

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

RETURN OF THE FRENCH BISHOPS FROM ROME.—The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph continues to give details of the ovations accorded to the French Bishops on their return to their dioceses from the great festival at Rome.

I believe now, as I always have done from the beginning, that the unalterable policy of Napoleon III. is wholly to destroy the temporal authority of the Pope, in order to convert his spiritual authority into an engine of French imperialism.

The Minister expressed great indignation at the calumnies disseminated in the correspondences of several foreign journals relative to the aims of France. He said, "Excessive pecuniary demands have been spoken of. The committee will verify the rights of the persons claiming compensation."

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"Parturient montes nascetur ridiculus mus."—Correspondent of Weekly Register. La Presse has the following:—"The contingents of the troops which are now preparing for departure in various points will not go directly to Mexico: they will stop at Martinique and at Guadeloupe, so as to reach Vera Cruz towards the end of September, when the great heats will be over."

PARIS, June 27.—Yesterday evening, in the Corps Legislatif, M. Billault, at the conclusion of M. Favre's discourse, delivered his expected speech on the Mexican expedition. The Minister commenced by describing the anarchy which has prevailed in Mexico for the last 25 years, and continued:—"It was the robbery, pillage, and assassination of strangers that determined the three Powers to carry out the expedition."

M. Billault established a difference between the withdrawal of the Spaniards and that of the English, who were always adverse to an expedition into the interior. He censured negotiations from which it was impossible to obtain any result, and stated that the Emperor was compelled to disavow the convention of Soledad as contrary to the honor of France.

The explanations given to M. Barrot gave ground to hope that Spain had the same policy in Mexico as France, viz., the establishment in Mexico of a Government, either a republic or a monarchy, as the Mexicans may wish.

M. Billault stated that, notwithstanding the momentary disagreement between the three Governments, they remained on good terms, and quoted, as a proof of this, the recent eloquent speech of Lord Palmerston. The Minister paid a high tribute to the character of Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who had repeatedly said that France wished for neither a Monarchy nor a Republic, but simply a good Government.

Replying to an interruption from M. Jules Favre, M. Billault said, that when the French flag floats in Mexico the population will, as in Italy, be called upon to express their intentions. "If," said M. Billault, "they reply that the Juarez Government suits them, we should reply 'Amen.'"

In the number of the Correspondant, says the Paris Times correspondent, which has just appeared, is an article by M. Augustin Cochin, headed "Rome, the Martyr of Japan, and the Bishops of the 19th century."

"On the day when the contrast between the success of Piedmont and the trials of the Pope reached, so to say, its culminating point. In a little port of the Mediterranean—Porto d'Azzio—I saw the Holy Father, tranquil and smiling, walking on the shore, in the midst of children and boatmen. There, on the ruins of Nero's palace—the Nero who would be reigning this moment at Rome through his successors were it not for the successors of St. Peter—not far from the spot where the Pope disinterred the Apollo from the ruins heaped up by the barbarians, was Pius IX., who accompanied by a few prelates, whose fidelity increases with his misfortunes, guarded by 500 sons of France, the sea spread out before him, more calm than the land, after having in vain called Europe to his aid; and his eyes were fixed on the tiny craft whose deck may, from one moment to another, be the only domain he can call his own."

M. Cochin quotes this passage from the Bishop of Orleans' sermon at Rome:—"I ask even of those who do not share our faith and our hopes, is there on this earth a city, a people, a Sovereign Power who at a simple wish of the heart expressed in the most cautious, the most reserved, and the most delicate terms, has seen at once the whole world moved, and, from the extremities of their empire, the representatives of every nation come to lay their devotedness and their love at its feet? No; and I do no injustice to any of the Powers when I say that there is not one among them which could thus stir the whole earth. I repeat it, there is in it a striking proof of the presence of God in his Church."

"Approaches the Bishops with sacrificing the Catholics to this sovereignty, for Italian unity is only an object, a theory, whereas the temporal power is a fact. I agree with it very sincerely, just as the gardener who waters his salads in the gardens which occupy a part of the Roman territory, does not feel himself happier because he draws the water in the country of the Caesars, and not far from the tribune where Cicero spoke; just as the citizen of Erosione or Viterbo, if he be vexed, or judged unjustly, does not feel consoled by the reflection that he is one of the pieces of the temporal buckler of the Catholic Church, and that he suffers in order that your conscience, or mine, may be at rest. It is important, then, that the Pope's subjects should be well governed. But what are the conditions of this good government? The Bishops took care not to speak of it—not to say a word of the form, not a word of the extent of the temporal domain; because it was no business of theirs any more than it is of the Piedmontese. What has just occurred at Rome must render the faithful much attached to the principle of the temporal power, but very indifferent to the form. It is a local affair, a dialogue to be established in regular form between the governors and the governed. But do people really believe that the Pontifical regime is tyrannical? Do they believe the Piedmontese regime delicious? Is it, indeed, so seducing to lose a sovereign like Pius IX., in order to obtain one like Victor Emmanuel? It is alleged that the situation of the Pope comes from his refusal; on the contrary, his refusal comes from his situation. Con-

strained, he can do nothing. Free, he would always be what he was in 1847. It was said, that he represented the ideas of the age. This compliment is now reserved for Victor Emmanuel. If there be one which can properly be called an idea of the age, as being the result of the experience of the world, it is this—that progress is not obtained by invasions and revolutions. To say that Piedmont, because it has annexed three-fourths of Italy, has a right to the other fourth, is to make of usurpation an argument in favour of usurpation. Guarantee the Pope against the invasion of Piedmont, and he will easily come to an understanding with his subjects. Do not guarantee him, and were his Government perfect, he would be overthrown as being the weakest. It was said that the Catholics—the clergy and the bishops—were gradually becoming converts to the belief in the fall of the temporal power, to which the Pope and the Cardinals only held firm. It was said that the Sacred College was divided in opinion; yet 300 bishops have affixed their seals to the declaration of the Pontiff. The non possumus becomes non possumus. It was said that religion would gain by the fall of this worn out Power; the masters of religion are of a different opinion. We must incline ourselves, and admit that they know what they speak about. It was said that this question was a question of party, agitated by some fanatics in France. It is a reclamation from the episcopacy of the whole world. Whether it be agreeable or no, these are important facts. Another fact rejoices Christian hearts and surpasses in importance these that precede it. The Church has just given the greatest proof of youth, union, vitality, that has appeared for two centuries. Where is there in the world a spiritual society with such extent, durability, unity, and ascendancy. What are the schools of philosophy in comparison? What are the academies?"

M. Cochin concludes:—"The Bishops have come, thanks to the wonder of industry, and machinery has served the Church as printing served the Gospel, without intending it, because God has willed it. They have met together in the name of the right of association; they have addressed themselves to the opinion of men by means of publicity. The liberty of worship is inscribed in the laws against them, and it is the liberty of worship which has deterred the Sovereigns from keeping them back. Would Louis XIV. or Philip II. have allowed them to depart? They have shown by a remarkable example how people win their liberties by persevering firmly and peacefully, in spite of prohibitions and menaces, and pursuing their object and fulfilling their duty. They have shown to the world the magnificent and rare spectacle of fidelity in misfortune, and of invincible attachment in the midst of trials. They have placed on the altar missionaries of the Gospel to Japan, and a brother of the Order of the Redemption, at the very moment when the West enters into relations with Japan, and when the New World is agitated for the ransom of slaves. They have given to all Catholics a programme of the liberty necessary to the Church, leaving to each the care of serving her as best he can, while conforming to the laws of his country. They have shown the Church living and united, and in face of the divisions which distract the minds of men."

FRENCH POLICY IN AMERICA.—Speculative politicians at Paris anticipate the revindication of Louisiana as forming part of the Imperial programme in the Western hemisphere, and the establishment of monarchical government in the Cotton States as the inevitable solution of what is otherwise held incapable of adjustment.

CONCENTRATION OF FRENCH NAVAL FORCE IN AMERICAN WATERS.—The Pairie says the concentration in American waters of a powerful squadron is justified by the events which arise out of the war between the Northern and Southern States, and by the present state of affairs in Mexico.

ITALY. TURIN, June 17.—News were in circulation here this morning which created no little commotion among political circles. First of all the *Diritto*, a journal of the extreme Left, supposed to obey the influence of the deputy Crispi, the leader of that party, put forth a short paragraph, stating that an intimation had been sent from the Cabinet of the Tuilleries to the Italian Government, to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon would make his further co-operation to the work of Italian unity dependent on a question of territorial compensation, to be given to France, to the detriment of Italian national integrity. It was added that the King's Government had declared that such a proposal could not be listened to, and was ready to reject it! Later in the day the *Costituzione*, a journal which was a Ministerial organ under Cordova, and continues to be partial to the Rattazzi Cabinet, summed up the short intelligence conveyed by the *Diritto*, by a blunt assertion that France had applied for a cession of the island of Sardinia. In the afternoon again the Deputy Curzio, one of the Left, asked the President of the Council, in the absence of his colleague, General Durando, the Foreign Minister, what ground there might be for the report current in various newspapers, that the French Government had offered to hasten the solution of the Roman question on condition that the Island of Sardinia was made over to France. M. Rattazzi instantly arose and answered that the rumour alluded to by Curzio had not the least foundation in truth. It never came into the mind of the French Government to make similar proposals.

Rattazzi spoke with warmth, and even with unnecessary indignation. The house believed him, or appeared to believe him implicitly, and allowed no further discussion. Some slight haze of uncertainty, nevertheless, dwelt in the minds of some of the most sceptic members of the Assembly. That the Emperor Napoleon had urged a point-blank demand for Sardinia is what no man in his senses could for one moment suppose, and the *Diritto* had not expressed itself in so plain a sense. But that journal stated on what it declared to be most reliable authority, that "France had thrown out some hints that her farther countenance to the Italian cause might entitle her to ask for some territorial concession;" and it would be difficult to say in what skillful diplomatic circumlocution such an intimation might be brought forward without in the least committing the writer or the receiver of the insidious despatch, even supposing the proposal were made in writing, and not rather intrusted to the *viva voce* of some of the very simple agents who ply to and fro so constantly and in such number between Paris and Turin.

Whatever may be the real state of the case, however, one or two facts are evident, and these of a nature to gratify the feelings of the well-wishers of Italy. In the first place the *Diritto*, which is hostile to the King's administration, declared that the proposal of the French Government, if it was made, was flung aside by the Italian rulers without one moment's consideration. In the second place, that paper engaged, in its own name, and in that of the party it represents, to waive all political differences of opinion, and to lend Government its most hearty and active support, in the event of any collision arising between the Paris and the Turin Court, in consequence of the latter's refusal to pay any attention to the demands of the former.—*Times Corr.*

ROME.—The Russian Ambassador bearing the official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, had arrived at Turin. A communication from Rome of the 14th, in the *Presse*, says:—"Before two days have passed over this city will be deserted. All those who expect to find a place on board the steam-packet are hastening their departure, and only about 100 bishops and a few priests now remain here. The Romans ask themselves now how much longer the present political state of things is to continue. The Holy Father, say the Bishops remains unshaken, that is to say, he replies by *non possumus* to all the propositions made to him; hence it follows that the French ambassador has no longer anything to do at Rome, as it is useless for him to speak of arrangement and conciliation. The clerical party here

are singing the hymn of victory. They make known their opinions in the journals, and from the pulpits, and exclaim that the full time is accomplished and that the great day is near. The meeting of the bishops is openly proclaimed to be a Council."

Among the numerous presentations to His Holiness during the last few days has been Mr. Randall, United States' Minister, who speaks no other language than American. His Excellency, in a good stump speech, regretted that at the present moment his Government was in an embarrassed state in consequence of the rebellion of the South, but declared that their institutions were safe, as the principles in which they were founded were eternal. He was instructed by the President to convey his deep sympathy with His Holiness, and to express an earnest wish that the Pope might be successful in the accomplishment of his objects, and that his throne might be established. In short it was a kind of "O King, live for ever" speech. His Excellency was accompanied by the Consul and Mr. Smith, who translated the speech for the benefit of the Pope, and translated it in so liberal a manner as greatly to delight the paternal heart. According to his version the President expressed a hope that His Holiness might overcome all his enemies, and that his sovereignty might be confirmed. Either the Minister must have exceeded his instructions; or the President is bidding high for Catholic and Conservative favour, in which case he may probably stand a chance of being honoured with the title, if not of the "Eldest Son," at least of the most zealous friend of the Church.—*Times Corr.*

NAPLES.—His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman presented Francis II. with a magnificent sword, in the name of many admirers of His Majesty, both Catholics and Protestants. The presentation took place on Saturday, the 14th. His Eminence was accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, and by a deputation. They were received by Francis II. with his Ministers and Court. Previous to leaving Rome His Eminence was invested by the King of Naples with the Order of St. Januarius—as a mark of His Majesty's appreciation of the illustrious Archbishop of Westminster.—*Tablet.*

The *Diritto*, a revolutionary journal, lately said, "All the provinces from Lecce to Gaeta, and from Naples to Bari, are a volcano in fermentation. Woe to us, if from the weakness of the authorities, or the irritation, the Reaction should once more raise its head. We should have a horrible civil war, and all the bloodshed would fall upon the head of the Government and of the Parliament."

A new Bourbon conspiracy had been discovered at Naples, and several arrests had been made.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, June 26.—In to-day's sitting of the Lower House, Deputy Wieser made a speech, expressing a desire that the Government should come to an understanding with Hungary. The Minister of State replied that the Government spared no means of conciliation to bring about an understanding with that country—always on the basis, however, of the Constitution granted by the Emperor.

RUSSIA. Incendiarism still prevails, not only at St. Petersburg, but in other cities of Russia. Advice from Odessa state that on the nights between the 5th and 8th inst., various large conflagrations took place. Storehouses of grain and other produce were destroyed, and great consternation prevailed. These fires are attributed to political motives, and supposed to be caused by the secret societies that do not think the Imperial Government is advancing rapidly enough in the path of reform. The measures taken by the Government tend to confirm the suspicion. The governors of provinces are authorized to declare martial law against incendiaries and to sentence them without appeal to the Emperor. A special decree empowers them to punish with sentence of death any person or persons found guilty of murder, pillage, or attempt to destroy the crops.

The state of Russia is most alarming to the stability of Alexander's throne. For the last two years our Paris correspondent has been preparing us for an outbreak in Russia, and the events that are now taking place there indicate a rapidly approaching crisis. Discontent, insubordination, sedition, and treason seem to pervade the whole body politic in the vast Empire of the Czar. The Government appears to apprehend treason in every quarter; and the nobility, the peasantry, and the army, are suspected and distrusted by the autocrat and his ministers. The disease develops itself in an extraordinary manner. Incendiarism is the prevalent symptom of the universal discontent. From Nishni to St. Petersburg, incendiary fires are the order of the day and night, and the conspiracy is so well guarded as yet that hitherto the police have utterly failed to get a clue to its centre or ramifications. To meet the advancing tide of discontent, the Government are closing schools, exiling suspects to Siberia, and issuing orders to try by courts-martial any persons accused of incendiarism, and, if convicted, to sentence them to instant death.

RATHER IMPROVED.—We find the following in the *London Spectator* of the 23rd ultimo, unaccompanied by note or comment:—"The Russian Government has applied officially to that of Great Britain for the loan of a hangman."

The Journal de St. Petersburg says that the criminal attempt of certain military individuals will exercise no influence on the reforms undertaken by the Emperor. He will punish the guilty parties, but those severity could not obstruct the patriotic work of placing the internal organization of the Empire on a footing with the material and moral wants of Russian society.

UNITED STATES. RETURN OF THE FRENCH PRINCES.—The Prince de Joinville, the Comte de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, who made so brilliant an addition to the staff of Gen. McClellan, have separated themselves from the army, and yesterday sailed for Europe. Under ordinary circumstances their retirement would be of more personal interest than public importance, but in this critical conjuncture it is an index which we cannot safely disregard.

Coming events cast their shadows before, and the withdrawal of the Orleans princes is a promise that if we do not make strenuous exertions there will soon be more than two parties to this great struggle. Their pedigree, pretensions, and hopes, forbid that they should ever be found fighting against France and the unexpected face which our military prospects have suddenly assumed renders the early recognition of the southern confederacy by France and England next to certain. It has long been agreed that the turning point of this campaign was the success or failure of our army before Richmond. It is evident that the French princes have richly themselves that the capture of the rebel capital is more than doubtful. They would not retire from an army in the full tide of success, and deprive themselves of the prestige of marching into a conquered capital by the side of a victorious general. But having sought appointments

on his staff from motives of glory, they do not desire to continue in the service, when it has become probable that, besides gaining no laurels, they incur the hazard of fighting against a cause which their own country is likely to support. We must no longer flatter ourselves with pleasant delusions; we must have the courage to look the truth fully in the face. It is certain that France and England will put none of the glosses on the events of the last week by which we have been trying to deceive ourselves into the belief that the weakening of our army by a full sixth of its effective force, and a compulsory change of position to save it from annihilation, is not a disaster. The success with which that change was effected was a costly success. But we won no decisive victory and are further from Richmond, which cannot be deemed anything else than a disaster.—*World.*

Now, is it not time that the Catholics, more than a quarter million in the State of Ohio, should be doing something to obtain a share of the school-fund, to which they are in all respects entitled? What good is it to us to have a few Catholics on the school-board? Let us, at the fall election, speak out and refuse to vote for any man, democrat or republican, who will not pledge himself to remove the injustice which obliges Catholics to support Protestant or infidel, or anti-Catholic schools. We have 300 orphans in our asylum in this city—many of them made so by this war—and not a cent has been given by the State or county for their support or education, whilst Catholics have to pay their share of the tax by which the City Protestant Asylum, one of the most aburdly bigotted institutions in America is supported. And the same injustice prevails in other parts of the State as well as here. This tyranny will last so long as we are willing to submit.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

The prospect of a general drafting for the war has already produced a stampede in the State of Maine; the *Portland Advertiser* of the 10th instant, contains the following significant statement:—"A STAMPEDE.—We are informed that quite a large number of men, liable to stand a draft, started from Norway on Tuesday night on the freight train for Canada, to avoid the possibility of being detailed or detached for the service of the Union. The number that so stampeded has been stated to be fifty. A resident of that place informed us last evening that he had the names of about twenty of them. They will be given to the public in order that people may know who they are, that, in the hour of their country's peril, would shrink from doing their duty."

URGENT DEMAND FOR MORE MEN.—In reference to President Lincoln's recent call for 300,000 more men to put down the rebellion, the *New York Times* of Friday says:—"Nearly a fortnight has already passed away (it was on the 1st of July) since the President issued his proclamation calling for three hundred thousand more troops. A fortnight in time of war, and at such a crisis of the war as this is, a period in which a great deal of work should be accomplished. Had the matter been properly pushed, and actively taken hold of by the patriotic people throughout the country, a hundred thousand of the three hundred thousand men should by this time have been in the field. Particularly in the great cities of the North and West, where popular enthusiasm rapidly shapes itself into practical action, and where it is possible to bring men together and organize them at once, should volunteering have gone on with a speed and spirit that by this time would have put at least half the quota required in readiness for movement. Delay is infinitely perilous, and the loss of a month may involve the waste of a year. It is a fact, attribute it to what we may, that in some places enlistment is progressing with anything but the rapidity which the circumstances demand. Instead of one-third of the required number of troops having volunteered, it is doubtful whether, in the whole country, twenty thousand men have yet been enrolled. At this rate it will be some time next year before the President's call is fully answered, and long before that time, the rebellion ought to be, must be, squelched. A good many dissatisfied persons are trying, by various outcries, to hinder volunteering, and to dissuade men from enlisting. Fault is found with enlistment regulations, with military policy, with Cabinet officers, and with a hundred trivial and contemptible details—utterly contemptible when balanced against the terrible peril of the Republic and the duty of the true citizen. If we had time to spend, and years to waste, these things could, doubtless, all be rectified to the satisfaction of everybody and affairs be got to work as smoothly as the most fastidious could desire. But the troops must be had any how, and had at once. The same journal recommends a resort to drafting, to obtain the needed reinforcements."

NOR BAD.—Adjutant-General Thomas recommends to Congress that Chaplains, before entering the army, should be required to "file certificates of good moral character."

The *New York World* in an article demanding the dismissal of the Secretary of War, thus pictures the chances of a favorable response to the call for more recruits:—"The call for more troops has not yet kindled the first flash of enthusiasm. Distrust weighs like a pall. A sullen gloom is settling upon every heart. The firmest loyalty is staggered. The clearest minds are bewildered in trying to account for the President's inaction."

It is a notorious fact that many of the officers in all divisions of the United States army indulge in the excessive use of profane language, attempting to make "orders" more emphatic by the appendage of loud-mouthed, vulgar oaths; and that officers when about to assume important commands, or lead them into engagements, make themselves beastly drunk. Imagine the effect produced on the consciences of young men, under the command of a Brigadier-General, formerly the Colonel, who, before having left his home, was known by every man in his regiment to have been a Deacon in the Church, a Sunday School Superintendent, and a temperance lecturer, when he will appropriate barrels of whiskey, sent to his command, to his own use, and appear before them so drunk that he can hardly sit upon his horse, and harangue them in the most profane and indecent manner, using language too vulgar to be repeated even in bar-room just, referring to his wife in the most indecent manner, and in such indecent terms as even to make the roughest soldier blush; and then turn to his officers, calling them by name in the present of a regiment on "dress parade," and say that they are unfit to command—that they are patrons of gambling houses and brothels—and in the next breath, boast of his own feats of shame and ignominy. Or, imagine the effect produced by the spectacle of a Chaplain dead drunk.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The above is no overdrawn picture. It does not with sufficient strength and definiteness express the facts, for want of terms appropriate to the public ear. I know of quartermasters who encourage soldiers to steal horses and turn them over, and then they sell to officers and army stragglers, and hangers-on, who follow different divisions, disbursing counterfeit money and swindling citizens and soldiers. Donations sent to soldiers have been sold by sutlers and Commissaries, Molasses, vinegar, suit coffee, sugar, and various other articles, are often issued at less than regulation quantities, and the surplus sold for private benefit. Army contractors follow brigades with droves of cattle that rather increase in numbers as they advance, and receive pay from Government for every pound issued, thereby increasing the stigma, that rests too truthfully on us of being thieves and spoilers. Almost every tent, and guard-house, and shade-tree in the vicinity of a camp is a gambling resort for a few days after payday, and the most loathsome vices are practiced by the very men who occupied respectable positions before entering the army. "What will be the effect on society when 700,000 men are discharged from the army, to return to their homes, without occupation, many of them reckless in the most emphatic sense of the terms?"