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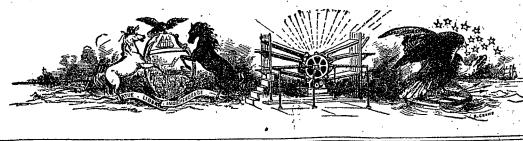
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1858. Count de Montalembert. On Monday, we stated that Louis NAPO

has generally characterized him, since his election to the Imperial crown of France, was about prosecuting Count DE MONTALEMBERT; thing proposed, standing in the remarkable for an article, in Le Correspondent, written and signed by him, and entitled "Un Debat sur of one." He was a candidate for re-election PInde au Parlement Anglais." We learn that the trial was fixed to be held on Wednesday, the 24th ult., before the sixth chamber of the Correctional Tribunal of Paris,-that M. Ber-THELIN was to be the presiding judge,—that the Procureur Imperial Cordouen was personally to conduct the prosecution,-that in compliance with an established rule, invented by NAPOLEON III, the public were not to be admitted to this trial,-that no report of it would be permitted,-that the simple judgment would be allowed to appear in the French papers,—that M. Dufaure was to defend M. DE rived a knowledge of the language. The re-MONTALEMBERT and M. BERRYER (the famous · legitimist" lawyer and politician) was to defend Le Correspondent,—and that it was not unlikely that M. DE MONTALEMBERT might make a speech in his own behalf, the practice of the and is indicted for attacking the laws, govern-French courts allowing a prisoner to speak for ment, and ruler of France—because he praised himself, even though he be defended by connsel.

In a week, or ten days at farthest, the result of this trial will be known in this countrythe immediate result, we mean, for it is impos-

In a week, or ten days at facthests, the result

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by Pope Gregory XVI as "altogether absurd," and L'Avenir was discontinued. Young MONTALEMBERT, who had been one of its editors, grieved greatly at the prospect of his pen being laid aside, but he was of an active tem-

perament, and turned at once to agitation of another sort. In April, 1831, commencing an opposition to the University of Paris, he opened what he called the Ecole Libre, in conjunction with M. DE Coux and the eloquent Abbé Lacondaine, who had been associated with himself and LA-MENNAIS in the editorship of L'Avenir. None of this trio showed much discretion, and the Government of Louis Philippe, which he strongly opposed, brought him before the Police Correctionelle. While the prosecution was going on, M. DE MONTALEMBERT became Peer of France, by the death of his father, and he adroitly claimed the right of being tried by the Chamber of Peers. This right was conceded, and he defended himself so ably and eloquently that, though convicted, he received no severer sentence than to pay a fine of 100 francs. With this, M. DE MONTA-

LEMBERT'S political career may be said to have Considering that the Pope was very deficient in orthodoxy, because he condemned the writings of LAMENNAIS, and further annoyed because Lacordaire had been obliged to separate from L'Avenir and the school, and confine himself to his strict professional duties. M. DE MONTALEMBERT now took a bold and prominent stand as the champion of Catholicity. With this aim he wrote and spoke. In 1886, he published his "Life of Elizabeth of great pietist.

Hungary," in which he showed himself . In March, 1840, having attained the legal age of thirty, M. DE MONTALEMBERT took his seat in the Chamber of Peers. In 1842, he vehemently opposed M. VILLEMAIN'S educational measure, which secularized instruction, They were spoken in the Chamber of Peers,

They were spoken in the Chamber of Peers, the subjects being the Liberty of the Church, the Liberty of Education, and the Liberty of the Monastic Orders.

M. DE Montalembert took great interest in the affairs of Ireland, watching O'Connell's exertions to obtain Ropeal, with admiration and anxiety. There were some-points in common between them, both having a decided aversion of oppression, and both strongly in favor of the supremacy of the Catholic Church. O'Connell died in 1847, and, on the 10th February, 1848, De Montalember had a solemn funeral-service celebrated to his memory in the Cathodral of Notre Dame.

**E. The Republic was established just a fortnight after that date, and M. DE MONTALEMBERT was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. In that capacity, endeavoring to act independently of faction, he gave smight after that date, and M. DE MONTALEMBERT was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. In that capacity, endeavoring to act independently of faction, he gave satisfaction to neither party. When a proposal it was made that the journals should again be required to furnish security, he opposed it, as inimical to the freedom of the press. He opposed the continuance of the stage of slege (of Paris) after the insurrection of June. He opposed the motion in the Assembly to permit Louis Napoukot to take his seat as deputy, to which he had been elected. But, deputy, to which he had been elected. But, at the close of the session, he supported M. DE DUFAURE'S bill for the restriction of the

press, and strongly approved of the French

entertained great attachment to the Church, o which M. DE MONTALEMBERT was the cham

LEON, deviating from that discretion which This he declined, but was elected in 1852 a

his mother was English, from whom he desult of his observations on free legislative dicussion in England, particularly during the debate on the India Bill, he communicated to his French friends through Le Correspondent,

of the parties accused, were laid before the drand Jury The following copy of one of these indictments, will show the cases on which they refeased to bring in true bills:

United States of America, Sixth Circuit, District of South Carolina. To wit:

At a Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Sixth Circuit, begun to be holden at Uolumbia, within and for the District of South Uarelina, on the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1868, the jurors for the said Uffletd States, within and for the District of South Uarelina, on the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1868, the jurors for the said Uffletd States, within and for the district aforesaid, that is to say Jiurora' namies, upon their oaths, respectfully do present that Autonic de Almeyda, Jose de Corto, John Barber, Thomas Jose, Dominico Dellepiane, and Jose Francisco, late of Obarieston, in the district aforesaid on the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1859, with force and arms, on a foreign abore, to wit, the coast of Africa, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the said United States, on waters within the admiralty and within the jurisdiction of this court, they, the said Antonio de Almeyda, &c., then and there being of the said United States, to wit: one B. O. Townsend, plratically and feloniously, did receive on board of said vessel, so owned as aforesaid, certain negroes, to wit, three hundred negroes, whose names are to the said jurors unknows; they, the said,negroes, notibeing held to service or fabor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the said United States, with inteat of them the said Annolo de Almeyda, &c., to make the said negroes so received, as aforesaid, slaves, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said United States, on waters within the said Annolo de Almeyda, &c., the half allowed the said United States, whis intending the said United States, whis intending the said United States, whis intending the s and published his "Catholic Manifesto" in 1843. In this year, also, he married Mademoiselle DE MERODE, daughter of one of the Belgic Ministry. Soon after, returning to France, he made three great speeches, on which rests his high reputation for elequence. They were spoken in the Chamber of Peers,

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The particular Garment is made appellably below at the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below at the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below at the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below at the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below at the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below at the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below the properties of the particular garment is made appellably below the properties of the particular garment is made appellably the properties of the particular garment is made appellably that the particular garment is made appellably that the particular garment is made appeallably that the particular garment is made appellably that the particular garment is made appeallably that the particular garment garment is made appeallably that the particular garment gar

which M. DE MONTALEMBERT was the cham pion.

The coup d'étât of December 2, 1851, was received by M. DE MONTALEMBERT as a sort of onecessity, but he protested strongly against the imprisonment of the Deputies. Notwithstanding, the new Government named him a member of the Consultative Commission. This he declined, but was elected in 1852 a member of the Corps Legislatif. In that packed assembly, he seemed to oppose every thing proposed, standing in the remarkable position of constituting "a glorious minority of one." He was a candidate for re-election that year, but was defeated by a Government man.

He then retired from public life, much affecting the select society of the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain, who respected his any cient lineage and admired his orthodoxy, and only appeared occasionally at the sittings of the French Academy, of which he was elected in in public bins mother was English, from whom he de-his mother was English from he for his father the first partition presented th

THE PETITIONS FOR DISCHARGE AND HARRAS CORPER

The United States of America, South Cavolina District, No ember Sitting, 1855: To the Honorable the Judges of the said Court:
The humble petit on of R. T. Bates, Alexader Rogers, Thomas Jose, &c., (prisoners,) showeth to your Honors that your petitioners were committed to the common jail in the city of Charleston, in the State aforesait, on the 28th of August hat, and charged with having been engaged in the slave trade, in violament, and ruler of France—because he praised those of England. It is as if praising one lady for her beauty, virtue, and accomplishments, her neighbor would angrily maintain that you purposed to insinuate dispraise of herself, on all these points!

With more difficulty than most of our reads with the sale of congress of the 15th of May, 1820, and, therefore, guilty of piray. That they have from all these points!

With more difficulty than most of our reads with the sale that one of congress of the 15th of May, 1820, and, therefore, guilty of piray. That they have from all these points!

With more difficulty than most of our reads with the sale that one of congress of the 15th of May, 1820, and, therefore, guilty of piray. That they have from the they of columbia, in the sale charges. Your petitioners the sale charges, or any other that may be brought against them. Your petitioners the sale charges, or any other that may be brought against them.

numbers, threatened at its outset to become, and indeed was, very formidable.

The labors performed by the army since my last report will very fully appear from the reports of the different bureaus, herewith transmitted, and to which I cail your particular attention. It may be safely asserted that no army of the same size ever before performed, in such a length of time, marches and movements of such extent surmounting In their progress such formidable obstacles.

These regiments have accomplished within the year a

cause of the recent hostilities, were surrendered, tried, and executed.

A permanent peace has been established by treaties enlayed into with them, and the army has been relatedy distributed to points where the presence of a force was greatly needed. The officers and men of this command deserve the thanks of the country for the efficient and soldierly manner in which they have borne themselves in the prosecution of the campaign.

The forces amployed in the Territory of New Mexico have been called upon also to recel Indian aggressions and chastise the formidable and war-like tribe of the Navios. These swages have fer some time evinced as spirit of insubordination and discontent, which at last broke out into an open defances of our authority, and was followed by the murder of a negro man within the precincts of the camp.

still prosecuted with vigor, and the initians show no disposition to abandon their warl-ke attitude or ask for peace. The Narajos are very rich in herds and illocks, and possess considerable quantities of grain, enough at least to enable them, for some time, to keep up rosistance and prosecute the war. They can probably number about three thousand mounted warriors, an extremely formidable force, particularly in the wild and remote country they inhabit. There shall be no relaxation in prosecuting this war until the savages are brought absenting under the yoke.

In the fixto of Texas and upon its borders, there has been, and attil is at this time, raging an Indian war between our troops and that most formidable of all the tribes, the Chamanches of the plains, and their kinsmon and allies, the Kliwas. Those people have, for a long time, been committing petty out-gres upon the inhabitates of our frontiers and travellers upon the roads leading in the vicinity of their haunts. These depredations brought on at last slight between our troops and their warriors, which for discenses and determination was very remarkable in Indian warfare. The Indians ware routed with considerable loss of killed and wounded by our troops, most efficiently commanded by Mater Vea Days.

ans were routed with considerable loss of killed and ounded by out troops, most efficiently commanded by io're Van Dorn, who also succeeded in capturing a umber of their horses.

This war we may look upon as just begun, and the robabilities are that it will be one of fierceness, and any be one of considerable duration. Every means will a taken to prosecute it with vigor and to terminate it. the all nosable speed.

for the supply of all the necessaries for the army, or to all in the expedition. This was done in a manner ceretofore partially communicated to Congress under alls by that body upon this department; but until now final statement of the transactions could not be aade. calle by that body upon this department; but until now a final statement of the transactions could not be made.

I refer you, particularly, to the report of the chief of the quartermaster's bureau for a detailed statement of all operations connected with it. They will be found interesting and very satisfactory. I take this occasion to say, and I cannot but express my great gratification at the fact, that the disbursements have resulted in farnishing larger supplies of articles essential for the myroh of the army, many items of which were of a decidedly better quality, and bought at cheaper rates, than hare ever been purchased through that bureau since the commencement of the Mexican war.

The disbursements, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, have been made through this bureau dering the last year, and every transaction has been finished, every account closed, every voucher filed, with the exception of 28,000 not yet received, owing to the great dustance of the disbursing officers from the seat of (everment. Not one deliar will be unaccounted for, and not one cent misapplied. This simple fact is the highest commendation that can be be bestowed upon the fidelity, efficiency, and worth of the officers of this corps.

This bureau expends by far the heaviest amount of any in the army and it is frequently made the subject of animadversion by those who do not know that whilst the payments are necessarily made through this bureau, yet the bureau has no voice whatever in directing when, how, or to what amounts these expenditures shall be made. Whenever an order is given by any officer of the United States army baving a right for give it for the purchase of an article or the diabursement of money, the Quartermaster such make the purchase and foot the bill, however much his judgment might lean against the expenditure The Quartermaster's Department is responsible for the chonet and faithful disbursement of money. Unton the transactive soft is the reading perceived that there are no data and can be none by which the estimates

tions may be granted for the works at Whitever's consand Port Richmond.

In limiting my recommendations to these, and a general appropriation for keeping in repair completed
works, I have been guided by the consideration that the
scale on which our defences are projected is so great,
that the expense of completing them should not be imposed upon the prasent generation, but should rather be
distributed over a long term of years, especially as the
annual burden will be comparatively lighter as the country increases in wealth.

Besides, as national ofcumstances change, and in
correspondence with the development and improvement

TWO CENTS.

will increase the incentive which would incline our maritime rivals to resort, in case of war, to a revival upon our shores of the system which they pursued at Sevastopol, Kinburn, Odessa, Sweborg, and Bomarsund,

The military road from Fort Smith to the Colorado river, by way of Albuquerque, is in progress of construction, with every promise of its heing executed with promptees and skill. The work done upon that portion of it lying west of Yort Defiance, last year begins already to demonstate the benefits to the noun recommendation of such whis route is important. In the observation of such whis route is important. In the observation of such whis route is important. In the observation of military pasts to keep in anbiection in the frontiers and in the the marauding bands of tamanches. Kloways, and other tribes, the tonography of the country presents points for them very state to this line of road, so that the will be protected by wime of posts arong it from the borders of the friendly Indian settlements to Albuquerque. With a judicious loostion of two other posts between that point and the Colorado river, trayel ing rule, to exercise the function will be as secure upon that line of road throughout its ment. A sufficient number s

market; whist to great streets of national vest-and prosperity, iron, coal, and salt, would be so clearly defined that no money need over be thrown away in fruitless search for them in localities where they do not exist. Such a map would direct wisely the expen-ditures of money and labor, and would restrain losses likely to arise from ignorance or wilful misrepresenta-

ilkely to arise from ignorance or wilful misrepresentation.

GAMELS.

The entire adaptation of camels to military operations upon the plains may now be taken as demonstrated, whilst their great usefulness and superiority in many particulars is equally certain.

A very heavy expense is necessarily incurred every year by the Quartermaster Department in furnishing transportation for troops whilst engaged in expeditions against the roving tribes of the plains. In all these morements camels could be used, no doubt, to very great advantage. In the space of three days a well-appointed command could set out and traverse a space of one hundred and fifty miles without difficulty or much fatigue, and fail upon any Indian tribe perfectly unwares. They would be able to carry all necessary supplies for the campaign, and traverse the arid plains without any inconvenience from want of water. The superiority of the camel over the horse would soon become so manifest for all movements upon the plains at deserts, that hostile Indians in those regions would soon come to understand the hopelessness of escape by flight, and the folly of marauding where chastissment was certain.

The camel lives and thrives upon what would not sustain the hardiest mule, and, consequently, the item of forage, one now of enormous cast, would be almost aved, if the supply of camels was sufficient to answer the demands and requirements of our frontier service. It could not fail to be a measure of wise economy if Congress would authorise the purposes of a thousand camels for the purposes spoken of. This could be done at comparatively small cost, if a sutrable vessel of the next without was the subject is attracting much attention, I take the liberty of transmitting, herewith, a treaties on the count without water.

When contracts were necessarily given they have been made on very advantageous terms. The supply of beef for the army in Utah and the intermediate posts has contless than the ruling prices in New York or any of the hatlantic cities at the same periods. The beef delivered in Utah cost no more than eight dollars and fifty corts per hundred, nett, whilst the supply delivered at Fort Leavenworth, of the fattest and most supply delivered at Fort Leavenworth, of the fattest and most sand twenty-live cents per hundred, nett.

The accompanying report of the Ohief Engineer will inform you of the progress which has been made during the past year in the construction of our fortifications

The purposes and nature of these have been fully set forth in former communications from this department, and I therefore deem it unnecessary to advance any rea-

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. espondents for "The Pauss" will please bear in mind the following rules: name of the writer. In order to insure correctn

he typography, but one side of the sheet should be We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Penn ylvania and other States for contributions giving the arrent news of the day in their particular localities,

he resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interest

would, in fact, be impracticable through any other squres.

Our immensely extended territories render this sort of inspection of, our numeroes military, poets and depots a matter of vital importance; and it is quite impossible that those duties can be proporly performed without the addition of another inspector general to the two already authorised by law. It therefore recommend that the appointment of an additional inspector general be authorized by law.

Frapp.

I call, again, your special attention to the recommendations. I submitted in my report last year upon the subject of the staff. Another year's experience has convinced, me more than ever of the great benefits which would flow from the sdoption of the suggestions and recommendations therein set forth. There are two corps of engineers attached to the army designated has engineers, and topographical engineers. This division of corps was accidental somewhat at first, and has been persisted in from mere habit. In my judgment it is useless and uncalled for, and eight at once to be abolished.

rule, to exercise the functions of generals. In all armies general's are selected for commands by Government. A sufficient number should always be in commission for that purpose not stached by law or their commissions to specified commands as regimental efficients. The assignment of brevit officers to brevit commands does not always serve the purpose, and where it does, it is only by conferribg two commissions and two offices on one officer who can only discharge the dutes of one; the expense to Government is the same whether the officer exercises command by a brevet or by a proper commission. There is a great need of three additional brigadier generals to those now in commission, and I recommend their appointment.

The grounds heretofore purchased for extending the accommodations of the Washington Arsensal have been delivered to the Government, and are enclosed with a slight temporary fence. Suitable buildings for more extensive operations at this place ought to be erected, and it is proper that the plans should be at once adopted, which could be gradually completed in the progress of time. Some of the workshops now in use there were erected upon ground reclaimed from the water and are very unsubstantial. The walls are giving way and the roofs are sustaiced in places with props. The reports of the envirence and will become dangerous.

year.

The reports from the different bureaus, and officers in charge of particular works, are referred to as calculated to give full information upon the respective subjects embraced in them.

in charge of particular works, are referred to as calculated to give full information upon the respective subjects embraced in them.

VOJUNTEERS.

I call your particular attention to the uccasaity of providing, by law, for payment of the claims 'rought against the Government by different States and Territories, for services bereforce rendered by volunteer-forces in suppressing Indian hostilities. These claims are numerous, and amount in the aggregate to a very large sum. Where they are just, every principle of equity and fairness requires their payment. If any should prove, upon strict examination, to be without foundation, to procounce this judgment premptly, and settle the question definitely, would bring relief to those presenting the claims, and to this it would seem they are at least entitled.

EXPENDITURES OF THE ARMY.

I desire to call particular attention to the subject of army expenditures. I think there is rome misappreheusion in the public mind upon this point, which can be removed by a succinct attement of facts.

The disbursement of money through the War Department embraces many subjects entire y disconnece should be supprehension, ascribed wholly to the samy. All work done upon fortifications slong the sea-coast, in which many millious are spent, has, in fact, no more to do with the operations of the army than the ships-of war which are built at the navy yards. Nor has the army, as such, anything to do with the expenditures of money annually approprished for rivers and harbors; so, too, of the building and works of a public character put in charge of army officers for construction. It is certsinly not just to charge to the army the millions spent upon the aqueduct for bringing water into the city of Washington when, in all probability, not one platoon of soldness will ever, in the ceurse of any one year, be solaced with a drink of water from those especious fountains.

ains.
The fair and legitimate expenses of the army are em-peried within comparatively a few items. The pay of the officers and men is regulated by law; not one dollar note of less can be expended upon that object. So, too, with their rations and clothing. Nothing would be still and the fitting the fitting would be more certain. ontigracies may necessitate. The season of the year and the locality where the marches are to take place noter materially into the computation of expensed all of which is too obvious to require any illustration. So much for the general proposition about army expenditures I have attempted as far as possible to meet your has wishes in reducing the expenditures of the army, and the estimates of the next fiscal year are less than the appropriations of the last by the sum of \$9.160,.183.32. They are less than the estimates laid before you at the last season of Congress by the sum of \$2.785,408.55. They are less than the estimates laid before you at the last season of Congress by the sum of \$2.785,408.55. They areount, in the aggregate, to \$18,010.090.28, and I entertain a strong hope that the expenditures may be still further reduced in the course of another year.

It sfords me pleasure to say that, notwithstanding the Indian wars in Washington, New Mexico, and Texas, all of which were unforeseen and unexpected, still unless there shall be further and larger demands for expenditures in suppressing other Indian hostilities, additional to those already incurred in Washington Territory, New Mexico, and Texas, there will be unnecessity for asking appropriations in the shape of a deficiency bill.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN R. FLOYD.

The Pressident of the United States.

A Second "Jack Sheppare"—John Hin-

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A SCOOND "JACK SHEPPARD."—John Hinson, colored, who escaped from the jail of Chester co., Pa, last May, was re-captured and taken to his old quarters, on last Friday night. Since his escape from there, he has been in jail in Lehigh county, where he broke out, and a reward of Sol was offered for him. On Saturday night a week, he broke out of the Lancaster jail, making the sixth time he has broken jail in about eighteen months—twice in Chester county, twice in Reading, once in Lancaster.

GREAT ENCIPEMENT has been occasioned in Canada by the act of Deputy-Marshal Tyler, of Detroit, in shooting Captain Jones, of the brig Concord, at Point Edward. Tyler, it appears, passed over from Port Huron, and attempted to ar-Concord, at Point Edward. Tyler, it appears, passed over from Port Huron, and attempted to arrest Jones, who resisted, when the marshal shot him. The Canadians claim that the homicide occurred in British territory, and that Tyler should be given up for trial.

THE DWELLING OF A POETESS ROBBED.—

THE DWELLING OF A POETESS ROBED.—
On last Sunday night the house of Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess, in Hartford, Connecticut. was broken into and robbed during the absence of the family. The robber carried away articles to the amount of soveral hundred dollars, and left the contents of trunks, drawers, and boxes strewed around in inextricable confusion, some of them bedowed with melted tallow, and others broken or partly burned.

THE LADIES OF THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION announce a grand gala festival, at the Aca-TION Announce a grand gala festival, at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 14th, 18th, and 18th Dec., to aid their funds. On the first day a grand dress ball comes of, under the supervision of Mons Musard. On the second day a grand promenude concert. On the third day a variety