

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is widely reported in Paris that the French Government has informed the Pope that if His Holiness do not soon leave Rome of his own accord, the gates of Civita Vecchia will be thrown open, and the Piedmontese allowed to walk in. This would at any rate be one mode of seconding Count Cavour's invitation to the impatient revolutionists to wait for six months and see what would happen.

The French Government has also, we are told, resolved on subjecting all Episcopal charges and Pastorals to the stamp duty, thus making them amenable to the Bureau de la Presse at the Home Office, under the law regulating the colportage of books, and preventing the hawking about of obscene and seditious pamphlets.

We print the French Minister's circular forbidding the collection in France of the Peter's Pence for the support of the Sovereign Pontiff by the voluntary contributions of the faithful.

A pamphlet is also announced from the teeming press of the Messrs. Dent, entitled the "Pope and the Emperor." The author proves that no French Government can live on terms with the Pope. He concludes in favour of the suppression of Roman influence, the nomination of a French Patriarch, an ecumenical Council of the French Episcopate, universal suffrage for the Clergy, the direction by the State of religious administration, the suppression of the Concordat, and the civil constitution of the Clergy.

The Minister of the Interior has just addressed the following circular to all the prefects of France:— PARIS, Nov. 10.—"M. le Prefect,—The Imperial Government has in no way fettered the efforts which have been made to assist the financial operations of the Pontifical Government; it authorised the negotiation in France of the loan which the Pope decided to contract; it left the fullest liberty to the sympathetic manifestations which exhibited themselves in individual offerings, and those offerings have reached Rome without any obstacle. But the Government has never admitted that there could be founded without its authority throughout the empire, and as a permanent institution, committees or associations having for their object to organise, to stimulate, and to concentrate the collection of a sort of tribute for the Court of Rome.

"In a circular dated May 5, 1860, his Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction and worship reminded the bishops what were the prescriptions and the traditions of the French law upon this point. Nevertheless, some attempts are being made in a sense altogether contrary to the directions of that circular, and documents which have become public have announced the intention of forming an association represented by committees acting together, obedient to a common impulse, and constituting a kind of hidden institution organised in the bosom of the country.

"The Government cannot tolerate this neglect of regulations which it has laid down, this violation of laws which it has resolved should be respected. I invite you, consequently, M. le Prefect, to warn the organisers and members of these committees, if they have commenced to act in your department, that they must immediately dissolve, and you will inform them that if, notwithstanding this notice, they persist in their enterprises, they will expose themselves to the penalties decreed by the law.

"Individual donations to the Holy Father are, and will remain, free; but as to associations into the secret activity of which political intrigues under the veil of religion may very easily glide, their existence is unlawful until after the authorisation of the Government, and that authorisation has not been granted them.—Receive, &c.,

"The Minister Secretary of State in the Department of the Interior.

"BILLAULT."

It is no matter of surprise that all these accumulated signs have already suggested the idea that Napoleon III. intends to consummate a schism, and to declare himself the Head of the Church. The Emperor is said to have sent for a Bishop ten days ago, and put the question—Can we form a national Church? Sa Grandeur asked for twenty-four hours' time to deliberate, and returned the answer—"Not at the present moment."

THE CONDUCT OF ENGLAND.—In Ireland, great philanthropists!—what have you done in Ireland to chastise her for having remained faithful to her God and her faith? Is it true—Yes! or No?—that she is lying of manumission under the iron hand of your handlooms—that, except a potato, the only food of the country, the rest of her products are sold in the English markets to pay the rent? Is it true that the fishing on the coast by the natives of the sister isle is prohibited—that under the boasted régime of the model country the population has diminished by 2,500,000 in less than 15 years? Is it true that the Club of Regicides has held in London a course of public lectures on the assassination of foreign Sovereigns, before the eyes and the hearing of the English Government, and that 12 jurymen declared upon their honour, before God and men, that the assassin Bernard was not guilty? Have you not tried to brow a little war against France on account of Savoy, and if Russia and Prussia had listened to the advice of Lord John Russell would not torrents of blood have flowed once more at your instigation? Was not the last speech of your Premier on closing Parliament from beginning to end an insult to our country? Did not Lord Palmerstone say that Great Britain would not recognise the annexation of Savoy and that we had no more right to give than the other to accept?

The sword of honor bestowed upon Lamoriciere, has been so handsomely subscribed for in Paris, that folks say it will be difficult for the goldsmith and jeweller, most expert at running up accounts, to absorb the whole sum, although blade, hilt and scabbard were alike one mass of gold and pearls.

The correspondent of the Weekly Register writes:—

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The menacing tone of the

semi-official journals towards the Holy See is but the prelude to further abominations. The Constitutionnel is especially violent. It affirms that Imperial France is reproached with having promised its support to the Papal Government, and having broken its promise; that she is made responsible for the defeat of Castelfidardo, and the capitulation of Ancona, and for protecting the Pope's authority only at Rome, while she betrays it everywhere else. The Constitutionnel is simple enough to say out loud what every one thinks in silence; its denials, unsupported by facts or documents, damage rather than assist the Imperial cause. The only reason which it gives for our troops not having opposed the Piedmontese invasion is that we could not treat as an enemy a power which was our ally the day before. If this principle had been adopted sooner the wars of the Crimean and of Italy would not have come to pass, for Russia and Austria were allies of France the day before war was declared. There is no mean between ally and enemy. A friend of to-day, then, cannot be an opponent to-morrow! The late M. de la Palisse would have reasoned as well! It would require severe but not unfruitful labour to find out how many times the Constitutionnel contradicts itself in a fortnight. "Boniface" could furnish Lord John Russell with a few more points. October 12 he wanted Europe to sit in judgment, as it had a right to do, upon the events that had taken place in Italy. October 24 he suddenly veered round, to the great delight of the Sicels, and confined himself to demanding that a Congress should assemble simply to register the acts of Piedmont, and to approve all that M. Cavour had been pleased to do. Whom are we to believe? Who is the dupe? The same journal declares that Lamoriciere is at his wit's end. In order to let us judge of the truth of this, it ought first to publish the General's report; but it will take good care to do nothing of the kind. I must beg your pardon for speaking of all these dignities, but we are not allowed to answer here; and this is a kind of punishment that in your free England you can hardly conceive.

The Nord of this day owns that it would be a great mistake to exaggerate what is usually called the failure of the Warsaw interview, and the Opinion Nationale asserts that its results are an alliance not at all favourable for Italy. We shall not know till the spring whether the interview was a success or not. But I do not believe that the Pope will be able to remain so long in Rome, and the report of his retirement into Germany is again gaining countenance. You have seen how the people of Viterbo voted for Victor Emmanuel under the eyes of the French. Goyon will let the Romans do the same under the eyes of the Pope, and the game will be played out whether the Pope remain or leaves Rome, as many people think he ought to have done some time ago, though they allow he should not do it just now.

ITALY.

The King of Piedmont's triumphant entrance into Naples is acknowledged by all to have been a complete failure. He was received by the population with complete indifference. But the news which has most excited the imagination of our Liberals and Revolutionists is Garibaldi's retirement to Caprera, to the society of his goats and his poultry. He retires, however, with the rank and pay of a General in Victor Emmanuel's service, with a perfect understanding between himself and Mazzini, and with an injunction to the youths of Italy to hold themselves in readiness for a war in the spring, when he will want 1,000,000 of men. The people of Naples are already enjoying the usual fate of conquered nations. They are treated with the utmost contempt while quiet, and with the most murderous severity as soon as they resist. But over the whole of Italy one sentiment prevails, viz., that the present situation has no stability or permanence.

The following letter has been addressed to Cardinal Wiseman by his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State to his Holiness Pope Pius IX., recommending the systematic collection of St. Peter's pence throughout every diocese in England, to replenish the resources of the Papal treasury at Rome:—

ROME, OCTOBER 6, 1860.—My Lord Cardinal.—The resources of the public treasury, which had already been diminished by the progress of the revolution, have now become of no account, as it has approached the very walls of Rome, and has thus taken away from the Holy Father every means of meeting the heavy requirements of his army, of his faithful subjects, and of all those who have resigned their public employments, and have embraced exile in order to find in Rome a refuge from the arts and seductions which would tempt them from the fidelity they have sworn to their lawful sovereign. Under these circumstances, our Holy Father, who will never consent to accept any offering of sums of money that any government might make with compacts and conditions, would, on the other hand, see with pleasure the faithful of the Catholic world come to his assistance with their penny. Having made known to your Eminence the desire of the Holy Father, I regard as needless any argument that I might urge that it might have a speedy and full effect. The co-operation of the episcopate will powerfully assist in its execution; I therefore beg you to take the trouble to write on the subject to your colleagues in the pastoral office of England, to beg of them to adopt the fittest means that the faithful who are intrusted to them may concur in assisting their common father in the heavy anxieties which he suffers from the wickedness of his enemies, and of those even who profess themselves to be his devoted children. I avail myself of this opportunity, while I kiss your Eminence's hands, again to profess myself, with profound respect, your Eminence's truly obedient and devoted servant.

G. C. ANTONELLI.

To his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, London. The French army occupies Viterbo, and is to extend its occupation; but this occupation does not mean much, for at Viterbo the people were allowed to carry on an unofficial poll in favour

of annexation to Sardeña, and at Rome itself the revolutionary committee has collected the vote of the people to the same effect. The laxity which admits any amateur that chooses to vote wherever he likes is exemplified in the Umbrian vote, which was swelled by the emigrants from Viterbo, who came to poll preceded by banners veiled in crape.

The Papal Government has everywhere again denied the report that the Pope will leave Rome. Public opinion is strongly against Merode. A detachment of Irish Zouaves is about being organised.

A more than usual supply of falsehoods, contradictions, and mistakes have arrived from Naples during the week. In spite of all announcements to the contrary, Gaeta holds out, and Francis II. shows no inclination to discontinue the contest. The reported victories of the Sardinian troops have been gross exaggerations. But among the generals and officers of Francis II. treason to their King and treachery to their soldiers have unfortunately been conspicuous.

With regard, however, to the retirement of 28,000 of the Royal troops into the Papal States, which has been attributed to the treachery of the Generals, there is good reason to believe that it was by the King's orders. It was impossible to feed them where they were—the men were disinclined to accept their dismissal, and desired still to serve their King. They were, therefore, marched into the Papal States leaving the garrison of Gaeta and some 10,000 men under the gallant Bosco before the works of the fortress.— Tablet.

ROME.—Lamoriciere wishes to form another little army, and prisoners are struggling back, amongst them ninety Irishmen, who had been taken at Castel Fidardo, returned here a few days ago from Marseille. They report that eleven hundred have returned to Ireland, but that many of them expect to come out here again. One of those gallant fellows who has come again to serve the Pope, had one of his hands shot off in the battle, but his pluck was no wise abated. The first man killed at Spoleto was an Englishman, a convert, of the name of Chambers. He prayed that he might be slain in the Pope's cause, and was killed on the wall of the fort by a cannon ball, which smashed him to pieces.

I fear that in Tuscany and Piedmont no one doubts that the Emperor means to betray the Pope the whole way, and to leave Rome to the mercy of the Piedmontese, who say, not without some reason, that they can protect the Pope's person quite as well as the doughty Goyon: they wish the Pope no harm, they only desire all his possessions, and that after Gaeta shall have fallen, some more foul work is in store. But who can fix how long God will abandon us?—Cor. Dublin Telegraph.

A PROTESTANT WRITER'S OPINION OF ITALIAN REVOLUTION.—The celebrated Protestant and Conservative writer, Dr. Henry Leo, has written a remarkable article in the Volksblatt of Halle, which is important as coming from one of the leaders of the Protestant Conservative party in Germany. He says that Archbishop Rauscher, of Vienna, in his pastoral letter at the beginning of the year, went to the root of the matter, when he proclaimed that open violence was no doubt an evil, but that it could only fall the tree, without preventing it from springing up again. But a greater evil is that corruption of the moral convictions which accompanies violence, and which poisons the soil for the future, and prevents it from bearing good fruit. He speaks thus in the name of Christian truth and of the future of Europe.

"It cannot be doubted," says Dr. Leo, "on which side our sympathies will be, since each victory gained by the Catholic Church will be a victory over those who have neglected their duty." Let us see if we are not of the number. "Every Evangelical Christian," he says, "must experience a sort of jealousy in seeing so many Bishops, Canons, and Priests courageously appear before the Piedmontese tribunals for having refused to sing a Te Deum in honor of rapine and theft."

The following passage from the pen of a Protestant writer deserves to be quoted:—"Look at Italy. True, the persecution which Piedmont has organised there, has at first attacked only that which appertains to the external form of the Church, viz., ecclesiastical property and the temporal power of the Pope; but in reality the aggression is directed against his spiritual authority. For, for the Catholic world, the Pope is the Vicar of Jesus Christ. It is therefore against the Kingdom of Jesus Christ himself that Catholics in our days rebel when they rise against the power of the Roman Pontiff."

It is in defence of the Apostolic independence of the Pope that the Catholic world has risen, protesting unanimously, by the mouth of the Bishops, the Clergy, and, with few exceptions, of the mass of the people. For this has the Peter's Pence been revived; and for this, under the brave Lamoriciere, have young and gallant spirits enrolled themselves under the Pontifical banner.

If the Catholic Church, now in affliction, can extricate itself by its own means, the revolutionary violence will have received a blow greater than the violent repressions since 1848, and the Catholic Church will gain a triumph such as it has not had for five centuries. The Conservative spirit cannot exist except in the Christian religion; the Pope's part, in spite of Liberalism and the commonplaces of our journalists.

"We are bound to give our testimony in favour of the Pope's right, and to hope that all Government which know their power to depend upon the will of God, and not upon the will of the people, may openly oppose this flagrant injustice, and cast aside all false and libellous notions of the sovereignty of the people and the popular will. We trust that the three Powers which for forty years have been united to maintain order and right, may open their eyes and protest energetically against felony. Unfortunately, too many of our Protestant co-religionists rejoice over the humiliation of the Pope and the fall of Babylon. We will not flatter their prejudices, and we declare that crime and falsehood are cloaking themselves in the name of culture. Let them combat the Catholic Church openly and frankly, and with spiritual weapons. But had means will never attain a good end, and excessive means such as warfare, in which their allies are treason and the Revolution."

SPAIN.

The Congress of Deputies, as the faithful exponent of the Catholic feelings of the Spanish nation, offers to Her Majesty's Government its most decided and energetic support, to the end that Her Majesty, in accordance with the wishes expressed by His Holiness in the Allocution of Sept. 28, may protect and defend the Vicar on Earth of Jesus Christ, the Father of all the Faithful, with all the means at her command." This was the resolution proposed and signed by seven Catholic members in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, and discussed there with much warmth on Oct. 29. Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon were so severely treated that the President had to remind the speakers that respect for monarchical principles should moderate their language against crowned heads. Marshal O'Donnell opposed the motion. He had the deepest pity for the lot of Pius IX., and disapproved of the Piedmontese invasion of Rome and Naples. Also the Cabinet had applied to the Catholic Powers, and invited them to unite in order to help the Holy Father. But the invitation had failed. The Cabinet had protested, and recalled the Spanish Ambassador from Turin. But they had not broken off diplomatic relations, and kept a Charge d'Affaires there. Their policy will be strict neutrality; they will not intervene. Marshal O'Donnell considers that European law exists no more; but whenever an united effort shall be made to restore it, Spain will exert itself in favour of the Holy Father as much as any other power. This miserable shuffling on the Marshal's

part has naturally pleased nobody. The Pope's friends consider the course pursued to be unworthy of the Government of the Catholic Queen. The Liberals consider that O'Donnell is a traitor to the cause of Italian liberation. But while the Cabinet was making professions of its sympathy with the Pope, a letter of the Papal Nuncio in Madrid fell into their hands, in which the Cabinet was judged at all favorably. The Nuncio has excused himself to the Queen, but remains persuaded that Marshal O'Donnell is not a sufficiently zealous Catholic to step forward on the Pope's behalf.

TRANSLATIONS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.—The Journal Deutschland of Frankfort publishes an article, of which the following is a translation, on the abduction of two Jewish children, minors, by Protestant Ministers:—

When two years ago, the Mortara affair disturbed the equanimity of the inhabitants of Bologna, the Liberal hordes everywhere raised a hue and cry of indignation, and hurled their fulminations against the Catholic clergy, as if all those who were subject to the law of Moses ran the risk of being led, either of their own accord or by force, whither they did not wish to go.

Jews, Heathens, Freemasons, Protestants, nominal Catholics, all sounded the trumpet of calumny, cursed Rome and the Catholic Church. One would have imagined for the moment that a crusade against the Pope was about to be organized in which the whole world will join. The banner was raised. The Protestant Governments thought they were obliged to take the violated rights of Judaism officially in hand, and for a long time Edgar Mortara was the watch-word of those who make a parade of their sentiments of humanity and intolerance. To judge by what has since taken place we had a right to expect that these paladins of tolerance would have recommenced still more beautifully their concert of maledictions. There was an excellent opportunity for the display of humanitarian zeal. But mark how consistent those apostles of progress are with themselves! They are one and all silent: neither, Heathen, nor Christian, nor venerable Freemason thought it becoming his dignity to utter even a stifled cry of horror and indignation, though: all of them pride themselves so much on being, as it were, born defenders of right and justice. And yet the question is not now concerning one Mortara, but two. It is true the cases are not exactly similar—they are not Catholic priests but Protestant ministers, who have permitted themselves to encroach upon the rights of Jewish parents.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

(From the London Times, November 14.)

It is beyond a doubt that on the 8th of September last the allied British and French forces began their march on Peking, and that this advance is the last fact of importance which has been communicated to the authorities at home. We have now, from official despatches and from the letter of our own special correspondent, an accurate account of the proceedings up to the 11th of September, when the allied army was at a place only 45 miles from Peking, with the intention of pushing on immediately for the capital. It is perfectly plain that at this time there was not the smallest chance of a successful negotiation, the former overtures having come to nothing through the evident duplicity and the bad faith of the Chinese agents. The history of these transactions is interesting, as showing the character of the people with whom the English traders have had to deal for so many years. The outcry against the Chinese War in 1857 has now almost died away; even faction is ashamed to repeat the charges which were advanced against the European community in the East less than three years ago. Every succeeding month has brought to light fresh proofs of the degradation and worthlessness of the Chinese Government, and has shown that, if Europeans are to remain in safety in its territory, we must make up our minds to resent every insult and to punish every offence committed against us. Such was Yeh, such was Kweihsang, and such is Hangki. Mandarins, whether at the North or the South, are not to be trusted, inasmuch as sincerity in dealing with barbarians would be the greatest of crimes in the eyes of the Central Government. If English readers wish for a specimen of the manner in which their countrymen have been treated in every matter, small and great, for the last 18 years, then let them listen to the history of the negotiations at Tien-tsin.

At the capture of the Taku forts the loss inflicted on the Tartar army had been considerable, but the terror spread among them by the attack and the murderous arms of the Europeans was still more important. They fled, the officers themselves making no halt until they had placed a great distance between themselves and the Armstrong guns. The letter we print to-day speaks of the difficulties in the nature of the country to an advancing force, and the little use which had been made of these obstacles by the Chinese. Having retired from the field in such haste as to leave every bridge standing, the Tartar Generals, no doubt, sent such despatches to Peking as induced the Chinese Court to feign a desire to negotiate. We hear much of barbarian cunning, yet it would seem impossible for a civilised plenipotentiary of average capacity to be inveigled by such shallow devices as those to which the Imperial Mandarins had recourse on the present occasion. These personages seem to have considered that we were still the English of 1842 and 1858, and that all the old tricks concerning a reference to Peking and the limited nature of their own authority would succeed in delaying us, as they had done before. With these views they began prevaricating at their very first interview, in the early part of September. Possibly, they may have been under the influence of Kweihsang's first blandishments that Sir Hope Grant sent off the despatch which was the cause of the recent false anticipations of peace. However, we are glad to say, for the credit of our negotiators, that the Mandarins were unable to sense of their mistake, and taught that when a country like England is forced into a third war within a term of twenty years the consequences are likely to be serious to the State whose weakness and perfidy provoke the conflict.

As we have said, the news of the capture of the Taku Forts having been carried to Peking, the Emperor immediately despatched a Commissioner to treat for peace; in other words, to stop the allies at any cost of false assurances, or promises intended to be broken. Immediately after the battle the advanced guard of the Allies had marched up to Tien-tsin, and with it had arrived Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. On their arrival they were informed that Kweihsang, who had negotiated the treaty of 1858, was coming down from Peking. This Officer was represented as being treated with the highest powers. On this Lord Elgin wrote to him, stating the demands of England, the principal article of which was the payment of 8,000,000 taels, about £2,300,000 sterling. When Kweihsang arrived at Tien-tsin he informed the Allies that he and Hang-fuh, the Governor of the Province, had been appointed to treat, and that they were ready to commence negotiations. Lord Elgin returned an answer that no negotiations could take place until the Commissioners had accepted the British proposals, which they accordingly declared themselves ready to do. For the history of subterfuge and falsehood which followed we must refer the reader to our correspondent's letter, and to the despatches published in yesterday's Gazette. On the 6th, it appears, everything had been settled, and every one in authority thought that there was nothing more to do but to send the army back to India or to England. Then the Commissioners began to equivocate. They had no power to conclude a treaty. Their credentials were not sufficient, and they must refer to the Imperial Court. Lord Elgin demanded that one million taels should be paid before Tien-tsin was evacuated by the British troops. This condition, which had

been accepted by the Commissioners, was an evident source of embarrassment to them. They were ready to subscribe to anything, the performance of which was fixed at a distant date, when the barbarians would probably be far away from the country, or, at any rate, would only hold some outpost in the Southern provinces, far away from the neighborhood of the Imperial presence. But the immediate payment of one million taels was like taking away so many drops of their hearts' blood. The despatch of Lord Elgin on this subject has been published, and, in case there should be a party willing to censure the continuance of the war, we point it out for perusal. His Lordship says that, having demanded a million of taels before the evacuation of Tien-tsin—"After some conversation, in which they betrayed manifest signs of uneasiness, they announced to my secretaries that they could not stipulate that the convention should take effect without previous ratification, and that, so far from being ready to sign it on the 8th inst., they could not do so until it had been submitted to the Emperor for his approval." Much discussion followed, in which the Chinese Commissioners showed such evident signs of duplicity, that to "check this policy by an act of vigour was manifestly indispensable, unless we intended to forfeit all the advantages secured by our advance to this point;" and, accordingly, orders were at once given by Lord Elgin to advance to Tang-chow, and "to enter into no further communication with them until I had reached that place."

UNITED STATES.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.—The following is the substance of a bill now before the legislature of Vermont:—"A divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be granted, where either of the parties is an habitual drunkard; or shall have joined any religious sect or society which professes to believe the relation of man and wife to be unlawful; or who refuse to cohabit with each other for the space of three years." Should such a proviso be enacted, then indeed the Vermont legislature will be entitled to the gratitude of Gospel liberty admirers and libertines, who regard marriage as an institute that is an intolerable check on the foulest passions of man's heart. Protestant legislatures in Europe as well as in America are from to day facilitating divorce cases, until at length an almost Pagan license is rendered legal by infamous enactments opposed to the welfare of society and the unity of marriage, which the Christian religion has established. Every moment since Martin Luther preached his infamous and disgusting sermon on marriage, Protestants are the more receding from the holiness of that sacred bond, which indissolubly unites man and wife for the good of society and the Church. Ladies and matrons of America, is this the civilization in store for you? The Christian religion has ennobled you, has given you dignity; has restored you to your legitimate position in the family;—beware in time, lest the infamous progress of such legislation as that of Vermont engulf you in the thraldom and degradation of Paganism.—N. Y. Nation.

MORAL DESTRUCTION IN NEW YORK.—It is a correct calculation that in New York, more than half a million of adults—male and female—never go to church, and that upwards of a hundred thousand children receive no religious education. The population of the city is put down at nine hundred thousand. Of these, beyond two hundred thousand are Catholics. The probable balance for Protestantism, therefore, is—for the Catholics are not counted among the irreligious—that in the great capital of America, it takes moral care of only one out of seven! These figures are not ours,—though the induction is,—they have been supplied by the "Evangelical Alliance" and other Protestant Associations in New York. Here are two of the most startling facts of the times. Five hundred thousand grown people, and a hundred thousand children in a single America city without any religious feelings and culture! What is the cause of them? We are not aware that any of the Pagan cities of antiquity presented two such unfortunate features.—Boston Pilot.

The New York Herald of the 17th of November published the following important paragraph in its "city news" column:—"There has been considerable flustering of late in school circles in regard to a rumor of an exposé of the management of the different schools in this city. Guilty persons, it is said, always tremble at their own shadow when there are indications of their guilt being made known to the public. It has long been rumored that there are men employed to take charge of the youth in our city schools whose morals are not what they should be. If this is correct, it is well that an exposé should come out, and the uneasiness manifested in certain localities would indicate that there is more truth than poetry in the charge that has been made. A little ventilation in this department, it truthfully does us no harm, and may be the means of doing an immense amount of good to the coming generation; and if there is anything wrong, the public who are spending millions for the cause of education should know it.

An instance of the despicable state to which the New York Criminal Justice have fallen in public estimation may be inferred from the fact that the press of that city are unanimous in praising Mr. Justice Gould for pressing for the conviction of a noted blackleg, named Mulligan, who had been indicted for an attempt to kill a police officer in the execution of his duty. But what can they expect from a judiciary elected by the influence and muscular power of the blacklegs and rowdies who control the election.

There is a story that the Californians in Washington propose to set up an independent republic on the Pacific side of the Union if it is dissolved, and Mr. Otero, delegate from New Mexico, has written to his constituents advising them to connect with it.

THE PROGRESS OF SECESSION.—The correspondent of the New York Herald at Washington telegraphs on the 27th as follows:—"The President and Cabinet are very desirous that Gen. Scott should be present here during the approaching session of Congress, and he was accordingly summoned by telegraph yesterday to repair hither forthwith. A despatch, however, received by Secretary Floyd this evening, that owing to the sudden illness of Gen. Scott in New York it will be impossible for him to come on. The announcement has caused a great deal of uneasiness in all circles here. It is understood here that immediately on the resounding of Congress next week, a caucus of the Southern men who intend to take their seats will be called—at least of the conservative portion of them—and the probability is that all the members will attend it, when the present condition of the country will be discussed, the grievances under which the South now suffers will be set forth, and some basis laid down for pacification and the settlement of all difficulties which beset us. When these matters are in fair training, and the Southern members understand each other, the conservative members from the North will be invited to come into the caucus, and the whole business will be discussed in solemn council. From all that has been said here about this measure, it seems likely that a report upon the state of the country will be agreed upon, to be presented to Congress, and that it will recommend the calling of a Convention of all the States, to come to some arrangement whereby the differences can be finally settled and the negro kept out of politics for the future. South Carolina is bent on quick work. Disunion is the work by day and the dream by night of almost every man and woman there. Senator Chestnut says so. Senator Hammond says she will certainly go out on the 17th or 18th December at all costs.

The Palmetto flag of the petty state of South Carolina, was hoisted at when lately thrown to the winds at Baltimore, an indication that in that city the "fire eaters" will not endorse the suicidal policy of secession.