of.

M. Rouher communicated to the Chamber the despatch of General Bazaine announcing the capitulation of Oaxaca.

The Address was subsequently adopted by 130 against 2 votes. It will be presented to the Emperor by a deputation from the Senate at 1 o'clock on Monday next.

In to-day's sitting of the Corps Legislatif the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was read. It entirely approves both the home and foreign policy of the Emperor.

Relative to Mexico it states that order, security, and industry have resumed their empire, and expresses gratification that such successes enable the French troops to return from that country.

The Address approves the Franco-Italian Convention of September, which it believes is destined to reconcile the consolidation of the Kingdom of Italy with the independence of the Holy See.

The Constitutionnel of this morning publishes an article, signed by M. Limayrac, demonstrating that the apprehensions of American aggression in Mexico are chimerical, and stating that the relations between France and Washington have never ceased to be of a most satisfactory character.

March 20.—The deputation from the Senate to present the address of that body in reply to the Speech from the Throne was received to-day by the Emperor. His Majesty replied as follows:—

"It is always a great satisfaction to me to see the acts of my Government properly appreciated by the first body of the State. Every year, at the commencement of the debates, a certain anxiety is at first felt. One would think that the divergence of opinion must prevent any common understanding. But soon truth forces itself into light, the clouds disperse, and the mind is reassured. Your almost unanimous vote on the Address has again shown the perfect union that exists between the Government and the deliberative assemblies. Do not let us regret those divergences of opinion so long as they allow us to congratulate ourselves on the harmony which unites in one single thought of stability, order, and progress, the members of these bodies, who from their personal merits or past services have been selected as the choice either of the people or the Sovereign. Be, therefore, the interpreters to the Senate of my sentiments and my confidence in their enlightenment and their patriotism."

March 27.—A pamphlet of 20 pages appeared a week or two ago with the title *Propos de Labienus*, from the pen of a M. Rogard. Under the form of a sketch of the Roman Empire in the time of Augustus, as given in a conversation between two Romans, whom the author calls Pollio and Labienus, suggested by the memoirs of Augustus, it was understood to be in reality a picture of France of the present day, and of the Emperor Napoleon III. As stated in the judgment pronounced by the Police-court of Paris,—

"Under this form the author uttered the most outrageous and most scandalous imputations against the Emperor; and while at one moment these imputations are skillfully and perfidiously brought forward at another they exhibit the utmost violence and madness of the worst passions."

The first edition, consisting of 1,200 copies, which came out soon after the publication of the *History of Julius Cæsar*, was at once sold, and a second of 5,000 was about to follow, when the police interfered. The whole of the edition was seized at the printer's; criminal proceedings at once commenced; but before the police could lay hands on M. Rogard he quitted Paris, and succeeded in finding his way to Belgium. This, however, did not prevent the prosecution from being followed up. The trial came on on Saturday in the police-court, and the author was sentenced by default to five years' imprisonment and 500*fr.* fine. The printer, who stood his trial, had a month's imprisonment and 500*fr.* fine. Proceedings are also taken against a member of the Paris Bar, M. Maurice Joly, for having in his possession copies of this and another pamphlet of a similar description, the police having made a search visit at his house and found them among his papers.

The *Monde* has received a first warning for having published, in its number of the 25th March an article copied from the *Union de l'Ouest*. The preamble to the warning says:—

"Considering that the author of this article affirms that the Ambassador of France at Rome, Count de Sartiges, has recently had a conversation with the Holy Father relative to the execution of the Convention of the 15th of September, 1864, and to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome; considering that Count de Sartiges has never had with the Holy Father the conversation to which the *Monde* alludes, and that the ridiculous details which that journal gives as to the demand of an audience which it pretends to have been made by Count de Sartiges, and as to the subject represented to have been treated are a pure invention; that, consequently, the news contained in the article above mentioned is utterly false, and is intended to cause trouble in the public mind, &c."

In 1831 young Prince Louis, now the Emperor Napoleon III., came with his mother Queen Hortense to Paris. When the King heard of it he contented himself with sending his Minister, M. Casimir Perier, and his aide-de-camp, General d'Houdetot, to intimate to him that he would do well to leave the country, as his presence was somehow connected with the Revolutionary and political agitation of the period. But the King, unconsciously or knowingly violating the law which banished all the members of the Bonaparte family from France, obtained the sanction of his Ministers to the permission which he granted to the mother of the prince, Queen Hortense, to remain in Paris. It was very probably this fact which in its passage from one to another led to the confusion of date and person which I have noticed. I merely mention it because it is still spoken of in several of the Paris salons as having really occurred in the way it was alluded to in the Senate.

Only two or three days ago M. President Bonjean denounced the Congregation of the Index at Rome, which condemns, without hearing the defence of those whose writings come before it, and since then the French Congregation, whose head is the Minister of the Interior, has given warnings to two papers, namely:—the *Journal des Villes de Campagnes* and the *Courrier du Dimanche*, which is only sparing for breath after its long suspension. The crime of the former was having inserted in an article on M. Rouland's speech in the Senate a few fragments from the official report of the speech, and which, says the Minister, "did not permit of the sense and import of the debate being known." This is the third warning given to this unfortunate journal; the next step is suspension. The office of the *Courrier du Dimanche* was the publication of an article which "misrepresented and turned into ridicule the foreign and domestic policy and conduct of the Emperor's Government." Neither the editor of the *Journal des Villes de Campagnes*, nor of the *Courrier du Dimanche*, was asked for explanation or defence; and only knew they had offended when they were punished.

The French Government will probably send one or two steamers to accompany the two that are sent by the English Government with the Great Eastern across the Atlantic at the time of laying the Atlantic cable, and it is hoped that the U. S. Government will do the same.

It is stated that Napoleon will leave Paris early in May, not returning until November, his physicians

having recommended seven months' absence in the country air.

The papers announce the death of the Duke de St. Simon, in his 84th year. He was born in February, 1782, at Prerail, in the department of the Oubarente, and belonged to the younger branch of the family whose name the celebrated *Memoirs* have made so well known.

It was he who first gave to the public the *Memoirs* which are so well known. The Duke de St. Simon died in 1785, and a clause in his will forbade his heirs to publish them until 50 years after his death. It is probable that the Government of that day would never have allowed them to appear—not, at least, in their complete form. The Duke, who had retired from the Court to his estates after the death of his friend the Regent, Duke of Orleans, occupied his leisure time in composing those interesting *Memoirs*, which give so true a picture of the Courts of Louis XIV. and the Regent. On pretence of his having been employed on a diplomatic mission to Spain, the Government ordered the whole of his papers to be deposited after his death in the archives of the Foreign-office. It was only in 1788, on the eve of the great Revolution, that the Abbe Saurin got permission to make a few extracts. He published some fragments of them in 1789, and more in the following year. Public curiosity was much excited by them; but it was not until 1829 that Louis XVIII. ordered the whole of the manuscripts, which filled eight large folio volumes, closely written in the hand of St. Simon himself, to be given up to the late Duke. They appeared in 20 volumes, 8vo., and the first edition, notwithstanding the high price, had a rapid sale. The Duke claimed the copyright as the heir of the author, which was allowed by the Cour Imperiale of Paris, and this right he made over to the well-known publishing firm Hachette & Co., who published the complete and corrected edition in octavo and duodecimo in 1857. With the exception of substituting the modern orthography for the old, the text has been scrupulously followed throughout.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—The Turin correspondent of the *Nazione* of Florence gives the following account of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the 23d inst., relative to the asserted existence of secret articles appended to the Franco-Italian Convention of the 15th September last:—

General della Marmora spoke as follows:—

"I really do not know whether I was most surprised or grieved to see that such reports have become current these few days past as those referred to by Signor Massari, and that the journals have published the same, some through thoughtlessness, others through party feeling, and lastly, others from an evident intention to injure our national interests. I am still more grieved to see the arguments and examples by which they have endeavored to strengthen these reports, and which examples have nothing to do with the subject in question, but are calculated to injure all and every one. In a word, I can assure the House, and would even answer with my head—but I will answer for it by something that is far dearer to me than my head, viz, my honour and my reputation, that there is no secret treaty, and that there exists not the shadow of an idea that can possibly have any relation to this pretended secret treaty. I will say more,—I believe, and am convinced, there has never been, and never will be, any one who would think of mooted such a question."

Signor Visconti Venosta then addressed the House:—

"The Chamber will understand," he said, "by what feelings I am animated in addressing it. When I read in the papers the note (Mazzini's) in which my name is mentioned, I did not deem it worthy of a reply. The Ministry to which I belonged are accused of having desired the cession of their country to a foreign Power. Public opinion has already judged the matter, I believe, and has already seen clearly that in these pretended revelations there is no further truth than is contained in the credulity of those who have placed faith therein. Had it not been for yesterday's interpellation, I should have continued silent, because, among the feelings by which a man's conduct may be guided, may be very justifiably comprised also contempt. It is the duty of Government, I am aware, to contradict any report however absurd, when it is calculated to afford a pretext to disorder. But I am not in office; and when I hear I am accused of complicity in an act according to which a portion of my native land is to be made over to foreigners, I cannot help wishing that such an accusation had been less ridiculous, so that it might have been more worthy of denial."

The *Unita Italiana* publishes the following letter from Mazzini:—

"Friends!—The popular instinct has revealed a danger to the Piedmontese provinces of Italy. This danger is well founded. There exists in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a scroll of eight pages of English cartridge paper, bound with blue silk. This scroll contains a secret protocol appended to the convention of the 15th September, 1864. The protocol states as follows:—'The Italian government undertakes to abstain from any enterprise upon Venetia, and to energetically resist any such enterprise that might be attempted by the party of action or others. If unforeseen events more powerful than the obligations undertaken should give either Rome or Venice to Italy, a rectification of frontiers will take place between France and Italy, commencing from the River Sesia, which would be considered as the frontier of France. The protocol bears the signature of the Minister Visconti Venosta and another person. None will require, I presume, that I should reveal the source of my certain information. But I ask Italians to recollect that I revealed, a year before the fact, the cession of Savoy and Nice, and that I transmitted to the *Unita Italiana* the substance of the Convention of the 15th of September, before it was even so much as suspected in Italy. In a nation educated like England to liberty, such a protocol—and it has not been destroyed by the present Ministry—would involve a charge of high treason, and death on the gallows for the men who signed it. Opposed as I am to the penalty of death, I only see one reply worthy of Italy. And particularly of the little country at the foot of the Alps—and that is, to tell the foreign Emperor—(Sire, you are mistaken; we shall have Venice, and you shall not have Piedmont.)"

Yours, GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

March 13.

FLORENCE, March 22.—The *Gazzetta della Romagna* of the 19th inst., publishes the following intelligence from Venetia:—"Some new outbreak is apprehended, and this appears to be confirmed by a despatch addressed by the Austrian Minister of War direct to General Benedek, Commandant of the Corps d'Armee in Italy. The despatch in question is as follows:—'Ministry of War, to his Excellency General Benedek.—Trustworthy intelligence received from abroad informs us that a fresh Garibaldi movement will be attempted in the Venetian provinces during the present spring. Your Excellency will therefore adopt all those measures pointed out by me last year which were carried out with the most complete success by your Excellency, with the assistance of General Krizanovic, the Minister of War.'

Some days ago the police authorities at Mantua obtained possession of a large consignment of rifles and powder, which was on its way to Vicenza. It is known that there are depots of arms in various parts of Venetia, and recently several persons were arrested while engaged in the manufacture of Italian flags. During the night of the 17th inst. tricolored flags were affixed to the walls of many of the houses in Padua by means of lumps of clay. In the morning of the 18th slips of paper were found in the

streets of the city, on which the following words were printed:—

"Venetia is celebrating the birth-day of the King of Italy and of the Crown Prince, his son. Venetia congratulates the King on what has already been accomplished, and expects that every trace of a foreign foot will soon disappear from the soil of Italy."

Rome, March 23.—A grand banquet in honor of General Maclellan was given here the day before yesterday by the Russian representatives in this city. All the foreign generals were invited, and toasts were proposed to the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and the United States.

General Montebello has sent large reinforcements to operate against the brigands on the Roman frontier. The bands of late have been considerably increased in consequence of the peasants of the Papal States in many instances acting in concert with the briganda.—*Times*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Naples can boast of a Protestant Church. According to the *Times* for this great boon Neapolitan Protestants are indebted to Garibaldi who allows himself to be an infidel.

The history of this church has been often told, but it is due on this occasion to a great and good man to say that Garibaldi, the liberator of the South from its political oppression, was he who laid the first stone of its liberation from religious oppression, thus showing how the two liberties are necessarily connected. In 1860 some English residents presented a petition to General Garibaldi for permission to buy some ground in Strada San Pasquale, in Naples. With his own hand he wrote under the petition as follows:—

Grateful for the powerful and generous sympathy of the English, the Dictator regards it as a very trifling acknowledgment of so many benefits received from them in favor of the Italian cause to decree that not only does he grant permission to erect a temple on the territory of this capital to men who worship the same God as the Italians, but he begs them to accept as a national gift the narrow space necessary to the pious work for which it is destined. G. GARIBALDI.

Documents have been found in the possession of some of the brigands from which it appears that some misunderstanding exists between the Court of the ex-King of Naples and the chief of the brigands.—*Times*.

SPAIN. Madrid, March 28.—In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Senor Benavides explained that he was greatly to the interest of Spain to abandon San Domingo, and to be satisfied with the commercial advantages she might thus obtain. This speech was loudly applauded.

The *Bo de* of this evening says:—

If the Pope should leave Rome, Spain would confer upon him the Balearic Isles. The *Politico* says the Pope would rather inhabit the Montpensier Palace at Seville.

PORTUGAL. Lisbon, March 28.—The Confederate ram *Stonewall* has sailed from this port. The Federal war steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento* have arrived here. The Portuguese authorities prohibit their sailing for 24 hours.

Lisbon, March 25.—The Federal Frigates *Niagara* and *Sacramento* attempted to sail before the expiration of the time fixed by the Portuguese authorities, and were fired on by the *Belen* Fort. The *Niagara* was struck on the poop and a seaman was killed. The vessels thereupon anchored.

The American Minister has demanded satisfaction of the Portuguese Government for firing into the *Niagara*. He demands that the American flag shall be saluted by the forts which fired into the American vessels, and the dismissal of the governor of the forts. The American commanders deny any intention of sailing when they were fired at. Nothing has yet been decided in regard to the matter.

POLAND. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes, March 20:—

"In Lithuania, Volhynia, and the old Polish provinces generally some new measures have been taken to supersede Polish, and to render Russian the language of cultivated and official society. The importation of Polish books had been strictly prohibited; petitions, if written in Polish, are disregarded by the authorities; and an edict has been issued prohibiting the orthodox clergy from marrying their other than Russian or Russianised women."

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes from Cracow, March 14:—

"I learn that the plan of incorporation, which has so much occupied the public attention both in Poland and abroad, was originally conceived at Warsaw by M. Mikutin and his friends, whose hatred of everything Polish is well known. It was then sent to St. Petersburg, and in the kingdom attempts were made by the government to sound public opinion on the subject, with the object of ascertaining how such a measure would be received. The news spread rapidly, and was, I believe, communicated to Berlin by a Pole who is connected with the official world in Warsaw. It is thus that the Prussian papers were the first to publish the news. The 'reorganisation,' which in this case is official for 'incorporation,' will shortly begin with some changes in the Department of Justice. The number of tribunals is to be trebled, there are to be three additional courts of appeal, and the salaries of the magistrates are to be considerably augmented.

The rest of the Polish news continues to be of the horrible kind. The family of the unfortunate Waskowski, late town captain of Warsaw, whose execution I described a few weeks back, has been made to suffer dearly for the patriotism of its member. His father and daughter were among the exiles sent to Siberia on the 28th of last month, and his mother, driven mad by her misfortunes, is now in a lunatic asylum. Three more hangings have taken place in the provinces; one at Ostrolenka, where the victim was a M. Staniewicz, and the others at Suwalki. At the latter place two young ladies, named Wojazki, and Szpadewska, have been imprisoned for being found with suspicious papers in their possession; and the latter, who was attacked with paralysis in the arm while in prison, has been since condemned to four years' hard labour in the mines.

RUSSIA. The nobility of Moscow have received a rebuff from the Emperor of Russia. They had petitioned for a representative government, a request which, according to the *Independence Belge*, was not popular, inasmuch as it was believed to be a movement towards the establishment of oligarchical power. Apparently it is as contrary to the inclination of the *Osar* as the *Independence* declares it was to those of his subjects. Addressing the Minister of the Interior, the Emperor says the Moscow nobility 'have touched upon questions which belong to the imperial initiative.' He says the movement 'impedes the realization of his own projects, and he hopes to have no other obstacles thrown in his way.' In his answer to the nobility of Moscow, his majesty says that his solicitude for the welfare of his people has already been proved. 'No subject has a right to anticipate his resolutions, nor is any class legally entitled to speak in the name of another.' Such conduct can but retard his plans and he hopes to have no more of it 'on the part of his faithful nobility. The rescript will be communicated to all governors of provinces where provincial assemblies meet.

If you wish to please a lieutenant, call him captain; a middle aged lady, say you mistake her for her daughter; a young gentleman, ask in which razor he prefers; a young lady who has a good colour, accuse of painting; a printer, pay him what you owe him.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

(From the *American Encyclopedia*.)

Andrew Johnson, a United States Senator from Tennessee, was born in Raleigh, N.C., December 29, 1808. When he was four years of age he lost his father, who died from the effects of exertions to save a friend from drowning. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. His anxiety to be able to read was particularly excited by an incident which is worthy of mention. A gentleman of Raleigh was in the habit of going into the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journey-men were at work. He was an excellent reader, and his favorite book was a volume of speeches, principally of British statesmen. Johnson became interested, and his first ambition was to equal him as a reader and become familiar with those speeches. He took up the alphabet without an instructor; but by applying to the workmen with whom he worked, he obtained a little assistance. Having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he applied for the loan of the book which he had so often heard read. The owner made him a present of it, and gave him some instruction on the use of letters in the formation of words. Thus his first exercises in spelling were in that book. By perseverance he soon learned to read, and the hours which he devoted to his education were at night after he was through his daily labor upon the shop board. He now applied himself to books from two or three hours every night, after working from ten to twelve hours at his trade. Having completed his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, he went to Laurens Court House, S.C., where he worked as a journeyman for nearly two years. While there he became engaged to be married, but the match was broken off by the violent opposition of the girl's mother and friends, the ground of objection being Mr. Johnson's pecuniary means. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, where he procured journeyman work, and remained until September. He then set out to seek his fortune in the West, carrying with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He stopped at Greenville, Tenn., and commenced work as a journeyman. He remained there about twelve months, married, and soon afterward went still further westward; but failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greenville and commenced business. Up to this time his education was limited to reading, as he never had an opportunity of learning to write or cipher; but under the instructions of his wife he learned these and other branches. The only time, however, he could devote to them was in the dead of night. The first office which he ever held was that of alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828. He was re-elected to the same position in 1829, and again in 1830. In that year he was chosen to the legislature. In the session of that year he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only prove a failure, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt. The measure was popular, however, and at the next election (1837) he was defeated. By this time many of the evils he had predicted from the internal improvement policy which he had opposed four years previous were fully demonstrated, and he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as presidential elector for the State at large on the democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State, meeting upon the stump several able whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the state senate. In 1840 he was elected to congress, where, by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period of serving he was conspicuous and active in advocating, respectively, the bill for refunding the fine imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans in 1816, the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1836, the war measures of Mr. Polk's administration, and a homestead bill. In 1853 he was elected governor of Tennessee, after an exciting canvass, in which he was opposed by Gustavus A. Henry. He was re-elected in 1855, after another active canvass, his competitor being Meredith P. Gentry. At the expiration of his second period as governor, in 1857, he was elected United States senator for a full term, ending March 3rd, 1863.

MR. ANDREW JOHNSON'S INAUGURATION.

(Correspondence of London Times)

Mr. Hamlin concluded by introducing his successor, the Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President elect.

All eyes were turned to Mr. Johnson as he started, rather than rose, from his chair, and with wild gesticulations and shrieks, strange and weirdly intermingled with audible stage whispers, began to address the brilliant auditory around and above him. Such oratory it was never my fortune to hear before, and I hope never to hear again. Mr. Johnson was once a journeyman tailor, and rose by industry and the possession of something like political genius to his present high position. In no free country—and least of all in America—would any right-minded man seek to cast a slur upon him on account of the humbleness of his origin. No one thinks the worse of Mr. Lincoln because in early life he was a rail-splitter and a boatman; but if as a President of the United States, he behaved like a rail splitter, spoke like one, drank like one, thought like one, and could not import into the higher sphere of his new life anything but the vulgar manners and gross habits of the old, it would be impossible for any one to forget his origin, or not to lament that circumstances had lifted him out of a sphere in which it would have been better if he had remained. It is not, therefore, because he was once a journeyman tailor that every witness of the exhibition which Mr. Johnson made of himself on the day, that ought to have been the proudest of his life, feels humiliated at the idea that such a person should have arisen from the dregs of society, to disgrace not alone the dignity of his official position but even honest working classes from which he sprang. His behavior was that of an illiterate, vulgar and drunken rowdy, and could it have been displayed before any other legislative assembly in the world, would have led to his arrest by the sergeant-at-arms, if not to his ignominious expulsion by the deliberate vote of his insulted colleagues. He had not uttered two sentences when everybody saw that something was wrong. 'He is drunk,' said one. 'He is crazy,' said another. 'This is disgraceful,' said a third. Mr. Seward and the ministers looked on the ground, or moved uneasily in their seats. The judges of the Supreme Court manifested by their faces their pain and surprise. Mr. Johnson was so proud of the dignity into which fate had thrust him, that he boasted of it in the language of a clown, and with the manners of a coster-monger, 'I am a-going for to tell you here-to-day—yes, I am a-going for to tell you all that I am a plebian. I glory in it. I am a plebian. The people—yes, the people of the United States, the great people—have made me what I am; and I am a-going for to tell you here to-day—yes, to-day, in this place—that the people are everything. We owe all to them. If it be not too presumptuous I will tell the foreign ministers a-sittin there that I am one of the people. I will say to senators and others before me, I will say to the Supreme Court which sits before me, that you all get your power and place from the people. And Mr. Chase,' he said, suddenly addressing the Chief Justice by name, your position depends upon the people. Turning to the other side of the house, where sat Mr. Seward and the other ministers, he severely addressed them as he had addressed Mr. Chase. 'And I will say to you, Mr. Secretary Seward, and to you, Mr. Secretary Stanton, and to you, Mr. Secretary—' Here he hesitated for a name and, according to the public report in the Washington papers of this morning, bent down and asked Mr. Hamlin if he knew who

was the Secretary of the Navy. Having been informed, he continued in the same loud tone. 'And to you, Mr. Secretary Welles, you all of you derive your power from the people.' These words were uttered with a strong emphasis upon the word 'you,' which Mr. Johnson invariably pronounced 'yea!' He pitched his voice as if he had been addressing a large multitude in the open air, and alternately whispered and roared in a manner that would have been ludicrous had it not been disgusting. He ended at last, to the relief of everybody, just as the members of the House of Representatives, whose session closed punctually at noon, came crowding into the Senate Chamber to witness the chief ceremonial of the day. Mr. Lincoln, escorted by Marshal Lamson, once his partner in the law business at Springfield, entered shortly afterwards and took his seat below the Vice-President's chair while the oath of office was administered to Mr. Johnson. Fortunately the President heard no part of Mr. Johnson's speech, and was unaware of the sad exhibition which his subordinate had made. A few minutes were employed in reading Mr. Lincoln's proclamation for an extra session of the Senate, to commence that day at noon for the consideration of important public business, and in tendering the oath to several new senators who had been elected within the previous three months, among whom was Mr. Fessenden, the late Secretary of the Treasury. It was then announced to the President *ad hoc* by the Marshal that the weather was clear, that the sun was shining brilliantly, and that all was ready for the ceremonial of the day on the platform erected on the steps of the Capitol. Mr. Lincoln rose; the ministers, the judges of the Supreme Court, and a large body of the senators followed. There was a general rush and scramble in all parts of the house, like the emptying of a theatre when the performances are over, but far more eager, inasmuch as every one strove who should be first to reach a good place to witness a new performance more interesting than the last. Every one was left to shift for himself, and the members of the Corps Diplomatique, with all their fine feathers and uniforms, sashes and ribbons, stars and crosses, fared no better than the common crowd, and were left to fight their way into or out of the mass as it best pleased them. Most of them were so displeased at the want of arrangement, or the want of courtesy, whichever it might have been, that they made no attempt to follow the President, and consequently took no part in the celebration of the day. Making my way out of the building as fast as possible to mingle with the crowd outside, I arrived just in time to hear Mr. Lincoln deliver the last words of his singular but pathetic address. The document was remarkably short, and did not occupy ten minutes in the reading. This done, a salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of the event, and Mr. Lincoln drove home again up Pennsylvania Avenue, preceded and followed by the same procession which accompanied him to the Capitol, bowing graciously and not ungraciously to his lieges on every side, and taking homage as naturally and unostentatiously as if he were truly a king, and had been torn in the purple.

Laboring through the mire of the avenue half an hour afterwards, I met a distinguished citizen of Washington, and a leading politician, who asked me if I had heard the Vice-President's speech? I replied that I had and asked to what cause he attributed the humiliating display. 'He was drunk,' very drunk,' he said. 'But it was not his fault. His liquor was drugged by some southern rebel, in order to throw disgrace upon the federal government.' 'But,' said I, 'if such was the intention, why did not the southern rebel drug the President's drink rather than the Vice-President's?' 'So he would have done, I have no doubt, only he could not get at old Abe, who is, besides a sober man, and does not take drinks with strangers.' Meeting shortly afterwards with a Democratic senator, a moderate opponent of the government, and no admirer of Mr. Lincoln or any member of the administration, he asked me 'if I had heard Andrew Johnson.' 'The country is disgraced,' he said, 'and I pray God for the health and long life of Abraham Lincoln. I never prayed for him before, nor knew how valuable his life was to the country. Should he die within the next four years, which calamity may Heaven in its mercy avert, we should have Andrew Johnson for President, and sink to a lower depth of degradation than was ever reached by any nation since the Roman Emperor made his horse a consul.' The editor of one of the Washington journals here stopped and took part in our conversation. 'Do not,' he said, 'describe this scene to the people of England without telling them, at the same time, that the press of the United States, without distinction of party, were 'down' upon Mr. Johnson for his misconduct.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GARROTTERS' ACT.—It will be remembered that in the Session of 1863 an Act was passed punishing with flogging attempts at robbery with violence. A Parliamentary return just issued shows that in the first year of its operation 19 persons were flogged in England under this Act. The return gives the numbers thus:—Three in Cold-bath-fields prison, one at Horseman-lane Gaol, three at Kirkdale (Liverpool), one at Salford New Bailey, four in Birmingham Borough Prison, four in Leeds Gaol, one in the County Gaol at Reading, and two at Durham, all flogged by order of Judges at the Assizes or Central Criminal Court. The severest sentence was one passed at Liverpool Assizes in August, 1863, when the Judge sentenced a young man of 19 to four years' penal servitude, and 60 lashes with cat-o-nine tails, but only 36 lashes were actually given, the man being then taken down by order of the surgeon.

STOPPAGE OF THE BIRMINGHAM PENNY BANK.—We have to announce this morning the failure of the Birmingham Penny Bank, an institution to which the poor have been in the habit of resorting with their small savings for the last fifteen years. There are now 14,000 or 15,000 depositors, and the amount due to them is between £5,000 and £6,000. A panic was caused this week by the failure of Messrs. Attwood, Spooner, and Marshall, and there has been a run upon the bank since Monday last. We are informed that this is the cause of the suspension of payment. The money is 'locked up,' being invested in landed and other property, and there were not available funds to meet the sudden demands of the depositors. We understand, as we are at present informed, the trustees are responsible to the full extent of their private property for the deficiency.—*Birmingham Gazette*.

UNITED STATES.

'Andy Smash' is the name of a new drink popular among the habitually 'incoherent.' It is thus designated in honor of his excellency, the Hon. Andy Johnson, ex-legislator, ex-congressman, ex-governor, ex-U. S. senator, and ex-act-up of Tennessee, now vice president of the United States by the grace of the 'churches,' the votes of the 'moral and religious,' and the voices of the exclusively 'loyal' and 'virtuous' in the land!

Hon. David Sheehan, a prominent lawyer and distinguished Democrat, one of the victims of the tyranny of Abraham Lincoln, who was incarcerated in Fort Lafayette for some months, and then discharged without trial, and without a knowledge of his supposed offence, has just been elected Mayor of Geneva, Illinois, by a majority of 297. Gen. McClellan's majority last fall was only 26.

An Irishman broke a wineow, and was making the best of his way out of sight, but the proprietor stole march upon him, and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed: 'You broke my window, did you not, sir?' 'To be shure I did,' said Pat, 'didn't you see me running home for the money to pay for it?'