

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The *Esprit Public* of to-day says:—

"We have reason to believe that at the Council of Ministers held on Tuesday last M. Thouvenel had prepared a note to be despatched to Rome in case the Government decided on the immediate cessation of the occupation of that city by French troops. This note, although not absolutely rejected by the Council, was considered inopportune, and its despatch adjourned. It is said that the resolutions taken were that the status quo at Rome should be preserved for some time, and that no modifications should take place in the military occupation. It is also said that a despatch has been sent to Turin congratulating the Italian Government on its triumph over the party of action, and that a copy of the despatch has been communicated to the Pontifical Government."

On the other hand the *Weekly Register* denies this. It says:—

"There is not, we have reason to believe, the slightest foundation for the assertion of the Paris paper—*L'Esprit Public*, in a paragraph which we have extracted, that at the late Council of Ministers a note prepared by M. Thouvenel with a view to the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, though not absolutely rejected, was considered inopportune, and its despatch to Rome adjourned. What M. Thouvenel's views may be as to the French occupation of Rome in defence of the Holy Father against Piedmontese filibusterism, we really neither know nor care to know. They may be as sinister as the enemies of the Church represent them to be; but they are not, we believe, shared by more than one or two of his colleagues whose influence is, we understand, rapidly waning, and much more important still, they find no favour with M. Thouvenel's master. As a matter of fact, no such note as the *Esprit Public* talks of, has been approved by the Emperor's Council of Ministers, and the status quo remains unchanged. Garibaldi's menaces undoubtedly strengthened the Emperor's determination not to evacuate Rome; but the buccannery's discomfiture will not, we believe, at all modify that resolution."

"In fact, circumstances are greatly altered in Paris and beyond the Alps within the last twelve months, and if the possession of Rome by the Piedmontese be essential to the unification of Italy, Italy will not be united. Neither dynastic nor national interests urge the Emperor Napoleon or France to labour for the consolidation of Italy into one great Kingdom, if such an end were practicable; and without active French aid and co-operation the project cannot possibly be accomplished. The French Emperor has done much for the aggrandizement of Piedmont, and for the triumphs of the Italians over the German, but he does not seem inclined, nor do we believe that he feels disposed, to insult the Holy Father, wound the susceptibilities of France, and incur the odium of the Christian world, by de-throning the Pope in order to set up Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia in the Eternal City. *Cui bono?* The mere fact of England's urging such a consummation is quite enough to set all France against it, and to prevent its accomplishment. Unless our diagnosis of the affairs of Italy be very erroneous indeed, it is far more likely that within two years Victor Emmanuel will lose a portion of the annexed territories, distinct from Lombardy, than that he shall be master in Rome. A few days may perhaps throw more light upon this subject, and we can wait even for weeks or months conscious that Piedmontese aggression is stopped."—*Weekly Register*.

The continual protection of the Pope by French arms is known to be the dearest wish of the Emperor, and it is believed that all the Marshals are strongly in favour of the retention of Rome, although it is probable that their reasons for advocating it are rather military and strategical than religious or political. *La France*, according to the *Constitutionnel*, expresses only 'individual sentiments.' This is quite possible, but it is also manifest that *La France* supports that which several individuals, counting among them the most important in this country, desire to see supported, and are disposed to do their utmost to maintain. Of course, if the Emperor chose to make up his mind that Rome should be handed over to an Italian garrison, the Emperor must bow to his decision, the Marshals, as obedient soldiers, would shrug and submit in silence, while Messrs. Walewski and Randon would be at liberty to resign if they preferred their political views to their portfolios as Ministers. But to make up his mind, or at least to declare it, is exactly what the Emperor does not do, and people very much doubt if, in this respect, he has made an exception in favour of M. Laguerrière, whose skill, some say, consists in leaving caught the key-note of the Imperial situations and uncertainties. Meanwhile the opposite sections contend in high pieces, and the one person who could decide the struggle with-holds his all-important and indispensable casting vote.—*Cor. Times*.

A letter from Toulon, in the *Temps*, describes a singular piece of negligence in connexion with the Mexican expedition. On the 26th a telegram was received inquiring whether more could be found on board some of the ships about to sail for Mexico for 254 tons of heavy stores, which had doubtless been forgotten in some corner. The heavy stores in question were nothing less than the siege train, which had been completely overlooked in the orders for shipment!

ITALY. Turin, Sept. 3.—The official *Gazette* of to-day says:—

"Garibaldi has been removed to Varignano, in the Gulf of Spezzia, where an apartment has been prepared for him. His wounds appear to be slight.—The Government has ordered two distinguished medical men to attend him."

The *Gazette di Torino* says:— "Signori Desambrois and Cassini were present at the extraordinary Council of Ministers held yesterday. The opinion which prevailed at the Council was that justice should be fully allowed to take its course. Two Ministers were in favour of an amnesty being proclaimed. Nothing was decided as to the form of trial, but the question will be submitted to the consideration of the Council to be held to-day." Several members of the Chamber of Deputies have addressed a letter to the President requesting explanations respecting the arrest of some deputies at Naples.

The *Stampa* of to-day states that several deputies who had been threatened with arrest at Naples had arrived at Genoa.

Turin, Sept. 4.—The *Monarchia Nazionale* of to-day says:—

"A second conference of the Ministers and persons who were present at the first took place yesterday. After a long discussion the majority were of opinion that the rebels should be tried by special military commissions."

"The military authorities are in favour of trying by a disciplinary council the 32 officers of the Royal troops who threw up their commissions while their brigades were marching against the rebels."

Genoa, Sept. 4.—The *Movimento* of to-day publishes a letter, dated the 31st ult. from an officer who was a prisoner with Garibaldi on board the *Duca di Genova*, which says:—

"Garibaldi's wounds consist of a slight laceration of the left thigh, caused by a ball, and a deeper and more serious wound in the right ankle. Happily, the bones do not appear to be fractured. An incision has been made for the purpose of extracting the ball, but without success."

KICKING THE DEAD LION.—ET TU BRUTUM!—Kasuth has addressed a letter to the Italian journals, in which he expresses his strong disapproval of Garibaldi's conduct, and advises the Hungarians not to obey his appeal to arms, since the General is not in arms against Austria, but against his own Government, with a view to a collision with the Emperor of the French, which would be the ruin of Italy. "His (Garibaldi's) war cry is 'Rome or death.' It is with this that he defies the authority of the patriot King of Italy, throws his country into confusion, checks its organization (which, alas, had already been too much regarded), complicates its finances, compromises its future, risks the horror of a civil war—and all this for what? To bring about a collision with the Emperor of the French—a collision which would inevitably entail the ruin of Italy. No one must be astonished if the good sense of Hungary prefers to wait until a moment when Austria shall be engaged or in danger of being engaged, upon some point, or at least until European conjunctures present to Hungary the possibility of arming itself and ranging itself in battle. Every Italian patriot should reject this determination. Better than any one I know how truly Hungary has resolved to profit by the first occasion which shall present itself for getting free from the Austrian domination."

The essay of Garibaldi has taken the world by surprise. To account for it, some of his friends say that he was entangled in the coils of the Piedmontese Bersaglieri by treachery. They assert that his position was impregnable, but that he was entrapped by a flag of truce. Others, ignoring the story of the flag of truce, assert that he was overpowered by numbers and discipline; and that it was no disgrace to him or to his 2,000 followers to have succumbed, not to the 1,800 riflemen, led on by Colonel Pallavicino, but by the eighteen thousand regulars, commanded by General Cialdini. The probability however is that the Great Philibuster was overthrown in fair fight by Colonel Pallavicino and his Bersaglieri—and the fact of the Colonel's promotion to the grade of General gives colour to this view of the case. But that is a matter which affects the parties more immediately interested, and does not at all concern the rest of mankind. Nobody has charged Garibaldi with cowardice, or, as far as we can judge, has any interest in representing him as a poltroon. All that we and the other friends of right, order and justice have ever said of him is that he was a mischievous, anarchical buccannier, and that if he deserved to be hanged at all, it is for crimes he committed when he and Charles Albert and Victor Emmanuel were embarked in the same evil courses. His whole life, like that of the late miserable Count Cavour, has been one series of plots, schemes, and crimes against social order and the rights of others. Of late he appeared to have directed himself of all moral responsibility. His fiendish tirades against the Pope, the Church, and the Emperor of the French, were either the ravings of a maniac or the outpourings of a miscreant. His blasphemies in Sicily when he got a reprobate ecclesiastic to transcribe the august mysteries of the altar, and uttered such oaths and adjurations as the Evil One alone could have suggested—were horrible beyond precedent since the days of the Pere Duchesne and Marat. His cry was "Rome or Death!" Rome he has not got or reached; and if the other alternative do not happen to him, he will owe his forfeited life to the clemency or more probably the discretion of his former companion to filibustering—the swashbuckler King of Piedmont. In his fall England comes in very justly and naturally for censure and disgrace. The Piedmontese Government loudly complains that they have been brought into the difficulties incidental to Garibaldi's late movements by the encouragement he notoriously received from the British Prime Minister and two or three of his colleagues and subordinates, and by the funds furnished to the filibuster for his anarchical purposes by English partisans; and we believe that the sentiments of Rattazzi on this point are shared by the ruler of France.

The *Correspondance de Rome* says:—"The mail brings us every day about fifty Italian journals of every political shade. It is seldom that we do not find in some new exploit of the Sardinian Government against the Church, its immunities, and its ministers. The columns of the *Correspondance* would be soon absorbed if we wished to quote all the facts of the kind. We limit ourselves to the most prominent, and we abridge their details. Last Saturday at half-past twelve, Don Antonio Mazzoni, parish priest of Santa Procula, at Bologna, was making his church after mass, when a picket of gendarmes came to intimate to him an arrest warrant issued against him by the Assize Court, at the same time against Mgr. Cauzi, the concrogeous Capitular vicar of the diocese. An hour after M. Mazzoni, accompanied by his chaplain and surrounded by six gendarmes in uniform, were led on foot to San Ludovico. His five thousand parishioners followed him in silence as far as the prison doors; but indignation was in the hearts of all. Let us not forget that Mgr. Cauzi and M. Mazzoni had been declared free under the bail of ready money, and that the Catholics of Bologna had paid it from their own pocket. Mgr. Cauzi is still at San Ludovico and it is with great trouble that his vicar, M. Giorgi, has been able to see him in presence of witnesses."—*Eco di Bologna*.

The Delegate of Castiglione Fiorentine, in Tuscany, has inflicted three days' imprisonment on the parish priest of Merciano, Don Ferretti, for having said, in private conversation, that Russia "had recognized Italy under conditions onerous for the kingdom." There was neither trial, defence, nor verdict. That's all very well for retrograde countries! As usual a medical man was the renouncer. In the same locality, two nuns were arrested while making purchases in the market-place.

A letter from Pano, published by the *Eco di Bologna* states that on the 25th of August, the Theresian nuns were expelled violently from their convent by the agents of the Piedmontese Government, to the loudly expressed grief of the population.

A letter addressed to the *Stanzardo Cattolico* of Genoa gives the following particulars of the prosecution got up against the Cardinal of Perugia by some unhappy priests—the followers of Passaglia:—"On the 11th of August, the venerable Cardinal was summoned to appear before the judge of criminal instruction to answer to having excited contempt of the laws and institutions of the State, considering that he had written a letter of admonition to three priests of his diocese who had boasted, in the *Gazzetta di Umbria* of July the 15th, of having signed the Passaglia address to the Holy Father, and exhorted others to do the same. In this letter, after having deplored other facts which certainly are not to the credit of the clerical conduct of these priests, the zealous pastor recalled the exhortations and paternal observations which he had several times made use of in other analogous circumstances. He then warned them that to presume to advise the Sovereign Pontiff and urge him to abdicate his rights to ecclesiastical property, was an audacity and a fault which carried with them canonically immediate censures, in virtue especially of the well-known Bull of St. Pius V., *Admonet nos*, in

1507. He consequently urged them to think of their conscience, enjoining them to abstain from sacerdotal functions, considering that they were restrained by censures. Now this letter, which had passed with a marvellous celerity into the hands of the police, has provoked ministerial orders not to inquire into the conduct of the priests reproved, nor the intentions of their superior; but to subject immediately to a judicial inquiry, the superior, himself, accusing him of an infraction of the famous articles 268 and 269 of the penal code; as if the undertaking and addresses of Passaglia and his partisans were a law and an institution of the State. The good sense of the public has been alarmed by such facts. Nearly everybody knows the conduct and doings of the three accusers. In spite of it extensive favor and eager support their work enjoys, they have not hitherto found amongst the clergy any body to do them the honor of adhering to them. Hardly had information been spread of the prosecution and prospects of imprisonment which await the venerable prelate, when the whole chapter of the cathedral, the college of parish priests, and many other respectable persons of the country, hastened to the Episcopal palace to offer their homage to the eminent pastor and express to him their grief, as well as the reprobation which the public feels for the authors of this sacrilegious conspiracy."

The particulars of the encounter at Aspromonte between the Royal troops and the Garibaldians will only reach Turin with the Neapolitan mails this evening, when it may be too late for me perhaps to communicate them. These, meanwhile, are a few of the items of news which have reached us here by private correspondence:—

"On the day following his repulse from Reggio Garibaldi marched upon Aspromonte, and advanced as far as Santo Stefano. He there fell in with the Bersaglieri, who had been sent to cut off his retreat. Seeing himself hemmed in on all sides, he determined to take up a position on the summit of a very steep mountain at no great distance from Aspromonte (a village which takes its name from the region), and there make a stand. In a short time a battalion of the Piedmont Brigade and one of Bersaglieri surrounded him and bids him surrender. No answer was given. The troops then pressed forward with lowered bayonets to storm the position. A large party of the Garibaldians gave way. But 300 or 400 of their veterans held their ground and fought desperately. All the officers in Garibaldi's Staff, with the exception of two were wounded; Messeri among them. It is stated, though the fact is not ascertained, that Nallo was killed. Two of the officers of the Royal army were killed; the number of the wounded on their side is not known. The Commander of the detachment, Pallavicino, is unhurt.—The Deputies Nicotri and Miceli are among the prisoners. Some Bersaglieri and other deserters who were taken with arms in their hands, and still wearing the uniform which they had dishonoured, were shot on the spot without mercy. Scores of such deserters were likewise shot at Catania. Garibaldi was expected to arrive at Spezia this morning. Dr. Riboli, and the General's younger son, Ricciotti, left Turin yesterday, to meet the wounded hero at Spezia."

What the Rattazzi Government may mean to do with Garibaldi, is a subject about which speculation is, as you may imagine, very busy just at present, but about which it is not easy to come to any positive knowledge. Garibaldi is to be prosecuted and tried for high treason. We have as yet no official information of the arrival of the frigate *Duca di Genova* at Spezia, where, however, she was expected to cast anchor this morning; but people who profess to be conversant with the Government's intentions aver that Garibaldi is to be subjected to a rigorous judicial examination immediately upon landing. It is uncertain whether his trial is to be conducted before a jury and an ordinary tribunal in Spezia itself, or whether the cause is to be brought before the Senate or Upper House of Parliament, as supreme court of the realm in political matters. Garibaldi, you have not forgotten, is a member of the Lower House. Should the trial really begin, it is difficult to say how long it may have to be carried on, how many persons may be implicated, to how many important disclosures it may give rise. It will then and only then be easy to make out the extent of the Government's connivance with Garibaldi, at least at the early stage of his undertaking. On the other hand, however willing the King and the Rattazzi Ministry might be to allow the affair to fall to the ground, the former from an impulse of generosity, the latter from prudential motives, it is not easy to see on what ground Garibaldi and his accomplices can be either absolved or amnestied. In the affair of Sarnico proceedings were quashed, partly out of deference to Garibaldi, partly from love of concord and dread of scandal. But now matters have gone too far, and the impunity of the present offenders must not be held out as an encouragement to the authors of future disturbances. In this terrible dilemma it is expected Government will take the former alternative, and allow the 'monster trial' to come on.

Alberto Mario, a Garibaldian colonel, but an un-compromising Mazzinian, was arrested yesterday at Milan, together with his highly-gifted English consort the renowned Miss Jessie Meriton White, and they have been lodged in prison. Arrests of persons of less note have been effected in all the towns where disturbances broke out, especially in the two Southern Kingdoms, where all legal forms are for the present dispensed with. We have to-day the particulars of the arrest of Mordini and Nicola Fabrizio, the two Deputies, on the 27th ult. in the morning, at 9 o'clock. The former alone it appears, was at home at the Hotel de Rome; but Fabrizio, on hearing of the arrest of his colleague, declined the help of friends who would have aided his escape, and presented himself at the hotel, where he shared Mordini's fortunes. The Deputy Olivino, a Sicilian, of Trapani, was also arrested at Naples. Like Mordini and Fabrizio, Olivino belongs to the most honourable class of members of the Left in Parliament; he is a modest, disinterested, plain-dealing man; but his devotion to the person of Garibaldi is unbounded and it is impossible to say to what extent he would commit himself if he hoped to serve the hero. Another deputy, Sproviene, was arrested at Cosenza at the head of a band of insurgents. Whatever may be the fortunes of Italy for the future, it seems certain at any rate that Mazzinianism is knocked on the head. The *Unita Italiana*, the chief organ of Mazzini south of the Alps, is on its last legs. It had been driven from Genoa by the universal disgust of that thrifty population, and had sought a more favourable sphere of action, a more genial air at Milan, but is now obliged to discontinue its issue, "disheartened," as theavatating article avows, "by the unconquerable apathy of the Italian people." That newspaper is expected to carry its household gods to Lugano or to some other place in the Swiss Canton, Ticino. Mazzini has evidently played his last card, and all that he will reap by this last exercise of his evil skill will be the heroic characters of modern times.

Rome.—His Eminence the Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State to His Holiness, has addressed the following important circular to the diplomatic corps:—"Rome, August 6th, 1862.—The spirit of rapacity which animates revolutionary Governments has more or less manifested itself at all times by the war it has declared against the Church, with the object of taking from her her temporal possessions. To drive Religious from their cloisters in order that their houses may be taken possession of and their goods seized, to lay violent hands on ecclesiastical property in general; to declare it the property of the State, so that it may be arbitrarily disposed of, such is the system adopted by Governments modelled upon the subversive principles of the revolution. The conduct of the Government which, with lawless violence, has made an outrageous attack upon the immutable laws of justice, and has trampled

under foot the rights of several legitimate sovereigns and has reduced by force several States of Italy under its rule, completely resembles, in every marked manner, the extravagancies of the revolutionary Governments which are its elders."

"The arbitrary measures of this aggressive Government affecting the property of the religious corporations (which it has made war upon and has dispersed), has been the subject of a note which the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State addressed, in the course of the month of April last year, to the honourable members of the diplomatic corps near the Holy See. This communication had for its object to dissuade, by warning them of the nullity of such transactions, both the inhabitants of the country and foreigners from purchasing the said property, which the said Government was disposed to offer for sale for the benefit of the so-called Ecclesiastical Fund. For this purpose the undersigned pointed out how iniquitous, in point of justice and honesty, was the purchase of the property offered, for as much as such a purchase would be based upon contracts concluded with a wrongful possessor touching the property of third persons, unjustly seized by such possessor. In the next place he appealed to the Canon laws, so well known, which in order to defend and render inviolate the Church's patrimony, have denounced censures and other severe penalties as well against the robbers of ecclesiastical property as against all those who in any manner whatever shall aid or abet such sacrilegious spoliations. At the same time he called attention to the fact that all persons had been warned against such purchases by the solemn words of the Pope in his Allocution of December the seventeenth of the preceding year; in which Allocation His Holiness made complaint and protestation against the then proposed alienation of ecclesiastical property, highly reprobating and declaring null and void all that had been done, or should be done hereafter for the sacred rights and inviolable patrimony of the Church, to the detriment of religious corporations and their lawful possessions. From this declaration evidently ensues the nullity and absolute invalidity of all acquisitions that shall be pretended to be made of the property which shall be alienated by the party who has unjustly usurped such property. But since, in spite of the just protestations of the august Chief of the Church, the Government which has projected this unjust spoliation persists in its intention of carrying it into effect, and in consequence, is putting into operation several modes of effecting the alienation of ecclesiastical property, and is bringing about the incameration of the whole of the said property in order to facilitate its alienation, the undersigned holds himself obliged by the present note to return to so deplorable a subject, and to declare once more, in the name of the Holy Father, that whoever shall conclude contracts with the usurping Government touching ecclesiastical property, whether it be offered for sale or on perpetual redeemable leases, or assigned on mortgage to the creditors of the said Government, or in any other way pledged or alienated, makes himself an accomplice of the robbery of the lawful property of others, and of the sacrilegious violation of ecclesiastical patrimony, and incurs the canonical censure referred to above, and will find himself in the position of one who has made contracts that are wholly null and void, in conformity to the solemn warning contained in the aforesaid declaration of the Holy Father—a warning and act to which His Holiness hereby gives full confirmation. To this end, the Holy Father declares, in order that it may serve as an ordinance of general application, and may exclude every pretext, that the religious corporations, the ecclesiastical establishments, and in general the whole of the institutions which are intended to be despoiled against all justice, preserve, nevertheless, their rights to the property taken from them, and that the Church will never cease to claim the unlawful possessors its restitution. On addressing to your Excellency, as well as to your honorable colleagues, the present communication, the purport of which is the same as the preceding communication mentioned above, the undersigned takes with pleasure the opportunity of renewing to you the expression of his distinguished consideration."

(Signed) "JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI" NAPLES.—A telegram from Rome, dated on the 31st of August says:—"Yesterday, at the Quirinal, the hand of the Princess Maria Annunziata, sister of King Francis II., was officially applied for by the Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor of Austria's brother." At Naples discontent is said to prevail by reason of the publication of martial law and of the suppression (of course only temporary) of all the newspapers, except the official journal. The Neapolitan say they had not, by their conduct, or by any manifestations whatever, given a motive for such rigour, which they seem to think might have been spared them. This is not an unusual feeling, but in such cases the loyal many must resign themselves to measures which may appear harsh, as far as they are concerned, but which are directed only against the designs of the ill-intentioned few.

It is said that the deserters from the regular army who were captured among the Garibaldians were shot—a very likely measure to have been taken by either Cialdini or La Marmora, and for which no blame, assuredly, could attach to the officer who had ordered it. But it is to be hoped there will be no further bloodshed on account of this affair, although some of the civilians implicated ought certainly not to escape punishment. It will now probably require but a short time to disperse the insurgent bands, whom the troops are charged actively to pursue.—*Times Cor.*

The *Patria* of Sept. 4, publishes a proclamation of General Cialdini granting a limited period to the Garibaldian volunteers who dispersed after the conflict at Aspromonte and the capture of Catania to present themselves to the authorities.

SWITZERLAND. The Liberal Government of Zurich has suppressed the ancient Abbey of Rheinau, and the Monks celebrated Mass for the last time in the venerable church on Aug. 17. The robbers are now in possession of the property of the convent, which is estimated at £100,000 value, and an act of piracy long meditated and threatened has at last been carried into execution, without the smallest excuse or justification. The Abbey of Rheinau and its possessions were guaranteed to the Catholic religion and to the Monks by ancient treaties; no complaint has ever been made against the Religious. The Government has nothing to offer in palliation of this crime; all that they can allege is, that the theft was easy and the booty great.

BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, August 31.—I have been somewhat amused but not at all surprised, at reading the following statements made by some mischief-making writer in the *Spectator*. All Catholics, and even Protestants, resident in Belgium, who have seen the article from which I extract a few sentences, will know that from beginning to end it is a tissue of the grossest misrepresentations, and a most shameful calumny on the brave and generous Belgian nation.—Amongst other things the writer says:—"The distress in the manufacturing districts is horrible, almost approaching the hideous. At Ghent, Anderharde, Alost, and other cities of East Flanders, the misery is so awful as to strike terror into the hearts of the more wealthy inhabitants, who are flying in all directions." He says:—"The roads and highways are literally lined with beggars, some in the last stage of exhaustion, others wild and defiant, accosting the traveller with threatening gesture." He then speaks of "emasculated forms, bloodshot eyes, mothers with dying infants at their breasts, and policemen keeping the bulk of the army of destitution from the gates of the capital." He then goes on to say that "the Protectionist Chambers (they have just passed the treaty of commerce with England) are elected

under the absolute influence of the Catholic Priesthood," to which body he attributes "the whole decline and terrible distress of the country." He speaks of the beggany at Ghent as a "convent, whereas it is not a convent at all, but a retreat for respectable and elderly ladies; who are not nuns." He says, "all from the great, primrose to the humblest beggar monks—draw whatever they can, from the purse of the poor." "The other day His Holiness sent to the Bishop of Ghent 10,000 francs for the relief of the poor, and his Lordship also subscribed from his own pocket a handsome sum to be devoted to the same object." "The priests educate the people, or rather they prevent them from being educated."—Just in the same manner as this penny-wise scribbler writes an article in the *Spectator*, or rather he does not write an article therein. It is believed that at the present moment there is not a single school in Belgium, with the exception of a very few belonging to the Protestant inhabitants, at the head of which is not a *bona fide* Jesuit. It is only the other day that I visited one of the largest Catholic colleges of Belgium, without a Jesuit at its head, and I could name at least fifty Catholic colleges in Belgium, many of them conducted by laymen, and not one of them by Jesuits, whilst I defy the writer in the *Spectator* to point out to me ten directed by Jesuits throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. Is it possible that, in such an enlightened country as England, such perversions of facts should be accepted as truth?—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

PANAMA. The news from the interior is interesting. Governor Guardia was shot while leading a charge. The provincial government has at last published the decrees of Gen. Mosquera concerning the church property and the clergy.

The clergy will all leave on the 9th of this month for the south and will carry with them the five nuns of the Panama Convent, who will go to Lima. All the church property will be immediately sold for the benefit of the government, and all the priests banished or imprisoned that will not take the oath to support the government that is robbing their church. Two of the poor old nuns that leave are over 80 years of age, and one of them has not been outside the convent for sixty years. They will probably die from fear and sea sickness before they reach Lima. The convent has been crowded for several days with the ladies and children of Panama, who are visiting the nuns probably for the last time.—*Panama Cor. of N. Y. Herald*.

UNITED STATES. The *Ocean Queen*, from New Orleans, arrived at New York, reports that a formidable armed steamer had run the blockade at Mobile. The steamer is supposed to be the *Alabama*, formerly known as the "200," she is said to have on board 35,000 stand of arms.

It is ascertained that many recruits enlisted to fill up the old regiments desert while on their way to Washington, thus cheating their States and the United States out of the large bounties paid them in advance.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says, on good authority, apparently, that in a recent interview with Mr. Sillid, had with Louis Napoleon, the former was distinctly given to understand "that it would be very difficult for him to recognize the Confederacy unconditionally and without reference to slavery." The reputed sentiments of the Emperor lend to the belief that if the offer which President Davis was about to make a few months ago—to free all children born after a certain date, the day on which the Confederacy was recognized, were renewed the application would be seriously entertained. The correspondent goes on to say, referring to the Emperor: "He said that such an act (the recognition of the Confederacy) would expose his Government to the severest censure, not only at home but abroad, where France is looked upon as the friend of freedom and humanity, and the liberator of all races. In such a position and with the perils attending such a course, he should like to know beforehand whether or not the Confederate Government felt disposed to adopt some measure concerning the emancipation of the blacks in a time more or less remote, and whether or not he would communicate on the subject with the French Government. To this demand of the French Emperor, Mr. Sillid is said to have answered that he would communicate the wishes of his Majesty to his Government, and sent to that effect his private secretary, Prince de Polignac, to Richmond." The same correspondent further says:—"Verbal communications are said to have been made by Mr. Mercier, the French Minister, to Mr. Seward concerning the views entertained by the French Cabinet upon American affairs. According to certain persons who are posted upon diplomatic secrets, it would seem that some time ago the French legation received a confidential letter stating in the clearest possible manner that the opinion of the French Cabinet was that the American civil war was interminable; that every event which has happened since the beginning of the war tended to show that the North was unable to bring back the South to submission, and that such being the case, there was but one course for Mr. Lincoln to adopt; and that was to enter into an arrangement with the Confederates. The letter further added that the Foreign Cabinets were tired of the representations made by Mr. Lincoln's Administration to European interests and, that they could not tolerate it much longer. Mr. Mercier having communicated confidentially, the contents of that letter to Mr. Seward our Minister is said to have written to Mr. Dayton, answering all the points contained in that note, with the order to make it known to the French Government."

"LO! THE POOR INDIAN."—We recently met a famous missionary who has spent many years among the wild tribes of the West, and we enjoyed a couple of hours in his company rarely. The good father has learned to love the Indians most cordially. This is not usually the case with white men who go to dwell among them. But Indians after all, are like other mortal men, and love their friends and hate their enemies. Traders and trappers, and soldiers, are not likely to love the Indians, or to be loved by them. And so for the most part, the Indian agents appointed by the Government do not love, and are not loved by the wild men of the forest. But the Jesuit missionary does love them, and is loved by them. To him they are not ferocious savages, or mere wild beasts, to be plundered or shot down, according to the convenience or interest of their pursuers. He sees in them human beings made in the image and likeness of God; brethren who are to be reclaimed, not wolves to be slaughtered. He addresses them as brethren, as children of a common Father, as co-heirs, if they will hear the word, to the kingdom of heaven. They soon distinguish him from other men. He brings them no fire water to craze their brains, he offers them no trumpery to cheat them out of their lands or peltry. He dwells among them in peace, teaching them with the Gospel, the arts of peace. He takes a wigwam among them, and he erects a little chapel, which, with a few appropriate ornaments, is, to their eyes, a sacred and beautiful temple erected in honor of the Great Spirit, for their benefit. Our missionary told us for the many years he had been with them, he found only kindness and good will. In war and peace he had travelled among them, instructing, humanizing and Christianizing them, and feeling himself always in as much personal safety as if in the midst of civilization. Nay, more, he said he felt safer among the Indians than in the streets of a great city. In all your great cities, he said, you have savages far exceeding the savages of the Indian tribes. He spoke of their customs and traditions which give us such horrible ideas of their character. If one is killed, his death has to be avenged, on the guilty, if known, and, if not, on the friends or tribe of the guilty. Thus