

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The English papers are now taking it for granted that the accession to power of M. Drouyn de Lhuys proves merely that the Emperor Napoleon desires to stand by the Pope. It is no doubt true that the fact is that the whole educated class of France is intensely of the same will. Not that the whole, or the majority of it, is Catholic. Unhappily, that is far from being the case. There is a strong Catholic party, and it has great strength not only from its own numbers, but because it is the only religious party in France. French Protestants no doubt exist, but as a body they differ from English Protestants. They are men who reject the Catholic Church, and with it all revealed truth. On this subject a *not* of M. Fould, the present Finance Minister, is repeated, apparently on good authority. This noble man, by birth and education a Jew, some months back protested himself a Protestant. Some of his friends expressed their astonishment; but he replied,—"The Jewish religion is unpopular and obnoxious, and I was anxious to have the least possible of Christianity." Such a sect as this is quite incapable of combining into any religious party as the bad Catholics or the infidels themselves; and the result is, that the good Catholics are not counterbalanced as in England, by any religious party. This Catholic party is all for the temporal power of the Pope, and therefore against the unification of Italy. But even the best Catholics are far from resting there. They are Frenchmen as well as Catholics, and they openly avow that even if they were not Catholics, they would still think as they do, because they regard the union of Italy as contrary to the political interest of France.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—It is no doubt easy to blame the Emperor for the repeated adjournments of a solution and this continued hesitation; but in common fairness it must be said that his position is an exceptional one. It will perhaps have little effect in reconciling the Italians, particularly the more ardent and impatient among them, but it is nevertheless a fact that he has many difficulties to contend with at home. Whatever people may say to the contrary, it is certain that the clergy possess much influence in the rural districts, and that this question, of all others, is one on which that influence would be most brought to bear. The elections are not far off, whether the Legislative Chamber be allowed to die out or be dissolved by decree. Had M. Thiers remained to present to the Pope the *ultimatum* which he supported, and followed it up on its rejection by the immediate withdrawal of the army from Rome, the consequences would be severely felt in spite of all that M. Persigny, or any other "Grand Elector" in his place, could do. The effect produced on the clerical party by the nomination of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who lost no time in appointing as Ambassador to Rome the brother of the Archbishop of Bourges, is favorable, and it is accepted as a sort of reprieve, if not more. The Emperor, perhaps hopes that concessions refused to an enemy like M. Thiers will be favorably considered when urged by a friend like M. Drouyn de Lhuys. In this hope he may be disappointed, but at all events he thinks it worth trying the experiment. Of course there are plenty of people who will have it that it is all a comedy, and that the Emperor is sure that the Pope will still answer with the *non possumus* as he is resolved on an indefinite occupation of Rome. Let us wait to see what will be the effect of M. Drouyn de Lhuys' negotiations.—*Times* Cor.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 28.—A statement appeared a few days back in some of the Italian and French papers, that M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, intended calling upon the Italian Government to propose the rescinding of the vote of the Chamber which claimed Rome as the capital of the kingdom of Italy. I am positively assured that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has had no intention of making any such proposal to the Italian Government. At the same time I do not believe that we shall witness for the present any material change in the policy of the French Government as regards Rome, and as for withdrawing the army, it is out of the question. The reasons for occupying Rome which existed in 1849, and which M. Drouyn de Lhuys went to London to lay before Lord Palmerston and Lord Lansdowne, who, as the organ of the Government in the House of Lords, gave the explanation asked for by, I believe, Lord Brougham, are so far as I can learn, the same as were alleged by this Government at the present day. The Emperor declared, in his celebrated letter to Victor Emmanuel, that the French army should remain at Rome so long as there was any danger of the Papal territory being invaded by regular or irregular troops, by the free lances of Garibaldi or the army of Victor Emmanuel; and to all demands from Turin the same answer is still given. The Emperor's attention is still directed towards effecting a reconciliation between Rome and Turin, and, though the task appears hopeless, with the *non possumus* of the Vatican on one hand, and the cry for Rome as the new capital on the other, it would seem that he does not despair of success. He says that Catholic France cannot be expected to treat the Sovereign Pontiff with less consideration than the great Powers treat the Sultan in what regards concessions to subjects, or the surrender of his territory; and that if she is expected to press upon the Holy Father the recognition of the actual state of things, Piedmont must give solid guarantees that she shall not be disturbed in his present possessions. This, I think I can assure you, the basis on which the negotiations at Turin, with a view to reconciling the Pope and the King, are conducted; and this is, in fact, the policy of the French Government. In the meantime the French army will continue to occupy Rome.

An association of scientific and literary characters had been accustomed to meet for some months past in an apartment in the Rue de la Paix to discuss literary subjects. The apartment belonged to M. Le Roy, who directed the proceedings, and permitted select visitors to be present on the payment of a small sum of money. The association, after having existed for some months, was closed by order of the Government. Since then M. Le Roy, who is a licentiate of the Faculty of Paris, has petitioned the academical authorities to be permitted to open a "free establishment of secondary instruction, according to the provisions of the law of 1850." The vice-rector of the Academy has, nevertheless, opposed his opening a course of lectures. M. Le Roy, who is endowed with great perseverance, is determined to appeal to the departmental Council of Public Instruction, but the vice-rector of the Academy is president of this Council. He has still recourse to the Imperial Council of Public Instruction, who it is to be hoped, will have more respect for the law of 1850, which has been called "the charter of the liberty of instruction."

ITALY.

An enthusiastic fox-hunter, on a fine day, with the wind in the south, intent upon his sport, but meeting

the hounds on their way back to their kennels; because the master of the same, had changed his mind about the hunt, will have a very fair notion of the bitter disappointment of the great Liberal Party at the unexpected resolution of their Master of Hounds, the illustrious Emperor of the French, not to hunt on Roman ground for the present. The great Liberal Party was in full cry for Rome; Ricasoli had promised to hold a Parliament in the Capitol; Rattazzi had set Garibaldi on the trail; and the London mob was beginning to shout for the successful dog, when the great Emperor told them to hold their tongues. Garibaldi is in the hands of the doctors of United Italy, and will, in all probability, never come out of their hands alive. Ricasoli is gone, and Rattazzi is a spectacle; the English Government looks supremely silly; for the speculation in mobs and public meetings has been destroyed by the Grand Master of the great Liberal Party, who has his own ends to serve, and his own interests to take care of, dearer to him than the universal salvation of the press.

For the present the enemies of God are baffled, they admit their failure and submit to the harsh dictation of a man they hate but whom they must serve whether they like it or not. Their puppet, the King of Sardinia, gives them neither hope nor comfort, for they never expected anything from him; he is as if he did not exist, there is no sort of promise whatever about him, so much so, that in the depths of despair they can make nothing of that miserable idol set up by depravity to reign over fraud. They are helpless now, because the Emperor of the French does not choose to do their work. The liberal press, public opinion, natural rights, and non-intervention can do absolutely nothing, because the Grand Prophet of all these things is tired of the imposture, and wishes to refresh himself with a little rest.—*London Tablet*.

MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO AND GARIBOLDI.—The *Marquis Massimo D'Azeglio* has published in the "Discussion," a severe article on Garibaldi. The *Marquis* has pleaded, however, from his brief, which was the "Official Report of Aspromonte." He accuses Garibaldi of double-dealing and deception, and says that his reputation is tarnished for ever, prepares Italy to expect enormous efforts from the party of action, with whom he closely connects General Garibaldi, and winds up by expressing his astonishment that a people so "in love with legality and order" as the English, should show itself so "infatuated" for a man who has committed such "extraneous" as has the prisoner of Varignano.

The *Chateaux de Saint Anna*, confined for refusing the Sacrament to Monsignor Caputo, has been set at liberty. He was greatly beloved by his parishioners, and on his being called to attend a sick person, a few hours after his liberation, the streets through which he had to pass were lined by crowds who came to welcome him, and receive his blessing. The *Vicar-general* and one of the *Canons* of *Lucera* have been condemned to two and one years of imprisonment, and a heavy fine for refusing compliance with the Government ordinances, which they conceived to militate against their sacred duties. This is the way a free Church in a free State is carried into practice. A conscientious abstention from co-operation with the new order of things is held and punished as a crime. No Government can ever be popular under such conditions, and every day is causing the people to drift further and further down the tide of disaffection. Those on the spot realise this fully, but it is a truth that will only be brought home to England when the consequences are too late for reparation.

ROME.—The Neapolitan emigration is beginning, and groups of peasants from Aquila, Orfeli, and Lago Fucino are beginning to bring across the frontier their terrible and ceaseless story of wrong and rapine. The celebrated Southern chief Cipriani la Gala has just been taken prisoner; fortunately for him not by the Piedmontese, but by a Pontifical post, near San Francisco. He was decoyed to a certain point on the frontier by a letter purporting to come from Francis II., requiring his presence in Rome. The document was, of course, not a genuine one, as the King has long remained from all connection with the Italian, but the Royalist leader, notwithstanding, fought his way with fourteen men to the Abruzzi confines, where he was attacked by the French outposts; he was eventually surrendered, and was consigned to the *Termini*, a pretty clear proof, if any were needed, that the Roman Government is in no way the source of reaction. The movement seems daily gaining strength, and encounters are constantly reported. The "Times" is at length forced to admit the fearful state of the rural districts, and the utter impossibility of suppressing that which is proved to be a popular and national movement.

The Queen of Naples has been recommended by her physicians to remain some time longer in Germany. She has taken up her abode with the Ursuline Nuns at Augsburg for some weeks.

The appointment of M. La Tour d'Auvergne, which is just announced, has given great satisfaction here to the Catholic party, as it is considered a guarantee of a Conservative policy on the part of France. Mazzini's manifesto will now prove to Europe that a union of the sect and any constitutional monarchy was impossible at any time, and was merely tolerated as a provisional arrangement. The Revolution and Victor Emmanuel by no means took each other "for better or worse," but the force has come much sooner than was expected, and in the quarrels of rogues we know that honest men sometimes find an advantage.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

That the late change indicates a policy favorable to the Holy Father in France all parties seem to have agreed. The *Times* is as strong on that point as we could be. In France it is felt perhaps even more strongly because the new Minister is known to be not merely a Conservative in politics, but a practical Catholic. A very large body of French statesmen are for the Pope merely on political grounds. M. Gozini, though a Protestant, supports him as the keystone to all order in Europe. M. Thiers does the same. What his feelings are may be inferred from an anecdote the correctness of which I can answer. He said the other day to a friend, "There is no doubt we are right in our Conservative policy, but the Catholics have a great advantage over us by that dog of a hope of theirs (*cel chien d'esperance*). There is something touching in this sort of evasive acknowledgment of the blessedness of them who, amid all the storms of this world, are firmly anchored, possessed of a peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Talking of M. Thiers, I may mention another anecdote of him. He attended at Court to present the last volume of his History, and was asked by the Empress his view about the affairs of the Holy Father. He is said to have replied, "Madame, I am no theologian. But as an historian I cannot help seeing that no one ever ate a bit of the Pope without dying of it." There was wit as well as truth in the reply. The fact is that although some revolutionary papers in France are so far blinded by their hatred of the Pope as to be for giving Rome to the Piedmontese, there is hardly a French statesman of any school who is not the other way, and all the more from being firmly convinced that the English have taken up the question for purely English objects. This we know not to be the case. The main principle in England is anti-Catholic bigotry, and the absurd notion that the seizure of the States of the Church is once for all to put an end to that hated "Popery." What more feeling there is in the English people on the subject is chiefly drawn from one creditable to them as far as it goes. They have been assured that the Romans are oppressed and want to gain their freedom, and they think it a liberal thing to take their side about Foreign politics. The mass of the English people have no opinion. Have the mass of any people?—*Cor. Weekly Register*.

The Pontifical Guards have arrested a man who was loitering near the Pontifical villa, Castel Gandolfo, and who had been heard to make minute inquiries as to the hour of the Pope's going out, and the direction of his walks. The man, who was in

the garb of a mechanic, was armed with a revolver, and a dagger. He also possessed a considerable sum of money. He could give no account of his possession either of the arms or the money.

THE POPULATION OF ROME.—According to a statistical account just published by the *Minister General* of Rome, the population of that city in 1859 was 180,259; in 1859, 182,585; in 1860, 184,049; in 1861, 194,517; in 1862 it is 197,073. The increase has therefore been continual in the present year. There are at Rome 29 Cardinals, 35 Bishops, 1529 Priests, 339 Seminarians, 2,509 members of Religious communities (men), 2,931 Nuns, 609 Members of Colleges, 1,427 girls brought up in convents, 928 boys, and 1,200 girls in charitable establishments, 4,893 Pontifical soldiers, 331 non-Catholics, and 4,486 Jews. The French troops are not reckoned among the population.—*Post*.

NAPLES.—A correspondent of the *Standard* writes from Naples:—

"The amnesty is at length before us, and has, as might have been expected, given satisfaction to none. Wrong as it has been from the fear—not the clemency of the Piedmontese Government, it has given liberty only to those to whom it dared not refuse it, and has left untouched the real evils. The whole mass of Royalists are excluded from its provisions; neither De Christino, Carraciolo, nor Mr. Bishop are among those named who are to benefit by it; the exception is also made for the deserters from the army—an exception one could better understand did not one remember the wholesale desertions purchased in 1860 by Piedmont itself. The Bourbonist prisoners are not even referred to, and as soon as the court of assize re-enters on its high functions we may expect to hear of fresh convictions for reaction obtained by perjury, and evidence wrong by similar torture to that procured a few weeks since on Tangari to make him denounce Major de Presti and the Baron di Cosenza. The reaction is daily spreading, and in most of the provinces the National Guard is refusing to act, and in consequence, is dissolved. Among other places at Conca, at Fusale, and many villages in the Calabria. Between 'Brigandage' and Garibaldianism, Rattazzi's post is scarcely a sinecure, and his difficulties increase hourly. La Marmora's voice is, and has been, always, for repressive measures. Heaven knows there is no lack of them—arrests and fustigations, and a miserable mockery of an amnesty that sets free Fra Pantaleo, Nicotera, and Mordani, and leaves thousands to the dungeon and the galley without hope or rescue.

The new prison regulations coming into operation, have been greeted with the express purpose of stifling all kind of communication with the outer world. The fall of the Rattazzi Cabinet is considered imminent now, though what combination can take its place is by no means clear, and the difficulties of the situation are increasing hourly. One of the new measures to be carried out is a complete elimination of Neapolitans from the magistracy, and the appointment of Piedmontese officials in all the departments. In the Sicilies the result will shortly be apparent, and the dream of Italian unity will be farther off than ever; nothing will remain but the fearful aggregate of useless suffering entailed by the experiment, and the demoralisation of all Italy to a far greater extent than would ever have been the case under the provisions of the Treaty of Zurich, had they been allowed to be carried out. It may be too late to arrest the evil, but at least humanity may plead in favour of the consequences being averted. If the wholesale prescription now on foot is carried out, if all political offences are not placed in the same category as those just pardoned, if Garibaldians are to be set free, and Bourbonists unjustly condemned and retained in prison, at least, let us hear no more cast about liberty, a phrase which was never more out of place than now, and which it seems only possible to obtain in Naples by the acceptance of one of the most absolutist dynasties in Europe. The Neapolitans are fast having this truth thrust upon them, that the slavery of the strong is less galling than that of the weak. A government barely able to hold its own can never be merciful. The inconsistency lies in not accepting the position.

Another correspondent, "Anglicus," of the same journal writes:—

The state of siege continues here. La Marmora has refused to remain at his post unless full powers are conceded to him; and the most valued of these is the suppression of all reports in the public press that would disclose the fearful condition of the Southern provinces. The foreign journals are, in the same way, confiscated at the post office if they contain anything tending to let the royalist party know that sympathy exists for them in other countries. The clandestine press is a dominant feature of the state of siege. Small journals and broadsheets are sold *sub rosa* every evening, and through these a certain amount of fact finds its way to the public ear. One little paper, called *Roma o Morte*, has a few curious remarks to-day on the state of Sicily. "Disorder, injustice, and oppression," it says, "reign in this unfortunate island. The tyranny of government is unequalled by the discontent of the population, and the hope of national unity has vanished for ever; the state of siege (a remedy worse than the disease) daily augments the state of ruin to which we have fallen; the government reaction goes on unchecked. There is now no thought but of persecuting the Liberals. The best and truest patriots are arrested and confined without the shadow of proof on which a process might be based. In the Neapolitan provinces the sword reigns supreme; a so-called military lieutenantcy has established military law, and arrests and shoots at its pleasure. The brigandage has, in the teeth of this, risen up stronger and more numerous than ever. How can we explain such a consequence? One fact alone stands out more clear than the rest—that no government that comes from Turin can exist here save by the sword; and that with the sword or miseries, far from being cured, are augmented.

Let your readers mark the source of this short and uncompromising denunciation of the Piedmontese rule. It is not the *Armonia* or the *Epoca*, or any journal one accustoms of being in any way a reactionary party. It is a clandestine organ of the Liberal and Mazzinian party; it is truth, and the strongest testimony that can be given of hatred inspired throughout the country, and among men of all classes, by the gross oppression they are labouring under.

The *Vienna Gazette* says:—"The Queen of Naples has given an assurance to her mother, and to the King and Queen of Bavaria that she required a few days of meditation and prayer, but that after that pious exercise she should return to Rome to her husband."

GERMANY.

Most of our readers know that some 22 years ago an enthusiast, as we will charitably designate him, called Ronge, "got up" what he termed the Evangelical Catholic Church of Germany. It was to be quite a unique thing, having no connection whatever with any concern over the way. Its priests, however, were in *limine*, like the arch-apostate Luther to take unto themselves the daughters of man—wives; and the doctrine, dogmas, and tenets which distinguish the Catholic from the Protestant Church were, for the most part, to be renounced and denounced by the new sect, which at once gained such vast favour with the Government under which they had sprung up, that various privileges, which had previously been enjoyed by the Catholics, were taken from them and given to the Evangelicals. This fact shows that the latter existed chiefly in localities where the population was divided into two religious denominations, Catholic and Protestant, whilst the Government were of the latter persuasion. Well, this schism, as may be easily supposed, caused great joy and jubilation amongst Protestants everywhere, and the secession of all Germany from Romanism was predicted as inevitable, and ardently used as an auxiliary means of perversion by the proselytising associations in these countries, especially. Of late years, however, there has been a most suspicious

allusion on the subject, Ronge's association, their clergy, and their Church ceased to figure prominently in the annual reports of the proselytising missions. On the other hand, the German Government, from time to time, translations from foreign journals of the proceedings of the associations which were formed to counteract the designs of Ronge, &c. &c. The earliest of these fraternalities was that of St. Boniface, formed in about a year after the commencement of the Ronge heresy. Amongst the other excellent measures taken by this association, was the publication of the *Almanach* at St. Boniface. The number for the ensuing year gives an account of the career of Ronge and his followers, with most interesting particulars relative to the almost total disappearance of the sect which he formed (most of whom have by the by, re-entered the Old Fold). But the most gratifying statistics in the work are those which show the rapid increase of Catholicism in Germany, not only in the districts previously infested with Rongeism, but in every other portion of the country. We quote a few of these statistics, as given in the *Monde*. In the provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania, for instance, there has been an increase since 1844 of 35 parishes and 48 priests. In that year the capital of Prussia had not a single religious house, now it contains eight, and every parish contains at least one religious institution. In Saxony, about 40 new Catholic parishes have been founded, and the spread of Catholicism has occurred amongst others in the cities which were conspicuous for embracing the Lutheran doctrines when they were first promulgated. Of these places we merely mention Wittenberg, Forgar, and Esleben where Luther was born. In 1848 the Catholics at Breslau were only 28,500, they are now 45,000; Berlin now contains 10,000 more Catholics than it did twenty years ago. Turning to the state of heresy originated by Ronge, we find that of the 6,000 members in Berlin in 1840, there are only 443 remaining. What a falling off was there, and how dumb the Protestant orators at the annual missionary meetings are on this startling fact! Alas, for poor Ronge, he and his remnant of straggling followers have descended to be mere peripatetic lecturers and promulgators of Continental Radicalism, jumbled up as usual with some form of belief which, when closely analysed, is simple materialism! Had Luther lived some years longer, it is most probable that his heresy would have assumed a variety of phases and changes, which would either have thrown the original heresy entirely in the shade, or have brought its originator and his disciples back to the faith which they had abandoned. The elasticity and latitudinarianism which one and all of these schisms and heresies adopted, constituted the great secret of their success; they are something like men's habits, made to suit their tastes, their figures, and even their whims.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

UNITED STATES.

Despite the semi-official statement recently put forth through the agency of the Associated Press to the effect that our relations with the Government of France presented no difficulties not amenable to the ordinary solution of diplomatic negotiations, we have the highest authority for stating that our advisers from France, though couched in the usual complimentary language of the polite court in Europe, were really of a serious nature, and that they presented to our Government these two alternatives: Either a war with France or the unequalled repudiation of all the acts of Gen. B. F. Butler in connection with the French Consul and French citizens of New Orleans who on one or show any plausible grounds to make it appear that they have been injured, either in person or property, during the progress of our war for the vindication of the Union.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune*.

In the deplorable form of a serpent the devil deceived our first parents. In the mean shape of New England ideas, propagated with diabolical industry and by diabolical craft, through the Press, by the pulpit, and on the lecturer's rostrum—by all the trickery of Barham-New England—the Yankee fanatics succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, according to the letter of the Constitution—hence "all our woes." Intelligence—the light of heaven—was thus perverted from its right line. Infracted, distorted, it fell at an angle on the vision of an unwary people. Cause produced its effect. The devil, garbed as an angel of light, deceived a duped people. He has paid them with his own fruits—apples of Sodom, that have turned to ashes on their lips. The effect has answered to the cause. Two years have rolled round, and the people of the North have again—refusing to be overruled by their creature—their creation—the Federal administration—the people have again expressed their will. We have heard it. "From the Hudson to the Mississippi, the great Central States" of the North, by their votes as States, and by their Congressional elections, have every one of them, and all alike, uttered their wishes and their determinations.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELATIONS.—As the time draws near for the assembling of Congress, the necessity of an explicit revelation of the true state of our foreign relations is making itself felt, and inkling of things not fully apprehended by the public mind are gradually creeping out of the State Department. There can be little doubt that the leading foreign representatives near this government are preparing to exert a combined influence upon the administration in favor of some decisive attempt at such a settlement of our domestic troubles as shall relieve the European populations of the burden now pressed upon them by the interruption of the commercial relations on which the modern system of European industry reposes. That this attempt, in whatever form it may be made, will be made very speedily is apparent, and that it will not be by any unfriendly feeling toward the Union may be safely assumed from the fact that Russia acts in the matter in perfect concert with the western powers. But it is useless to disguise the apprehension felt by well-informed persons here, that any manifestation of the kind contemplated must excite the popular mind in such sort as gravely to complicate the course of the government, and this apprehension is not diminished by the circumstance that questions of a highly unpleasant nature in regard to direct issues of material interest and international rights are now under discussion between our own Department of State and several of the European governments. The course of General Butler at New Orleans, and the zeal of some of our naval commanders in the West Indies have evoked these issues which the representatives of two at least of the powers concerned are pressing to somewhat pre-emptory solution. The demands actually made by the Minister of Spain in connection with the affair of the *Blanche* are believed to be fully supported by the representatives of England and of France, and it will need all the tact and skill of Mr. Seward to steer the vessel of state successfully through the present imbroglio. All that is now known here in regard to the actual condition of affairs gives a peculiar significance to the stress laid by the exponents of English opinion in the last published advices from England upon the fact that Lord Lyons has returned with instructions to take no "individual" action in regard to our relations with that country, but to "co-operate earnestly" with the representatives of other European powers in any course collectively adopted by them.—*N. Y. World*.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRISMADE.—Whoever has a sister a wife or a daughter, and desires to know what pangs may come to him through those tender ties; would learn to what outrageous lengths the unbridled unpunished exercise of unlawful and despotic power will run, may learn from the correspondence in the case of Mrs. Brismade, which we publish this morning. Mrs. Brismade, a young and beautiful woman, hardly out of her teens, possessing therefore neither the self-restraint which comes with years, nor the cautious reticence of the other sex, two

months ago came North under a pass from General Butler, to the New Orleans steamer, in order to spend the winter with her relatives in Washington and Troy. Arrived at the former city she is arrested without warrant, imprisoned without trial, denied communication with her friends, kept closely guarded, although brought on to this city and thrown into prison in the Forty-seventh street station-house. Through a backman, employed by the officer in charge of her, her friends in the city learn of the outrage; they apply civilly to the infamous Kennedy, who made the arrest; to know its cause. They are assailed with imprecations and threats that they too shall be locked up if the inquiry is repeated. Assured by a deputy that the prisoner is to be sent to her father in New Orleans by the next steamer, her friends content themselves with the hope that, although every form of law, every guarantee of civil and personal liberty has been violated by one of their appointed custodians, the sufferer had at least escaped without loss of life or of that which is dearer.

But her wrongs were not yet ended. They did not know the Kennedy. Perhaps they have not heard of O'Neil No. 4. Thirty-five days afterwards a letter was received by one of her friends, from which it was learned that she was still a close prisoner in the Forty-seventh street station-house, waited upon only by male attendants, fed with prisoner's fare, a part of the time prostrated by illness as well as grief, every instinct of decency thus violated as well as every form of law.

Two ladies then apply to the Kennedy for permission to see their friend. It is denied. They ask what are the charges and who the accusers. "I, the Kennedy, am 'the accuser'; I arrested her. I put her and keep her where 'she is,' and she ought to be hung!"

Hopeless of redress from the brute, whom this infamy blazes up and down through all his lineage and in all his posterity, Mrs. Brismade's friends applied to Provost Marshall General Draper. Mr. Draper promptly addressed himself to the Judge Advocate General, who said that he knew nothing of the case; to Mr. Kennedy who replied that she was held by order of Colonel Baker, provost Marshal of Washington; to Col. Baker and the Assistant Secretary of war, who replied (proving that the Kennedy of course had lied) that the arrest had been made by one of Mr. Kennedy's officers, and that Mrs. Brismade was detained by him without any authority, whatever from the War Department; whereupon Mr. Draper got from the Kennedy an order for the lady's release, went in person and executed it, and left her in the charge of her friends.

It is but justice to say that the War Department is no farther responsible for this particular outrage than as responsibility is implied in its having been guilty of similar ones, in its having committed despotic and illegal power into the hands of a petty Gulligala, and in its having hitherto connived at every license to which the litchings of a paltry police despot and the instincts of a brute had goaded him on.—*N. Y. World*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Episcopate has nobly done its part; the clergy have done theirs; when will the laity, or, to give themselves, as they have it in their hands to do? When will every Catholic demand as a condition of his vote, an unflinching opposition to the Revolution? When will he have the courage and the pride to keep aloof from all society, however highly placed or desirable where acquiescence in the fashionable code of religious politics is a *sine qua non* of his retaining a place in it?—when will he support a Catholic literature in preference to the publications expressly designed to corrupt and sap our Faith? There is self-denial in all this, and of the hardest kind; but what cause was ever victorious without it?—what struggle worth a man's engaging was ever won on easy terms? The creation of a school of Catholic youth analogous to that of France, but retaining and using in the good cause all the noble points of the English character, is a necessity, if we are to be a body owning political influence, and making ourselves heard in the English public. It is from that class our future must be looked for; the workers in the regeneration of England and the soldiers in the van of her second great battle for the Faith; the persecution not of the axe, of the fire, of the scaffold, but of ridicule, of insidious argument, of social disadvantage—perhaps the hardest struggle for the young, but not the less to be met and conquered, before anything great can be attempted or hoped for among our ranks.—*London Tablet*.

THE ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—The Bishop of Salisbury has amended the articles against Dr. Rowland Williams, and the case is to come before the Court of Arches on Monday, the 3rd of November, unless the case should come before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, on the technical grounds, arising out of the learned Judge's decision on the admissibility of the articles, on the 25th June last. The proceedings are taken under the general ecclesiastical law, and not under the statute of Elizabeth. The Bishop has amended the article in which Dr. Williams is alleged to have said that the Bible is simply an expression of devout reason, and that the sacred writers were merely passionless machines, as being a violation of the Sixth and Seventh of the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion. The Bishop has also amended the Twelfth Article filed against Dr. Williams, in which he is alleged to deny the views held by the Church of England on the propitiation and satisfaction made by Christ for the sins of the world. Some other articles have been reformed, but the articles which are now omitted, and which will not be argued, contain the charges against Dr. Williams of denying the Messianic character of Christ, the authenticity of the Book of Daniel, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the Petrine Epistles, the divinely ordained nature of water and baptism as the means of grace, the doctrine of the resurrection and the incarnation. That article is also omitted which declares that the tendency, object and design of the whole essay is to inculcate a disbelief of the Divine inspiration and orthodoxy of the Holy Scriptures. In the course of the next term the case against the Rev. Henry Bristow Wilson will also proceed with.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—The *Baltic Gazette* supplies another instance of the manner in which Gen. Butler discharges his duties as Governor of New Orleans. The *Gazette* says:—"According to the latest intelligence from New Orleans a serious dispute has arisen between the officials of the Union government and those conducting Prussian trading interests in that Southern port. The Prussian ship *Essex*, Captain Augustus Klatt, had received on board a cargo destined for Liverpool, consisting of oil, cake, logs, cotton, &c., about twenty-five cabin passengers and about \$75,000 in gold and silver. The passengers were mostly of a superior class, comprising fifteen ladies and four clergymen. The captain wished to sail on the 15th September, but was forcibly compelled to remain by General Butler, who desired that about \$25,000 worth of gold and silver goods, which had been for some time entered on the bills of lading and consigned to Liverpool, should be again landed and delivered to him. The captain protested, and would only yield in case General Butler should forcibly remove the goods from the vessel, which extreme measure the General did not seem inclined to resort to immediately, but in the meantime reported the matter to Washington. Captain Klatt again protested in due form, and not only held the Union government responsible for the forcible delay of the ship, cargo and passengers, by General Butler, but also stated that he should require about \$1,000 per day as a compensation for the delay of the vessel. On the 24th of September, nothing had changed in the situation of affairs. Shortly before this a French ship was treated in a similar way by General Butler, and the Imperial government had sent in a claim to Washington for compensation.—*London Post*.