

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

PARIS, May 14.—To hear some people talk, you would think that the discontent of the Neapolitans is only to be found in the clerical papers; those who could never find words grand enough in praise of any conspiracy against Francis II. cannot find terms base enough to qualify the "rebellion" of the great body of the people against the invasion which a party invited. Today the Patrie is forced to own that the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies must be occupied by soldiers to convert it to unitarianism. Since the secret mission of Count Vimercati, which has resulted in an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon, the Mincio has been quite stripped of troops, and the whole Piedmontese army has been concentrated in Naples and Sicily. Is not this intervention on the part of France? Napoleon wants to consume Rome and Austria by a slow fire. As for Rome, God in His own good time will avenge His Vicar; but for Austria, it will be madness in England to let her last continental ally be crushed. Austria is not in such a bad way as people fancied; the exaggerated and pig-tailed pretensions of Hungary are rallying the rest of the populations around the throne. To re-establish herself, Austria only wants a lucky war, and the sooner the better. The future of Austria, and perhaps that of England, depends on the heartiness of the alliance between those two countries. Here in Paris, there is a talk about a compromise between England and France: Syria is to be evacuated forthwith, but the French are to remain two years longer in Rome. In two months Lord John will be able to force them to evacuate Rome too, but where will be the benefit? He will only provoke France still more against England. The very moment Napoleon is forced to yield, he will take you by the throat, and you will have to answer in one day for all the iniquities you have patronised these long years. You cannot think how unpopular the evacuation of Syria is, and what ill-feeling it raises against you. Napoleon can find no pretext to color this disgrace, and he must attempt to make you pay for it. It is only my love for Old England that makes me speak so—God grant that you may think of it before it is too late.

The Aumale Pamphlet is smuggled in by thousands from Belgium, and it is still greatly devoured; but the Duke must not go to sleep; he must put himself at the head of a great party of order, and then his game will be as glorious as it is disinterested. The fusion of the parties is progressing fast, especially in the South; I hear this from the poet Reboul, who is very popular at Nimes, and cannot be suspected of Orleansism. The Orleans Princes defeated the fusion in 1857—they ought in conscience to make it in 1861. I say this the more willingly, because I know your paper is read by those who alone can give it effect, who alone can assure the English alliance, and with it the peace and the liberty of the world.

I suppose you have heard of Plon-plon's ill-luck at Geneva. He could not stir a step there without a crowd of urchins at his heels saying—"Il se battra—il ne se battra pas." The French Consul complained to M. Fazy, who answered that he had not, like the French Emperor, 5,000 agents at his beck to stop boys singing in the streets. In retaliation the unlucky Frenchmen who come here from Claremont or Froksdorf are liable to shameful indignities. M. Busson, secretary to Queen Marie Amelie, was arrested in his cab in the streets of Paris, and M. Escevens, man of business to the Count of Chambord, had his rooms searched at midnight in the vilest way. The Revolutionary press in its dirtiest days was never filthier than the Constitutionnel and Opinions of to-day; and the war against the clergy still rages, especially in the provinces. In Franche-comte an old Cure was accused of having spoken ill of the Emperor in a sermon; the visit of a policeman brought on an attack of paralysis; still the procurator was expressly ordered by Delangle to examine him in his bed. The sermon was found quite inoffensive, but the poor man was so frightened at the prospect of the earthly tribunal that he went off to appear before One where injustice and outrage have no place—he died, in fact. Mgr. Pie told me that in his diocese (Poitiers) a Cure had announced a sermon on the Peter's Pence. Two policemen thereupon stationed themselves beneath the pulpit; when the preacher saw them he altered his subject, and spoke of the sanctification of Sunday—"Nothing," said he, "ought to hinder you from coming to Mass. Look at these good policemen, they have come ten leagues in the rain on purpose to hear it; so let us say a pater and an ave for them." The policemen were well caught, but they seldom catch a Tartar like the Cure in question; the Priests are in general very frightened at them.

I still believe that the Legislative body will be dissolved; Napoleon intends to increase their pay, for he fancies that no dogs are faithful without a metal collar. M. Veullot has published a new pamphlet entitled "Waterloo." The Alliance really replaced Pius VII. in Rome, and restored a Christian dynasty to France; according to Veullot, however, they were only the slaves of Luther and the devil; Napoleon was the "Catholic captain," and it was Catholicism, and not a military despotism, that was conquered at Waterloo. Such absurdities do not deserve any discussion. They show to what depths a mind can descend which devotes its talents to defending the interests of religion at the expense of its principles, and to separating the cause of the Church from that of freedom and justice.

Directly Syria is evacuated, the turn of Rome will come. As the Independence Belge declares, Bonaparte is only waiting for a plausible pretext. This was the meaning of Carou's summons to Antonelli to expel the ex-King of Naples from the Papal States; the message, after being duly referred to Napoleon, was communicated to the Cardinal through the Duke de Gramont; this proves the complicity of the two Governments. I think that the French Cabinet

is really more hostile to religion than that of Turin, which put no obstacles in the way of the Catholics of the city lately sending 75,000fr. to the Pope. Here, the whole official and semi-official press is in arms against religious communities. The Council of State has under consideration two laws for the dissolution of two orders of women that are legally authorized, that of "Notre Dame de Sion," and that of the "Dames de l'Union." I persist in affirming that six houses of Jesuits have been warned that they must close. The Provincial asked an audience with the Emperor, who said to him—"I fancied they were colleges. If they are only novitiates we may take other measures," but he gave no guarantee; and if he did, it would not be of much value, for the Archbishop of Cambrai had his word of honor that he would not meddle with the Redemptorists.—Cor. of the Weekly Register.

The French government, it is said, has received the disagreeable information that Austria and Prussia coincide in the propriety of the resolution of Great Britain to take possession of St. Jean d'Acre in case of the French army should remain in Syria.

The following letter, dated Toulon, May 12, appears in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*:—"The return of the French troops from Syria appears to be definitively fixed for the 6th of June next. It will be consequently towards the 20th of the present month that the ships belonging to the Imperial navy will sail from this port, which are intended to assist at that operation.—They will require 10 days to arrive there and to embark the ammunition and stores. It appears to be determined that the departure of the troops shall take place altogether. What shall be the result of their quitting? It is easy to foresee that if our fleet be sent to cruise on the coast of Syria it will have much difficulty in preventing a reaction."

The *Revue Contemporaine* contains the following article on Syria:—"It was by the debates in the English Parliament that we learned the position of the Syrian question. At the sitting of the Houses of Lords and Commons a double declaration of Lord Wodehouse on the one hand and Lord John Russell on the other, replying, the one to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the other to Sir J. Fergusson, made known that France is resolved to withdraw her troops from Syria at the expiration of the term fixed by treaty—that is, the 5th of June. For our part, we never doubted but that the Emperor's Government was determined scrupulously to fulfil the engagement it had contracted, and we always regarded as superfluous the petition at this moment submitted to the Senate, and on which the debate will commence at the very moment we are writing these lines. What can the Senate or the Government itself do where there is a serious engagement to be fulfilled? Must we, by persisting in our occupation, against the will of the Ottoman Government, supported by that of Great Britain, give an opportunity to the latter to pose a *casus belli* against us? We cannot disguise the fact from ourselves—it is to that extremity that England appears resolved to arrive to put an end to the uneasiness which the presence of our troops at Beyrout causes her. We believe that uneasiness to be quite imaginary, but for that very reason should we give it a reality by persisting in an occupation which does not appear hitherto to have much improved the position of the Christians? If we withdraw, as it is said we shall, we leave to the Porte the entire responsibility of the events which may occur, and the latter, knowing into what a catastrophe fresh massacres may precipitate her, will, no doubt, make efforts less sterile than hitherto to produce a pacification of the races in the Lebanon.

The Paris papers publish the following, which is understood to have been communicated by the French Government:—"Malta is daily assuming a very significant warlike aspect—the batteries are being protected with iron plates, and immense stores of ammunition and provisions are being accumulated on the island. Reinforcements are expected from England forthwith."

The *Pays*, which, under the direction of M. Granier de Cassagnac, is the enemy of the liberty of the press as of all other liberties, and was denounced yesterday by the *Presse* as the only journal in France that stands up for slavery—now confirms, in the following ungracious terms, the news that the Emperor is going to do something for the press:—"We have reason to know that a bill is in preparation. As to its clauses nobody yet knows anything. We believe we may, however, state that it will maintain the principles which form the basis of the existing legislation, but will modify certain regulations, so as to bring the law into more complete harmony with the decree of November 24."—*Daily News*.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, the Emperor Napoleon proposed to the British Government to join him in insisting upon the belligerent Americans accepting the combined mediation of France and England, but that the proposal was of course rejected by the British Cabinet. Orders were then given that a large French squadron, under Admiral d'Herbigny, should sail forthwith for America, and Captain de Ronssell, who has gone out in the *Great Eastern*, is charged with a mission from the Emperor to President Lincoln respecting the emission of letters of marque.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS FOR A PRAYER BOOK.—The manuscript missal of the 15th century belonging to the Abbey of St. Lo at Rouen was sold on Saturday, as announced, at the public sale rooms in the Rue Drouot. It was put up at 1,500 fr., and the biddings went very slowly to 10,000fr., but at that moment the competition became more animated, and the hammer ultimately fell at the sum of 24,350fr.—*Galignani*.

ITALY. The whole military force of the Italian kingdom is required for the consolidation of the new government in the South, where it is exposed to the greatest dangers, being in simple fact an occupation by a foreign army against the will of the population. Neither the Venetian nor the Roman question has made this week any advance towards a solution.—*Weekly Register*.

In the prisons of Umbria far larger numbers are detained for political offences than under the so-called tyrannical and despotic rule of the Pope, and how great is the mistrust which prevails is shown by the secrecy of the Post-office. Even the sacred privacy of letters dispatched by the Bishops to the various congregations in Rome on Ecclesiastical matters, and especially on affairs of conscience, is not always respected by the new Government, and yet they dare proclaim liberty for all. Liberty for all

indeed—but not for religious orders which have been abolished and plundered of their property. In the decree of spoliation a pension was promised to the religious, but the Government has not maintained its word. The live stock, no small part of the property of the Convents has been sold with no real advantage to the real owners; their lands are being let at high rates, and the lessees has not only to pay six months rent in advance, but to pay for three years the expenses of registering at the rate of 1 per cent. But with these receipts does the Ecclesiastical Treasury pay the pensions guaranteed to the religious? By no means. The poor Monks and Nuns do not receive any portion of it, so that they hardly know how to live. It would make a hard heart ache to visit many of the Convents and Monasteries of Umbria. The Monks barely exist upon the alms received for Masses, whilst the poor nuns are literally dying of hunger. Many of those cloisters which in times past daily fed the poor at their gates, now lack bread for themselves. Not a word of this is exaggerated. It is a literal fact that some convents are deprived of every means of support. The very peasants grateful for former benefits collect what little they can and carry it to the neglected religious. Yet these religious brought with them to the cloister, their dowry with which the Convents purchased their lands, but the Government has appropriated all to itself, pockets the returns and forgets all its promises of compensation to its plundered victims. Those also which draw their income from funded property, are waiting in vain for their payments, and meanwhile have not wherewithal to live—nor are the Parochial Clergy who depended on tithes for their support in better circumstances.

Civil marriage, too, has been introduced into Umbria, but what are its results? With the evil disposed, it has converted this sacred bond into mere concubinage, since numbers, especially the volunteers who have returned home, no longer care to get the Church's Blessing upon their union. On the other hand, the more religiously disposed abstain altogether from matrimony, rather than submit to laws disapproved by the Church. In very truth a principal aim of the Ministry in its decrees, was to demoralise a country hitherto conspicuous for its fervent and practical religion.

Another grievance is the military conscription which has also been enforced in Umbria. The *Gazette*, of Perugia, with unparalleled impudence, has asserted that the conscription passed off admirably, and that the young men, not excepting those of the rural districts, hastened with enthusiasm to draw the numbers and to assume the military dress. But we are assured by information perfectly reliable, that the conscription has caused great agitation throughout the province, that the peasants cannot be brought to submit to it, and that very many have fled in consequence. The provinces which remain to the Pope are full of youths who have taken refuge there to avoid the enrolment; in the neighborhood of Amelia all who were drawn escaped into the territory of Viterbo.

Equal repugnance has been manifested in the Marches, and in the provinces of Modena and Parma. The same has happened in other places.—*London Tablet*.

The *Bertoldo* of Perugia, itself a revolutionary paper, has the following on the 11th of April:—"We can assure our readers, inasmuch as we have been ourselves witnesses of the facts, that there are religious communities of nuns who for some months past have lived exclusively on herbs, often with nothing to season them, and many would not have had wherewithal to break their fast, had not some charitable hand brought them succour! They have suffered with patience and yet there were sick among them. Where even among savages, in our days, can such facts be matched?"

Our *Weekly Register* Roman correspondent, writing on the 11th instant, reports Rome to be still tranquil. He confirms the statement that the French Ambassador had endeavoured to obtain an order from the Pontifical Government for the removal from Rome of the King of Naples. The reply to this demand is said to have been as follows:—"The Pope, the former guest in Gaeta of Francis II's father cannot refuse hospitality to the son of Ferdinand II. The Pope, the host of all the unfortunate, cannot refuse a refuge to the young hero in his misfortunes. The Pope, the promoter and defender of moral order cannot, by so barbarous an act, sanction indirectly an unjust rebellion."

The Roman correspondent of the *Monte* says that the Bishop of Anagni declares that the Zonaves and the Irish soldiers quartered in his episcopal city have "effected a real Catholic Mission."—*Weekly Register*.

At Rome the Holy See maintains its firm attitude, but the Government is more and more undermined by Piedmontese emissaries, and brigandage is making great progress. Count Melchior de Vogue was stabbed in the middle of the Piazza di Spagna, but his neckcloth saved him; he did not choose to complain, for fear of compromising the police; but I am under no such reserve.

The Brussels *Independence* maintains its ground on the subject of the prospective withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and in its last number affirms that it can guarantee the truth of the following statement:—"Negotiations are taking place between the Cabinets of Paris and Turin, and an arrangement is close at hand. The Italian Government undertakes to respect the present Pontifical territory and to prevent any invasion of it whatsoever. France will inform the Holy See of this engagement, and will announce to the Court of Rome its intention to recall its troops—a portion, at once, and the rest at an indefinite period. The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France will take place at the same time."

The correspondent of the *Independence* adds that according to well-accredited statements, the Pope regards the proposed combination with not an unfavourable eye.

The proceedings which have been taken by order of His Holiness, with respect to some Religious of the Convent of St. Ambrose in Rome, have served as a foundation for spiritual calumny to scatter the most infamous reports to the prejudice of these nuns. It was deemed necessary to put a stop to certain blame-worthy practices of the older religious of this convent, which consisted in paying a species of veneration (cutso) to a former Superior, Mother Agnes who was condemned in the Pontificate of Pius VII. as an impostor, although she had been believed to be of extraordinary holiness. The old nuns who persisted in this practice have been removed by judicial sentence, and the younger, who did not adhere to it, have been distributed in other convents to live according to their respective rules. Although slanderous tongues have invented a series of stories too abominable for us to repeat, I can positively assert that no other motive has prompted these energetic measures.

Letters received in Paris from Turin are said to give a denial to the news published by the *Patrie*, that the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was about to be militarily occupied, and state that the military forces in Naples will merely be increased.

The following letter has been addressed by the Minister of Francis II. to His Majesty's agent accredited at foreign Courts:—"Rome, May 6. "Sir—By order of His Majesty the King, our august master, I am occupied with a new work on the present state of things in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies: it will also make mention of the conduct pursued by His Majesty, and show that in spite of the solicitations of his numerous subjects who have remained unflinchingly devoted to him, he has obtained from any attempt at restoration, which he believes to be at the present moment useless and ineffectual. In the meantime, I confine myself to making known to you that at no period of the history of the Two Sicilies has there ever been remarked so much discontent, such irritation, or so much cruelty

in the repression of the spontaneous movements of the inhabitants of those countries. It will be sufficient for me to tell you that in one day the direction of the police received 200 telegrams relative to the movements which had taken place in the provinces; that the usurping Government had even been obliged to disarm entire companies of the National Guard; that, without counting those who had been killed in the different conflicts, more than 200 prisoners have been shot by the Piedmontese, and that the prisons and some convents in the capital and the provinces are filled with suspected persons. I have thought it my duty to make you acquainted with these facts, in order that you may be able to enlighten public opinion on the subject."

AUSTRIA. The Emperor of Austria has received, and replied in the most constitutional fashion to the addresses of the two central legislative bodies assembled at Vienna, and we recognize in the announcement that these addresses were the echoes of the speech from the throne, and not over and above significant in substance, language familiar to our ears in this our own constitutional monarchy.

The Hungarian Diet is now engaged in the discussion of M. Deak's proposed draft of an address which demands for Hungary the reintegration of the status of 1848, a financial separation from Austria, and a separate army. In fact, the union between the two countries, as M. Deak would have it, is simply that the imperial crown of Austria, and the regal crown of Hungary, are to be worn on the same head. In going thus far, the Hungarian politician has outstripped the expectations of the extreme party; the Gironde, so to speak, has well nigh gone over to the Mountain.

If this address be adopted, the Emperor would appear to have only two courses open to him; to dissolve the Diet and make an appeal from it to the people, with the advantage of strictly following constitutional precedents; or to allow the Diet to continue its sittings and exhibit to the people its inveterate oligarchical tendencies in strange alliance with the secret societies and Carbonarism. The *Times* which sees a renewal of the horrors of the French Revolution to be a natural result of the continued opposition of the clergy and people of Naples to Sardinian usurpation, will no doubt burn with indignation if, in his attempt to control these subversive elements, the Emperor of Austria resorts to any more effectual aid than that of a special constable.—*Tablet*.

The incomplete Austrian Reichsrath, which now represents little more than the German minority of the Empire, seems to have accepted the task of forcing the non-German provinces to adopt the new Constitution, or at least to consent to such a modification of their old political machinery as is required to bring it into harmony with the new institutions of the Empire. The Emperor feels himself strong enough now to levy the taxes in Hungary by force, and thus to cut the knot which he cannot untie. Whether the question, thus forcibly settled, will remain so for any period must necessarily be most uncertain; this year, however, Austria fears nothing on the side of Italy, and may use her great army in coercing her refractory provinces. What will come of this policy next year is not much regarded by statesmen who are living from hand to mouth.—*Weekly Register*.

In some parts of Hungary it is still suspected that Count Teleki was murdered, but no dispassionate person can doubt that he committed suicide. He purchased the case of pistols, one of which was found near his dead body, but three days before his decease, and on the 9th instant he said to a little girl, the daughter of one of his friends, "Look at me well, for you will never see me again." The face of the dead man was perfectly calm, which would hardly have been the case had he been engaged in a struggle with any one shortly before his death. When the body was examined by some of the principal medical men in Pesth, it was found that the bullet had passed through the left ventricle of the heart. The *Wiener Zeitung* and the *Donau Zeitung* display good feeling and tact, inasmuch as they refrain from casting any slur on the memory of the deceased man.—*Times* cor.

The *Debats* publishes the following observations on the death of Count Teleki:—"When pardoned by the Emperor Francis Joseph some few months ago, the count unable, like all generous natures, to repress the first impulses of gratitude, and to calculate the exact bearing of his words, is said to have bound himself towards his sovereign by engagements, to which previous promises to his party and his political faith would not permit him to remain faithful. Thus influenced by two contrary duties, he saw no way of escape but in death."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The insurrections in Russia of which we have a very incomplete account, are perhaps only the first drops of the storm which statesmen have seen threatening the horizon of that Empire for many years past. They used to say, "If the position of the serfs is to be improved by emancipation, it must be at the expense of the aristocracy; but the ruin of a powerful aristocracy can scarcely be completed without a revolution. If the serfs' condition is not to be improved, they will continually be on the verge of insurrection. At present they respect their masters: what will follow when the links that bind them together are broken, and they continue to be neighbors in place, with no common bond of union? They will be like a disbanded regiment, deprived of the officers' control, but still living together in barracks. This will have to be remedied by an increase in the force of the bureaucracy, and these must be supported by an increased army.—Emancipation only means a military despotism, like that of France, probably preceded by a revolution equal in horror to that of 1793." Of course the telegrams announce that the movement is at present only one of religious fanaticism.—*Weekly Register*.

A despatch from Warsaw, dated on the morning of the 10th inst., is contained in the *Patrie*. The following is an extract:—"The report of the Minister of State of the kingdom of Poland, of which a copy has just been sent to the provincial municipality, which has not yet closed its labours, has produced a great sensation. This document examines the state of the country, and it acknowledges that the organic statute of 1831, granted to Poland at the termination of the campaign of 1831, has never been carried into execution; it demonstrates that this statute, while pronouncing the repeal of the constitution of 1815, contained liberal dispositions which have never been acted upon, and that it results from this circumstance that the state of things which has endured ever since 1831 in a permanent state of war, is marked with a character of illegality which ought no longer to continue; it then examines the ameliorations which ought to be introduced into the country, and it expresses the opinion that large concessions ought to be made touching administrative matters and some small extension given to political institutions. The report is signed Tymowski, and countersigned Platanoff and Karmicki."

There are now 130,000 Russian troops in Poland. The inhabitants of Warsaw still continue to pray in their churches, and they are not as dejected as might be expected after the late events. They say they are determined to persevere until they obtain the concessions they demand or until more victims are sacrificed. As they believe the latter alternative to be the more probable, there are a great number of persons prepared to sacrifice themselves should it be necessary. Under these circumstances the Polish provinces are far from being pacified. In Poland it seems that the dream of the clergy and nobles about the restoration of a powerful kingdom is not backed by the people. The middle classes of Warsaw, like those of Paris, look only to trade, and they are so foolishly alive to every commercial difficulty, that they are afraid to compromise them-

selves by even taking into consideration the prospects of liberty, which would certainly in the end bring prosperity. The party disposed to compromise with the Russian Government, of which Wielopolski is the head, is becoming stronger. Napoleon has sent word to Alexander II. that if any Frenchmen were found behind the barricades of Warsaw, he would feel much obliged to him if he would shoot them. The Polish movement is less dangerous to Russia than that which is beginning in Russia itself. Alexander is a good fellow, but with an extraordinary brevity of wit, and subject to certain weaknesses which incapacitate him for work after dinner. They keep telling him, "The nobles strangled your grandfather, and great-grandfather, and will strangle you. You must have done with them, and, like Napoleon, depend on the masses." The emancipation of the serfs is only a mystification; it is not the end but only the means to destroy the aristocracy. The nobles will not fall without a protest, and the peasants will see that they are only freed from the easy yoke of their lords to fall into the hard hands of the bureaucracy. These two things must inevitably produce a revolution, during which the European influence of Russia will be nothing. Lord John knows all this; he is kept well *au-pair* by Napier; I do not wonder at his praise of Alexander II., but I do not understand why Napoleon has pushed his ally into this difficulty. It is not the interest of France to tie the hands of Russia; but France never of France to ruler who so fearfully compromised her future position as Napoleon. History, as the Duke of Aumale says, will ask of him, "What have you done with France?"—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

Among the King of Dahomey's army there is a troop called the Amazon Guards. The *West African Herald* thus describes them:—"The Amazon Guards, as they have sometimes been styled, are the most extraordinary troops that we have ever heard of or read of. They are 3,000 in number, all females, and display such a degree of ferocious bloodthirstiness and hardihood as to bear a greater resemblance to a host of mad gresses than to human creatures. They utterly despise death: they show no mercy to any living being in war; they are mad after blood, and seem not to know what fear means. They are in fact a troop of devils, so to speak, whose hideous wildness of manner, and the savage madness of whose demeanour in times of excitement is so appalling and inhuman, as to have led many well-judging persons to opine that these dreadful creatures are periodically subjected to the influence of some species of drug which has this effect. The dress of the Amazons consists of a pair of loose trousers, an upper garment covering the breast, and a cap. They are armed with a gun, knives, and daggers: some have blunderbusses, others long elephant guns, while the remainder carry the ordinary musket. In their military exercises they display good discipline, as well as wonderful dexterity and agility."

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.—Everybody is aware that wild beasts abound in the jungles of the Punjab, but we suspect very few people entertain the remotest idea of the frightful number of human creatures, especially children, that are destroyed year after year by these animals. In the two past years no less than 999 children were killed, principally by wolves, as will be seen by the subjoined abstract:—1859.—Killed, 6 men, 1 woman, and 467 children—474; injured, 33 men, 3 women, and 83 children—119; total, 593. 1860.—Killed, 9 men, 4 women, and 432 children—445; injured, 24 men and 31 children—55; total 500. The greatest destruction of life occurs in the Umritsar division, where 347 children were killed during 1859, and 299 in 1860. In the Gojranwalla district 77 and in Umballa district 18 children were killed in 1859, and 23 and 70 respectively last year. These figures are perfectly astounding, and lead to the suspicion that the credit of this exceeding great slaughter is not altogether due to the animals to whom it is ascribed, notwithstanding the Commissioner of Umritsar, in reporting the slaughter by wild beasts of 160 male and 181 female infants in his division, says, "it is satisfactory that none of the children are of the race notoriously addicted to infanticide." The number of wild animals destroyed is not so considerable as one would expect, seeing that Government has paid in two years 14,386 rupees as rewards for the destruction of 4,225 which includes a large proportion of cubs. The total number of each description of animal killed stand thus:—In 1859—tigers, 12; leopards, 192; bears, 187; wolves, 1,174; and hyenas 2—total, 1,567. In 1860—tigers, 35; leopards, 163 bears, 350; wolves, 2,080; and hyenas, 30—total 2,658. The wolves we understand, do the greatest mischief. In the Lahore district 132 of them were slain last year, and no person hurt; while in Sealkote only 28 were destroyed, notwithstanding 135 children were killed in the district. Similar results are exhibited elsewhere, as for instance the comparison between the wolves and children in the Hissar division is as one child killed to 82 wolves. In the Cis-Sutlej States and the Umritsar division the average is two children to about three wolves. Trans-Sutlej one child to three wolves. Lahore and Ferozepore 232 wolves, no children. Gojranwalla in the same division 1 to 4, that is 101 wolves, 23 children. In Mooltan division 622 wolves were destroyed and only one child, all of which clearly indicates that where the beasts are systematically hunted down the destruction of human life is least. The greatest number of tigers were killed last year at Umballa namely, 13; and at Kangra the most leopards, 80. Bears also are found principally at Kangra, as out of the 350 killed throughout the Punjab 306 fell in this district. Wolves abound everywhere apparently, though judging from the number killed they should be scarcest at Peshawar. The wolf is probably the most cruel but most cowardly animal in existence, and a blundering stupid beast, devoid of the cunning which many wild animals display. He does not sneak up to his prey like the tiger or fox, and attempt to conceal himself up to the moment of his spring, but advances in the open, at a deliberate pace, until he arrives close to the object he has in view, when, if he experiences the least resistance, a blow on the head for instance, or a thump from a man's fist, he will immediately show his teeth and snarl, but at the same time turn tail and be off without inflicting injury.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

UNITED STATES.

THE POSITION OF THE WAR.—There is not likely to be more than skirmishing for weeks to come. The United States army at Washington, under the command of General Scott and General Mansfield, occupies now the heights on the Virginia shore opposite, so that Washington may be considered secure. The Secession forces, with lines of communication extending from Harper's Ferry on the North, to Norfolk on the South, and roads open to Petersburg, Richmond, Culpepper G.H., and again to Lynchburg, and thence southward, desire to draw the U. States forces forward towards Richmond. This movement can not be made with safety, so long as Harper's Ferry and Norfolk remain in the possession of large bodies of the Southern troops. The first decisive action, therefore, must be at Norfolk, or at Harper's Ferry. These are both strong places, and can only be taken by hard fighting, and severe losses of the best corps. The rumors that an attack will be made on either of them, very soon, are highly improbable. There will be a great deal of manoeuvring, marching, and countermarching, before there is much fighting. Meantime, in the fact that the military power is becoming so predominant, while the political action at Washington is so weak, we see an increasing probability that there may be negotiations entered into—perhaps on the field—and an extended war prevented. The great danger of such a movement will be in the increased danger it will present, that a military dictatorship will at once result at the North, as at the South.—*New York Freeman*.