# EUROPE.

## ENGLAND.

**The British Army Again—Effect of Emigration on Recruiting—Cost of the Abyssinian Expedition.**

LONDON, June 12, 1869.

The American Minister, Mr. Motley, in company with Mr. Charles Dickens, went the day before yesterday to visit our military establishments at Chatham. I do not know whether he is any judge of garrisons and of those who garrison them, but I am quite certain that if he were to give a detailed account of all he saw it would verify exactly all I have been endeavoring to impress upon your readers in this series of letters. The garrison at Chatham is an excellent sample of the whole English army. The various military establishments are very perfect. Nothing can be better than the management of the hospitals, the cleanliness of the barracks, the feeding of the troops, the teaching of the engineer corps and the perfect discipline of the whole place. The money spent on the various military administrations is almost unlimited, and from the commandant down to the youngest drum boy everybody knows his duty and does it thoroughly. But, as I said before, the Chatham garrison is but an example of the whole English army, and notwithstanding the immense outlay of money Chatham could not place more than 3,000 fighting men in the field to-morrow, and 3,000 men would hardly suffice to defend its own walls.

I prophesied some weeks ago that the effect of the enormous Irish emigration would soon show itself in a difficulty of getting soldiers. What I then said was verified three days ago. The minimum height at which recruits can now be received for the British army has been reduced by an inch, and yet we cannot find men to fill up the vacancies. Our soldiers are paid better, fed better, lodged better and treated better than they have ever been before. The term of service for a soldier has been reduced from twenty-one to ten years. The period of service in India has been lessened from fifteen to seven or eight years. We have no war in any part of the world to cause any extraordinary thinning of our ranks. We have not increased but have actually decreased the strength of our regiments. And yet the vacancies are as many in proportion, and more difficult to fill up, than they were during the Crimean war. One reason for this is the ever increasing unpopularity of the army. The military aristocracy will not move from the beaten track, and so improve the service that a man entering it as a private soldier would have fair hopes of obtaining rank after a certain number of years. Whether fitted or unfitted for the service, no matter what his education or acquirements may be, it is rarely indeed that an English soldier obtains a commission. And so in proportion as the working classes get better and better educated they avoid enlisting in the service. This accounts in a great measure for the paucity of recruits that we can obtain in England. But it is not the sole reason, nor will it account for why Irishmen, who used to form two-thirds of our line regiments, do not enlist. But I will tell you what does account for it. Within the last twenty days 10,000 strong, able bodied mechanics and agricultural laborers, a large portion of the very pith and marrow of England and Ireland, have emigrated from Liverpool and from Queenstown for your country; and although they cannot be prevailed upon to shoulder a musket on this side of the Atlantic, there is little doubt that they would make excellent soldiers if called upon by your country.

The worst feature, that is to say the worst feature for us, with respect to this emigration, is the bitter hatred to everything English that these emigrants carry with them to America. It was not so in former years. In those days an emigrant often left his own land with a sort of undefined intention of returning thereto, or at any rate of benefiting more or less the relations he was leaving behind him when he should have acquired a position in the land of his adoption. But now even Englishmen leave the country with the conviction that prosperity and advancement are to them all but forbidden, and that it is only those who have money or aristocratic birth that can hope to get on in England. I need hardly tell you how far more intense this feeling is in Irishmen, and that they leave their country with not only an avowed and determined hatred of England, but with a firm intention to return some day as the armed enemy of the English government. One of the most extraordinary facts connected with our army at present is the uncertainty of its future. On Thursday last there was a debate in the House of Commons on the subject of an army reserve. There was a great deal of sense, but a vast deal more nonsense, talked on the occasion. But any foreigner listening to the discussion might have imagined without much difficulty that he was in the legislative assembly of a kingdom that had only just sprung into existence, instead of in the time-honored House of Commons of the British empire. The debate was inaugurated by Lord Elcho, who since the volunteer movement began has always been a prominent member of that force. But the most notable opinion started, which is one that begins, strange to say, to find advocates here in England, is that we should revert to the old system of the ballot, or, in other words, that we should adopt in this country the conscription for recruits which we have so much and so long condemned as a French institution. The outline of this new idea, which is only now beginning to be agitated in England, is "that in every parish there should be held every year a ballot of all men of all ranks of life, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, and that those who draw certain numbers should be liable, if called upon, to serve seven years in the army and seven years in the reserve. This scheme, it it could be carried out, would no doubt be a fair and equitable mode of filling our ranks; and if the nation could be imbued with the idea that the ballot would be honorably and honestly carried out, we have no doubt that it would become very popular. But what could be carried out honestly—or rather what could be carried out without unfairness in England? What between the aristocracy of wealth and the aristocracy of family the conscription in this country would simply become a gigantic job, of which the rich would get all the profits and the poor all the knocks. And this it is that makes every one look upon the scheme as impossible to be carried out.

You no doubt remember the result of the Abyssinian war, of which we were so proud a year or two ago. And there is no doubt that, so far as the troops are concerned, the expedition was a most creditable one to our arms in every way. Not so, however, the financial arrangements connected with the war. We paid our first little bill, amounting to some $50,000,000, without much grumbling; but now we find there is a supplementary bill to be paid amounting to from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000; and, as usual, now that the horse is stolen we are beginning to lock the stable door. An inquiry is now ordered into how this enormous expenditure was incurred; but I doubt very much whether any good will result from the inquiry.

When the expedition was first set on foot a number of young officers were selected from the English army to run all over Asia Minor, parts of Arabia, Palestine and Egypt to purchase mules, oxen, corn, firewood and every kind of supply that the army could possibly want. These officers were selected, not on account of any particular fitness for their work, but simply because they were officers and did belong to the British army. They knew nothing of the countries they were sent into, nothing of the languages spoken in those countries, and still less, if possible, of business or the rudiments of financial arrangements. As a matter of course, they had to deal with the most knowing people on the face of the earth. Animals worth four pounds were bought for forty pounds; grain worth a dollar a measure was sold them for five dollars; the horses they bought for £100 and £150 were not worth as many dollars, and everywhere they were met by well organized associations of natives determined to make the British government pay through the nose for everything they wanted. This payment, by no means a pleasant process at any time, has now to be met—or rather it has been met and is now being discussed. It is the old story of the Crimean war over again, and the forerunner of what we might expect if ever we go to war on a larger scale. Let it be remembered that the actual force that marched up to Magdala was not only numerically very small, but that, as a French staff officer who accompanied the force described it, the men were undergoing very great privations nearly the whole of the time, and that throughout the campaign there was nothing in the way of luxury and barely anything in the way of comfort to be found in the camp, and yet we have to pay the enormous sum for punishing King Theodore of Abyssinia.

I must not conclude this letter without mentioning a circumstance which came to my knowledge the other day. There is a book, written by Major General Upton, of the United States Army, called "System of Infantry Tactics." This work has been most favorably criticised by military men in this country, and I have reason to know is likely to form the foundation of a new system of drill for the English infantry. Whether the source from which it is taken will be acknowledged is another matter, although I hardly think it will be either ignored or denied.

**The House of Lords.**

[From the London Daily News.]

The House of Lords, as at present constituted, consists of about 460 members, of whom fifteen are minors. Deducting the Irish and the Scotch representative peers and the prelates the number of hereditary peerages is 359, and of these the large majority are the creations of the present century. Of the barons who responded to the writs of summons issued by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, 600 years ago, the decendants of three only now sit in the upper house. They are Lords Hastings, De Ros and Audley, the baronies of the two former dating from 1264, and that of the latter from 1296. The surviving peerages, which are creations of the fourteenth century, are four, viz., the baronies of Camoys, Clinton, Dacre and Willoughby de Eresby. The peerages of the fifteenth century now represented are seven; of the sixteenth, twelve; of the seventeenth, thirty-five; of the eighteenth, ninety-five, and of the nineteenth, 233. The surviving peerages, however, bear little comparison to the number of creations. When Earl Grey came into power in November, 1830, he was called upon to contend with a body which, scarcely without interruption, from the administration of Lord Bute to that of the Duke of Wellington, had been recruited through nearly seventy years of tory rule. Sir Erskine May has stated that during that gloomy period of English history, from 1760 to 1830, more than 400 peerages had been created. The actual number made within the reign of George III. was 388, and during the seventeen years of Mr. Pitt's Premiership upwards of 140 new patents were issued. Within two years the same Minister had either created or promoted thirty-five new peers. A large number of these names have, however, dropped from the roll of the House of Lords, for on an average more than twenty peers die annually, and three or four peerages become extinct every year.

It is not surprising that when the whigs found themselves in office in 1830, they at once began to redress in some degree the enormous disparity in the numbers of the rival parties in the House of Lords. The subjoined tabular statement shows the number of creations and promotions in the peerage made by each minister from Earl Grey's accession to power to the present time:—

| | Dukes. | Marqs. | Earls. | Viscts. | Barons. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earl Grey | 2 | 2 | 7 | — | 23 | 34 |
| Visct. Melbourne | — | 1 | 7 | — | 31 | 39 |
| Sir R. Peel | — | — | 2 | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| Earl Russell | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 24 |
| Visct. Palmerston | — | — | 3 | 1 | 19 | 23 |
| Earl of Derby | — | — | 2 | 1 | 22 | 25 |
| Mr. Disraeli | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Mr. Gladstone | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 3 | 4 | 27 | 8 | 121 | 163 |

The liberal party have been in power during two-thirds of this period, and have created 123 peers, as against forty on the part of their opponents, yet they are still in a minority in the House of Lords. It should, however, be explained that although in less than forty years 163 new patents have been issued, the whole of them were not absolute additions to the strength of the peerage. In the majority of instances the dukes have been recruited from the ranks of the marquises, the marquises from the earls, the earls from the viscounts, and the viscounts from the barons. Rare instances occur in which a commoner at once receives an earldom, such as in the case of Lord John Russell. A retiring Speaker of the House of Commons generally receives a viscountcy, but as a rule the rank of baron of the United Kingdom is that by which an outsider enters the House of Lords.

The list above given is irrespective of the peers' eldest sons, who have been called to the upper house in the lifetimes of their fathers. The Marquis of Anglesey was called up as Lord Paget in 1832, by Earl Grey; the Marquis of Aliesbury, as Lord Bruce, in 1859, by Lord Melbourne; the Earl of Lonsdale, as Lord Lowther, in 1841, by Sir Robert Peel; the Earl of Derby, as Lord Stanley, in 1844, by Sir Robert Peel; Lord Stanley, of Alderley, as Lord Eddisbury, in 1848, by Earl Russell; Earl Strafford, as Lord Strafford, in 1853, by the Earl of Aberdeen; the Earl of Tankerville, as Lord Ossulston, in 1859, by the Earl of Derby; Earl Fortescue, as Lord Fortescue, in 1859, by Viscount Palmerston, and Earl St. Maur, in 1863, as Lord Seymour, also by Lord Palmerston.

The calling up of Lord Strafford by the Earl of Aberdeen was the only patent of peerage conferred by that nobleman during his tenure of office, a period which extended over more than two years. Even his chancellor, Lord Cranworth, had been a member of the upper house two years before his appointment to the woolsack.

## SPAIN.

**The New Constitution—How It Was Received in Cadiz—A Tame Reception—The Regency Question—The New Consul—Cuban Affairs.**

CADIZ, June 9, 1869.

The last light of the many prepared to impress the people of Cadiz with the virtues of the new constitution expired last night in the midst of the most profound silence and a dead calm. The most energetic preparations had been made to give this solemn act—the promulgation of the new constitution, or, as it has been styled, the code of Serrano, Prim & Co.—a fitting reception; but a more lamentable failure has never been witnessed within the white walls of Cadiz.

All the office-holders were out in full force, ditto the army and navy. To give the *function* a respectable appearance the alcaides of the villages and towns in this province were invited, the Common Council and the foreign consuls. The latter body have a horror of civic powwows in Spain, because they are generally treated as intruders and have no particular place assigned them. However, they resolved to have a meeting before they decided to take part in the ceremony. All were in favor of turning out except the Austrian Consul, who, remembering a bungling affair in 1862, declined to have anything to do with the demonstration. The English and Russian Consuls did not appear, but the French and American attended and agreed to don their uniforms, in compliance with the request of the Governor and as a token of their kind feeling towards the government for the time being. Considerable speculation was indulged in as to the probable appearance of the American Consul. He, of course, responded to the Governor's invitation, and appeared in his uniform, that of an American military officer. The procession assembled in the Governor's house at two o'clock P. M. and perambulated about two-thirds of the city. The spectators were very numerous. Each roof—*azotea*—and balcony had a fair share of "the charming girls of Cadiz," and the sidewalks were blocked up in many places by the silent hundreds who looked and gaped and held their peace. Arriving in the plaza San Antonio, the consular body, alcaides, &c., ascended the platform, which had been hastily erected the previous evening. The secretary of the Governor read the constitution. In the midst of his labor a battalion of infantry entered the square and the few hundred persons assembled near the platform skedaddled to a safe distance. This movement was the most unfortunate, because it gave the promulgation a very warlike appearance. The housetops and balconies were crowded, but the attendance in the plaza was poor indeed, and the *vivas* were confined to the uniformed gentlemen in the vicinity of the platform and the dependents of the Governor.

After the secretary had read the new constitution the Governor made a speech. He was greeted by the aforesaid *vivas* and one "Death to the Republic;" but a dozen "Viva la Republica" was the response. The people in general remained very decorous and eloquently silent, because the battalions of Spain were at hand, and the history of the country contains too many tragic episodes which were inaugurated at the conclusion of *funciones*. Prudence, therefore, told them to stay away, or if present to abstain from any kind of dissatisfaction. The majority of the citizens of Cadiz are republicans. They do not believe in the new constitution, because they know that such instruments have no binding force in Spain; because they remember the perjury of Ferdinand VII., the villany of Maria Cristina and the carelessness of Isabella. Constitutions in Spain are like dicers' oaths—taken only to be broken. It is not a rigmarole of fine chapters and well arranged sections they need, but a thorough, radical cleaning out of the whole concern of crown and bauble. When the system that has impoverished the land is dead and buried beneath the mountain of the people's hatred a constitution may be acceptable, but until then the farce of last Sunday may be repeated *ad libitum*, and no one will be gullible enough to believe in the new bora constitution.

The people of Cadiz are divided into three classes—the republicans, the *neos*, or old monarchists, and the progressive democratic Serrano-Prim loyalists. The former abstained from taking part in the demonstration because they do not believe in any constitution that recognizes a king or queen; the second from a holy horror of insurrection, a sense of profound loyalty to the immaculate lady who is now in Paris, and a desire to keep the balance of the blessed oil of coronation for the legitimate heir, and not for such profane fellows as Montpensier, the King of Portugal or the Duke of Wechingerstenhaz—the latter did take part in the *function* purely to preserve their bread and butter, and the little gewgaws that forcibly remind us of the line—

Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.

To give greater *éclat* to the affair the national flag was displayed from the respective flagstaffs each day, the troops were furnished a ration of cheap wine and ordered to put on their "Sunday clothes," and the windows of the barracks and Governor's residence were "illuminated." The latter part has been the laugh of the city. Imagine a dozen or so of blue and green tumblers filled with a kind of thick oil upon which is placed a floating wick. Ignite this and the illumination is in its glory until a puff of wind extinguishes it. Strangers would take the affair to be a wake on a small scale, as there was no sign of joy—nothing but a flickering row of lights that constantly demanded the attention of a soldier, who, very often, lost his patience and cigarette in his endeavors to keep the façade of the barracks illuminated.

The regency is the question of the hour, but it finds few supporters outside of the friends of Serrano and Prim. The fact that such a form of government has been announced, is the best proof of the uncertainty of a king remaining any length of time in Madrid, supposing that one were inaugurated to-morrow. There are persons here who suppose that the regency is to be the stepping stone to the presidency of a Spanish republic; but it is too much to expect from aristocrats like Serrano, who is a duke; Prim, who is a marquis, and Topete, who has proclaimed his aversion to a republic.

So long as the regency lasts there will be no fighting, because the republicans have resolved not to draw the sword until the King or Queen be installed. When that happy time comes look out for a war to the knife and the same to the hilt. The faction then will have to take sides,

Under which king? Bezonian, speak or die.

The new Consul, General Alfred N. Duffie, of cavalry fame, has arrived. I was present when he called to see the present Consul, Mr. Farrell. The latter explained to him the nature of his duties, but he quietly, when he heard their character, offered to resign, stating that he did not apply for the place; that he asked General Grant for a French consulate and was handed a commission for Cadiz; that he was not competent, &c.; but Mr. Farrell told him that he intended to leave on the 1st July, because he could not live on the salary, and as the government thought proper to remove him, notwithstanding the services he performed in breaking up the swindling "wine rings" of Cadiz and New York, and during the December insurrection, which have been highly complimented by the late Secretary of State, Minister Hale and the people of Cadiz, irrespective of class or party.

General Duffie is a Frenchman, late a resident of Staten Island, but he is credited to Rhode Island. He left the French army in 1861 to take arms in the service of the United States. When he arrived he could not speak English, and at present speaks it imperfectly and writes it indifferently. He knows little or nothing of Spanish, and is unacquainted with the simplest duties of a consul. His education has been entirely military, and his inclinations are totally foreign to commercial and legal transactions. He is a good cavalry officer; has made an excellent reputation during the war; but he is better fitted to command an iron-clad than to officiate as Consul at the first port in Spain and in the most important consulate in Cadiz. Mr. Farrell has delayed his departure, to the regret of "the wine ring" and the satisfaction of the new Consul, until the 1st prox., in order to instruct the new Consul.

Cuba is about to receive in place of Dulce General Caballero de Rodas as Captain General. He has the reputation of being a tiger in the shape of a human being, but I think he will find it rather hot in the "Ever Faithful Island." The news published in the American papers, particularly in the HERALD, is denounced as untrue, but it so happens that the Spanish government believes it now when it is too late. Immense forces, when they are ready, will be sent to Cuba, but the *escudo* of Castile and Arragon will be a thing of the past on the first day of January, 1870, in Cuba, if the patriots hold out a few months longer and the New York Junta do a little more work and less talking. A desperate effort will be made, now that American muscle has taken a hand in the affair. Until the said island has driven the Spaniards out of the same or its independence is acknowledged there will be no king proclaimed, because Serrano and Prim are not able to fight the Cuban patriots and the republicans of the peninsula.

The Kenosha, Captain Malcomb, is at Barcelona. Her officers gave a grand entertainment to a select party of Catalans a short time ago, which has been highly praised by the participants and the Barcelona press.

**The Regency Question—The Efforts of Serrano's Opponents—Government Expenses—A Spanish Bull Fight.**

MADRID, June 12, 1869.

The proposal to make General Serrano Regent of the kingdom, though preliminarily accepted by a majority of the Cortes, will not pass without a violent struggle on the part of the republicans and their temporary allies, the few Carlists whom the priest-led inhabitants of the Basque provinces have sent to represent their fanaticism and bigotry in the Parliament. Yesterday no less than three amendments were presented to the resolution by which Serrano was proposed as Regent of the kingdom. The first amendment was moved by the republican, Soler, and was that instead of a regency there should be an executive council of five persons responsible to the Cortes. The second amendment, moved by a young Deputy named Abarzuza, proposed a regency of three persons; and the third, moved by a republican named Maisonnave, that there should be one regent, removable at the pleasure of the Cortes and responsible for his acts.

Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the thermometer marking thirty-five degrees (Centigrade) in the shade, the galleries were crowded, but listeners were doomed to disappointment, for none but third rate orators occupied the whole session. The republican orator, Soler, said nothing to the point, and confined himself to generalities upon the excellencies of the republican form of government, a theme which has been very nearly exhausted by previous speakers on former occasions. As he was evidently "speaking to Buncombe," neither the marked impatience of the Chamber nor the admonitions of the President prevented him from bestowing upon the audience the whole of his long prepared harangue. Rodriguez, the political economy writer and professor, answered him in the name of the Commission, and asserted that General Serrano had never for a moment since the revolution given cause to doubt of his intention to identify himself with the ideas and aspirations of the liberal party, and that liberty would run no danger from his hands. The amendment was then rejected. It was then the turn of young Abarzuza to move his amendment in favor of a triumvirate, which he said he considered as less dangerous than delivering the country into the hands of a military chief of aristocratic connections. He then entered into a prolix history of the election of General Espartero as Regent in 1841, previous to which there had been three months of agitated debates. He was replied to by Madoz, and his amendment rejected by a large majority. The Deputy Maisonnave then moved his amendment, and declared that the aim of himself and companions in bringing forward these amendments was to delay the votation of the Regency of Serrano as long as possible, while the affairs of France were developing themselves. He upbraided the government for their not being able to find a king, and for suffering the crown of Spain to go a begging. He was replied to by Herrera, who said that once an energetic Regent established, and the principle of authority duly seated, there would be no want of candidates for the crown. The essential was that the government of the nation should be carried on, which it would be under the auspices of a man of talent and integrity like Serrano. As many members of the majority had withdrawn, the minority, who had kept their seats, thought that they might carry their amendment by surprise, and proposed that the votation should be nominal. There resulted, however, a majority against the amendment of 124 to 46, by great exertions of the whippers-in. To-day it will be the turn of liberal union people to present their amendment, which is to deprive the Regent of the power of dissolving the Assembly, leaving it to dissolve by its own authority after voting the estimates.

The public has seen with disgust that the government, far from diminishing the expenses of the War Department, is daily making new batches of colonels, brigadiers and generals. The *Gazette* of yesterday contained the appointment of three lieutenant generals (Cerrino, Pulido and Milans del Bosch), a major general (Moriones), six brigadiers (Enrique Serrano, Lagunero, Vallalon, Cuervo, Palacios and Merelo). All these officers had suffered exile or imprisonment during the reign of Isabel de Bourbon.

The official rejoicings for the promulgation of the constitution have attracted crowds of people from the provinces to the great pleasure of the Madrid trades people, who see consumption of their goods terribly diminished by the exodus of the aristocracy to France, there being now scarcely a family of average wealth but has left Madrid in search of cool air. The multitudes who have arrived from the neighborhood to witness the inauguration of the National Pantheon and the processional carrying of the illustrious dead to their resting places of honor in the colossal church of St. Francisco will be disappointed; for a decree in this day's *Gazette* adjourns the ceremony until the 20th inst., for, with the usual procrastination of Spaniards, the Executive has not been able to get everything ready for to-morrow.

While the monarchists remain supine and reliant upon the action of the government the republicans are displaying the greatest activity in propagating their doctrines. Scarcely a village but has its republican club; and what is remarkable, in many instances within my own personal knowledge, they are presided over by the lower orders of the clergy, some of whom have not hesitated to inculcate the wildest socialist doctrines. The republican chiefs—such as Garrido, Tiguwas and Castelas—repudiate these doctrines, though they also hint pretty broadly at some modifications of land-ownership, stating that the land, more especially in Andalusia, was given to the grandees on condition that they should defend the people from the Moors, from whom it was conquered, and that now their tenure is no longer available, as there are no Moors in Spain to defend it from. The sale of the immense, ill-cultivated lands belonging to the aristocracy, under conditions that smack very strongly of socialism, is one of the themes defended by the republicans of the more advanced kind, and has so alarmed the absentee landowners that many of them have had interviews with the Carlist pretender to the crown and offered their services on condition of his guaranteeing them their property. For the same reason, and because they fondly believe that the firm establishment of the monarchy will be their best protection, there are many who have openly declared in favor of the permanent regency or even kingship of General Serrano, just as many members of the English aristocracy urged Cromwell to assume the crown of England when the socialist doctrines of the Luddites began to develop themselves in the English commonwealth.

A telegram from Cordova says that there has been a grand republican banquet held there, in which speeches have been made by deputies and by foreign correspondents of the press. It was agreed that if Napoleon should be vanquished in the struggle which Spanish republicans believe about to take place in France, they should immediately take measures to overthrow monarchy in Spain. In the meantime the Duke of Montpensier cannot resign himself to renounce all hopes of succeeding to his sister-in-law's crown. He has written to the chief of the executive government, recognizing "in his quality of Spanish subject" the new constitution of the State. The journals, with the exception of the *Correspondencia*—his paid organ—deride this pretended quality, asserting that he has never taken out letters of naturalization, has always preserved his French citizenship, French ducal title and his eventual rights to the crown of France. His coming to the Spanish throne is more problematical than ever; indeed, there are many indications that Spain is drifting to a republic.

Thus, in many large cities, on the promulgation of the constitution by the authorities, the people answered with shouts of "Viva la Republica," and the civic force, or Volunteers of Liberty, refused to attend the ceremony. Some military men of rank have also declared themselves in favor of the republic. Nouvilas, the Captain General of Catalonia, has allowed his son to become commander of a battalion of republican volunteers in Barcelona, and to take charge of the military instruction of the republican militia of that capital. It is said that Prim has manifested his displeasure at these proclivities, and that Nouvilas will be superseded.

People in Madrid do not in general trouble themselves much about politics, except on extraordinary occasions. A great bull fight has much greater attractions for them, and that of last Sunday, which was presided over by Rivero, the Alcalde of the city, has given occasion for many an article, intelligible only to those learned in tauromachy or the art of bull killing. At the bull fight alluded to a terrible catastrophe occurred. The Tato, a "clean limbed matador" or first swordman, now the first of the bull fighter guild since the death of Cuchares, who for his skill was named the "maestro" or master, was frightfully gored by what is called a "bull of intention," and will probably die. The public, it appears, did not suffer their darling amusement to be interrupted for so slight an occurrence as the disabling or killing of an arena favorite. Shouts for another matador soon called another nimble performer to take his place.

## GERMANY.

**Foreign Relations—Ambitious Diplomatists—Constant Fear of Aggression—Military Preparations—Postponement of the King's Journey—Rumored Resignation of Baron Von Der Heydt—Commercial Exports—Arctic Expeditions.**

BERLIN, June 12, 1869.

It is generally admitted that the result of the French elections is not such as would necessarily change the present relations between Louis Napoleon's government and that of Prussia. All remains in *statu quo ante*—that is, an "armed peace" and unremitting watchfulness on both sides. However strong may be Count Bismarck's ambition to establish a German empire under a Hohenzollern dynasty, and whatever hopes Count Beust may entertain of some day humbling Prussia and its Premier, their hands are tied more or less by aged monarchs, just as unwilling as old Nap himself to run the risk of losing their thrones. Allowing a certain prejudice in France against Germany, we believe the majority of the intelligent and industrial classes to be in favor of peace, and it is no less so in this country. If a cordial understanding could be arrived at between both it would be an enormous profit to the people who now groan under the burden of military establishments. A genius is wanted to allay the foolish fear of aggression and put a stop to this vast squandering of national resources. We noticed in some journal here a complaint respecting the inefficient action of the late conference for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. It was there stated that not less than 4,000 mattresses and beds should be provided for each army corps of the North German Confederation, so as to accommodate, in case of war, 48,000 wounded. The marks of identification to be worn by every soldier, consisting of a small tin plate, upon which the number of his regiment and company is stamped, have been ordered; they will be worn on a string around the neck and under the uniform, and will serve for speedy recognition of the wounded and killed. The military gazettes teem with such precious information and descriptions of new needle guns, submarine torpedoes, &c.; already their columns are filled with the details of extensive field manœuvres to take place in the fall of the year.

King William's journey to his new provinces, which had at first been fixed upon for the 24th ult. and deferred until to-day, has again been postponed to the 13th. This is somewhat strange, as his Majesty has completely recovered from his indisposition, is daily conferring with his Ministers and receives visitors at Babelsberg. It is said that the arrangements for a festive reception have met with opposition in some Hanoverian and Hessian towns. The democratic *Zukunft* has heard of a refusal on the part of the Common Council of Hanover to vote any funds for the purpose, as their exchequer could not afford it, and had been considerably bled at a previous visit of his Majesty. The time chosen for the trip is not a very good one, for great dissatisfaction is prevailing just now throughout the country in consequence of the proposed increase of taxes. The unpopularity of this measure was evident from the action of the Reichstag on Saturday last, when an additional duty on alcohol was discussed and voted against by 202 nays to only 17 yeas. It is certain that the other bills of that nature will meet with the same fate, and it remains to be seen how Prussia will manage her deficit. Count Bismarck and Baron Von der Heydt have again hinted at the necessity of putting the screw on the Prussian Diet, which they threaten to convene much earlier than usual. Rumor spoke of the resignation of Baron Von der Heydt, who is considered the scapegoat of his colleagues.

An anecdote is told of Baron Von Rothschild, also a member of the Reichstag, who maintained that an efficient and *comme il faut* Minister of Finance was the rarest individual in any government, and upon being asked what effect the withdrawal of Baron Von der Heydt would have upon the government he replied:—"Pooh! It will be no more to Bismarck than the discharge of my first teller would be to me!"

The exports of merchandise to the United States for the year 1868, as given by the consular report of this city, fall considerably short of the amount in previous years. This applies especially to woollen goods, and is owing, no doubt, to the high tariff and increased home manufacture. The amount of export goods entered at the Berlin consular office in 1866 was 5,251,000 thalers, in 1867 only 3,650,000 thalers, and last year it had diminished to 2,880,000 thalers. Woollen cloth, which in 1867 was exported to the figure of 1,433,000 has come down to 774,000, and woollen shawls from 219,000 to 114,000 thalers—a falling off of nearly fifty per cent. This benefit to the United States results in a corresponding loss to German industry and compels it to seek new channels, one of which it has found in the Asiatic coasting trade. It is stated from Singapore by the North German Consul that next to England the heaviest commerce is transacted by Germans, and that the tonnage belonging to them in the Singapore, Siam, China, Cochin-china, Japan, Batavia, Manila and Sumatra traffic ranks equal with that of British shipping. German vessels are doing a flourishing business in those seas, in spite of dangerous navigation, monsoons and pirates, which have driven off the Spanish, Swedish and Austrian flags. Singapore seems to be the great emporium where splendid freight charters can always be had, and American shipping interest ought not to neglect this port.

A meeting was held the night before last by the committee of the North Polar Expedition, under Captain Koldeway, who reports that everything will be ready for starting on the 7th or 10th of June. The fitting out of the tender Hansa is so complete that, if required, this vessel can winter at the Greenland coast and operate independently of the Germania. The captain of the Hansa, Mr. Hegemann, is well experienced in Arctic navigation, and has a fine reputation among the American whalers at Honolulu. Two astronomers, Messrs. Borson and Copeland, join the expedition, and will be provided with a Bessel apparatus, for degree measuring, and the pendulum instruments. The crew consists of a select body of men, each of whom is well qualified and anxious to go on the expedition. It was not difficult to pick out good men, on account of the numerous applicants from all parts of the seacoast. In fine, everything is well, with the exception of the necessary funds, which are as yet insufficient to cover expenses, though this is not to be a detriment to the expedition. Baron Von Gerolt, Prussian Minister at Washington, but now on a visit here, has been cordially welcomed by Hon. G. Bancroft. In return the Baron gave a splendid dinner to the American Minister, which was attended by many members of the Corps Diplomatic; also by Count Alcantara and Baron Von Magnus, formerly at Mexico.

## RUSSIA.

**Differences in the Church and Its Causes—Blacks and Whites.**

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2, 1869.

I have hinted more than once that there is a struggle going on at present among the higher church authorities which may possibly end in some very unexpected and startling results. You must know that there has always existed a certain antagonism between our white clergy (married, priests) and black clergy (unmarried, monks). The latter, unshackled by family cares, and having nothing to attend to but their ambitious views, have managed to draw to themselves pretty well the supremacy in every line. Thus it is a thing understood once for all that none but monks shall reach the highest dignities of the church, and be bishops, archbishops and metropolitans, although there is no canonic law whatever to that effect. Indeed, the use is so general and so ancient that most of the Russians themselves, if not specially instructed in church matters, believe it to be a law, just as most Catholics not strong in theology, imagine the celibacy of the clergy to be a dogma of the Catholic Church, and would have some trouble in believing that Monsieur le Curé or il Signor Abbate have as good a right to family joys and tribulations as themselves. One of the cleverest things the black clergy have done for themselves is their having appropriated to themselves the exclusive right to educate the white clergy, which, as you perhaps know, forms something of a caste, owing to the priests' way of intermarrying their sons and daughters, and as much to the circumstance that, thanks to the black clergy's having it all their own way, no layman could take orders, unless he had been educated in one of the special ecclesiastical schools called seminaries.

These seminaries, as well as the higher "Ecclesiastical Academy," were, and still are, exclusively in the hands of the monks. The rector, inspector, teachers, professors, tutors, all are monks. On the other hand, if everybody could not take priestly orders, merely because he wished it, and had qualified himself for the office by the necessary studies, if those studies were not made in their privileged schools, everybody might become a monk any time he pleased, from the age of eighteen, I believe, to his very death. Nor is wedlock an obstacle to such a vocation. A married man may apply to the church authorities, and is invariably granted permission to leave his wife and enter the monastery. Now it is clear that things could not be allowed to go on in this way, under pain of showing too decided a leaning towards the retrograde and exclusive order of things which is always the first result, wherever a celibate clergy takes the upper hand. At a moment when orthodoxy is growing daily in importance, when a union with the higher Protestant Churches is contemplated, when even from the midst of the Catholic some hopeful looks are turned towards it, it is particularly desirable to abolish everthing that might serve as a barrier on the one hand, and, on the other, to raise as high a barrier between our Church and the most offensive institutions of the Roman Catholic one. It is moreover desirable, for the same considerations, that the married clergy, in whose ranks are found some of our very best and ablest men, should assert a higher social position than they have done till now; and above all mix more in society and take an active part in secular pursuits, from which they are debarred at present by custom, not by law. Thus in Galicia the principal bearers of the national idea, the Slavonic movement, the national science, are priests, while with us you never see a priest occupying even a Greek or Latin chair in a secular school. Now all these good and wholesome results can be obtained only by an infusion on a large scale of the fresh and healthy lay element into the close atmosphere created by monkhood, which in all times and countries will have much in common with moles by a secularization of the Church to a certain degree. Such is the aim which the present Minister of Public Instruction, Count Dimitry Tolstay, is steadily and pertinaciously pursuing ever since his nomination. His double position as Minister and as Secretary of the Holy Synod gives him additional opportunities for exertion, and at the same time, of course, additional tribulations. His ministerial policy may be stated in the words, systematic and unflinching opposition to monkish encroachment. *Inde iræ.*

The black clergy, comprising the whole corps of bishops, archbishops and metropolitans, can hardly be expected tamely to surrender what has taken centuries to secure, but the Minister is as determined to wrest supreme power from their hands as they are determined to keep it. Much is done already, however. On the one hand, married priests are encouraged to apply for the places of rectors, teachers and professors in the ecclesiastical seminaries, as well as for the places of teachers in secular schools; on the other hand anybody who wishes it, and is qualified, unless married to a second wife, which is contrary to canonic law, may take orders without any hindrance. If the minister stand it long enough against his powerful opponents, who of course employ every means of open and still more underground warfare against him, we may hope to see a married archbishop, which is not far from a married metropolitan.

## MEXICO.

**Diplomatic Items—Fears of Grant's Policy—The Disturbances on the West Coast—Railway to Guaymas—Where is Negrete?**

MEXICO, June 12, 1869.

The new Minister, Mr. Nelson, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow (Sunday), and will probably be introduced to President Juarez on Wednesday, the 16th, by the retiring Minister, General Rosecrans. The latter will leave immediately thereafter for Acapulco, and thence to San Francisco, with his entire family. The General has been making preparations for his departure for some days.

The greatest possible excitement prevails, especially among the foreign population, as to the policy of General Grant toward Mexico, full instructions for the carrying out of which it is believed Mr. Nelson has received from the State Department. The foreign population look and hope for annexation, absorption, an American protectorate, or any other change which will insure security to life and capital and progress to the country. The Mexican people are anxious, and will most jealously watch the behavior of Mr. Nelson and any outcroppings of Grant's Mexican policy. Several parties recently arrested charged with conspiring against the Mexican Treasury, making up bogus claims, &c., to go before the Commission in Washington, are in prison, held for trial and allowed to communicate with no one. Some prominent Americans charged with complicity are being looked after.

The *Monitor* of yesterday says:—"Mr. Brink, who went to the United States as bearer of despatches for General Rosecrans to his government, in regard to the sale of a portion of the Mexican territory, it seems, has returned in the steamer which has just arrived at Vera Cruz from New York. Although this alarming news has been denounced as false, it is very probable that between the said gentleman and our government some explanations must be made in order to clear up this matter upon which the American press has spoken.

Last night's telegram from Guadalajara informs us that Lozada has ordered that the Indians may take possession of their lands (farms, &c.). So landed property disappears in Tepic. Also that alarming rumors were being circulated on the coast in regard to the movements of Placido Vega.

The Chihuahua *Republica* announces the arrival of engineers to reconnoitre the railroad route to Guaymas, and congratulates the country upon the prospects of prosperity to flow therefrom.

Negrete, the genius of disorder and rebellion, is flying round at every point where there is a chance to hatch a conspiracy. The periodicals and letters at the same time announce him to be in the neighborhood of Queretaro, at Toluca, in the Sierra, and in this city. On last Monday it was intimated that he was hatching a conspiracy in calle San Hipólito, whereupon the police valiantly searched the houses of that vicinity, giving sufficient warning to each house, to the redoubtable rebel, to enable him to escape. In a fonda they found a "hat," which is believed to have been the property of the great *pronunciado*. This was triumphantly marched off between a double file, as though the guard were apprehensive of its being galvanized into a live head. Negrete is a man of extremes—that is, he goes to the extreme of despotism and to the other end of liberty; he is extremely popular, and unpopular to an extreme. One half of the community says he is "the only real military man in Mexico;" the other extreme is, that he is the "grandest rascal in the republic."

**Foreign and Native Public Opinion—Testimony of the Press—Official Responsibility—Condition of the Laborer—The Old and New United States Consuls—Railroads.**

CITY OF MEXICO, June 13, 1869.

He who looks upon the present state of Mexico, if he has any philanthropic feelings and any knowledge of better things elsewhere, can not avoid an intense sorrow at what he sees and hears, and an ardent desire that order and peace should be given after so long a period of tyranny and violence. Foreigners have been apt to lay the blame on the