ROREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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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. Monsigneur Duprey made his entry into Toulouse amidst anthems and cries of "Vive le Pape Roi." A similar reception was given to the Archbishop of Rennes.

I believe now, as I always have done from the be ginning, 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. In 1859 Napoleon III, alluding to the Pope, expressed his opinion that a Prince was all the greater and mightier in propor-tion, as he possessed less territory. The other day this very thought inspired a pamphlet by the French autocrat's devoted adherent and servant the senator Pietre. Clearly the "Idee Napoleonienne" or the Papacy is this "That it must be exalted in theory to the very highest pitch, in order to fit it for a political tool of so much the greater efficiency." On the other hand, the bigots of Protestant England, the perjured violators of concordats in Germany, the entire array of ultra-liberals all over the world, fear and hate in the Pope precisely his spiritual authority. This they regard as secured by his temporal authority, and therefore simply desire the subversion of the latter, under the blind persuasion that it will entail the ruin of the former Out of the wreck of Catholic Unity a mass of separate independent episcopates or national churches, after the degraded pattern of the Anglican and Russian establishments, is to spring up, involving a revival of the infamous old Protestant maxim: Cojus regio illins religio." For to nothing so surely as to this frightful abyss of religious retrogradation would the destruction of the Pope's spiritual and temporal power conduct the world. But the idea of the Church is superlatively an idea of universal union and brotherhood for mankind, for states and peoples. Is not this very idea of universal union and brotherhood the special characteristic of the times we live in? Science, art, industry, commerce; do they not strive to overstep, to break down on all sides the barriers of States and peoples? Is not our age the age of international exhibitions; of international and cosmopolite associations, religious, political, and scientific, without end? Is it not the age in which steam and electricity seem almost to have annihila ed time and space in facilitating the intellectual and material intercourse of life? And in such times, in such an age, we are called upon to expect the national or territorial shrivelling up of exactly those very interests in which all men in their moral totality are so directly concerned! Those only who have no belief in such interests, can and do, seriously expect anything of the kind. But the bulk of mankind have belief in those interests. The bulk of men in Christendom believe in them in the light of the Catholic Church. Witness the economical assembly of her Bishops at Rome; an assembly unequalled perhaps in the whole history of the Church; an assembly, the moral grandeur of which not all the senates of the ancient republic, not all the Parliaments of modern England combined in imagination into one aggregate, but sink into insignificance! What a rerelation is not that glorious assembly to the whole world of the robust vitality of the Oatholic Church, in spite of all her wounds and contusions! What a marvellous attestation of the invigorating effects produced on her spiritual health by that medicinal cup of fiery adversity out of which Almighty God at present wills that she should drink such copious draughts! Any attempt to prognosticate what further trials, what further outrages, may yet be in store for the Church, in the person of her incomparable Supreme Pontiff, would only be a waste of words. Not even Napoleon III., I apprehend, is now perfectly clear in his own mind on the subject. Neither has the astonishing march of events borne out as yet any one of the five possibilities as shrewdly stated a year ago by my illustrious friend Dollinger, whose late book, by the way, I am sorry to find, has met with so clumsy a translation into English. Never certainly was the proverb, "Man proposes, but God disposes," so wonderful verified as in the actual situation of things with regard to what is styled the solution of the Roman Question. Viewing that situation, and the way it has come about, I feelmore and more confident every day, that any crowning iniquity the infatuated persecutors of the Vicar of Christ may have still to perpetrate against him, will be but of very transient effect, and will rebound on their own heads to their complete confusion. My firm belief is, that as his spiritual authority will infallibly shiver in pieces the gates of hell now, as it always has done, and will do to the end of time, so the godless attempt to over-throw the temporal throne of His Holiness, and erect on its rulus a Sardinian Kingdom of Italy, will hardly be less certain of turning out anything more than merely another illustration, among so many, of the well-known line-

" Parturiunt 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 Guadaloupe, so as to reach Vera Cruz towards the end of September, when the great heats will be over. The last despatches from General de Lorencez allow this delay in the despatch of the reinforcements. Our little Expeditionary Corps is encamped at Amazoc, in an excellent position, and it is scarcely probable that the Mexicans will attempt to dislodge it. In consequence of this intelligence the departure of General Forey seems to have been postponed; it will probably not take place till after the return of M. Dubois de Saligny. As regards Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who is much esteemed in Mexico, he will sail at once. He will have under his command one of the finest squadrons in the world, consisting of the three following divisions : - The Mexican division, the Antilles division, and the American coast division. It is also said that Captain Roze will be raised to the rank of Renr-Admiral, and will retain the command of the Mexican division, which he is exercising ad interim since the Admiral's departure."

It seems to be decided that the reinforcements for Mexico will not leave before the arrival of the next mail. If General Lorencez be not in danger in his present position, it is thought that the troops will not sail till after the hot season; but if he be in danger he must be reinforced at any cost. Mexico is beginning to inspire serious apprehensions here. It is as clear as anything can be that a great mistake has been committed. The French Commissioner would never have declared was had it not been thought certain that the whole country, or at least the great majority of it, would rise against the Jun-rez Government. To have done so without that certainty, and with so small a force, would have been

madness .- Times Cor. 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 Mexi-

can 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. France and England were not hostile to the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian if the Mexicans chose him voluntarily. Spain

would have preferred a Bourbon Prince." M. Billauit established a difference between the withdrawal of the Spaniards and that of the Engish, 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 Gov. erament, either a republic or a Monarchy, as the

Mexicans may wish. M. Billault, stated that, netwithstanding the mumentary disagreement between the three Governments, they remained on good terms, and quoted, as s 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 Monarchy nor a Republic, but simply a good Government. M. Billault maintained that it was incorrect that France had sent Almonte to excite a civil was. "He was only to arrive in the city of Mexico when the ballot had been opened to consult the na-tional will. He arrived in Mexico under the protecion of our flag, and committed no hostile act before the rupture of the negotiations."

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

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." He energetically repelled the counsel of M. Favre to treat with the Justez Government, and continued:-Our honor is engaged, and we must avenge the insults offered to us. On the departure of our allies the Emperor sent the following instructions direct to General Lorencez :- 'It is contrary to my interest, origin, and principles to impose any Government whatever on Mexico Let the Mexican nation choose what form of Government suits them. We only ask of them sincerity in the elections. We desire the happiness of that fine country under a stable and regular Gavernment"

In the number of the Correspondent, says the Paris Times' correspondent, which has just appeared, is an article by M. Augustin Cochin, headed "Rome, the Martyrs of Japan, and the Bishops of the 19th century." M. Cochin has just returned from Rome, where he witnessed the ceremony of the canonisation : and it is not surprising that he has been more impressed with it than those who do not profess the same doctrines as himself. But, whatever be his polineal or religious belief, M. Cochin possesses much ability as a writer, in the estimation even of those who hold doctrines of a far different kind. To many it will nonear paradoxical to be told that Pore Pius IX. is "more tranquil and more confident of ultimate success" than King Victor Emmanuel, aggrandized as he is by nearly all Italy. " [was an eye-witness," he says-"On the day when the contrast between the suc-

cess of Piedmont and the trials of the Pope reached, so to say, its culminating point. In a little port of the Mediterranean-Porto d'Anzio-I saw the Holy Father, tranquil and smiling, walking on the shore, in the midst of children and boatmen. There, on the rains 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., only 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 be can call his own. A few days afterwards I saw the King of Italy, under the glorious sky of Naples, land before the eves of a million of men, received by the Ambassadors of Europe, and followed by the Bretague and the St. Louis, that were at Gaeta, and by six other French ships of war, with their Admirals and 8,000 men, and welcomed with the roar of their artillery, which mingled with the salutes of two English men of war. If France desired the unity of Italy what could she do more! I have seen these things; I have seen these men. I have seen Pius IX neglected, and Victor Emmanuel received with acclamations; and, asking myself what indeed are the faults of the victim, and where are the merits of the triumpher, I understood better the mystery of all the majesty of sorrow. True, in two short weeks all was changed. Victor Emmanuel returned to Turin in all haste; the muskets of the revolution went off too soon at Brescin; Garibalbi fell into disgrace, and Mazzini appeared on the stage. There was agitation at Turin; General Goyon and a division were recalled; at Rome all was calm. I then better understood the secret power of moral force, and I saw why the conqueror was so agitated and the conquered so calm."

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 1 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." On the selection of the subjects for canonization

M. Cochin observes :-"The Japanese slaves, a few obscure Christians who died for the triumph of the faith and liberty of conscience - who then thinks of such persons? If the Church acted from policy she would have selected for canonization the mother of an Emperor, the daughter of a King, a Minister, an orator, a writer, or a famous general. These would be protectors of great example and of great credit. No; amid the trials of her carthly career she continues her spiritual life, and she adds to the culendar names whose renown is only echoed in Heaven."

A part of M. Cochin's article seems intended as an answer to the Revue des Deux Mondes, from which I have already given some extracts. The Revu des

Deux Mondes, he says,-"Reproaches 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 be draws the water in the country of the Cæsars, and not far from the tribune where Cicero spoke; just as the citizen of Frosinone 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 gevernment? 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 Pied-montese. 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 con-

ways be, what he was in 1847. It was said that he them opinions in the journals and from the pulpits, represented the ideas of the age. This compliment is and exclaim that the full time is accomplished and now reserved for Victor Emmanuel. If there he one that the great day is near. The meeting of the which can properly be called an idea of the age, as bishops is openly proclaimed to be a Council. It has been that the result of the experience of the world, it is this that progress is not obtained by invasions and during the last few days has been Mr. Randall, revolutions. To say that Piedmont, because it has numexed 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 repeatedly said that France wished for neither a the invasion of Piedmont; and he will easily come to an understanding with his subjects. Do no guarantee him, and, were his Government perfect, he would be overthrown as being the weak-est. 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 possum 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 fauntics 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 wished 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 Phillip II. have allowed them to depart? They have shown by a remarkable example now people win their liberties by persevering firmly and pacifically, in spite of prohibitions and menaces, in 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 be 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 revindiction 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 AME-RICAN 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.

Turix, 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.' events, the ingratitude of men, the play of force, and was added that the King's Government had de-Costituzione, a journal which was a Ministerial organ under Cordova, and continues to be partial to the Ruttazzi 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 Emper-or 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 further countenance to the Italian cause might entitle ber to ask for some territorial concession;" and it would be difficult to say in what skilful diplomatic circumlacution 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, howver, 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 o' 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 hustening their departure, and only about 100 bishons 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

strained, he can cade nothing. Free, he would at are singing the hymn of victory. They make known

United States' Minister, who speaks no other lan-guage 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 Oatholic 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 Catholies 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 Emineuce 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. Woo to us, if from the weakness of the authorities, or the irritation, the Re-action should once more raise its head. We should have a horrible civil war, and all the bloodshed would fall upon the head of the Goverament and of the Parliament.

NAPLES PIEDMONTIZED. - A private letter from Naples mentions an act of savage ferocity which has just taken place in the capital. A detachment of National Guards were leading a deserter, an old soldier of the Bourbon Army, who had abandoned his new colors. He succeeded in escaping from the escort, who rushed after him in nursuit, raising a hue and cry as they went - the pursuit was taken up by the lazzaroni, who soon came up with the fugitive and literally backed him to pieces with their knives. Nothing but a heap of bleeding disfigured flesh remained when the escort arrived. This frightal scene took place in the neighborhood of the Lago Mercatello.

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. Advices 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 sup-posed 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 incenfound 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 prenaring 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 developes itself in an extraordinary manner. Incendiarism is the prevalent symptom of the universal discontent. From Nishni to St. Petersburgh, 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 IMPUDEST .- We find the following in the London Speciator of the 28th uitimo, 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 severities could not obstruct the natriotic 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 Ce Joinville, the Compte de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, who made so brilliant on 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 premonition 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 satisfied themselves that the canture of the rebel capital is more than doubtful. They would not retire from an army in the full tide to do at Rome, as it is useless for him to speak of ar- | marching into a conquered capital by the side of a trary, his refusal comes from his situation. Con- rangement and conciliation. The clerical party here victorious general. But having sought appointments in the most emphatic sense of the terms?"

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 .-

Now, is it not time that the Catholics, more than a quarter million in the State of Obio, 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 schoolboard? 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 absurdly bigotted institutions in America is supported. And the same injustice prevails in other parts of the State as well as here. This tyrany will last so long as we are willing to submit .- Cincinnati Cutholic 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 lifty. 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.

URGERT 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 out-cries, to binder volunteering, and 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 clared that such a proposal could not be listened to, and was ready to reject it. Later in the day the Emperor. A special decree empowers them to the troops must be had any how, and had at once. punish with sentence of death any person or persons | The same journal recommends a resort to drafting, to obtain the needed reinforcements.

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

The New Yord 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 their Colonel, who, before having left his home, was known by every man in his regiment to have been a Dencon 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 profune and indecent manner, using language too vulgar to be repeated even in bar-room just, reterring to his wife in the most indecent manner, and in such indelicate 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. 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. Dona-tions sent to soldiers have been sold by suttlers and Commissaries, Molasses, vinegar, salt coffee, sagar, 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 that the French ambassador has no longer anything of success, and deprive themselves of the prestige of men are discharged from the army, to return to their homes, without occupation, many of them reckless