FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. The paris correspondent of the Londor Times says :- The Emperor decidedly objects to any serious reduction of the land or sea forces. The Emperor must have four hundred thousand men, at the very least, under arms to be ready for all contingencies.

The whole of the Ministers are, for the moment completely thrown into the shade by M. Fould. It is M. Fould, and M. Fould only, who is looked up to in the present fearful emergency, and the public feel confidence in him; and, though the hostility of mere court minions is mtense against him, it is not believed that any influence will disturb him. The Emperor, by accepting his conditions in spite of all opposition, has shown the distinction which, in so momentous a crisis, he can draw between men of business, and the mere appendages of a Court.

The new Minister of Finance, it seems, has required, that though his colleague, M. Walewski, may nominally have the Moniteur under his control, yet that it shall, before publication, be submitted to his inspection.

The Times expresses its surprise at this dispute betwixt the Ministers, respecting the directorship of the Moniteur, and hints that pecuniary reasons are the exciting cause. The explanation is not very flattering to the integrity of French officials:--

But we should also like to know what there is in the directorship of the Moniteur that makes it a prize worthy of so herce a conflict. Selfdenying as all statesmen are, and French statesmen in particular, they do not usually go to loggerheads with each other in order to obtain some troublesome and unremunerated office. The Chevalier Bayard, we are told by the Chronicles was better pleased to be sent on some desperate enterprise by which nothing but hard knocks was to be got than if the King had given him a hundred thousand crowns. But there are no Bayards now, at least none in the service of the French Empire, and Charity herself can hardly ascribe this longing for the directorship of the Moniteur to a disinterested longing for a troublesome and unpopular office.

If, indeed the rival aspirants were speculators on the Bourse, or bankers, or dealers in public loans. we could easily understand the anxiety to obtain possession of a Government organ whose disclosures must have so great an influence in raising or depressing the Funds But, of course, such a suspicion is utterly inadmissible when speaking of Ministers of State, raised by their position entirely above the suspicion of any such transaction; nay, it would seem as if the jealousy thus unaccountably manisted was not merely of control, but of knowledge, since all M. Fould requires is that while the Moniteur remains under the control nominally of M. Walewski it should, before its publication, be submitted to the perusal of M. Fould. We hope, as the question has been raised, some explanation will be given to the public why it is that M. Walewski contends so earnestly that nobody but himself should see the Moniteur before it is given to the public. Of course, the matter is susceptible of explanation, and M. Walewski has in the unofficial part of the Moniteur a very

convenient channel for giving it .- Times. The accounts from the manufacturing districts of France are not favorable. Trade was never in sodepressed a state at St. Etienne as at present. Serious commercial difficulties are spoken of at Rouen and Mulhouse.

FEELING IN FRANCE TOWARDS THE UNION .- France is said to grow much more than she consumes, and also to be prepared for three years' famine, but it has only required civil war in America to make a sensible change here. The stomach is a great politician, and now that the French stomach is touched to think that North America had best recognise the Southern Confederation, and not go on with an impossible campaign. Before high prices came nothing was too good for the North, Lafayette and Franklin. Now the tone has changed, and a semi-official journal asks what the United States ever did for France with the exception of purchasing Louisiana a dead bargain. After securing to America her liberty, she nearly, when all Europe was against us, declared war on a question of goods in neutral bottoms, and during Sebastopol all her sympathies were with Russia. No American surgeons came to visit our sick and wounded, they were all in the Russian camp. - Corr. of London Army and Navy Gazette.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL .- A letter from Paris to the Journal de Bruxelles dated on the 17th instant, says :- Last Friday (the 5th) the Prefect of Police wrote to the General Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to announce to it that, if he had not yet intimated to it the order to dissolve itself, it was from mere toleration, but that the time had arrived for him to fulfil the stipulations of the law. On that very day the members of the General Council met to take into consideration what was to be done. I can assure you that the most energetic measures were proposed. A member, who is said to be M. Augustin Cochin, proposed that the Council should continue to meet and keep up its intercourse with the Conferences, so as to be denounced to the tribunals, and have thus the question decided legally, as so far it had only been done arbitrarily. This proposal was not adopted. The General Council reckons among its members functionaries, who do not wish to compromise their places, and family men who do not wish to disturb their peace and quiet. So another proposal was made. It was suggested that a public and energetic protest should be made against the measure of which the Society are the victims. Such a step seemed even too extreme. Finally, a last combination was adopted, consisting in determining that the General Council should write to the Conferences " to announce its dissolution, and invite them to claim from the Minister of the Interior its reorganisation!" This determination has seemed rather naive; for what the Council asks the Conferences to solicit is precisely what the Government wishes. The Government does not wish to annihilate the Society, but to make it a bureaucratic organisation. It will, therefore, be delighted to organise the General Council, on condition of naming its members.

Speaking of the suppression of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, by Louis Napoleon, the Tablet

SATS :--"We know of no single act which marks more unmistakeably the essential character of the French Government than this. Among many proofs of the profoundly anti-Christian spirit of the Government, this is perhaps the most glaring, Napoleon III, has done many things for which the Catholic community and with difficulty forgive, him, and has account to could with difficulty forgive him, and has succeeded in inflicting on the Catholic body many injuries tempt, which in all likelihood will fail in its chief purpose, though it will cause inconvenience and an-

which provoke indignation and resentment; there new "Kingdom of Italy," founded upon injustice are wicked deeds so helious as to awaken morrors and iniquity, may not rather fall to pieces in a few but the peculiar feeling of dislike and disgust and days? The number of malcontents is very great, bitter contempt for the man who, endeavours to and the financial embarrassments of the "Italian destroy the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, is sui

The character of the Society, its spirit, its objects, its rules, its mode of working, and its results were so beautiful and so kindly and so humanising; it was such a redeeming feature in modern society, abounded so in the charities of life, and was so diffusive of its blessings, both spiritual and temporal, both to the giver and the taker, that Napoleon III. must in future hold that place among Catholics which is held among the Arabs by the man who fills up a well in the desert.

On the same subject the Times' correspondent

writes:-M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, addressed a letter on the 8th Nov. to the Bishop of Nimes on the Bishop's letter to him replying to M. Persigny letter on the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. M. Rouland's missive was, you may remember, couched in severe terms; and M. Rouland, who pub ished his own letter in the Moniteur, requested the Bishop to address no more epistles to him. The Minister's letter was, of course, copied into all the papers, and drew forth the full approbation of the Siecle, Opinione National, and other journals of the same political colour. The Bishop of Nimes has not, however, complied with the Minister's request to write to him no more. He has written to him, but neither the Moniteur nor any other paper has published this new epistle, and, I presume, will not pub-

The following is the answer of the Bishop to the Minister. It is dated Uzes, the 11th of November, where the Bishop was then on a pastoral tour through his diocese :-

"M. le Ministre, -I have not the least notion of being afflicted or of complaining of the reply which your Excellency has been pleased to address to me, in your own hand, under date the 8th of November. I rather thank you for having inserted it in the Mo-

"Though your strictures are severe, there are three great decrees on which I rely with entire security to absolve me from the severe language of your

"There is the opinion of the real Catholic world which Will not be slow in pronouncing its judgment between the moderation of your letter and the violence of which I have been guilty.

"There is the history of the Church, a tribunal before which the publicity of your reproaches will, no doubt, have procured for my obscurity the honour to appear. It will say whether the ancient clergy of France ought to esteem themselves happy at the praises which your Excellency bestowed on them; and whether I, who almost every day read their admirable memoires, have really forgotten the moderation and dignity of their language.

"Finally, there is the tribunal of God, where we shall learn whether really I had need, after having deviated 'even far from the observance of courtesy,' to be led back by your Excellency into the paths of wisdom and charity.

"These three great prospects give to my conscience a glorious counterpoise to the applause with which the Constitutionnel and the Siecle will not fail to welcome the striking censure of which your Ex-

cellency has judged me to be worthy.

"Deign to accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the homage of profound respect with which I am your Excellency's very humble and very obedient servant, " † HENRI, Bishop of Nimes."

ITALY: .

The kingdom of Italy has broken off diplomatic relations with Spain, the Queen still refusing to surrender the archives of the Government of Naples. A very serious agitation prevails all over Italy, and the policy of Victor Emmanuel towards Naples is assail-

ed even in the Chamber of Deputies. Tunn, Nov. 19.—The Kingdom of Italy still remains in an unsettled state. At Turin the Cabinet is not at all either strong or united; Ricusoli'e position is wavering, while Ratazzi, the President of the ral interviews with the Emperor and with the Minisgive him soon a prominent place in the Cabinet The discussions are not confined to the Cabinet-

Cialdini, too, the successful General who defeated Lamoriciere and took Gueta, is at loggerheads with the Minister of War, and gives his dimission as commander of the fourth army corps. The King, however, tried to persuade the General not to abandon his important command at the moment when war is approaching; for Victor Emmanuel is tired of inactivity, and believes that a brisk war against Austria. as long as her internal troubles continue, presents a good chance of success, and might cement together the different parts of his new Kingdom better than the policy of his Cabinet-

So brutal has been the treatment of the Religious Orders, and the Sisters of Charity, by the Revolutionary authorities, that even the Times coeresponlent admits and deplores the fact :-

Yet some feelings of pity lingers in many hearts, not for monks or nuns, but merely for the men and women. The innovation has been hasty, and somewhat harsh. The suppression of monasteries in the Marches and Umbria was not, like the same measure in Pledmont, the result of a law long digested in Parliament. Pepoli at Perugia and Valerio in Ancome issued their decrees with but little considera-tion, and took no heed of the distress to which the application of their sweeping decision could give rise. Pensions were allowed to the disbanded monks and nous, but these were not sufficiently in keeping with the raised price of provisions throughout the Peninsula: they were in some instances too strictly grounded upon the revenues of the property which passed under the stewardship of the Ecclesiastical Treasury; some of the brethren complained that they were robbed, some simply that they were starved .-It was absurd of the Armonia to state that some monks, and even nuns, were driven to the necessity of enting grass, as if in emulation of the grazing fraternities of old; still there were and are instances of considerable suffering, and the sufferers appeal is not made in vain to a people so naturally humane as the Italians. Mischief-makers avail themselves of these circumstances; they take up the cry, echo it with gross exaggeration, and even those for whom the abolition of religious houses seemed as inevitable a consummation as it was desirable are heard to acknowledge that Government could have proceeded

with greater gentleness and foresight. ROME, Nov. 17 .- This week has also been void of political events it seems, however, that the wind blows in a favorable direction for the Papal cause. The tone of the French journals, the good relations existing between the Imperial Government and the Pontifical, and the bad humour of the journals and champions of the Italian revolution, clearly show that if all danger has not disappeared, it is at any rate, in great part removed. A pamphlet has been published a: Turin with the infamous title of "The Pope's Death," in which it is stated that the Roman question, as well as the attack on Venice should be deferred till the Pope's death, which the unblushing more serious than will probably result from this at- author represents as near at hand. As long as the present Pope, (whose personal character, in addition to the great influence he enjoys from his position purpose, though it will chass choose officer odious to over all Catholics, has secured him the sympathy of novance. But he has done nothing more odious to Oatholic feeling than this. It is an odious act—the all generous hearts), the revolutionists themselves

kingdom" are most serious. A friend of mine lately returned from Rieti, tells me that the whole of the population here is greatly opposed to the new order of things. A great feast, for the famous plebiscite, was got up by the Government authorities; and the band was made to play for three hours in the public square. But nobody attended to the music; and, in the evening, with the exception of the Town Hall, not a single house was illuminated. The same scene was repeated in many other towns in Italy. The Neapolitan reaction has reached terrible proportions. A certain Roman official, of the name of Penna, on returning from Naples to Rome, was arrested by the reactionists. In the same stage-coach were four Piedmontese officers and a Piedmontese military chaplain. The reactionists took the officers and chaplain and shot them, and left Penna perfectly free, on finding, from his passport, that he was a Roman and a Pontifical official. In short, most serious and various elements of dissolution show themselves in this 'Italian kingdom," whose life I would not guarantee for another year, if things continus as they are.

Monsignor Nardi has just written a reply to Passaglia's pamphlet published at Florence under the name of "Ernesto Filalete," "On the duty of the Bishop of Rome, and Sovereign Pontiff, to reside in Rome." The pamphlet was only 24 pages, and the answer is shorter still; but in the space of 16 pages Passaglia is very effectively disposed of. Monsignor ment. Nardi's case was so strong that a less able writer than himself would not have found it difficult to confute his adversary.

The whole thing is comprised in a very small space:-

"The Pope is Bishop of Rome, but he is also Pope. Canon law questions the Divine obligation of a Bishop to reside in his Diocese, but it never questioned the Divine obligation of the Pope to govern the Church. And not only Canon law, but common sense, teaches us that the government of the Chrisian world is of infinitely greater importance than the government of any city, even Rome itself. When the exercise of the Papacy is free in Rome, the Pope ought to remain there, and thus fulfil at once his twofold duties; when it is not free, he should go where, he can discharge his most important duty, delegating the inferior one to another." As regards guarantees and securities "offered by the " Italian " Government, he says, "Treaties and stipulations were not worth very much when they formed part of the law of nations; but now that all that is set aside, it is ridiculous to speak about such things."

In proportion as Passaglia loses ground here, he seems to be getting a greater measure of favour and commendation from the Saturday Review, wherein I find that the ex-Jesuit is, "above all challenge, the very first theologian of his day," " the most learned man in the Latin Church,-its apologist and defender," that " the work on which his fame will always rest is, is the Treatise of the Immaculate Conception. It has been universally accepted as the official and authoritative exposition of what is now to be received as Catholic doetrine under the supreme sanction ' It is a pity when Reviewers, as well as charming women, talk of things that they don't understand.

The treatise was never even approved of by the Catholic Bishops, and the labour of the "first theologian" was all for nothing; but the editors of the Saturday Review were not likely to know this-their presumption, therefore, in speaking about the matter is the more striking. Again he is not a very learned man, far less "the most learned man in the Latin

While yet a member of the Society of Jesus his inordinate vanity and insatiable greed of applause, led him to appropriate freely the ideas and writings of more learned members of the Order. This pecularity of his was well enough known in Rome, and to those who knew it, it was a matter of wonder that the Jesuits tolerated for so long a time a man whose arro-

If the Saturday Reviewer would turn his attention a little to the Civilta Cattolica, conducted by Jesuit Fathers, he would probably alter his opinion as to the very vital necessity there ever could have been for Passaglia as "the apologist and defender of the Latin Church." I can hardly conceive a greater humiliation than for this first theologian to be taken up and pelted, during his rebellion against the head of his religion, by the Saturday Review, which only praises his contumacious attitude, while his Letin, and his ability as a writer, are admitted to be anything but first-rate.

Every day we hear of the unhappy man sinking deeper and deeper-and showing unmistakably his tendency to utter separation from the Church.

Before he left Rome he was suspended a civinis, and yet at Tarin he applied to the Vicar-General for permission to say Mass, just as if he was an ordinary Priest on his travels The permission was refused of course. People well acquainted with his character predict with confidence his going over to Protestantism. The gross adulation he has received from an ignorant female follower, ever since he left the Jesuits, has prepared him for anything; even for the initiation of a new faith of which he should be the

Among the other proofs of his learning; and eminence in theology, mentioned by the Saturday Review, I do not find recorded the work he published n defence of the temporal power of the Pope.

It is strange that works written ten years or so ago, bearing his name as author, should be paraded by the Reviewer, while a work, interesting from its apologist and defender," is passed over without

NAPLES, Nov. 15 .- During the last few days the insurrection has become still more general and has assumed greater and more formidable proportions. The Basilicata, since the first moment of Borges arrival in that province, has become the centre of the counter revolution, the head quarters and the basis, as it were, of the military operations of the reactionary forces. The Royalist columns set out thence for the Capitanata or the plains of Puglia, the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and the Terra di Lavoro. Orders and instructions come thence in every direction. and hence comes the breath of air which agitates and startles our capital; for when all its forces are united, they will march like an irresistible avalanche towards Naples, which awaits them hopefully, and makes preparations for such an inevitable event.— Meanwhile the fratricidal war, raised among us by the Piedmontese, has reached now the height of vindictive spirit. To the burning and destruction of fifteen towns, and the massacre of whole populations only guilty of having remained faithful to God and their legitimate Sovereign, as well as to the independence of their country, have succeeded, as sad but until its garrisons were reinforced ann fortresses natural consequences, deplorable excesses committed | provisioned? by those who are armed for so just a cause.

After the occupation of Trevigno, a populous town in the neighborhood of Potenza, the Royalist column considerably increased by the addition of the faithful population, directed its march in part towards Cas-

Saints preserved at Rome, or the famed specimens of bealth; and the Lord who protects His own Church; and of Garacusa. But having met with resistance tiers of Poland, Gallicia, the Ukraine and Austria. Christian art which have been line delight and pride; will give a long life to His Vicar, whose personal in both these places, a fight took place, in which 11 The 15th division of the 5th Corps is already confine the Christian world for centuries, he would have character is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on enof the Christian world for centuries, he would have incurred the same sort of condemnation as that which attends his attempt at the destruction of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. There are acts of hostility let. But who knows, I may answer but that the successively occupied Campomaggiore and Oliveto, which provoke indication and reseatment. There are acts of hostility because the same of the reactionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entire is so great a protection to the cause of the reactionists arrived at Salandra, a small town of five thousand souls, situated in the mountains, where the Movable Guards, commanded by an officer of the name of Gervasi, attempted a desperate resistance. The fight to place in the streets, and the women threw, from the roofs and windows, stones and boiling water on the Movable Guards; while the men joined the Royalists to fight in their ranks, to the cry of "Long live Francis II.! Out with the Piedmontese! Death to the traitors!" The Movable Guards were beaten and exterminated, while their commander, Gervasi, who was taken in his flight, was immediately shot.

The whole province of Avellino is in an indescribable ferment. The columns of Decrescenzo and Gavone arrived at Contrada, only a league from Avelline. The Governor of the Province and the Major of the Beraagieri went out to meet them with the Movable Guards and a battalion of Besaglieri; but were repulsed with loss, and obliged to go back to the town. After this engagement, the Royalist columus marched towards the Volturno. It is thought that they intend to go in the direction of the Capitanata, to join General Crocco, who is Borges' lieutenant in the Puglia. There, the columns of the Gargano increase in number with the approach of winter, thanks to the mildness of the climate, the abundance of food, and the facilities of communication; and so the Royalists have already set up a kind of town or camp, after the manner of the old Roman camps, with ditches, entrenchments, and wooden sheds, which can be set up and taken down in a mo-

In the valley of Bovino, the high road, which leads from Naples to the Puglia, is intercepted. Cipriani, who was in the mountains of Solofra, with a column of 1,200 men and 50 horses, is now arrived in the plains of Montuori and Sanseverino, where are to be found numerous friendly villages, offering every possible resource. So that Salerno is now isolated by imposing Royalist forces to be found on the roads

from Eboli to Salerno, and from Salerno to Naples. The Standardo Cattolico of Genoa says -have seen the landing at Genoa of the Bologna brigade [coming from Naples, and which had been under the command of Pinelli,] and we took the troubly to count the men of which it is composed. They are less than a thousand. Now, on considering that a brigade' on a war footing, consists of four thousand men, we can take an account of its losses, and we see the truth of the 89 men only [killed in the kingdom of Naples] of the Opinione." So much for the truth of Piedmontese telegrams and papers.

PINELLI'S FLIGHT .- A correspondent from Naples, dated 4th inst., and addressed to the Osservatore Romano, announces the departure from Naples, on that of Pinelli, the Piedmontese General, who has made himself so notorious by his treacherous ferocity. He returns to Piedmont after a stay of some days in Naples, on account of a wound he received while flying from the Royalist insurgents, after having had a most narrow escape of being taken prisoner .- Cor. of the Weekly Register.

The Times correspondent admits that :-

The brigands that infest the Neapolitan territory have not yet been exterminated, though it would be unjust to accuse the various generals who have been employed in the task of negligence or of weakness. The moment the brigands are driven from one position they appear in another when they are least ex-pected; and the Spanish adventurer, Borges, the former lieutenant of Cabrera in Catalonia and Valencia, though he has been often taken and shot, still survives. The Italian Government will complets the pacification of the country some day or other, as the French Government did that of La Vendee, after a protracted struggle and chastisement, quite as severe, if not more so, than that inflicted by the Piedmontese.

PULAND. WARSAW, Nov. 12:-We are living under the Pas-

kiewitch regime of the Emperor Nicholas, but without his head to direct it. Arrests are made every gance made him everything but agreeable, while night; people are taken out of their beds to the Citacloquence was his only counterbalancing merit del without any charges being preferred against them as a classical scholar, the Saturday Review admits are there kept in solitary cells with a few planks and Chamber, since his visit to Paris, where he had seve- his inferiority ral interviews with the Emperor and with the Minis- The Latin Church has in its ranks a good many cd no exercise, but kept in close confinement, sequeststraw to lie upon, stripped naked by soldiers, allowters, has gained an influence which cannot fail to learned men, sound logicians, and certainly better ered from all society, all books, all news. In this give him soon a prominent place in the Cabinet. theologians than Passaglia. that they may incriminate themselves and others. Eight of the new Municipal Council, elected under the lately conceded constitution of the Emperor Alexander II., all of the Moderate party; about 40 priests, four of the principal Jewish rabbis, and the popular Protestant minister, Mr. Otro, are among the prisoners subjected to this treatment. Two youths named Laing, also, British subjects, sons of a highly respectable artisan, foreman of Messrs. Evan's iron works, respectable lads of 14 or 15 years of age, are among them. It is to be hoped that our Government will take steps to obtain redress for their ille- ere held at public-houses."- Union. gal detention, and the unnecessary sufferings thereby imposed on them. Although they have been released they should be compensated, as they were not taken for any illegal act in violation of the law, nor in a legal manner, but merely as accidental members of the congregation of a church into which they had been drawn by curiosity. Their depositions, it taken and went on preaching and rejoicing by the way. by our Council, will open the eyes of the Government to a slight view of the horrors that are perpetrated here. But the Polish prisoners suffer much more; they are dragged before a military commission of inquiry, or rather inquisition, before which, by bad focd, physical hardship, and every sort of moral pressure short of actual torture, confessions had made his escape. The officer then in command are extorted from them, afterwards to be distorted had a private conversation with him, when he freely and used against them as a pretext for exile. Al- and anxiously gave such information as would have ready some of the poorer prisoners have been export- been of great importance to the Rebels. When his ed to Orenburgh and Siberia to work as felons;—no revelation had been concluded, he was arrested, and, regular trial, even by court-martial, but all "ad-much to his surprise, discovered his mistake, and ministrativement," as the term goes, by decisions of the Commander-in-Chief. This is the rule of Alex- execution took place this afternoon in the presence utter variance with the latest expressed views of the ander the well meaning, the liberal Sovereign of All of about 7000 soldiers belonging to Gen. Franklin's the Russias. But all this passes unnoticed; the division. A detachment of 12 men was detailed for German press applauds, and no Gladstone comes to the purpose; eight of them first fired, when Johnson expose this borrid system, unjust as well as injudicious. Still, the Poles do not lose heart. In the four in reserve fired with the required effect. country the singing of national hymns still goes on. All hopes are now centred in the Marquis Wielopolski who has been summoned by the Emperor to St. Petersburgh, and who it is hoped will convince the Emperor of the folly of his advisers, who are acting with personal pique, spite, cunning, Asiatic perversity, and more than Asiatic barbarity. The judges of Roman Catholic priests are three or four Russian are two other ministers to Europe in place of Mason officers, ignorant, passionate, and prejudiced. What and Slidell, recently captured. These ambassadors good can be expected from the Poles, or what pros- are Hunter, of Virginia, and Soule, of Louisiana. pect of quiet and peace can there be, unless the Emperor make up his mind to a system of government by the supremacy of the law, and grant the self-government he promised when he sent Count Lambert here as Viceroy, but which has never been acted on

Can the Emperor expect peace and tranquillity in a country which, so long as the promised self-government is in abeyance, considers itself cajoled and deceived, apparently with the object of gaining time

the unfortunate inhabitants of that city are treated by the Russian authorities:-

tlemezano, the population of which came out to is at this moment in force in the kingdom of Poland since." novance. But he has done nothing more of Poland of Poland Catholic feeling than this. It is an odious act—the all generous hearts), the revolutionists themselves meet it, singing Bourbonist hymns, and embracing and in Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukquist that he could do. If he had maliciously set ugliest that he could do. If he had maliciously set avow that their projects against Rome cannet be the Royalists as brothers. Another part of the Royalists as brothers. Another part of the Royalists as brothers, or the Royalists as brothers, and the Ukquist, the Royalist

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centrated on the side of Bessarabia. After the arrival of General Toutleben and of General Hansen at Zamosc there was a council of war held at the quarters of Soukhosanet, at which General Luders and the Generals on the staff of the army in Poland assisted. After this council the Generals inspected the fortresses in the quadrilateral, between the Vistula, the Narew, the Bug, and the Wieprez. An enormous supply of provisions and military stores has been accumulated in the quadrilaterel. By means of these fortresses Russia commands the Austrian and Prussian provinces situated under the same meridian. It is for that purpose that these two Powers have during the last 25 years constructed a line of fortresses from west to east. After having arrested the priests of the Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed Churches, and even the Administrator of the diocess of Warsaw, who succeeded the Archbi-shop, the members of the delegation, public functionaries, landed proprietors, and literary men, the authorities are now arresting women. The wife of M. Curopens, a nobleman of the Government of Twer accused of having published a plan for the emancipation of the peasants which exceeded the Government system, has been arrested on the frontiers of Prussia. She was denounced by the police of Berlin for having in her possession books written in the Russian language and printed in a foreign country." — Times Cor.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND DR. SANGRADO.

The experiment of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland has been the most conspicuous failure in the whole of the medern movement in Education. After twelve years of trial, they stand very much in the public eye as they did at first ; they have gained no ground, they have not taken the least hold of the popular mind, they have not planted themselves in the soil or gained an inch beneath the bare surface on which they were erected like cardboard structures without bases. Everything was done to make the scheme attractive. Science put on her best looks and promised the brightest enjoyments. Professors were supplied with extra abundance, and the greatest caution was used not to frighten people away by any severity of matriculation. But notwithstanding every effort the Queen's Colleges have been obstinately stationary.

There are three Colleges, each of which has a President, a Vice-President, twenty Professors, a Registrar, Bursar, Librarian, Curator, besides other officers. What is the collective return of the twelve years during which all this machinery has been at work? The whole University, including all three colleges, has only admitted 833 students, or seventy students annually—a sum-total which gives twentythree matriculations annually to each College; so that the annual supply of students to each College is less than the number of Professors. So much for the matriculations. The collective University, we then find, has only produced in the twelve years 391 graduates. Thirty-three Professors of Art have sent out annually twenty Bachelors of Arts. Or if we take each College by itself, eleven Professors of Arts have produced an annual crop of not quite seven Bachelors of Arts. Fifteen Medical Professors have turned out annually not quite ten Doctors of Medi-cine. Six Professors of Law have produced one Bachelor's degree annually, and three diplomas in Elementary Law in four years. Three Professors of Engineering produce five diplomas in Engineering in two years; and three Professors of Agriculture one agricultural diploma annually. Reckoning the annual grant of seme £5,000 which is distributed in the shape of academical rewards, the education of the 833 students of the Queen's Colleges has cost the country £400,000, which gives about £580 as the cost of each individual student.

What is the remedy, then, which Sir Robert Peel provides for the unpopularity of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland? What is the particular deficiency which he has discovered in the scheme, which, in his opinion, accounts for its not making its way, and the supply of which will at once give it the push and the stimulus it wants? It is a deficiency in the quantity of academical resources.

The remedy for the existing state of things he consequently declares to be a fourth college, three having been found, by experiment, not to be equal to the lieen academical appetite of the Irish public. The professors of Belfast, Cork, and Galway must be relieved from the crushing burden of their vast audiences, and the stream which threatens to burst the banks at present must be provided with another channel to flow in. ies, there must be a fourth coi lege, and then the scheme will have a fair chance. and will not be overworked.

Such a conclusion belongs to that well-known family of conclusions of which the famous one which Dr. Sangrado promulgated is a specimen. You must bleed more copiously said Dr. Sangrado; you must have another college and more professors, says Sir Robert Peel. - Guardian.

THE LOW ORANGEMAN, - A Liverpool paper of violent Protestant proclivities, and therefore an anthority on the point, states that "most Orange lodges

UNITED STATES.

BEAUTIES OF PROTESTANTISM-Rev. W. W. King of Chicago was recently divorced from his wife at her own suit, for having abandoned her. Within twenty-four days he married a lady from Minnesota,

Washington, Dec. 13 .- Gen. Franklin was yesterday furnished with a copy of the order for the execution of Wm. H. Johnson, a private in the Lincoln cavalry. According to report, his offence was desertion. Supposing himself to be in the presence of a party of the enemy, he expressed joy that he was taken back to his own camp a prisoner. The fell in his coffin, but life not being extinct, the other

SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. SLIDELL AND MASON.-The tollowing is from the New York Herald of Thursday :--

HAVANA, DEC. 6, 1861 .- The rebel steamer Vanderbilt (not the Vanderbilt so well known in New York) has safely arrived in this port, having suc-They leave here to-morrow in the British mail steamer Clyde, and it is not likely that they will be captured by any Union vessel, as very few persons know anything about their arrival. The Confederate flag is in high favor here, and the Spanish ships of-war salute it regularly.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The Washington cor-respondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, writing on the 10th, says :- " The sympathy for the Southern Confederacy, manifested in Canada and in the British provinces, will probably bring about the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, against which the agri-The following letter, dated Warsaw, the 16th, cultural interests of the country have remonstrated contains further details of the severity with which since it was passed—or rather purchased. Some curious facts concerning the manner in which the Treaty was ratified by Congress will be elicited, and "It is difficult to form an idea of the regime which show the workings of the lobby a dozen years