showing their position to the enemy, occur daily, even in the most advanced works; and it often requires the greatest watchfulness on the part of the officers to make them sufficiently thoughtful of their own safety, and that of others around them. The cavalry division have been kept under arms all day, the several regiments being held ready to turn out at a moment's notice. It is said that an attack was looked for in the direction of the Chernaya. A constant fire has been kept up all day in the batteries.

July 27.—The fire in the batteries was very heavy and continued incessantly all night. A Circassian chief, apparently of very high rank, with a staff of five or six attendants, was escorted over the works on the Mamelon Vert by a French general officer to-day. The novelty of his costume, equally with that of his followers, who all carried the carriages for their pistols slung in a row like a necklace and dependent upon their highly embroidered vests, attracted general attention as they rode through the camps. They were powerfully-framed men, and had a spirited and soldier-like bearing. The officers of engineers in the field are much reduced in numbers. The arrival of others is said to be daily expected. No rain has fallen to-day, but the sky has been overcast and the temperature less high and oppressive.

July 28.—The fire in the batteries was as heavy and uninterrupted last night as it has been for several nights past. The early part of the night was moonlight and clear; subsequently clouds gathered and some showers of rain followed.

Our allies have proved the necessity of keeping their plans more guarded and secret than before; the circumstances of the repulse on the 18th would seem to warrant the belief of traitors in the camp. The French General has now no confidant, he scrupulously avoids those expedients of vacillating timidity—council-of-war. Clive never called a council-of-war but once during his military career, and then acted quite contrary to its decision. We all suppose that our next assault will take place at some moment when we least expect it, or as a French officer remarked, no further notice will be given beyond: "Fix bayonets," "Forward."

Although at home they seem unanimous in condemning the attack on the 18th, yet circumstances which have since been brought to light induce some good authorities here to consider that, if properly followed up, it might have proved successful. The enormous loss on the part of the Russians (nearly equal, most probably superior to that of the Allies) shows satisfactorily the superior destructiveness of our fire; had it continued some time longer at the same rate, we might have placed the greater part of the garrison *hors de combat*, even before coming "to "push of pike." Our allies manifest an originality in the minor branches of military strategy which we sadly want.

We were surprised a few evenings since, to see, while it was yet day, a number of Russian soldiers suddenly debouch from the ravine under the Malakoff, and, running up the hill, endeavor to shelter themselves behind some rocks and bushes "en tirailleur." They evidently imagined, from their position, they could turn the flank of the French sap by the left, while they themselves remained unexposed. Our soldiers, however, crawling down, succeeded in getting within 200 paces of these sharpshooters, and turned the tables on them most completely, as before the Russians could correct their unfortunate error we shot down about ten of them. Most probably they had been sent out as a punishment for some offense against military discipline.

Several days have been named for the commencement of the new bombardment and attack. It is not probable that the event will be postponed to a much later date. The number of casualties in the trenches and new works is a subject of serious consideration, and, though hardly so great as might be expected from the relative position of the besieged and besiegers, must act as a strong incentive to the respective commanders to perfect as speedily as possible the preparations for the renewed the attack. Some of the new batteries of our allies, destined to act against the Russian marine, are not yet finished, and a change is also being made in the armament of certain portions of our works, which is not likely to be completed for several days from the present date. The approaches towards the Malakoff, close as they are, will have to be extended still further before the assault can be made with full security. It is wiser to bear our daily loss for a while, rather than sacrifice any chance which may conduce to a successful end. It is asserted that the disposition of the new batteries is so made, and their power is so terrible, and the arrangements of the commanders so matured, that on the next occasion the assault will be undertaken without leaving room for the slightest apprehension respecting the ultimate result. The extensive preparations which are in progress, and the care which is being bestowed upon the works on all sides, afford reasonable ground for believing that this consciousness of approaching success does not proceed from undue confidence.

No signal event has occurred with the armies in the plain. It is reported to-day that the French and Ottoman troops have made a reconnoissance as far as sixteen miles beyond the village of Baidar, and that they met with no traces of any hostile force in that direction.

THE HANGO AFFAIR.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 28th of July publishes the following:

"To complete the series of documents inserted in our journal of the 17th of July we publish to-day another letter from Rear-Admiral Dundas, and the reply thereto of the Minister of War, Prince Dolgorouky.

"Conformably to instructions from the Admiralty, the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of her Britannic Majesty in the Baltic claimed the liberation of Lieutenant Geneste of the Royal Navy. This demand was refused. The motives on which this refusal was founded are given in the letter of the Minister of War.

"REAR-ADMIRAL DUNDAS TO PRINCE DOLGOROUKY.

"ON BOARD OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP DUKE OF WELLINGTON, at anchor five miles beyond Telboaktu Lighthouse, July 4.

"SIR: I had occasion on the 15th of last month to address to the officer commanding the military forces of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias at Helsingfors a letter containing the particulars of an incident which I considered a flagrant violation of the customary usages of war, and which occurred on the 5th of last month near Hango Udde, and I have reason to believe that the events to which I allude will have already been brought to the knowledge of your Excellency through other channels. The object, however, of the present communication will, perhaps, be still better explained if I take the liberty of annexing a copy of my letter of the 15th ult., as also a copy of the reply, for which I am indebted to General de Berg.

"On the receipt of that officer's letter I think I should have been fully justified in submitting to his judgment the propriety of releasing the officers and sailors prisoners in his hands, and, whatever may be the opinion formed on the real origin, and on the responsibility of any misunderstanding whatever which may be presumed to have taken place, under the circumstances, I think that any unimpassioned person cannot entertain a doubt that, after the explanations since given, the object for which the boat of Her Majesty's vessel Cossack was sent on the 5th ult. to the shore near Hango Udde was to release the Russian prisoners who had fallen into our hands, and certainly not to accomplish any hostile or equivocal act.

"I, however, hesitated to address these representations to General de Berg until I had communicated with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty. Having now received precise orders authorizing me to demand the liberation of the prisoners in question, I thought I should better attain the object of my instructions by a direct appeal to your Excellency, and, after the letter which I addressed to you on the 28th ult., I take the liberty of inclosing for your examination an extract from the instructions I have since received from the Lords of the Admiralty.

"I must, however, add, as a complement to the remarks of the Lords of the Admiralty concerning what passed in the Straits of Kerch, that I have made it my duty to inquire into the facts quoted by General de Berg, and to have taken place in the vicinity of Twarminne, and I am able to deny in the most peremptory manner that the boats of any vessel of Her Britannic Majesty in the said locality made use of or abused a flag of truce.

"I ask permission, at the same time, to take advantage of this opportunity to transmit to General de Berg my thanks for the care which he assures me has been bestowed upon the prisoners since the capture, and I cannot persuade myself that the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias will persist in keeping prisoners men captured in the mission of liberating Russian prisoners; such a detention can only serve to embitter still more the sentiments of animosity which a state of war may naturally produce, but which it is the duty of every civilized nation to mitigate by every means in its power.

"I have the honor to remain, Sir, your Excellency's very humble and obedient servant, R. S. DUNDAS,

"Rear-Admiral in Command of the Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty in the Baltic."

"PRINCE DOLGOROUKY TO ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

"ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you were so good as to address to me under date of the 4th of July. It is divided into two distinct parts. First, informs me of the orders of the Admiralty, which instruct you to demand the liberation of an officer of the English navy and of some English sailors made prisoners of war at Hango Udde on the 5th of June. Then it denies the correctness of the information collected *(prises)* by our authorities in Finland of the use which the officers of the Royal Navy are said *(censés)* to have made, abusively, of the flag of truce.

"Allow me, M. l'Amiral, to give a distinct reply to these two questions, in perfect frankness, as it ought to be, to arrive at a correct appreciation of the truth.

"We possess three versions of what has taken place at Hango Udde.

"The first is that of the sailor Brown. He asserts having seen fall, from certain knowledge, Lieut. Geneste, Dr. Easton, Mr. Sullivan and the men of the crew, all killed without exception before his eyes. The untruth of this deposition is proved to-day by the evidence of the living. I have nothing to add thereto. You will have been the first to regret, M. l'Amiral, I do not doubt it, the credence given to a tale which Capt. Fanshawe accredited prematurely without sufficient verification.

"The second version we have had before us is that of Lieut. Geneste. It is contained in a letter addressed by him to Capt. Fanshawe. He handed it open to Gen. Moller, with the request to forward it by the first convenient opportunity. I have just received it. I hasten to inclose it to you, that you may not be in ignorance of any allegation which that officer may have thought it necessary to make with the object of his own justification in the eyes of his commander.

"The third relation is the result of an official investigation made on the spot by General de Berg, Governor-General of Finland.

"The comparison of all these *data* authorizes me to regard as correctly stated the *résumé* of facts which I now have the honor to communicate to you.

"An armed boat is directed, in time of war, towards the landing-place at Hango Udde. The officer in command of it lands, without having asked, waited for, or obtained the preliminary permission. He puts on shore five captive Finlanders, whom he sets free. If such was the object of his mission, it was accomplished. Having fulfilled it without any resistance, he should have immediately gone away, pushed off from the shore, and returned on board the Cossack. Far from it; he leaves his boat, and advances on hostile ground. He is not alone; he is accompanied by a number of his crew. With what intention? His object was, he says, to communicate with the people, to speak with the man on duty at the telegraph, to purchase, if possible, provisions. All this does not come under a regular flag of truce. An official message is sent from one military authority to another. It is neither addressed to the people nor to a telegraph official. Whatever was the object of the expedition of Lieutenant Geneste on Russian territory, and I will abstain from describing its object, it was neither regular nor avowed; this is evident.

"After having left his boat at his own risk and peril, that officer falls into an ambuscade; he does not expect it, having only seen two or three women on the shore. By his want of foresight he is surprised by a force superior in numbers. Then to ensure his safety he claims the protection of a flag of truce. Had he the right to do so? Had he taken the necessary precautions to be recognized in that character before he landed on hostile ground? Nothing of the sort. Surrounded on every side, he surrenders a prisoner of war. Dr. Easton, Mr. Sullivan and his crew share his fate.

"Meantime the men who had remained in the boat throw overboard the gun with which the boat was armed. Three hundred cartridges are seized, 400 caps and two incendiary tubes with their matches. Among the muskets taken by our men many of them gave proof that they had been recently fired.

"The above facts have been elicited from an investigation set on foot by an Aide-de-camp of his Majesty the Emperor, intrusted therewith on the first news received by Gen. de Berg of what had taken place.

"That investigation clearly established, according to the unanimous evidence of all the witnesses of the occurrence, that the flag of truce was not perceived on board the Cossack, nor on board the boat sent to the landing-place, nor in the hands of the officer who landed.

"After this explanation I ask of you, M. l'Amiral, whether that officer—even if he had attached, as he says he did, a piece of white linen to the handle of a boathook—could claim the protection of a flag of truce? Is every officer to be allowed to seek provisions on hostile ground, to reconnoiter the locality, to enter into communication with the inhabitants, and, if he falls by mishap into the hands of a superior force, is he to be allowed to retreat safe and sound, and to claim, after failure, the pretended title of an envoy, so as to avoid being made prisoner when overcome by numbers?

"Lieutenant Geneste, by his own fault, *de facto* and *de jure*, fell into our power. The crew he commanded shared his fate. We have only to regret the loss of six men, whose lives he exposed by his adventurous enterprise, which nothing justified, unless it was his hope to carry it out with impunity.

"Yet there must be some limit to stratagems of war. If this were not so, everything might be thought allowed under the abusive protection of a flag of truce.

"For our part, we wish to respect it and to see it respected as legally recognized by law in times of war. This is why we cannot consent, under existing circumstances, to exempt Lieutenant Geneste from the captivity he himself incurred, and which the crew under his orders have to share.

"I have the honor, M. l'Amiral, to request you to make this decision known to the Government of her Britannic Majesty.

"I have the more reason to believe that the Admiralty will be convinced of the legality of this decision, as in its order of the 26th of June it pointed out itself the omission of Lieutenant Geneste, in landing before his signal-flag was recognized by a counter-signal from the shore.

"Having given a full explanation of the facts relating to the incident of Hango Udde, I will now reply to the second part of your letter of the 4th of July. It contradicts in a positive manner the allegations made previously by our authorities in Finland respecting the abuse of flags of truce by officers of the Royal Navy.

"I am under the painful obligation, M. l'Admiral, of giving you a new proof of it to-day. It results from the annexed statement of the burgomaster of the town of Raumo, in Finland.

"I feel it a duty to place before you the official declaration of that magistrate, M. Pétersen, under date of the 20th of June (July 2).

"The correctness of the facts therein stated is, moreover, proved by the reports of our military authorities.

"In perusing this document you will take notice of two circumstances which I regret to have to point out to you:

"1. That, in despite of your formal orders, the officers of your squadron, deviating from the letter of your instructions of the 29th of May, do not confine themselves to stopping coasting vessels at sea, as prescribed to them, but with unusual severity strikes a heavy blow on the proprietors of vessels at anchor, not trading, and against which it was your express order that no injury should be done.

"2. That this expedition, undertaken by officers of the Royal Navy, with this object of destruction beyond the circle of military operations, is done under the appearance and under color of a flag of truce.

"It results therefrom that our forces, called upon to protect the property of our open towns, exposed to the attacks of your cruisers, are brought, against their will, in collision with flags of truce displayed by your officers with a view to deprive the inhabitants of the coast of their means of existence.

"To the communication of the annexed document I cannot help adding a fact which equally deserves your just disapprobation—namely, that on the coast of the Island of Oesel cruisers of the Royal Navy, after having intercepted and destroyed some simple fishing boats, deprived the sailors of their money, and even of their clothes.

"In mentioning this fact, I can but associate myself entirely with the conclusion of your letter. It says that it is the duty of all civilized nations to employ the means in their power to mitigate the animosity which war tends to produce. I rely with confidence upon the efforts you will doubtless make to prevent the renewal of acts similar to those I have just pointed out to you.

(ANNEX.)

"Report of M. PETERSEN, *Burgomaster of the town of Raumo, to Major-General de Wendt.*

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency that on the 20th of June (2d of July,) at 2 A. M., a vessel of the enemy was signalled about two miles off, bearing down upon the town. I immediately communicated the fact to Captain Karlstedt, who had arrived here on the 21st of June (sic) (3d July?*) with a detachment of soldiers to defend Raumo. Captain Karlstedt proceeded to the port and made his men occupy military positions. At 4 P. M., four enemy's boats, pulled by rowers, arrived in the port, fully manned and armed with cannon, preceded by a fifth boat under a flag of truce. Having proceeded to meet them at 400 paces from the beach, I was surrounded by them (the English), who asked me if there were any troops in the neighborhood. The pilot Granland, who accompanied me, and who speaks English, declared to them that I had no right to reply to such a question. The enemy then demanded that the inhabitants should give up to them everything belonging to the vessels, having at the same time drawn on a sheet of paper sails, ropes and masts, adding that if they were not given up to them they would burn the town. I replied that it was impossible for us to comply with their demand. The English then declared that all the vessels in port belonged to them, and that we might go. At the same time they made for the nearest vessel and attempted to go on board.

"'Capt. Karlstedt then ordered his men to open fire; a general fusillade followed, and we had some difficulty in regaining the shore.

"'Two vessels in port were set on fire by shells from the enemy's vessel, and were completely burnt. As regards the fire in the forest, it was immediately put out, and the enemy's projectiles did not touch the town. As soon as I landed I proceeded to the town and ordered out the fire-engines and water-buckets.

"'We had no one killed. As regards the enemy, Capt. Karlstedt, who the whole time was under a very severe fire, is of opinion that the boats must have incurred at least a loss of fifty men.

"'After a three hours' bombardment with guns of 96 caliber, the enemy's vessel went off to sea.

"'A more detailed report will be sent shortly.

"'Raumo, July 2.'"

* This may be a misprint.

FRANCE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From Our Special Correspondent at Paris.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

The Bourse, in the face of the repeated loans demanded by the State Treasury and the uncertain state of affairs at Sevastopol, holds itself at a point which would seem at first view anomalous. But the explanation is found in the enthusiasm with which the loan was taken in the prospect of a Spanish alliance, in the large number of troops which are being dispatched to the Crimea, and in the confidence which the Government by its energy inspires. From the 1st of July to the 1st of September, a period of two months, something near seventy thousand men will have left the soil of France to join the army of the East—a fact which disproves M. Kossuth's assertion that the abandonment of the siege of Sevastopol has been determined upon. The siege of Sevastopol is to continue; every step which we see taken by either of the Allied Governments recently proves the fact, and the plan is simply to collect there as soon as possible a force which, by its overwhelming numbers, will render an assault certain to succeed. How large a force this will require, or how long it will take to collect and organize it for effective operations, is another question. Meantime the army already there is endeavoring to maintain affairs in *statu quo*, and that is all.

The late diplomatic contest between the Prince Dolgorouky and Admiral Dundas in relation to the Hango affair, has in spite of the alliance given great satisfaction to the French. The constitutional hatred of the English with which every Frenchman is born, forgetful of protocols and political compacts, will show itself whenever an occasion offers, and what more legitimate occasion could offer than a quarrel between the two great allied enemies of France of former years? The last letter of the Prince Dolgorouky not only completely extinguishes the grounds of the English demand, but teaches them lessons in international law, international decorum and international generosity. It is but too evident to every one that there is a force, a vitality and a *finesse* in Russian diplomacy which the Cabinets of the elder countries of Europe can neither equal nor intimidate. Every diplomatic struggle which has taken place since the commencement of the war stands in evidence to prove this fact, and it proves further that there is a strength in the young and vigorous Slavonic mind which promises for the future to exercise a controlling influence over the degenerated cabinets of Europe to which they have heretofore been strangers. In relation to the Hango affair, the great moderation which the Russians have displayed since the commencement of the war, and the very great anxiety which they have manifested to show the world their high state of civilization have promised just such a termination of the affair as that which has now arrived. Russia stands completely exonerated.

The discussion in the French journals on the Sound Dues and the probable termination of the dispute on this subject between the United States and Denmark, has assumed the proportions of a regular polemic, and promise an indefinite extension. The general tone of these articles is favorable to the position taken by the United States, and in all probability public opinion would sustain our Government even in an armed enforcement of the principle which it has espoused. In the last of a series of able articles just published in *La Presse* on this subject, the writer shows by statistics a fact which has struck him as singular under the circumstances, and that is, that of all the nations which have a trade in the Baltic of any considerable extent, the United States number the least entries in the course of the year, and are thus the least affected by the Danish exaction.

The report which circulated through the city a few days ago, that the Count de Morny had been seriously wounded in a duel with General Changarnier at Ems, proves to be a *canard* invented by de Morny's own friends. The difficulty which exists between these two distinguished individuals originated in a statement made by Dr. Veron in the last volume of *Les Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*, in regard to the *coup détat*, and which implicated the reputation of General Changarnier on a point of veracity between him and Messrs. de Morny and Thiers. In the position in which affairs now stand, Count de Morny is the insulted party; but it is extremely doubtful whether he will have the courage to challenge the General, in view of the latter's well known fighting qualities. The Count's friends, however, insist that his visit to Ems had no other object in view than to settle the question of veracity between him and the General, and that if the duel has not yet occurred, it certainly will take place before the Count's return; while the truth is that General Changarnier is living at Ems in exile, and the Count de Morny owns a summer-house there, to which he has gone to spend a few weeks during the hot season. The whole affair is evidently an effort on the part of de Morny and his friends to cover over without a duel the open question which exists between him and the exiled General.

It is but five or six weeks since M. Emile de Girardin, the well-known edityr of *La Presse*, was called upon to mourn the loss of a wife, adored by himself for her many virtues of head and heart, and honored and respected by the world at large for her transcendent talents as a writer, when now comes another blow in the death of his distinguished father, Count Alexandre de Girardin. The Count de Girardin, of whom M. Emile is an illegitimate son, was born in 1776, and was consequently 79 years of age. He was an officer in the wars of the Empire, and many wonderful feats of daring are credited to him. At Austerlitz, with ten men, he took four hundred prisoners and four pieces of cannon; at Osonio, in Spain, at the head of his regiment, he took a division of three thousand men belonging to the corps of Romans; at Monterey, in Portugal, he destroyed a corps of four thousand men; at Ostrowno, with two battalions of infantry, he repulsed six thousand Russians; and at Champaubert and Montmirail, in 1814, in that disastrous campaign for France, he was made General of Division by the Emperor Napoleon, for having taken eight thousand Russians, one hundred and sixty-three superior officers, the General-in-Chief Olzuwief, and twenty-four pieces of cannon.

It is now an incontestible fact that the American Department of the great Exhibition will, by the great value of the few articles exhibited, secure for the country a highly honorable position in the final honors of the Exhibition. A great proportion of these articles are unique, and therefore without competition, and their position in the great march of industrial progress is so evidently in the front rank that they cannot fail to make their mark on the minds of so appreciative a people as the French. Among the most prominent of these articles may be enumerated the following: Morse's Telegraph, to which the French have at last returned, with a complete and frank acknowledgment that, both practically and economically, it is a better system than the modified system in use in both France and England up to this time; the Reapers and Mowers of McCormick, Manney and Wright, which are causing a great sensation; the vulcanized India-rubber of Goodyear, which is actually producing a revolution in many branches of the manufacturing industries of France; the Sewing Machines of Singer, Grover and Baker, and Seymour, which, after the Crown jewels, attract larger crowds of people than any other object in the Exhibition; Colt's Revolvers; Richmond's machine for cutting thick iron for boilers and other purposes; the Life-boats of Thompson and others; the Congressional Weights and Measures; the Daguerreotypes of Gurney and Meade; the samples of Bank-note engraving; the Artificial Teeth and specimens of dentistry; the Charts of Lieut. Maury. Then there are two remarkable pianos, some beautiful stationary and oscillating engines, a section of a model ship, a machine for cutting clothes in quantity, apparatus for curing stammering, specimens of native ores, and other objects which possess merit, and are attracting a due share of attention. The American Commissioners are about to publish a catalogue of the American Department in French, which will form a pamphlet of more than 50 pages, and which will be distributed gratuitously in the Palace building.

A great trial of Reaping Machines has just taken place, in which the three American machines mentioned above so far surpassed all the English and French machines on the ground that there was no contest of a character to excite much interest, except between the three American machines. McCormick carried off the honors of the day, and his agent McKenzie was cheered most loudly in all parts of the field wherever he appeared with his machine. The Prince Napoleon has ordered another trial for Tuesday next at La Trappes, to which all the Jurymen, the Commissioners, and other officers of the Exhibition are invited, and which will be the trial on which the Jury will decide. Already the wealthy farmers from all parts of the country are coming to Paris to see these machines. A more lively interest is taken in them than was anticipated, and no difficulty whatever will be experienced in their introduction into general use. At this moment laborers are in demand in France, and there never was a more propitious period for the introduction of labor-saving machines than the present.

In a large Government establishment at Paris, under the direction of the Minister of War, where about two thousand men and women are employed in making soldiers' clothes, tents and outfits for the army, about thirty of Avery's sewing machines (bought by the French Government for army purposes) have been put in operation recently by steam, under the direction of Miss Alice Ames, formerly directress of the Company's establishment on Broadway, and who was sent for by the Government for this purpose. Under Miss Ames's able direction the soldiers are capable of making twenty-five to thirty pairs of pantaloons each per day—a success which has induced the Minister to give a much greater extension to the operations of this useful invention. There is also in operation in the same building an American invention for cutting clothes *en gros*.

The Hon. Mr. Elliott of South Carolina delivered an address in French a few days ago before the Imperial Agricultural Society of France, in which the value of the cotton culture to the manufacturing interests of France was ably set forth and some new and interesting facts brought to light which attracted great attention from the numerous auditory present. Mr. Elliott was much applauded during the delivery of the address, and at the close of it received something more substantial, in the shape of a medal and an honorary title.

Messrs. Marshall, Barry and Bates, theatrical managers from the United States are now here, looking up artists and studying the style of the French stage. It is said that these gentlemen, with a design of putting a stop to the starring system in the United States, have entered into a combination, and taken the majority of the theaters in the large cities, and that they intend to employ good stock companies without "stars"—changing the companies from one house to another so as to keep up the novelty, and thus, while doing justice to the public, do justice also to meritorious artists, whose salaries have heretofore been swallowed up by the "stars." It remains to be seen how this combination will succeed.

Mr. Mason, American Minister, has left Paris for a short period, to avail himself of the benefits of sea-bathing at Havre. Mr Piatt remains Chargé d'Affaires.

LEGITIMIST CONSPIRACY.

Correspondence of The London Daily News.

PARIS, Aug. 12, 1855.

The following article in the *Constitutionnel* discloses the existence of a conspiracy on the part of the French and Spanish Legitimists, with the direct concurrence of their respective chiefs, the Count de Chambord and the Count de Montemolin, to get up an insurrection in Spain by the aid of Russian gold, the avowed object of which conspiracy is to make a diversion in favor of Russia, and to embarrass the Allies in their conduct of the war:

"A journal yesterday published a letter from Bayonne, in which complaints were made of the rigorous measures alleged to have been taken by the French Government against the Spanish Carlist refugees at the time of the last attempts at insurrection in Navarre and Catalonia. The Government of her Catholic Majesty had solicited from the French Government the seclusion and expulsion of a certain number of refugees, who, actively aided by some legitimists of France, were plotting on French soil a rising on the Spanish frontier. The French Government, which would not permit insurrection against itself to be fomented on a neighboring frontier, followed on this occasion the ordinary rules of a just reciprocity. Moreover, by the nature of the numerous papers seized at the residences of several refugees, the Government is perfectly edified as to the tendency of this movement. Among these documents, one of the most curious, beyond all question, is a report addressed to the Count de Montemolin, *a copy of which has been seized at the house of one of his most faithful generals.* This document, dated London, Nov. 24, 1854, is in the following terms:

"I have had a bad cold for the last three days, but I hope to get well when the sun reappears. I have had the honor to see his highness, whom I found better than I had been led to expect. I have also seen Gen. C. (Cabrera). But before speaking to you of these gentlemen I must give you an account of the mission of M. d'Escars. He came to me yesterday, accompanied by a certian M. Chapot, and described to me the interview he had with Prince Gorchakoff at Vienna. I made him repeat the whole narrative, so that I might learn it by heart, and I now send it to you in the form of a dialogue, in order that you may the better understand it:

"'D'Escars—Prince, I come on the part of the Count de Montemolin to deliver to you this letter for the Emperor. It is a confirmation of the negotiations with you which were commenced by the Count de Chambord.

"'Gorchakoff—I beg pardon, Count, for interrupting you, but in the few words you have said I already notice two mistakes. The Count de Chambord has never said a word to me on the subject. The Duke de L——* called on me and spoke of the affairs of Spain as a matter which interested him personally. But what he said was merely in the way of conversation, and had in no respect the character of a negotiation, for I had no powers for such a purpose.

"'D'Escars (somewhat surprised, because he had been told that it was the Count de Chambord, and had said what he did under that impression)—As you will, Prince. But to give more authority to that conversation, and to confirm the details given by Cabrera, the Count de Montemolin wrote to the Emperor.

"'Gorchakoff—I don't know whether I ought to receive this letter. Do you know what it contains?

"'D'Escars—Certainly not; but I suppose it is as I have said, the confirmation of General Cabrera's note, in order to relieve the Emperor's mind from any doubt, and to call his attention to the state of Spain, and show the advantage which Russia would find in a diversion.

"'Gorchakoff—I have made up my mind to receive the letter, but merely as an act of politeness—nothing more; understand this perfectly, I beg, M. le Comte, and be good enough to repeat what I say exactly. No doubt a diversion in Spain would be very useful. But the details I have received are extremely vague, and the Emperor cannot compromise himself in an affair which may be nothing but smoke. Parties are apt to deceive themselves, and readily mistake their wishes for facts.

"'D'Escars—It is possible. But the situation of Spain is too well-known for it to be apprended that the affair in which the support of the Emperor is desired, can be only smoke, and a few millions might insure the success of the enterprise. I presume that the Emperor had the first note, and you possibly may have received some answer to it.

"'Gorchakoff—You are aware that Russia is engaged in a struggle with all Europe, and that, consequently, she has need of all her resources. (Not a word on the subject of the application made to the Emperor.)

"'D'Escars—That is true, Prince; but for the very reason that you are spending hundreds of millions, the five, six, or seven millions that we require can be of no moment to you. I apprehend that the Emperor must have seen the note in question, and perhaps we may be permitted to know his intentions on the subject.

"'Gorchakoff—It is evident that such a matter as that must have come to his knowledge. But I have received no instructions, and, as I have already said, I must beg you to repeat our conversation correctly, and to reiterate that I receive your letter only by way of courtesy, and listen to your details and this entire conversation only as information.

"D'Escars thought it useless to press the matter further, and went to London to tell Cabrera, who was expecting him with impatience, because the first accounts which D'Escars must have communicated to you, had led him to conceive flattering hopes which this conversation did not confirm. Finding me here, D'Escars requested me to make you acquainted with what precedes, because he was too pressed for time, and he went away immediately. After this explanation we spoke in a general way about money. It appears that there are no means of getting any. I put forward your idea of a subscription—yourself, the Infant, Chambord, Modena, Cabrera, and others, each subscribing according to his means to create the basis of a fund. For myself, I think, as far as I can see at present, this would be the shortest way. But there is this additional circumstance—the gentlemen here, and especially Chapot, who appears to be an intelligent man, think that with the foundation of a fund it would be possible to negotiate at Paris. We therefore strongly recommended them to press these considerations on the Count de Chambord, although they said he could do but little, his income being otherwise engaged. As I at present see no other course open, until Providence sends us another we must work this, and, subject to your Majesty's approbation, my opinion is that it would be well to write to Chambord, Modena, and Berry, to come to an understanding with the principal personages of their town *(sic)* to see if they can aid your Majesty. They may do this without compromising themselves, because the object is to find a confidential banker with whom funds may be placed, and no other names will appear than those of your Majesty, the Infants, and the Count of Morella. With these respectable names, and all the collective subscriptions, it is to be hoped that we may negotiate so as to obtain something more. *The French have stipulated that their names are not to be mentioned.* . . . . . Having discussed with these gentlemen the three principal questions confided to me, we have resolved them in the following manner:

"1. For the moment they do not consider it necessary that your Majesty should quit Naples; but you should be ready to leave, either publicly or secretly, whenever it may be necessary. 2. On the subject of money, they have done nothing, and all that can be said about it I have largely developed above. 3. As to what may be done in Spain or elsewhere—in Spain, until we have resources, there must be a thorough reorganization before commencing. I have asked Cabrera to point out some persons possessed of the necessary qualifications to be put at the head of the Provinces. He has promised me to think about it, and to mention to me any fit name that may occur to him."

In a letter signed by Count Montemolin himself (a letter also seized) there are these words—"Cabrera "will tell you when you see him what we may hope to "get from Russia." With these documents before us, far from blaming the severity of the French Government we ought, perhaps, rather to marvel at its long suffering with regard to the Spanish refugees, and (in a more especial manner) the French refugees who have attempted nothing less than to make a diversion in the Pyrenees in favor of Russia.

The Duke D'Escars mentioned in the above paper is a well-known legitimist, and the representative of one of the most noble families in France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new work by M. Victor Hugo, *Les Contemplations*, is announced to appear very shortly.

The Austrian Government purposes, it is said, to introduce into all parts of the Empire a uniform system of weights and measures.

M. A. Dumas has been appointed by the French Government to collect all the popular ballad poetry of the South of France.

The late M. Salomon Rothschild of Paris has left a fortune of £2,500,000 sterling, which will be divided between his two nephews.

The marriage of the Grand-Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor of Russia, to the Princess of Oldenburgh, daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburgh, will take place very shortly.

M. Louis Batissier, Vice-Consul of France at Suez, has just sent to the Museum of the Louvre a papyrus nearly 2,000 years old. It contains a fragment of the 18th book of Homer's Iliad.

A letter from Moutenengro states that Prince Danielo has obtained leave from the Court of St. Petersburg that six young Montenegerians shall be received gratuitously into the military institutions of that city.

Some attempts have been made to refute the accuracy of the allegation which imputes to Russia the intention of encouraging Carlist demonstrations in Spain, but Gemeral Elio, on whom the documents were found, has not denied their authenticity.

A girl has been born in France with two heads—the one being placed on the spot where heads usually are placed, and the other at the precise spot where monkeys and other creatures wear their tails. This latter has been amputated, and the child is still alive.

A letter from Constantinople says that the Sultan has ordered magnificent necklaces in brilliants to be made as presents for Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie, and saddles, also embroidered in brilliants, to be made for the Emperor, the King of Sardinia and Prince Albert.

The first volume of Gervinus's long-expected work, "History of the Nineteenth Century since the Vienna "Congress," has just been published by Engelmann of Leipsic. The introduction alone occupies half the volume, and is written with all that intensity of thought and philosophical research which distinguishes all writings of the celebrated publicist.

Baron de Dietrich of Vienna, who has just died, has left a fortune of 20,000,000 florins (about 50,000,000 francs), consisting chiefly of landed property. The whole of this vast sum goes to his grandson, aged seven.

The Emperor of Russia, says the *Post Ampt Gazette* of Frankfort, has just made a present of two diamond rings of great value, one to M. Lindenberg, the Editor of the *Westphalia Gazette*, and the other to Dr. Hesckiel, one of the Editors of the *New Prussian Gazette*.

The remainder of the submarine telegraph cable required to complete the communication to Algiers via Corsica and Sardinia has just been shipped from the manufactory at Greenwich. It is 162 miles in length, containing six conducting wires, and weighing 1,250 tuns. It will be laid from the southernmost point of Sardinia to the coast of Africa, near Algiers, and is regarded by the parties connected with the undertaking as the commencement of a line to India and Australia, via Malta.

The Scotsman states that arrangements are making for building an iron steam vessel of 1,000 tuns and 150-horse power, to trade between Scotland and Canada West, with Ruthved's improvements in propelling and navigating steam-vessels.

Mad'lle. Rosa Bonheur's picture of "The Horse "Fair," which she sold for £1,000, has been resold to an Englishman—but not a resident in England—for a trifle under £2,000. Mad'lle. Bonheur has painted a reduced copy for the engraver, which is now in Mr. Thomas Landseer's hands. The second picture has been purchased by Mr. Jacob Bell.

At Middlesborough on-Tees there exists a singular freak of nature, "a boy with a real tail!" He is about four months old and in good health. He has a perfect caudal appendage four or five inches in length. It springs from the vertebræ of the *os sacrum*, not the *os coccygis*, as does the tail of an animal, which is the continuation of the spinal structure. It has caused much interest among the faculty, who have had a consultation whether it would be proper to take it off; but as upon examination it is found to possess the properties of a limb, having bone, muscle, feeling, &c., and can be moved at the will of the child, it is feared the operation might endanger the child's life by affecting the spinal cord. It may prove of great inconvenience to the possessor in after life.

The Marquis de Villeneuve Trans, a gentleman of ancient family, who had commenced a diplomatic career, and was lately a captain on the staff of the National Guard of Paris, felt an irresistible impulse to serve his country in the Crimea, and quitting all the enjoyments of a brilliant position, he, a few months ago, enlisted, at the age of twenty-five, as a private soldier in a regiment of Zouaves. He soon rose to the rank of sergeant, and being still a non-commissioned officer, was mortally wounded while on duty as adjutant of the trenches. He died after suffering a painful operation, and a few hours before his death he wrote a cheerful letter to his mother. The *Moniteur* pays a handsome tribute to the memory of this gentleman.

There is a story that a sailor has volunteered to start from Carcening Bay on the first favorable opportunity, and single-handed to destroy each ship successively. He asserts that he is in possession of a secret method by which he can move along beneath the surface of the water and breathe as easily as if he were in a diving apparatus supplied with air by a pump, and that he can carry with him an explosive machine of sufficient power to drive a hole through the bottom of the largest ship. All this may end in smoke, as so many other assertions of possessing secret powers of destruction appear to have ended. A few afternoons since a small skiff, fitted at its sides with what appeared to be not unlike a lifeboat apparatus, was carried down by the French toward Carcening Bay, and perhaps this gave some coloring of truth to the story. Besides, the sailor gave a proof on the night of the 19th inst. that at any rate he was clever enough to approach a ship undetected, notwithstanding a very careful guard being established to mark his coming. As a proof of still further ability he announced to the officers of her Maiesty's ship London that he would come in the course of that night and chalk up the name of the ship on her side, just above the water-mark, do what they might to prevent him. The challenge was accepted, double sentries were posted, and some volunteers among the officers kept a lookout, but no one was observed to come near, and all on board were convinced that no one had come near the vessel. Daylight however showed the letters conspicuously chalked on the ship's side as the sailor said they would be. It has been suggested that the means by which his feat was accomplished was an atmospheric boat, capable of being guided when sunk beneath the surface of the water, and supplied with a reserve of air enough to last a given time for the support of its adventurous owner. It is stated that he could not have swam alongside without being observed.

The semi-annual report of the Sydenham Crystal Palace Company has been issued. The amount expended up to the 30th of June was £1,231,000, and the liabilities to be discharged before closing the capital account amount to £45,000, which will make a total of £1,275,000. This is exclusive of £65,000 remaining due on the original purchase of land, and against which there are available assets of £38,000. Estimating everything, the general result coincides with the statement a year ago, that the undertaking would be completed for £1,300,000. The estimate of £1,000 a week for expenditure has also proved correct. The net profits of the first year (exclusive of 25,786 guinea season tickets, which are applicable to the next year) have been £66,000, out of which a dividend of 5 per cent was declared in February, leaving £12,209 now to be carried over. The total number of visitors to the Palace, exclusive of season-ticket holders, has been 1,322,008, of which 956,232 were from the opening to the 30th of December, and 365,776 from the 30th of December to the 30th of June last. The rental for space in the former period was £17,738, and in the latter only £4,311. Much of the permanent success of the undertaking is felt to depend on the increase of railway facilities, and it is expected that the West-end line, which is now proceeding with vigor, will be finished in the course of next year.