

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The French Senate has been occupied in discussing the draft of the address to the Emperor. The debate has been very animated and has excited much attention abroad. The first prominent speaker was that somewhat rhapsodical and sensational old gentleman, the Marquis de Boissy, who denounced Garibaldi and England with equal vehemence, and avowed his strong apprehensions for the safety of the Emperor's life from the plots of the revolutionists. For this last sentiment he was called to order by the President, who deprecated his *tristes augures*. Far more interesting was the debate of last Saturday, when M. Rouland, the late Minister of Worship, was the chief orator. His address was a lengthy exposition of the most unmitigated doctrines of Gallicanism. He stood up for the rights, liberties, and franchises of the French Church. He asserted that the Bishops were tyrannised over and deprived of all liberty of action by the Religious Orders, and their Ultramontane machinations, aided and abetted by the Catholic press. His advocacy of Episcopal rights was repudiated by the Prelates who are members of the Chamber. He ransacked history for precedents, talked much of the encroachments of Rome, the Papal power of deposing Kings, and committed some egregious mis-statements of historical facts (such as claiming St. Louis for a Gallican) which were duly exposed by speakers on the other side. The time is certainly ill chosen to denounce the encroachments of Rome, when Rome is the victim not the aggressor; and authentic history says much less about Kings who were deposed by Popes, than about Popes who were driven from their See, imprisoned, abused, and plundered by Kings.

On the following day the debate was resumed, and M. Rouland was well replied to by the Cardinal de Bonnechose, who defended the Clergy from the charge of coercion, and rendered justice to the Religious Orders who had given their devoted support to the Clergy. The Cardinal also defended the Seminars, and stated that it was incorrect that instruction was given in those establishments contrary to the institutions of the country. His Eminence recognised the benefits which the Emperor had conferred upon the country, and His Majesty's zeal for religion. He endeavored to prove that there was no contradiction between the conclusions of the Encyclical and Syllabus and the principal points of the French Constitution. The Cardinal expressed a wish that negotiations might be commenced between the Holy See and France, in order to bring about a new legal state of affairs which would satisfy the interests of religion, the consciences of the faithful, and the interests of the State. His Eminence said, in conclusion, he did not wish to qualify the speech of M. Rouland, which its author would one day deeply regret.—*Weekly Register*.

PARIS, March 17.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning denies that M. de Sartiges, in an interview with the Pope, made the communication which has been spoken of, and says the pretended reply of the Pope is, therefore, equally unfounded.

In the Senate to-day Cardinal de Bonnechose said he doubted whether the Convention of the 15th of September would consolidate the power of the Pope. He maintained that the Italians were awaiting the departure of the French troops to foment a revolution at Rome, which would bring about the exile of the Pope. He finally implored the Government to preserve the power of the Holy Father.

M. Chaix d'Est-Ange reminded the Chamber of the origin and purpose of the expedition to Rome, and continued—

"We have never been able to obtain from Rome any reforms or genuine liberal institutions. Our flag in protecting the Holy Father has had the misfortune to shelter all the abuses of the Pontifical Government."

M. Chaix d'Est-Ange said, in conclusion, that passions in Italy had become calm, and allowed of the conclusion of a Convention securing the protection of the Pope.

M. de Larochejacquelin opposed the Convention, and maintained that reconciliation between the Pope and Italy was impossible.

M. Rouher said—The Convention secures the homogeneity of Italy and the independence of the Papacy. It was joyfully signed by France and Italy, and is not rejected by Rome herself, who regards the Convention as a reality. The Pontifical Government will organize an army and regulate its finance, and will wish to really exercise its sovereignty. It is only the most odious revolutionary party which repels the Convention, and this should inspire the friends of the Papacy with confidence. The French troops cannot remain eternally at Rome, and the Roman Government has not the pusillanimity which is attributed to it. It comprehends that the autonomy of the temporal power and it is not only his right, but his duty to defend himself, and he must subdue any insurrection attacking his sovereignty.

M. Rouher asked whether religion and civilization should eternally clash with each other, and made an appeal for conciliation. He entreated the Ministers of religion to intercede with the Pope, and the French Government must preserve its liberty of action. M. Rouher concluded by requesting a vote of confidence from the Senate. His speech produced great effect among his auditory, and the paragraph relative to the Convention was subsequently adopted.—*Reuter*.

It is said that during a recent discussion on the Address in one of the Committees of the Senate, Prince Napoleon, replying to a military senator who disapproved the Franco-Italian Convention, declared that before six months the Pope would be driven from Rome, and Victor Emmanuel crowned King of Italy. I do not vouch for the truth of this report, but it is generally believed.—*Times Cor.*

It was only the other day that the Marquis de Boissy ventured to predict in the French Senate the anarchy that would follow the Emperor's death. We have more faith in the stability of his throne, but we cannot forget, and the Emperor of all men cannot forget, that the cause which is now identified with

the glory and interests of France was represented but fourteen years ago by a handful of conspirators. Had not such instruments as St. Arnaud, Persigny, Fleury, and Morin been ready to hand in December, 1851, the history of France would probably have taken a different course. The Emperor and the Empire have survived two of them, and are now, to all appearance, independent of individual support, but it cannot be disguised that the *parti Imperialiste* has well nigh died out. It may be that it has done its work and has no longer any part to play, but this is more than any wise man would venture to predict with confidence. One generation is but a short period for the final accomplishment of a dynastic change, and the Emperor's reign has not yet overpast the half of that term. The President of the Corps Legislatif may easily be replaced, but no one can foretell what sudden turn in the politics of a nation so fruitful in revolutions may cause his Sovereign to miss the daring and versatile counsels of the Duke de Morny.—*Times*.

THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES AT SEBASTOPOL.—We translate the following from the *Nicholson's Messenger*:—During the whole of the siege of Sebastopol the dead were interred upon the spot where they fell. The result was a number of small cemeteries and separate tombs, which surrounded Sebastopol. Upon leaving the Crimea the allies intrusted to us the onerous and difficult task of guarding the inviolability of these tombs. The Russian authorities did what they could but it was utterly impossible to place a sentinel over each tomb. By degrees the former owners returned to their lands with their cattle. Some of the cemetery walls were defaced, monuments broken, crosses overthrown. Complaints, correspondence, negotiations between the Governments interested followed. The English proposed to send to the Crimea an entire company of soldiers to watch the tombs—it would have amounted to the formation of an English colony in the Crimea. Naturally enough our Government could not accept such a proposal. The French acted much better; they sent an engineer to Sebastopol with orders to form one large cemetery, to which the mortal remains of their fellow-countrymen who died during the siege were afterwards to be transferred. M. Baeker, a landowner in the neighbourhood, whose property is situated at about three miles from Sebastopol, gave a piece of ground for this purpose, which has been surrounded by a wall. In this enclosure 18 large tombs are being built, one of which is in the middle. All these tombs are built upon arches, forming catacombs, in which the bones of the soldiers will be placed, arranged by regiments. Above each regiment the officers of those regiments, up to the rank of colonels inclusive, will be placed in separate compartments. The Generals, to the number of ten, will be placed in the tomb in the middle of the cemetery. All these tombs and the catacombs will be always open, and inscriptions cut in tablets of marble will designate by name each officer's place. A house has been built for the keeper, a Frenchman, and for the attendants. The construction of this cemetery is nearly finished. There is nothing more to do than to transfer the bones from the old tombs, and this is now being done. It is said that the English are going to follow the example of the French. If such is the case, we shall be relieved of a heavy duty, and the whole of that vast field of death which surrounds Sebastopol will be covered, as of old, with vineyards and gardens.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

## SPAIN.

We read in the *Epoca* of the 6th instant:—"This evening Her Majesty signed the decree which gives force to the Encyclical of His Holiness, without prejudice to the rights of the nation and of the Crown. The Encyclical will be published in the *Gaceta*, along with the decree and the Syllabus, as soon as these lengthy documents can be printed."

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—A letter from Turin states that a vast quantity of petitions have been sent to the Senate against the proposed measure for confiscating the Convents. These petitions have, however, not been presented, but are allowed to lie neglected in the ant chamber of the House.

Of all the countries which suffer from standing deficits Italy is surely the most unfortunate. It is doubtless just that a country endowed with all the gifts of nature should possess no other wealth, but no community should support the financial expenditures to which Italy has been doomed. The management of the Pontifical Kingdom ought to be a warning to its neighbors. An expenditure is maintained exceeding the income by ten or twelve millions sterling, and the necessary consequence is that a loan is raised every eighteen months or two years. Minister after Minister is entrusted with the portfolio of finance, but they pursue in succession precisely similar courses. Each one begins by crying out against the extravagance of his predecessor, and by enunciating with the utmost precision the necessity of abstaining from further loans. Meanwhile a loan is wanted to pay off pressing liabilities, and in some way or other it is raised. The Minister, having thus served his turn, presently makes way for a successor, who begins with the same promises and ends with a like performance.

The experience of the Italian kingdom has been, short, but it might be thought that it has been sharp enough to compel the nation to reconsider its policy at all hazards. The debt of the country has increased at a rate which under the circumstances is without a parallel. The debt of the United States has doubtless been more rapidly augmented, but the United States have throughout its growth been engaged in a gigantic and costly war. The peculiarity of the Italian debt is that much of it has been incurred in years of profound peace. What with the actual debt incurred and the national property sold, it may be assumed that the Italian kingdom will soon have raised and spent at least a hundred millions sterling, and the annual pressure on her finances will therefore be about seven millions more now than it was when it was first called into existence.

This is the most serious aspect of Italian finance, which it would be well for all Italian patriots to ponder, for it involves the existence of the kingdom. The annual expenditure has now been for some time thirty-six millions, and the annual income has barely reached twenty-four millions. The consequence is that by the end of this year nearly one hundred millions of capital will have been sunk, representing interest paid or income lost to the extent of seven millions a year. How can this increase of debt be arrested, and a balance between income and expenditure secured? Signor Sella pledges himself that the deficiency shall be reduced to four millions in the year 1866-7; but we remember the promises of Signor Minghetti, and fail to see sufficient prospect of performance. Signor Minghetti looked forward two years since to a reduction of expenditures, and an increase of income which we knew how impossible is the realization of such hopes. The truth is, the task which Signor Sella undertakes can only be accomplished by almost superhuman efforts. We can imagine what it would be if a Chancellor of the Exchequer, with an income of forty-five millions, had to provide for an expenditure of sixty-seven millions and a half. Yet the task ought not to be impossible. The taxation raised in Italy now is greater than the total of taxes raised when it was divided into several independent States and the expense of government ought to be less when so many Courts have been abolished. It is doubtful whether the taxes can be profitably increased, for already they show little or no elasticity; but it cannot be doubted that the expenditure may be immediately and largely reduced. An effective army of 375,000, besides a National Guard of 132,000, must exceed the necessities of Italy. Italy has no colonies to defend, nor can any Power be secured of a desire to take Sardinia by force. If the Italian nation be

again engaged in war, it must be a war the time and place of which its rulers can choose for themselves; and under such circumstances the true policy of Italy must be to disband her forces and reserve her strength until the day of trial.—*Times*.

ROME.—His Holiness Pope Pius IX. has written a letter to the Right Rev. Bishop of Orleans, to praise and thank him for his magnificent work on the Convention of September 15, and on the Encyclical and Syllabus of Dec. 8. The Holy Father congratulates the Bishop on the skill with which he has treated in conjunction two subjects so widely remote from one another, praises the manner in which the Bishop has exposed the falsehood of the interpretations upon the documents by the enemies of the Church, and trusts that the Bishop will expound the true sense of them with equal success. The letter is remarkable as containing the first published utterance of the Pope concerning the Convention of Sept. 15. His Holiness praises the Bishop's denunciation of the frauds, robberies, and outrages by which the States of the Church have been usurped and speaks of the Convention as handing over the remnant yet spared to the tender mercies of the robbers.—*Weekly Register*.

If however there is any one thing certain in the future of Europe it is that the Pope will not be a French Pope. The threat of abandonment, the officious offer of aid, will not influence Pius IX. to grant what violence and exile failed to extort from Pius VII.

The Pope leaves the matter (he says) in the hands of Providence. The announcement has startled people. Its simplicity has puzzled, its subtlety has confounded them. The wordings are astonished, almost frightened, to see an old man, feeble in body but undaunted of soul, treating the supernatural not as a gibf form of conventional verbiage, but as an existing and influential fact; as much an element in political calculation and expectancy as the Neapolitan civil war, or the Piedmontese debt, or the French army, or any other undeniable actuality of the time.

In the Pope's answer there is neither foolishness nor fanaticism, nor scarcely even enthusiasm. He simply does what his great predecessors have always done. He leaves politicians to their godless astuteness, which is certain to be baffled, and in the end to cover them with the disgrace of failure as well as the reproach of impiety. He simply acts according to the traditions of his sacred office; he holds to the policy which a thousand years have proved to be too strong for the world—the policy which has already enabled the temporal power to outlast all the kingdoms and dynasties that witnessed its origin. In the words of a Catholic author, "The Pope sees and knows both the past and the future; they are, therefore, calm and confident about the present. The world's politicians know the past imperfectly, and the future not at all; no wonder, then, if they are anxious and uncertain about the present."

In addition however, to all religious considerations, it is quite certain that no wiser line of conduct could have been adopted by the Holy Father in reference to the Convention, than the one which he is actually pursuing. The Convention was negotiated and concluded without his concurrence, without any reference whatever to him. To recognize it now would be to recognize Piedmont and Piedmontese spoliation. If it be true that the Pope has benefited by the French occupation, it is just as true that in reference to that occupation he has been perfectly passive. The French troops neither went to Rome, nor stayed there, at his request; the occupation has indeed humiliated him, and deprived him of the Government of his own subjects, but it has not saved him from the loss of the Legations, nor from the massacre of his soldiers, nor from the false accusation of fomenting Neapolitan reaction.

The French occupation has been at no moral cost to the Pope; it has committed him to nothing. But to form an army of his own by means of French assistance would be a very different matter. If it were done by the aid of the Imperial Government, it could not but commit the Pope to an Imperial policy. That this is the end sought, and that this is the end that will not be effectuated, we have no manner of doubt.

Before the Holy Father can become either the prey of his open enemies, or the dupe of his false friends, he must betray himself by unwise concessions. That he never will fall into the snare set for him we have one equal guarantee in the personal character of Pius IX., and another in the care of that Providence to whose protection he has solemnly committed himself and the Holy See.

## AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIAN CONTINGENT FOR MEXICO.—The first detachment of Austrian soldiers en route for Mexico, who are to go by way of France, arrived a few days since at Strasbourg. It consisted of 200 men without arms, of a fine military appearance. Having breakfasted at the station, they set out again by the Eastern Railway for Paris. Two other detachments are to follow, the whole six hundred being about to embark on the 17th at St. Nazaire.—*Post*.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 15.—It is believed here that Austria will alter all consent to the annexation of the Duchies, provided she receives a guarantee from the German Confederation of all her present possessions. The project of annexation has for the present been given up because Russia decidedly opposes the plan, and France encourages its prosecution, with the intention of subsequently putting in a claim for compensation, as in the case of Nice.

## THE THEBAN LEGION.

This legion was composed wholly of Christians; and being ordered by the Emperor Maximian to sacrifice to the gods, firmly refused to obey the tyrant's commands. The emperor gave instant orders that every tenth man should be put to death; and this done again repeated his former commands, and again met with a similar refusal. Furious at being thwarted, he had the legion decimated a second time; but with no other result than confirming the brave soldiers in their generous resolution to perish to a man rather than show honor to idols, or deny the faith of Christ.

Being brought into the presence of the tyrant they thus addressed him by the mouth of Maurice, one of their captains:

"We are your soldiers, sire; but we are also the servants of God. We owe you our service in time of war; but we owe to God the innocence of our lives. From you we receive our pay; but from Him we have received our life. We cannot obey you by renouncing God our Creator—our Master and yours. We are as ready as ever to fulfil your orders in all that is not displeasing to God; but when you bid us to do that which is contrary to His law, we must obey God rather than man. Lead us against the enemy. We are ready to fight against the rebellious and the impious; but we cannot shed the blood of fellow-citizens and innocent men. We took an oath to God before we swore allegiance to you; how can you count upon our fidelity, if we fail in the fidelity we have sworn to God? You bid us seek out and destroy the Christians. Behold us—we are Christians; we confess one God, Creator of all things, and Jesus Christ His Son our Lord. We have seen our companions slain before our eyes, and we do but envy them the glory of suffering for their God. From you we have nothing to fear; Christians know how to die, but they do not know how to rebel. We have arms; but we shall not use them; we would rather die innocent than live guilty."

This bold and generous remonstrance only inflamed the tyrant's rage. Despairing of overcoming their heroic constancy, he determined to massacre the entire legion, and commanded the whole army to surround them and cut them to pieces. These brave

warriors threw down their arms; and taking off their armor, they all knelt down, and lifting up their hands to heaven, offered up their necks to their murderers. No complaint or cry was heard among them; they spoke only to encourage one another to die for Christ. In a few moments the ground was covered with their dead bodies and dyed with their blood. The number of the martyrs must have amounted to some six thousand six hundred.

## KILDARE CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral of Kildare, like many other venerable structures of its class, has long been in a state of ruin. It belongs to the period of Irish history which was so remarkable for piety and learning as to merit for the country the name of the 'Island of Saints.' The north side of the tower, which rose from between the choir and nave, is levelled to the ground, and it is said was battered down in the rebellion of 1641. The south transept remains, but is in a state of ruin. The nave also stands, but is without a roof, and even in its present broken-down condition is still remarkable for features of great architectural beauty. Within the cathedral is the vault of the Earls of Kildare and the Dukes of Leinster. In the exterior walls there are several fragments of sculpture, evidently the remains of works of art of a high order of merit. In the chancel is the pedestal of an ancient stone cross; and about thirty yards west of the cathedral is one of the round towers which have always been a subject of speculation to antiquarians without any satisfactory result. Close to the pillar-tower is the church of St. Bridget, who founded a convent here, and is the patroness of Ireland. In this church was interred; but her remains were subsequently removed to the cathedral church at Down. There is a tradition that this order of nuns was originally founded on the idea of the vestal virgins of ancient Rome, and that a stringent rule was, to keep up an extinguishable fire, 'for the benefit of the poor and of strangers,' a rule which harmonises so well with the reputation for hospitality which the old monastic institutions enjoyed. Moore has alluded to this in his song, 'Like the bright lamp that shone in Kildare's holy face,' Giraldus Cambrensis gives the following interesting account of the custom: 'The nuns and religious women are so careful and diligent in supplying and recutting the fire with fuel, that from the time of St. Bridget it hath remained always unextinguished through so many successions of years; and though no vast quantity of wood hath been in such a length of time consumed in it, yet the ashes have never increased.'

A writer in the *Anthologia Hibernica* gives an interesting account of Kildare and its antiquities. 'Kildare, or Oile-darragh, which signifies the church cell under the oak, is said to have been founded by St. Columba in the beginning of the sixth century. It seems to have been one of the primitive churches of Ireland, and what is termed a mother-church, numbers of which were deemed in subsequent periods bishoprics, though few prior to the tenth century were other than convents of regular canons, who resided in or near their churches, where they instructed youth in the principles of learning and religion. Under this circumstance, Kildare was one of the ancient schools or academies of Ireland during the Middle Ages. Of the original church and city of Kildare there are at present no remains, both the church and other buildings being frequently plundered and destroyed by the Danes. The round tower and cathedral, whose ruins still remain, owe their origin to periods much subsequent to the time we are now speaking of. Among the number of students who were in different periods educated by the monks of Kildare, several were of distinguished parts; in particular O'Bege, who flourished about the year 1320, called generally in the language of the times, 'the burning light, the mirror and ornament of his country.' He was well skilled in divinity, philosophy, rhetoric, and the canon and civil law, and was buried in the Carmelite monastery founded by William de Nessey in 1299; which monastery was situated within the then tower, and confounded with the ancient convent of regular canons of which there doth not appear to have been any particular building; the cathedral was their church, and the members dwelt round it in separate houses constituting the ancient city.'

## UNITED STATES.

A circular just issued in New York, in behalf of the soldiers' widows and orphans, makes the startling statement, that 'it is estimated that there are over twenty five thousand soldiers' widows in the city of New York' alone.

The Charlotte *Columbian* has a letter from Columbia, S. C., says:—

"Amid the blackened ruins and crumbling walls of our once beautiful city—amid fearful monuments of our own blood and sorrow, and amid ashes, silence and sorrow, I write. Our enemies have come and gone. They have left us desolate, but—thank God alive!—they have not insulted and maltreated our wives and daughters, but—thank God—honored and untarnished. They have done all that devils could—left us homeless, homeless and destitute—some among the very beggars, but—thank God—our spirit is yet unbroken. Columbia in her robe of sack cloth is even more defiant than when at the beginning of the war in her proudest garb she witnessed within her gates the inception of the revolution." The Yankees are still at their devilish work of destroying property and punishing the citizens wherever and whenever they fall into their hands. It has been said by some of the apologists of the Yankee invaders, that when Sherman's forces passed out of South Carolina into the 'Old North State,' they would reform their evil habits, and instead of robbing, burning, breaking open smoke houses, burning barns, and insulting old age and defenceless women, they would behave like gentlemen. But such is not the fact, for we learn that their treatment to citizens of this State has been in many instances of the most brutal character. Below Camden the enemy did not trouble the inhabitants; neither of Messrs Boyken's and John de Sausser's places being visited. Geo Chestnut lost horses, mules and provisions, but the dwellings on his plantation were saved by one of his negroes. He told the Yankees that 'Mama come dar about once in two year, and day alter give him something to eat, but dat was all and if they ban de place, dey just turn poor nigger out in de cole.' Under the influence of this Ethiopian philosophy much old and valuable property was spared.

WHAT IS SAID OF MR. LINCOLN BY HIS FRIENDS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*, ultra-republican, writes as follows to that journal:

"I write what I know, and without fear of successful contradiction, when I inform your readers that there is not a member of Congress, in Washington, who does not denounce in private conversation Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet, for usurpations that would alarm the country were they known; and yet when an effort is made to expose them, these very members rally to the support of the administration. Should they fail to do so, their political death, as in the case of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis and Senator Wade is at hand."

WHO OWNS THE SOUTH.—Five minutes conversation with an Abolitionist will reveal to you the fact that he conceives that the people of the North actually own the people of the South, and that it is nothing short of the most unparalleled presumption for them to suppose that they have any right to houses, land or estate, much less to that of self-government. 'These men are so intractable,' say they 'so bitter,' so determined, that there will be no living with them in the future.' We must exterminate them and seize their property. This highly humane and Christian conclusion is reached with the most perfect coolness and composure. Of course, why

should it not be so? Are we not more civilized than they? Are we not more intelligent? Do we not exceed them in all the humane and gentler virtues? In a word are we not the saints, and does not the world belong to the saints? Surely it does. Ergo, the South belongs to us, and so long as we can paint greenbacks, and buy people to do our fighting for us, so long we will keep up this war for extermination.

CHARLESTON AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS.—The city of Charleston is one of the oldest in the United States, having been founded in 1672. Its population was recruited some years afterward by Huguenot refugees, who emigrated from France, and settled in considerable numbers in South Carolina. It was not until 1783 that it was incorporated as a city. Fifty-two years previously, in 1731, it contained six hundred houses and five churches, and a thriving business was done in its port. During the Revolutionary War the possession of the harbor of Charleston was the subject of more than one British expedition. A garrison of four hundred on Sullivan's Island, under command of Colonel Moultrie, achieved a great distinction by the repulse on June 28, 1776, of a British squadron of nine ships-of-war. On the 12th of May, 1780, the city was surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton by General Lincoln, the corporation and citizens refusing to co-operate in its defence and offering to acknowledge the sovereignty of Great Britain. The British held it until May, 1782. It is also the largest city in the State. It is built on a peninsula, or tongue of land, between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, which unite below the town, and form a spacious harbor, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, seven miles distant. Both harbor and city somewhat resemble New York and its bay in miniature. There is, however, this striking difference, that the portion of Charleston called the Battery, and corresponding to our Battery and to State street is the most fashionable part of the city. The city is regularly built, and extends nearly two miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth. Some of the streets are from sixty to seventy feet broad, and some are narrow—for instance, King street, the Broadway of Charleston. The streets run mostly parallel to each other, running across from river to river, and intersected longitudinally nearly at right angles. They are shaded with beautiful trees. Several of the houses are embowered in a profusion of foliage and flowers. Many of the dwellings have piazzas, and are ornamented with vines and creepers, while the gardens attached to them bloom with the orange, the peach, and other trees and shrubs in great variety.

The city has, of course, suffered much in appearance from the ravages of war. The shells that were almost daily thrown into the city from the forts on Morris Island have injured the lower part of the city. A correspondent of the South Carolina *Advocate* thus describes the desolation of the city:—

"Passing through the lower wards of the city, you would be particularly struck with the sad desolation. The elegant mansions and thoroughfares once rejoicing in wealth and refinement, and the theatre of busy life—the well known and foodily cherished churches—some of them ancient landmarks, where large assemblages were wont to bow at holy altars, and spacious halls that once blazed with light and rang with festive songs, and all deserted, sombre and cheerless, and this is enhanced by the forbidding aspect of that vast district of the city which was laid in ashes three years ago, and which remains in unmitigated ruins as the monument of Charleston's dreary pause in the grand march of improvement. Here you perceive her humiliation."

Fort Sumpter is situated three and three-eighths miles distant from the city, standing out on the open bay one mile from the land on either side. It is a modern truncated pentagonal fort, built upon an artificial island, the forming of which cost half a million of dollars, and was ten years in construction. The fortification cost another half a million of dollars. The work was originally designed for an armament of one hundred and forty pieces of ordnance of all calibres. The bombardment of it by General Gilmore spoiled its symmetrical shape, but does not appear to have injured it as a defensive work.

Fort Moultrie, a huge water battery, without any guns under cover, had an armament of eleven guns of heavy calibre, and several mortars. The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone and filled earth, making a solid wall fifteen or sixteen feet thick.

Castle Pinckney, a small work situated on the southern extremity of Shute's Folly Island, between the Hog and Folly Channel, is the immediate outwork of the city. The armament consists of about twenty-five pieces, 24 and 32 pounders, a few sea-coast mortars, and columbiads.

LONDON TWO CENTURIES AGO.—The destruction of life, remarks the Registrar General, in the report he has just issued, like everything else in London, is upon a scale of grandeur; if its dead of a single year could be brought to life, they would people a large city. Yet the rate of mortality in London is very different from what it was 200 years since. In 1660—1680, out of 100,000 persons 357 died annually from small-pox; the deaths now are 42. The mortality then by fever and ague, with scarlatina, quinsy, and croup, was 759; it is now 227. A few (8) in the 100,000 die now of dysentery; then, out of the same number 763 died annually of that disease; by diarrhoea, however, a milder form of disease, 120 die now, 11 died then. Women are not yet exempt from peril in child bearing; the mortality is 17, but it was then 86. Consumption and disease of the breathing organs were very fatal; the deaths were 1,079; they are 611 now. Children were rapidly cut down; of convulsions and teething 1,175 died then, 136 now. Dropsy, a result and sign of scurvy and fever, was exceedingly fatal; 829 died then, 26 now. Scurvy and purpura bear testimony to the imperfect nutrition of the population; the annual deaths in 100,000 were 142 then, and are now 2. In addition, London was then ravaged by the terrible 'plague.' The returns show, on the other hand, that apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy, affections of the brain, and suicide are more fatal now—151 now to 57 then; and of the violent deaths some are now more frequent, as the forces by which they are occasioned are greater. Poison is more accessible, fires are perhaps more common and dresses more inflammable, but drowning and suffocation were then twice as fatal (23 and 20) as they are in the present day. The Registrar General reminds us that the diseases would revive if the same causes came again into action. The supply of food, and particularly of vegetables and fresh meat was defective in the winter, so that a large portion of the population became scorbutic. The houses were nearly as close and dirty as the houses now are in Constantinople and Cairo; the water supply was imperfect, and parasitic insects and diseases of the skin betrayed its impurity. The dirt of the houses struck foreigners. The sewers were defective, and the soil gave off marsh malarial in some parts and in others was saturated with the filth of successive generations. One by one these evils have more or less disappeared, and along with this change step by step the health of London has improved. The notion, adds the Registrar General, exists justly in the progress of the health of its capital; and further progress is in the hands of the people. They can work out their own salvation, with the blessings of Providence, and as science succeeds in bringing to light the causes of unnatural diseases still existing we may hope confidently that these diseases will be mitigated or averted.

GAUSEY.—A little girl, who was walking with her mother, was tempted by the sight of a basket of oranges exposed for sale, and quietly took one; but afterwards, stricken by conscience, returned it. On her return home, she was discovered in tears; and on being asked the cause of her sorrow, she replied, sobbing, 'Mamma, I haven't broken any of the commandments, but I think I've cracked one a little.'