INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The Mails of the Hibernian and Kangaroo.

Slavery Defended from the Bible by the London Times.

British Opinion of a United States Bank.

THE ALABAMA FOR INDIA.

The Crown Officers of England Deny that the Steamer Circassian is a Prize.

Marshal O'Donnell on the Mexican Expedition.

The Archbishop of Dublin Describes Garibaldi.

EFFECTS OF THE COTTON FAMINE IN FRANCE, &c., &c., &c.

Our European files by the Hibernian reached this city from Portland at an early hour yesterday morning, and our files by the Kangaroo, at this port, were delivered about the same time. The papers are dated in London, Liverpool and Cork to the 8th of January, and contain some very interesting details of the news, telegraphed from Portland and Halifax, to that day.

Mr. Satterthwaite's London circular of the 7th January thus speaks of American railway securities:—

We have had, during the past week, a steadily improving market in London for American securities; the principal demand has been for Illinois shares and for Erie shares, both common and preferred. A steady business has been done in Atlantic and Great Western bonds; they have advanced one per cent. There is a good inquiry for Illinois Central construction bonds; also for Pennsylvania Central first and second mortgage bonds.

In the course of a lecture before the members of the Leeds (England) Philosophical Society, on Tuesday evening, January 6, Mr. Scott Russell observed that the newspapers only on Friday gave a list of the "magnificent fleet which now defends England," and it amounted to 1,014 ships of war. This was a very formidable inventory, but he could give them a simple analysis of the number. Of these 1,014 there were of wooden ships 1,010 (laughter); of fast iron ships, two; and of slow iron ships, two. This was what they now had for the twenty-nine or thirty millions expended since the discovery that wooden ships were incapable of sustaining horizontal shell firing. He thought we should probably soon overtake the French fleet, but he complained that the French had been before us. They had now six iron vessels afloat, and we had four; they had ten building, and we had about the same number of large and several smaller vessels. Italy had two built, and two building; he had heard that the Spaniards had two building, but he did not know; and he had also heard that the Russians had two building. He had no doubt that armor plates would go on faster than guns. If a five inch plate were penetrated, they would make a six inch plate, and, by and by, a twelve inch plate; and, when it became known that what was wanted was a tough and plastic iron, they would obtain as much of the proper quality as they wanted.

The Manchester *Guardian* of the 6th of January says:—

With reference to the statement that Mr. James Brown, of New York, had declined to subscribe to the Lancashire relief fund now being raised in that city, we are requested to explain that Mr. Brown, who is a partner in the great Liverpool house, wrote to his brother, Mr. William Brown, of Richmond Hill, directing the firm to subscribe to the home fund any amount they might consider necessary. It is hardly necessary to say that the suggestion was promptly complied with.

The *Akbar* of Algiers announces the return of the French mission sent by the Governor General to Ghadames to treat with the Touareg chiefs. It says:—

The success of the mission is complete, a treaty having been signed which will, in all probability, lead to the establishment of an important trade with the Soudan. Now that the road is opened between the north and south of Africa, and every protection guaranteed for commercial enterprise, it will be the fault of the French if they do not take advantage of the market placed within their reach.

Up to the end of November in the year just closed England had sent abroad 605,962 small firearms, of the value of £1,291,789; in the corresponding period of 1861 the export amounted only to 289,294 in numbers, and £489,668 in value. Of gunpowder she exported 14,651,302 pounds in the first eleven months of 1862, its declared value being £438,851; in the same period of 1861 the export amounted to only 10,546,288 pounds, of the value of £320,595.

The Paris *Debats* of January 5 looks on the opening of the present year in a somewhat gloomy mood. Its language runs thus:—

The year 1863 does not open under the most brilliant auspices. A scourge, almost unknown in preceding ages—that of compulsory non employment—prevails in several counties in England and in one of the finest French provinces. The war which desolates America threatens to last as long as that of the Peloponesians, after which the Greek republics ceased to exist. Our own soldiers are engaged in a distant expedition, where they are striving against the only two enemies that may be considered as invincible—sickness and climate; and in spite of the fair words exchanged in the ceremonies of New Year's day, those politicians whose attention is awakened do not conceal from themselves that a black spot has formed in the direction of Spain.

The customs returns of the port of Liverpool show that the duties on coffee, corn, meal, flour, molasses, sugar, spirits, tea, tobacco, wine and other goods amounted in 1862 to £3,284,568 18s. 11d., *being a decrease when compared with* 1861 *of* £149,552 16s. 5d. The duties on the same articles for the month ending December, 1861, were £288,471 18s. 7d.; for the same month of last year, £279,201 0s. 3d.; *showing a decrease in December*, 1862, *of* £9,270 18s. 4d. The customs returns also show that the falling off in the export of cotton manufactures has been greater in plain goods than in printed, dyed or colored.

The Paris *Patrie* states that on New Year's day the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Victoria exchanged the compliments of the season by telegraph.

The Viscount de Vougy, Director General of the Electric Telegraph throughout France, has invited several scientific members of the National Institute and some of the chief clerks of the Telegraph Department to assist at experiments about to be made with the typo-telegraph invented by the Chevalier Bonelli. The typo-telegraph of this scientific engineer can print five hundred despatches of twenty-five words within an hour. According to the system of Morse, now in use, it would require not less than twenty wires and fifty clerks to accomplish a similar work. Should the experiments prove satisfactory, it is said that the government will concede to the Chevalier Bonelli the working of the line from Paris to Lyons and Marseilles.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Jan. 6, 1863.

The Archbishop's Funeral—First Ball at the Tuileries—Chances of Americans for Presentation—Ministerial and Consular Receptions—Accident—Book by Colonel Fuller, &c., &c.

The funeral of the late Archbishop will not take place till Thursday next. In the meantime he is lying in state in the archepiscopal palace, and thousands of the "faithful"—forming long and compact lines extending around two or three blocks—are anxiously pressing and waiting every day to obtain a look at his dead, cold face.

The first grand presentation and ball is to take place at the Tuileries to-morrow evening. Some thirty odd Americans have left their names with the Minister as applicants for the honor of exhibiting blue coats and brass buttons in the imperial presence. All but about a half dozen will be sadly disappointed, as, after the little difficulty last winter between Mr. Dayton and M. Thouvenel, no more than six invitations were sent to the American Minister. Mr. Dayton being placed in a very delicate position in this matter, and not wishing to discriminate between his countrymen, sends in the names of all respectable persons who apply, and leaves to the Grand Chamberlain, who issues the tickets, the responsibility of selecting such names from the list as he considers worthy of the honor of presentation.

Our Minister and Consul have commenced their annual weekly receptions, at which all their countrymen are welcomed. Those of Mr. Dayton take place on Saturday, and those of Mr. Bigelow on Wednesday evenings.

The many friends of W. P. Fetridge, Esq., the compiler of Harpers' "Guide Book for Europe," will regret to hear that he has met with an accident which will confine him to his house probably for some weeks. In alighting from a carriage a few evenings since he turned his ankle and broke one of the small bones about it. The accident will produce no serious results, but will keep him in the house for some time.

Count Hugo Talon is about giving to his friends a qualified future contingent measure of policy, but not an absolute dogma, founded on principle, to be carried into instant effect. For this not even arms were required. The South would have done its own work. It would instantly have passed through an ordeal only second to that which shall one day change all things. It would have been a week, a rude, a waste; but from that hoarded platform would have risen a new people, a new institutions, in a word new States. The blasted and desolated region would indeed have been regenerated, for Mr. Beecher undertaken, on behalf of himself and his assembled friends, to supply the physical resources necessary for the process. With abolition for their principle, and the "war power" for their preternatural agency, they had no misgiving as to the result. The reason why Lincoln and his firm had all failed was that they were not thorough converts to abolition, and did not place entire confidence in "war power."

These gentlemen preach not for an infallible or an established church, for no such church has yet ventured to be as dogmatic and positive on this point as they are. They preach with the Bible in their hands. In that book there is not one single text that can be perverted to prove slavery unlawful, though there is much which naturally tends to its extinction, its elevation and its final extinction. In the New Testament we have an epistle written by the man who represents the last revised phase and development of the Gospel, sent by the hand of a runaway slave, who had sought a refuge with the mother, in his lawful master, to the purport that the master and his slave were to get on better and do their duty to one another more thoroughly for the future. The same writer tells his recent converts that if they are slaves they must make the best of that condition, and not try to escape it, at least by any means contrary to the laws of the country. The only possible doubt about the exact meaning of his advice is, whether slaves are to refuse their liberty, even if it be offered, or whether they are merely to remain true to their masters, even if chance presents the opportunity of escape. The context which says that a faithful and dutiful Christian slave becomes the freedman of his heavenly Master clearly proves that a slave who refuses the offer of freedom has a high Scriptural argument for his choice. If it be said that slavery is at variance with the spirit of the Gospel, so also are a good many things which are not yet laid under the ban of abolition, or threatened with the "war power." Sumptuous fare, purple and fine linen, wealth, ecclesiastical titles, unmarried clergy, good clerical incomes and many other things are contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, or, at least, can be proved so as easily as slavery. But the Roman Catholics have just as much to say for any one of their peculiar doctrines as the abolitionists have for their one article of a standing or falling community. Whether the Confederates have done right to throw off the Union is a distinct question, but they cannot have a better defence than a proclamation of war to the knife, a scheme in contempt of the "war power" against every disconcerter who still claims the duty of his slave.

Mr. Beecher may be quite sincere, and, to a certain degree, consistent in his doctrine that slavery is absolutely forbidden by the divine law. The preachers of crusades against the Turks or the Albigenses, Inquisitors and Ironsides have all been sincere in their turn. There is hardly a doctrine which a man may not preach with sincerity, particularly if he has spent all his life in preaching it, if his interest and reputation are staked in it, and he has no occasion to scrutinise it very closely.

Mr. Beecher came some years ago to this country to assist Mrs. Beecher Stowe in reaping her just harvest of fame. He told the crowd at Willis's Rooms that if they were consistent they would leave off cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Of course, he knew well enough that of the very comfortable looking people before him not one in a hundred would practice any such denial. But it was easy to lay down the law, and it is not less easy to preach from Boston or New York the extermination of the Southerner. If it is not too late for these pulpit warriors to adopt a line perfectly in accord with Scripture, and much more likely to succeed than either their own denunciations or the federal arms, *let them preach the amelioration of the negro.* The more sensible part of the world is convinced by this time that Mrs. Beecher Stowe sacrificed the real interests of her client to the pleasure of writing a story for everybody to read and admire. She wished to excite the interest and to arouse the feelings by all the machinery in her power. Had she described the good slaveowner, and shown what might be done within the regime of slavery, it might have roused a generous emulation in every Southern breast. Had she scrupulously described things as they were, none could have blamed her, and truth would have made its way. As it is, she and her equally impassioned but far less able and brilliant relatives and friends have done all they could to widen the chasm into which the whole American community, slave and all, appears to be falling headlong. It is difficult to say whether their present language savors more of a fanatical faith in their one dogma or sheer desperation. They admit a blight on their arms. They even invest it with the terrible character of a judgment for the compromise attempted with the slave owning interest. Till the mandate has gone forth, and every slave has been told that he will be aided by the North in his struggle for personal freedom, the cannon of the North, say these reverend gentlemen, are unblessed and powerless. The "Open Sesame" of an absolute emancipation is to open every door and break every chain in the South. It is to open the eyes, and at the same time paralyze the arm, of the slave owner at home, for he will see that he must remain these to protect life and property. Till this is done, say Mr. Beecher and his friends, the North is foredoomed to just and utter defeat. But will the South ever declare that a sore grown cotton, sugar and tobacco are an unclean thing, and must not be touched or carried in Yankee ships, or bought and sold with Yankee money? They will be apt to say that they may as well lose the Union altogether as to lose trade. Mr. Beecher knows this. He knows that even the Stripes and Stars are not so precious as life and the things that make life pleasant in the mercantile mind. So he knows that his denunciation of the President's truckling policy will have about the same effect as his recommendation to the English readers of his sister's book to prove their sincerity by wearing nothing but wool and linen, leaving off cigars and drinking their tea without sugar.

A Good Word for Burnside's Army.

[From the London Post (government organ), Jan. 7.]

* * * If, in truth, Virginia was to be invaded, the North had a right to expect that the army which two months ago crossed the Potomac under the leadership of McClellan was competent to undertake the task. Nor does it seem, even now, that the enterprise to which General Burnside addressed himself was by any means Quixotic. In respect to the numbers engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg, although those of the federal troops are not stated in the answers of the witnesses examined before the committee, and those of the Confederates are roughly estimated at one hundred thousand, there can be little doubt that in point of numerical strength the advantage did not lie on the side of the South. Indeed, General Sumner candidly admitted that he considered the forces engaged on both sides at the battle of Fredericksburg as about equal. The position held by the Confederates was strong, but valor might have forced or skill turned it. When the English and French invaded the Crimea they were compelled to accept the gage of battle offered to them by the Russians in their strongly intrenched position on the heights of the Alma. Without desiring to draw an invidious comparison, it is very questionable if the Confederates were as well fitted, in respect either to their numbers or the strength of their position, to resist the attack of the federal army as the Russians were to check the advance of the Allies. Yet no one ever thought of imputing rashness to the French or English generals on that occasion. Inactivity at Eupatoria would, on the other hand, have been justly condemned. The battle of Fredericksburg was inevitable if Richmond was to be approached by that route, and the reverse then sustained by the federal arms *should be accepted with philosophy, like any other contingency inseparable from war.*

WHO IS TO BE BLAMED FOR THE DEFEAT.

[From the London Post (government organ), Jan. 6.]

* * * If generals are to be mere automatons *in the hands of unscrupulous ministers*, the public ought to know it. In the present instance they do not seem to have been much in error in laying the blame of the most bloody and profitless battle of a bloody and profitless campaign at the doors of General Halleck and Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Chase's Financial Plans.

A UNIFORM CURRENCY AND GOVERNMENT BANK.

[From the London Times, Jan. 8.]

* * * But the most immediate effect of Mr Chase's financial scheme, if sanctioned, will be an important change in the American banking system. He suggests the establishment of banking associations, authorized to issue notes that are "to be furnished by the United States, alike in form, and secured alike by United States bonds." Mr. Chase strongly urges upon the Committee of Ways and Means the "importance of this measure to the negotiation of loans, the collection of internal revenue, and the security of the people against the evils of an enormous unredeemable paper circulation." In a time of peace and prosperity the federal government would not have attempted to re-establish anything like a Bank of America. It could not safely have aroused the opposition of the private and joint stock banking interest, that profited so largely by the privilege of issuing their own notes. The old United States Bank was destroyed in the presidency of General Jackson, because it had become a political power, and was charged with using its influence for party purposes. Every American institution is drawn into the vortex of politics, and the principle of a bank connected with the central government has always been denounced as insidious and dangerous. But by the want of a paper currency that would be taken in every State of the Union, at its nominal value, the Americans have suffered severely. The different States were, as to their bank notes, so many foreign nations, each refusing the paper of the others, except at continually varying rates of discount. Frequently there was a greater loss on paper taken or sent from an Eastern to a Western State than on English bank notes converted into Austrian money in Vienna. Only adepts and regular money changers could tell whether a note was current or not, the paper of broken or suspended banks remaining in circulation long after their value had departed. The federal government avoided loss by refusing all paper of every kind. Its import duties were taken only in gold, and inland revenue it had none. The first appearance of a department for collecting that kind of taxation is in the present bill proposed by Mr. Chase. But the difficulties of the government have compelled it to issue a paper that will pass current in any part of the territory. Through the evils of war the people will at least gain that deliverance from the previous confusion of their currency which to Europeans appeared a barbarism. If the social storm sweeps away the "wild cat" and "bogus" banks of the Union it will have left some small compensation for the wreck of better things. The best part of Mr. Chase's plan is the suggestion that will probably excite the least attention.

The Future Movements of the Alabama.

Much speculation continues to exist in England regarding the future movements of this steamer. "We are enabled to state on the best authority, says the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* of Jan. 6, that Captain Semmes intends to sail immediately for the East Indies. This contemplated change of cruising ground on the part of the Alabama has been known for some time by the initiated, and is only carrying out Captain Semmes' original programme."

THE TUSCARORA AT MADEIRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

In your paper of the 3d inst. reference is made to reports which have reached England from Madeira of insults offered to the British flag by an American ship in Portuguese waters.

Having just returned from Madeira perhaps I may be permitted to correct a slight inaccuracy in these reports. It was not, as stated, by the San Jacinto, but by the Tuscarora, that these offences were committed. Since the chase of the Thistle, of which an account has already been published, the Tuscarora has been employed in a sort of blockade of Funchal.

Four British steamers bound for Nassau—the Douro, Flora, Ruby and Calypso—were lying in the roadstead about the middle of December. It was, I think, on the 16th that I saw the Tuscarora in chase of the Douro. The former fired at the latter about a mile and a half from the shore, sent a boat off, and after examining the Douro's papers, let her go.

How often this performance may have been repeated since I do not know, but as I met the Warrior and Black Prince on their way to Madeira from Lisbon, on the 21st, I should hope that these illegal proceedings may ere this have been discontinued.

JAN. 6, 1863. M. P.

The Earl of Hardwicke Against "King Cotton."

[From the London Post, Jan. 5.]

A public meeting, convened by Mr. J. Fryer, the high sheriff, at the request of the Earl of Hardwicke, the lord lieutenant of the county, and the leading magistrates, was held on the 3d instant, in the New Town Hall of Cambridge. There were present the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord John Manners, Lord Royston, Mr. E. Yorke, M. P., &c.

The Earl of Hardwicke spoke on the subject of the distress of the cotton operatives. He said:—We have reason to believe that the condition of this manufacture was such that if this calamity had not presented itself in its present shape it would have fallen upon us independently of the American war, from so rapid a production of the cotton manufacture that the world could not consume it, and the prices becoming wholly inadequate to sustain the manufacture. The calamity has certainly presented itself to us as occurring directly from the consequence of a strife and a quarrel over which we could exercise no control, and consequently the visitation has come upon us in a form which has rendered it more acceptable to the mind of charity than it would have been if it had been presented as an act arising from what we might call over trading or over-manufacturing. * * *

We are supposed by many persons to be dependent upon the United States for our peace and happiness, for our security and our wealth; but we have shown them, and we shall be able to show them for the future, that this country has a power which they never supposed it to possess; and that with its love of order, its obedience to the law, its great charity and its powerful resources, there are no circumstances that can bring upon us that depression which I will not say they desire to see, but which they felt confident would be caused, if the supply of cotton should be deficient. I think this is one of the greatest things that could have happened, because it emancipates us from a continual dread, and the consequence will be that ere long we shall receive a supply of that article from many other sources. (Cheers.) I heard the Prime Minister, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, distinctly say that "the calamity, great as it is, will soon pass away, and I have no doubt ere long we shall be relieved." A great sensation was caused by the remark. The guests did not know what was coming. They thought perhaps they were going to have something like Mr. Gladstone over again. But, no; for after a pause his lordship said, "We shall have cotton from India directly." This assertion, coming from the Prime Minister, in such a place, must give us great consolation, and fulfil the expectation I have stated that our present distress is likely to relieve us from future anxiety, and enable us to rely upon other parts of the world besides the United States for our resources. (Hear, hear.)

The Rebel Loan in England.

[From the London News, Jan. 7.]

It is understood that a member of the Confederate government has arrived in Liverpool, having the necessary official documents and full power to negotiate a loan in this country. It is proposed to raise the loan upon the security of cotton stored in the Southern States.

The Dahlgren Gun in England.

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 3.]

Exception has been taken to the recommendation of the Dahlgren gun, which is supposed to lie in the query in a paragraph respecting the new gunnery investigations which appeared last week, whether the officers would include the gun in their experiments. Nor is it quite certain that the Americans, who are not behind us in mechanical skill and scientific mechanics—from whom we have borrowed, indeed, the whole of our apparatus for making small arms at Enfield—have satisfied themselves that the Dahlgren gun and its cognate piece of ordnance, the columbiad, are for sea and land the best description of artillery. The chaotic condition of our artillery systems at home by no means authorizes us to give them any contradiction. They have tried the Blakeley and the Whitworth practically, as well as guns on the Armstrong principle, with soft metal bearings to bulls expanding in the tube and loaded at the breech—these and many other kinds of guns they have rejected in favor of the contraband which alone has succeeded in throwing shot and shell of 200 and 600 pounds weight with accuracy and respectable ranges at low elevations. The first graze of the fifteen-inch monster on board the Passaic in a horizontal line, fired without elevation, was at 310 yards. As to searing and destructive power, we are told that Capt. Dahlgren lately succeeded in utterly smashing up a Warrior target, consisting of plate four and a half inches thick, and a very powerful timber backing. But it may be said, "we know all about the Dahlgren guns—our officers have seen them and tried them." Nothing of the kind. Our officers have seen them, but have never tried them; and those officers who have visited Washington and heard Capt. Dahlgren's views, and have seen his experiments, are by no means satisfied he is wrong. Their cost is ridiculously small compared to our built up ordnance. Col. Wilmot, who visited Washington, has no doubt made his observations on these interesting questions in solving which the country is expending sums of money of startling amount. The uneasiness which exists in the public mind is excited by the evident disagreement among officers, boards, departments, scientific men and inventors, respecting the true principles of artillery. Mr. Whitworth has, as yet, been the only man in this country who has succeeded in piercing first class plates of iron with shells. But it is asserted that Captain Dahlgren has done the same in America with guns of three times the power of Mr. Whitworth's largest ordnance, and of much smaller comparative weight.

A general officer of experience and ability has made a suggestion which is deserving of consideration. Let the whole body of our practical artillery officers be asked to state their views respecting the desiderata in field artillery and guns of position, as well as the defects which exist, according to their opinion, in the present ordnance, shot, shell and fuses, in a report for his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, who might then cause an abstract of the results to be laid before the Secretary for War. The War Office would then be in a position to inform the scientific public and those interested in the artillery question what the artillery want, and would be better able to direct their experiments and skill to meet the wishes of the professional operators in the field.

The Mexican Question in Spain.

O'DONNELL'S DEFENCE OF HIS POLICY.

[Madrid (Dec. 31) correspondence of the London Post.]

Marshal O'Donnell at last addressed the Senate in the hope of turning aside the tempest which hangs over his head. His chief object was to restore harmony in the ranks of the union, or government party, by convincing Prim, Mon, Concha, Bermudez de Castro, Armero and one hundred others, that they ought to forget all their differences in the interest of the union, as the government was in accord with all, and wanted to have them on its side. That this was his object appeared evident from his whole speech, which he had been several weeks preparing, and hoped by it to cause quite a revolution in the Vicalvarist camp. Unhappily, all reconciliation was out of the question. When the Marshal disavowed Count de Reus' apology of Juarez, everybody remembered the apotheosis of the Mexican President by M. Calderon Collantes; when he explained the letter of the Treaty of London for the purpose of showing that the said treaty was opposed to an intervention, the communications which preceded the treaty were there to protest against the speaker; when he declared that Spain could not negotiate with Juarez, as the latter would fulfil none of his new engagements, the Treaty of Soledad, which recognized the government of Juarez, said to the contrary; and when he approved of the embarkation of the troops as an inevitable fact, every senator called to mind the instructions given to the Marquis de la Havane. His attempt to satisfy Prim without offending Concha—to flatter Concha without breaking with Prim—to confirm the declarations of M. Calderon Collantes without provoking contradiction on the part of M. Mon, who is perfectly acquainted with the negotiations in Paris and London, was certainly no proof of tact. Marshal O'Donnell's eloquence has consequently been all thrown away; every one retained his previous convictions, *discontent and distrust prevailed in every camp.*

THE PADRE MIRANDA AND GENERAL FOREY.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid of the 1st of January publishes a letter from Mexico, which states that when Father Miranda, known there as a writer and poet, presented himself at the French headquarters at Orizaba, General Forey gave him to understand that his presence might give rise to wrong interpretations; that he (the General), was determined to follow a policy of conciliation, and would receive with equal favor all true patriots, whether liberals or reactionists, but that he should require a declaration of their sentiments in writing. The reverend father then presented the following declaration to the General:—"In visiting the headquarters of the French army, I declare that I have no other motive than to contribute by word and deed to the success of the French intervention, as understood by the French general. I consequently hereby engage to abstain from every act which might give a false idea of the Emperor Napoleon's policy, the object of which is to unite all honorable men in one party, animated with love of their country, and a wish to found a stable government, capable of guaranteeing the lives and liberty of all, without distinction of union. I also promise to exert all my influence to calm the public mind, and secure the pacification of the country as soon as possible."

NAPOLEON AS GENERAL-IN-CHIEF IN MEXICO.

[Paris (Jan. 4) correspondence of London News.]

The *Nation* says it has reason to know that the Emperor has written an autograph letter to Admiral Jurien de la Gravière to communicate to him his Majesty's "personal plans" for the conduct of the expedition in Mexico, and to ask from him a minute report of the state of the expeditionary corps, and of the "elements of success placed at the disposition of General Forey." This is a literal translation of what the *Nation* says, but it is really most astounding. If it means anything it means that the Emperor cannot trust to the reports of General Forey, one of the most distinguished generals of the French army; but is obliged to ask an admiral to act as a spy upon him, and say whether he is doing all that ought to be done with the "elements of success." The Emperor insists, the *Nation* is assured, on being in accord with complete exactitude of the state of public opinion in Mexico towards the French. What can this mean? Is the Emperor only now alive to what all the world has known for months past, viz.—that the French intervention was hated and detested in Mexico, except by the priests and a small faction of their supporters? The paragraph, if it means anything, is a pregnant confirmation of the bad news of the expedition which the government has hitherto attempted to conceal. It shows that alarm is now felt, and that excuses for getting out of the mess with the least discredit possible are sought for.

The Cotton Famine in France.

The new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* draws a forcible picture of the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of Normandy, France, and makes an eloquent appeal in their behalf, and very properly rebukes the French press for its silence on the subject. In the department of the Lower Seine alone, 100,000 workmen—that is to say, 200,000 or 300,000 persons—are now reduced to absolute destitution, and their prospects show no chance of improvement for many months to come. According to the Archbishop of Rouen the railway stations are besieged day and night by troops of children beseeching the charity of the passengers as each train arrives, and bands of hunger stricken artisans wander about the country from farmhouse to farmhouse imploring shelter and bread. This is the state of things vouched for by the Archbishop in his pastoral letter, and yet, as M. Forcade very justly asks, is it not singular that, with one solitary exception, none of the Paris papers have thought fit to make known this appalling distress to their readers?

Suspension of Messrs. Guyon & Co.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 8.]

The bank of MM. Guyon & Co., of Lyons, has been forced to suspend its payments. This disaster has indirectly arisen from the cotton crisis, the bank having had heavy business transactions with a manufactory at Tarare (Rhone). The situation is now said to be not so bad as was at first supposed, and the bank has been formed into a joint stock company, the creditors being the shareholders. The suspension has been followed by several distressing circumstances. A merchant of Lyons, who had three hundred thousand francs deposited in the bank, has since committed suicide, not being able to support the idea of his money being lost. The manufactory above referred to has since been closed, throwing from one thousand to twelve hundred workmen out of employment.

New Banks Proposed in Liverpool.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 7.]

A project is on foot for the establishment of a new exchange bank in Liverpool, in order to afford the needful monetary and exchange facilities to some of the most important trades. The bank is to be established on the limited liability principle, and it is proposed shall carry on its operations not only in the profitable field presented by the trade of Lancashire *with the United and Confederate States of America*, but also with the Australian colonies. In addition to this bank, other companies are likely to be established, under the designations of the Anglo-American and European and American banking companies.

New View of Garibaldi.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cullen delivered a discourse in his cathedral, at Dublin, in which he reviewed the old year from his church's point of view. Referring to Italy he said:—One after another the enemies of the Holy See and of religion are passing from the scene of their iniquities. Many of the leaders in the sacrilegious warfare have gone already before the Eternal Judge to account for their misdeeds; many have fallen from the height of their usurped authority never to rise again. Disorder and confusion, robbery and bloodshed, have been the consequences of their crimes; and the unhappy man who was saluted by infatuated crowds as a redeemer—who was hailed as the first of heroes, and almost placed upon the altars of Protestant England because he swore eternal enmity to Catholic clergy and proclaimed the Pope to be antichrist—this unhappy man, ignominiously defeated by a handful of soldiers, wounded and taken prisoner at Aspromonte, has lost all his prestige, and become an object of contempt even to those who puffed him up with their praises, and he has retired into obscurity—there, it is to be hoped, to weep over his follies and transgressions, and to bemoan the many calamities inflicted on his country.

A Persian Ambassador to England.

[From the Malta Times, Dec. 31.]

Recent advices from Teheran announce the appointment of Mahmood Khan as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James from his Imperial Highness, the Shah of Persia. His excellency will be attended by a numerous suite, of which Meerza Abbas Khan and Mahomed Ali Agha will form part, and have high offices confided to them. His excellency is ordered, notwithstanding the depth of winter, to proceed without delay on this mission, which is said to embrace objects of a highly important political nature, independently of these are others, not less important, which have in view the desirable consolidation of closer commercial relations between the two countries, with the same advantages as those recently secured to the new kingdom of Italy, through the medium of her talented Envoy Extraordinary, the Cavalier Commendatore Ceruti, who has left Teheran on his return to Turin, taking the route through Russia. This new mission will proceed to either Poti or Trebizond, in the Black Sea, whither, most probably, as on former occasions, a suitable British war steamer will, early in the new year, be despatched by the naval Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean for the conveyance of the mission to Constantinople, and thence to Malta, *en route* for either England direct or for a Continental port in Europe. It is not improbable that in the latter case Leghorn or Genoa will be preferred to Marseilles.

Obituary.

THE DUKE D'OTRANTE, SON OF FOUCHE.

[From the Paris Presse, Jan. 7.]

A name well known during the Convention, the Empire, the Hundred Days, and the first days of the Restoration, has just died out in Paris. It is that of Fouche, Duke d'Otrante, son of the Fouche who was successively Minister of Police and President of the Provisional government after Waterloo, and who died in exile at Trieste, leaving a fortune of fourteen millions, and the magnificent seat of Ferrieres, now the property of Baron de Rothschild. M. Fouche, the second duke, filled, under the government of July, a high position on the staff of the National Guard of the Seine. He had attained the age of seventy, and of late years lived in complete retirement. By his decease the title has become extinct.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE TUILLERIES.

[From the Cork Constitution, Jan. 8.]

M. Damour, Major of the Twenty third battalion of the National Guard of Paris, France, fell dead on the staircase of the Tuileries on New Year's Day, immediately after he had filed past the Emperor at the head of his men. Major Damour felt ill before he went into the Tuileries, and was obliged to rest at the cafe at the corner of the Rue de l'Echelle. His comrades advised him to go home; but he insisted on resuming the march, and in a few minutes afterwards he was dead.

DEATH OF A ROMAN PRINCESS.

Roman society has been thrown into grief by the death of the eldest daughter of Prince Aldebrandini, the niece of Prince Borghese, and granddaughter of the Prince of Aremberg. She died of typhus fever—the same malady by which her mother was carried off last year, and her little brother, two years old. The young princess was only eighteen, and very handsome.

IRISH CENTENNARIANS.

[From the Limerick Reporter, Jan. 6.]

We have to record the death of Charles Holmes, Esq., of Kilquane. He had reached the patriarchal age of one hundred and four years, in the perfect enjoyment of every faculty until the day of his death, which took place on Wednesday, the 31st ult. He was always of active and energetic habits, and of a tranquil and sprightly temperament.

[From the Newry Telegraph, Jan. 6.]

On the 1st January, Cornelius Hackett, aged 108 years, died in the city of Armagh, possessed of all his faculties. Corny was born on the property of Lord Charlemont, in the county of Tyrone, and when the French landed at Carrickfergus in 1760, he accompanied his father (being then six years of age) to the scene of action. Deceased was a sawyer by trade, and, even within a few months of his death, he was able to move about the street and use the spade or rake.

The Claims of the Monitor's Crew on the Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

UNITED STATES SHIP BRANDYWINE, HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Jan. 18, 1863.

Considering that our condition ever since we lost our vessel, the Monitor, is well worthy of public attention, we beg to give you a brief statement, which we hope you will favor us by modifying and inserting in some portion of your admirable newspaper. It is well known that thirty-six of the Monitor's crew were providentially saved from the sad doom that met the other sixteen of their shipmates on the memorable night of the 30th ult., when she was lost. Of the above number there only remain twenty-one of the old crew, who volunteered, their services, and left New York in her in March, 1862. The fighting qualities of the Monitor were then not known, and often were the crew hooted in New York and elsewhere for risking their lives in such an old tub. Nevertheless, they were not in the least prevented from joining her by any such discouragements; but then, as well as afterwards, they displayed the greatest courage and intrepidity, as the daring commander, Captain Worden, has often testified. The Monitor left New York for Fortress Monroe on the 6th day of March, 1862, arriving at the latter place on the night of the 8th, the noted day when the monster Merrimac, from Norfolk, made her terrific sweep, and scattered terror and awe throughout the whole region. We beg to observe that the Monitor, in making the passage from New York to Fortress Monroe, encountered terrible weather, and this was sufficient proof that she was not a seagoing vessel. Nevertheless, the crew had no sleep for three nights previous to the 9th of March (while making the passage); yet they were found on that important occasion steady at their post, and men could not have shown better courage or determination to conquer than they showed in fighting the Merrimac. The following day they were visited by some from the heads of the departments, and the thanks of the country were returned to officers and men in the person of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, who also promised that any favor the crew might request from the department would be most readily granted.

Since then, the Monitor and her crew rendered the country important services on the James river until they were ordered further South, when, as is well known, their noble little vessel foundered and sank, thereby losing some of the bravest men that ever breathed the breath of life. But the remainder of the crew now surviving are conscious that they did everything in their power to save their gallant ship when contending with wind and waves. They were rescued by the Rhode Island, which vessel had the Monitor in tow. On board of the Rhode Island, on a day or two subsequent, the remainder of the old crew of the Monitor, who left New York in her, being only twenty-one, thought proper to write a petition to the department for their discharge from the service, based entirely and wholly on Assistant Secretary Fox's promise to them. The petition was presented through their generous and brave captain (Captain Bankhead), who cordially approved of their scheme and faithfully promised them that he would tender the same to the department and would do any possible favor on their behalf; but they are very sorry to say they have not heard a word yet—nearly three weeks now—from the department of what they intend doing with them. Having been kept on board of the Rhode Island for seven days, they were transferred on board the United States storeship Brandywine, lying off Fortress Monroe, where they are at present. Now three weeks have nearly transpired since their vessel was lost, and they have to say that all this time has been spent by them in the greatest misery and uneasiness, by not having anything in their possession. They have no bedding to lie in, nor clothes to change. We do not know who is to blame for this; but, apparent as it is, somebody is to blame, although we are unable to trace him out. The department know as well as ourselves the true condition we are in. They know we lost everything we possessed, with the exception of what we had on at the time, which was indeed very little. Shall we pray you, Mr. Editor, to call the attention of the government as well as of the country at large to our miserable condition, also to the propriety of receiving our discharge, based on the department's promise to us in March last. Also please mention our loss, and call to mind the crews of the Cumberland and Congress—how they were satisfied for the loss they sustained in losing their clothes, &c. They received sixty dollars in lieu thereof, and we cannot see why we are not entitled to be paid also. Should it be given as a reason that they lost their ship while in action, I beg to say that all the Monitor's boys would have also been proved if their vessel was lost while fighting the battles of their country.

We have been, without exception, constant readers of your widely circulated journal, and all of us publicly profess the principles and sentiments it so vigorously holds and defends. We think we can justly claim your sympathy and the services of your able pen to defend and vindicate our cause when asking for a thing which is both reasonable and just.

We hope we shall have the pleasure of reading the above facts, modified and stated in your own words. The facts we have given you we hope you will employ for a good purpose, in procuring us our discharge and indemnification.

Hoping you will comply with our earnest wishes, we are your obedient servants,

CREW OF THE LATE MONITOR.

Army Intelligence.

The following appointments and promotions have been made in the corps of Volunteer Engineers, upon the recommendation of Colonel Serrell, chief of the corps:—Captain Frederick E. Graef to be major; Captain James E. Place to be major; Second Lieutenant V. W. M. Brown to be first lieutenant; William Henry Baldwin to be second lieutenant. The last three named were commissioned to date respectively January 1, 1863; December 28, 1862, January 14, 1863.

Major Graef's commission will issue as soon as the additional sappers and miners are organized that are now being recruited.

Major Place's headquarters are at Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Florida, and Major Graef's at St. Helena, South Carolina.

Joseph H. Allen, captain in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment New York Volunteers, has received and accepted the appointment of Brigade Quartermaster upon the staff of General James A. Garfield, of the United States Volunteers.

Captain J. A. Slipper, Assistant Adjutant General, Abercrombie's division, Army of the Potomac, has returned to Arlington House, division headquarters, from his brief leave of absence North.

First Lieut. George H. Gager, of Capt. John T. McCown's company, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment New York State Volunteers, resigned his position; but the resignation was returned unaccepted by Major General Heintzelman, commanding.

A general court martial, of which Acting Brigadier General Clarence Buel, of the Fourth Provisional brigade, Abercrombie's division, is President, and Lieut. Charles Gorshom Cox, of the Fortieth Massachusetts, is Judge Advocate, has been in session for seven weeks, at the so-called Mary Hall's House, Hall's Hill, some three miles from Chain Bridge. Besides cases of general importance, the court has entertained two capital causes; and the conduct of the court in the disposition of several points of military law has elicited the generous encomiums of Col