

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

L'Union, Le Monde and other French Catholic journals, have been publishing for weeks past, in almost every number, an address from the clergy assembled at some one of the diocesan retreats in France (which take place during summer and autumn), to their Bishop, expressing their devotion to the Holy See, and their indignation at the persecutions and spoils which the Turinese Government has enacted, and is still actively engaged in perpetrating. The *Monde* says that it has a great number of these on hand, the whole of which it is determined to publish, as its space will allow. The importance of these documents can, in fact, hardly be overestimated as evincing the loyalty of the French clergy to the Holy See.

An address will be moved and supported in the French Senate on the opening of the next session, in favour of the gallant soldiers de Christen Caraculio, and others whom the iniquity of the Piedmontese Government has consigned to years of torture in the galleys on a false charge of political conspiracy, but in reality as an act of vengeance for their devotion to the Crown of France. The Address will urge the French Imperial Government to interpose in their favor; and we rejoice to hear that a large number of senators have already agreed to support it.

PARIS, October 21.—There seems very little difference of opinion as to the significance of the late Ministerial change in France, and the journals that desire the evacuation of Rome generally admit that the advent to power of M. Drouyn de Lhuys must be viewed as a check to the policy they advocate, especially when taken in conjunction with some of the diplomatic changes recently announced in the *Moniteur*. The Liberal press admits that its adversaries have obtained a triumph, but it flatters itself that this will be but brief.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following circular of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the diplomatic agents of the Emperor:—

Paris, Oct. 18, 1862.

Sir,—In taking possession of the post to which the Emperor has deigned to call me, I think it advisable to tell you in a few words in what spirit I have accepted the mission entrusted to me. It would be needless for me to retrace again with you the former acts and measures of the Imperial Government in the Roman question. His Majesty has, however, more distinctly stated his own views in a letter addressed to my predecessor, published in the *Moniteur* of the 25th of September last. That document explains the views of the Emperor in a manner which no comment can affect, and I cannot do better now than to refer to it. In all the phases through which the question has passed during the last 13 years, it has been the constant desire of His Majesty to conciliate all interests concerned, and the more complicated they become the more the Emperor has endeavored that his Government should remove all difficulties, without, however, sacrificing in any manner the principles which have always served as a permanent guide to his resolutions. The policy defined with so high and so impartial a reason has not changed. It remains animated by the same sentiments as for the past for two causes, to which it has in an equal measure given proofs of its solicitude. The Roman question touches upon the highest interests of religion and politics; it engenders on every point of the globe scruples most deserving of respect, and in the examination of the difficulties which surround it, the Government of the Emperor looks upon it as its first duty not to do anything that might resemble baseness (*entrattement*), or to deviate from the line of policy it has adopted.

This is the point of view I have taken when accepting the direction of the Foreign-office. I do not think it either necessary or opportune to enter into further explanations. It suffices that I indicate to you briefly the order of ideas from which I propose to draw my own inspirations, to fulfil the intentions of the Emperor. Faithful to the principles which have hitherto guided it, the Government of His Majesty will continue to devote all its efforts to the work of reconciliation which it has undertaken in Italy, working towards it with the full knowledge of the difficulty and greatness of the task, without discouragement or without impatience. I am, &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The *Debats* publishes a long article on the late modification in the Ministry, and argues that nothing is changed in the situation of the Roman question, although the cessation of the occupation seems more distant than it was thought a month back. It says:—

The return to office of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been the somewhat unexpected result of the publication of the three memorable documents giving the history of the barren efforts recently made by the French Government to escape from the *status quo*. M. Thorelli's despatch favoured the notion that a new if not a decisive phase was about to present itself, and that a step would perhaps be made towards realizing the desires of Italy. This error has been suddenly dissipated by M. Thorelli's retirement. The contrary impression is now general. The Emperor's letter was intended to prevent the ever-recurring accusation of sometimes leaning to one side, sometimes to the other. M. Thorelli appeared perhaps to incline to one side; to keep the balance even, M. Drouyn de Lhuys takes his place, and everybody is instantly convinced that the new Minister will turn it the other way; so backward is the French public in getting accustomed to the theory of perfect equilibrium. As we had never indulged any very sanguine hopes, our discouragement will be very overwhelming. Not having shown any precipitancy in raising the cry of victory, we shall not be in any haste to proclaim our defeat.

ITALY.

TURIN, Oct. 17.—The Council of Ministers met yesterday and again this morning, on the first arrival of the Paris despatches conveying intelligence of the fall of M. Thorelli, and the accession to power of his redoubtable rival, M. Drouyn de Lhuys. There were long and angry consultations in the Cabinet as to the course to be followed by the Italian Government in presence of so great a catastrophe as the indefinite prolongation of the *status quo* at Rome was obviously felt to be, and the final result, as it was carefully circulated among the public by the friends of M. Rattazzi, was that the Cabinet should manfully hold its ground, weathering the storm as best it could manage, and, indeed, hastening the strife, which could not be avoided, by a prompt convocation of Parliament. Notwithstanding the great assurance with which the Ministerial party gives this news, there are men who still entertain serious doubts about this resolution, and who, on the con-

trary, stoutly assert that certain members of the Cabinet have upon the expediency of an immediate resignation of the Ministry *en masse*. That there can be no very great unanimity, or indeed anything like cordial understanding among the present advisers of the King of Italy, may be easily inferred from the fact that two of the number, Peppi and Durando, had lately absented themselves from Turin, notwithstanding a huff, the former because the portfolio of Home Affairs, which had been held out to him as a tempting bait to lure him into a continuation in office, was afterwards withheld from him, the latter because his note, or circular, in answer to the publications in the *Moniteur* was carried at, and all but flatly disavowed by his colleagues. Durando came back from his country seat, satisfied with wreaking his displeasure upon Rattazzi by retaining his place in contempt of the very broad hints that he should take himself off. Peppi was summoned back from Weinburg, near Rheineck, by a telegram, and arrived only yesterday at noon, but no one can make sure yet whether his wounded self-esteem, or his love of power in any capacity, will so far have the upperhand—whether he will be sooner induced to break with the Premier altogether, or whether he will pocket the affront and remain a Minister so long as he has a chance.

The tidings of the Ministerial change in the Imperial Government have certainly struck the rulers of the Italian kingdom as a calamity for themselves no less than for their country. The semi-official *Monarchia Nazionale* will not try to extenuate the sinister effect of that news, or diminish its importance, but it appeals to the "firmness and wisdom" of the Italians, reminding them that it is precisely "by adversity that the mettle and strength of a nation are tested." On the other hand, some of the moderate, I might say doctrinaire, organs, whether of the Ministerial or of the Opposition party, such as the *Gazzetta del Popolo* and the *Opinione* persevere in taking the most favorable view of this ugly business, and contend that, as the Emperor Napoleon "is never so sure to sail westwards as when he seems most resolutely to steer eastwards," so he never was in all probability nearer giving up the Pope than now, when, by the removal of Drouyn de Lhuys and other persons of the temporal power to his council, he may be deemed to be bent on perpetuating the occupation of Rome.

The unhappy expedition of Garibaldi was of course prompted by a conscientiousness that the French, if left to themselves, were likely to prolong the occupation for an indefinite time. The brave General and the politicians, either Monarchical or Republican, who set him on or connived at his attempt, thought to create such an excitement in what remains of the Roman States that the French garrison would be ordered to retire, in order to avoid a collision with the Garibaldian army and the aroused people. But men with clearer heads had no such expectation. They knew that it was not likely that a French ruler would allow a great body of his own troops even to seem to yield to force. What actually happened might have been looked for by every one who knew Napoleon and his people. The idea that a campaign had begun the object of which was to force them out of Rome had irritated, half amused, the French, and the summary remonstrance addressed to the Court of Turin caused the display of vigour which made Garibaldi a prisoner at Aspromonte. If Rattazzi was in any way conniving at the designs of the General, he was very soon forced to abandon such complicity.

It is somewhat difficult to get at the positive truth with respect to Garibaldi's health, but from what I can gather there seems to be little doubt that the healing of his wound makes no progress. As I told you in a previous letter, the Italian doctors are almost unanimous in their opinion that the bullet is in the wound, and that, as a matter of course, that no permanent improvement can take place until the leaden foe is removed. Those who very lately visited the heroic captive at the Varignano were painfully struck with his wan and worn appearance. He is very thin, his temples are sunken, his hands emaciated, the colour of his skin is greatly faded. His countenance is calm and cheerful, but the beholder fancy they can detect an under-current of settled melancholy under that well-affected serenity. His two sons and his brother are still with him; likewise Basso, his secretary, his three doctors, and Augusto Vecchi, his lively friend. Father Pantaleo, styling himself his "chaplain," one Bideschini, and two soldier servants, constitute his household.

He is incessantly busy writing, and whole quires of his written paper lie before him. No one knows whether he is engaged in penning his own commentaries, or inditing his plaint against the Government. He is said to be very bitter against M. Rattazzi and his colleagues, and to have disdainfully rejected the amnesty as well as all advances towards a reconciliation. He receives, almost daily, messages, letters, presents, deputations from the remotest countries, and carries on a very brisk correspondence, both by post and telegraph. He has an eloquent, emphatic, cordial greeting for all men and races of men. Lastly, it is said, he has summoned Nicotera, and others of his most enthusiastic partisans to rally round him; not merely, it is supposed, to back in their sympathies, but to stir them up to active opposition against the Government. Bertani was only yesterday travelling from Novara to Turin on his way to Spezia. General Arzozza was also very lately at the Varignano, but it is not likely that the venerable old patriot was prompted to the visit by any other motive than mere benevolent feelings. It is, however, by no means impossible that Nicotera, Bertani, Mordini, Fabrizio, Calvino, and others may lay their heads together, under Garibaldi's direction, for a very active campaign in the Chamber at the imminent Parliamentary meeting.

There can, however, hardly be a doubt that M. Rattazzi will be exposed to great opposition in the Italian Parliament. Whether rightly or wrongly, Rattazzi is supposed to have acquiesced far too easily in the domination of the French Emperor. The circumstances under which he came into power, and the changes which he has suffered to take place in his Cabinet, have raised up many enemies against him among those who think that Ricciotti and Durando spoke a more manly language and pursued a policy which was after he was bolder. With this question, however, we have nothing to do. Whether Rattazzi keep office or lose it, we think that the only course open to Italy is to meet the change of the Emperor with temperance and patience. If the French are resolved to stay at Rome, stay they must. The Italians cannot drive them out, and, if they could, the effect would only be to alienate France for ever, and to lose all hope of gaining Venetia, which the Austrian Emperor might then hold in the utmost security. French arms have been necessary to Italy, and they will be again. Such an ally must not be turned into an enemy. All that Italy can do, all that England can do, to induce Napoleon to give up Rome has been done, but for the present without success.

THE LAST TURINIAN LIE.—A German paper contains the following:—"It is now decided that the Queen of Naples will not return to Rome, as her brother, Duke Louis, this day conveyed her to the Ursuline convent at Augsburg, in order to avoid the importunities urging her to again share the fate of Francis II. Their marriage has not been happy for some time. The endurance of the young Queen at Gaeta loses much of the romance with which it was surrounded by their party; but the courage and patience which the Bavarian duke's daughter showed there must be fully recognised. The moral defeat which Francis II. will sustain by the separation from his amiable consort will not be without importance for Victor Emmanuel and the unity of Italy. One falsehood may help to clear up another. We believe the story to be an impudent misrepresentation of a very simple fact. Among Catholics it frequently happens that pious ladies make what are called in Ca-

tholic language 'retreats' in nunneries, to perform certain acts of devotion. The practice is not uncommon in France, or even in England. Rome. The Holy Father has had the consolation of receiving the adhesion of the Portuguese Bishops to the principles enunciated by the Catholic Episcopate on the 8th of June, so that the "perfect wreath" of the Church's assent no longer lacks the missing rose to complete its circle, and the labours of the eleventh hour have come to work in the vineyard with those who have borne the burden of the day and the heat. No Catholic but must thank God he has lived to see the wonderful action of the Church so gloriously vindicated as it has been, is, and will be in the present Pontificate.

The little remnant of the Irish Brigade has at last departed, hopeless of reorganisation, in the vain expectation of which it has remained more than twelve months. It has taken with it the respect of its fellow-regiments, and the gratitude of all who wish to see one, at least of the British Isles represented among the Christian soldiery who have fought for the "reversed Cross" in evil days. The Holy Father granted both officers and men an audience before the departure, and his kindness and paternal reception will not easily be forgotten by the gallant Irishmen whose sole regret was, that the authorities on whom they depended had not been able to agree on the most effective measures of organisation, and that in consequence their swords were no longer in requisition. Should there be so at a later period, there will be no lack of brave men eager to resume them.—*Corr. of London Tablet*.

It is a fact well known here that the Pontifical Government is earnestly engaged in introducing modifications into several branches of the administration, with a view to the improvement of the condition of the people in Rome itself and in the provinces. A number of plans are under consideration. THE LITANY OF THE HOLY NAME.—The *Catholic Work*, (*Semaine Catholique*) of Montauban announces that, at the request of a great number of Prelates, Cardinals, and Bishops, the Sacred Congregation of Rites has been pleased to pronounce its formal approbation of the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus, giving an authorized reading of it, which differs in no respect from that usually found in Catholic prayer-books together with the prayer: *Domine Jesu Christe, qui dixisti: patre et accipietis, &c.*, and the addition:—

Sancti nominis tui, Domine, timorem pariter et amorem fac nos habere perpetuum, quia nunquam una gubernatio destituit quos in soliditate tuas dilectionis locustis. Rev. Dominum.

A Protestant preacher at Bologna had been exciting some attention by the ingenious device of giving himself out as a converted member of the Order of Conventual Minorities. The Rev. Father Doris, Provincial of the Order, had, however, published a declaration in which he makes it known that the individual in question had never been a member of his Order.

We are equally ready (says the *Correspondence de Rome*) to chronicle the triumphs of Protestantism in Italy, when, as we are to register the afflictions of the Church in that unhappy country. In the following facts the triumph of the one and the affliction of the other are singularly combined together.—The *Archiepiscopo* of Lucca states that in that city the Protestants had started a kind of bazaar, where they sold merchandise and at the same time preached Protestantism to the customers. This was not found to attract business to the establishment, and recourse was had to the irresistible Protestant argument, payment in hard cash. Those who are willing to become "constant bearers" are divided into classes, and are remunerated according to their various degrees of advancement. Those of the lowest grade are denominated *incipienti*, "beginners"; those of the second *proficienti*, "advanced learners"; while those of the highest class are called *perfetti*, "finished disciples." The beginner fingers one franc per diem, the proficient one franc 68 centimes, while the finished disciple has his palm lubricated to the extent of two francs and 80 centimes. At this rate, proselyte manufacture need never stand still, wherever the raw material of rogues, idlers, and vagabonds, is to be had for the asking.

SICILY.—Poiled and beaten from the gates of Rome, the Revolutionists have adopted the resource of terror that ever distinguishes their cause from '03 to '02. The bloody knife and ready assassin—the cowardly murderer and his deadly instrument—are again let loose on society to do their appointed work. In Palermo, on the evening of 1st of October, fourteen persons were stabbed in the streets. The arms that assailed their lives were remarkable by an appalling uniformity. The wounds were all made in the same place upon each person—they were of equal dimensions, as if produced by the same instrument, and all the perpetrators were dressed in the same garb. As they had marked their victims, and as they chose their opportunity, the murderers did their work surely, and almost with impunity; but when the last of the wounded fell, it so happened that a providential vengeance doomed the criminal who committed the deed of blood to detection. One seized, the rest will not escape. But that, his accomplices are numerous there can be no doubt. A proclamation addressed by a bloody *Vehmgericht*, called a committee, has been published, containing the most truculent commands. "Act by incendiarism!" it says, "by the pistol, by the bullet—know your enemies!" That is burn, murder and destroy! In what cause is such a sanguinary edict issued? In no other than the cause with which England, English Ministers, and English State clergy are so infatuated—the cause of the rapine of the possessions of the Pope. In the name of Rome—in the name of Italian Unity—it is deemed a good and patriotic deed to commit murder by those Italian favourites of British views. They permit it—nay, they command it. It shows their devotion to liberty—it indicates their earnestness in the cause. The French Revolutionists massacred by the hundred, they used the guillotine as their means, and they proclaimed it was in the name of the French Republic, one and indivisible, they did the crime, and made it a virtue. No doubt, as nice reasoners as Marat, Danton, and Robespierre will detect singular merit in the Palermitan deeds of blood. The slaughtered are, in such eyes, offences to freedom; and his path of Young Italy to fame is to lead across the corpses of the assassinated. But it is well that the human species still holds fast by diviner truths—it is well that it still possesses a standard of right in the laws of God, to which it can look, and compare the conduct of the Revolutionists with that of those of whom they profess themselves the most deadly enemies. In making that comparison, the language of inspired warning bids us remember "that by their fruits ye shall know them."—*Morning News*.

PRUSSIA.

In Prussia the reactionary party seems disposed to profit by, if not to abuse of, its recent success. The Government, having got rid of the Chamber, now attacks the press. There have been several seizures of Berlin journals, and some foreign (German) ones have been refused admittance into the country. The King continues to receive deputations, to protest of his devotion to the Constitution he has grossly violated, and, possibly, to persuade himself that the majority of the nation are really with him. The *Cologne Gazette*, which has the reputation of a moderate and prudent paper, and which has sometimes even been accused of a propensity to trimming, expresses itself clearly and decidedly on the present situation of affairs:—

We are at the outset of a struggle the issue of which cannot be doubtful. Excessive expenses incurred against the will of the people form the best means any Government can adopt for the strengthening of Parliament. The whole Prussian nation is on the side of the Chamber. There cannot be a more miserable farce than those deputations got up, with great fuss and parade, by landed proprietors and priests, enthusiastic partisans of passive obedience,

with the view of stimulating the people. The reception given to our deputies on their return to their homes, after a session which has won them the esteem of the civilized world, that reception will bear eloquent testimony to the disposition of the nation. The conduct of the Bismarck Ministry has done away with all distinctions of parties. Disputes about trifles—their inheritance of the disorders of 1848 and 1849—will be forgotten; it must be hoped, and all, will join in the great struggle for the constitutional rights of the country.

According to the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, the following speech was made by the King of Prussia in reply to an address from various deputations:—

I am happy to see around me so many men from different parts of my kingdom—all animated with the same sentiments. We are in a serious crisis, more serious than I expected, or could have expected. From the moment I assumed the Regency, and then the Government, I placed all my hope in the confidence of my people. But the words I then spoke have been wrongly interpreted by many, because a press, prompt to lead to error, has distorted them. I was convinced of the necessity of undertaking and leading to a good end my own work, the reform of the army. Of what use are all our present riches—all the blessings of industry—all the bounties which God has bestowed upon us—if they are threatened, if there is not sufficient protection for them? Rarely has an undertaking been so much attacked as this work commenced by me for the defence and welfare of my country. It is true that, on this occasion, I had asked sacrifices from my people, but sacrifices which in my full conviction were not exorbitant, as is proved by the financial statement. Wherever the charges appeared to fall heavily, I was quite willing to modify them. To that end I consented to the suppression of additional imposts. Did I receive gratitude in return? On the contrary, the Chamber of Deputies has issued an address which contains anything but thanks. This has deeply affected me. But, as you have justly observed, the reform of the army is not the real object of attack; it is elsewhere. Views formerly concealed have dropped the mask, at least in part. I wish to preserve the Constitution intact to my people; but this my indispensable mission, and my aim will also, to maintain intact the Crown, inherited from my ancestors and its constitutional rights. This is necessary for the interests of my people. But to do this, or for the defence of the blessings already alluded to, a well-organized army is requisite, and not a self-styled national army, which ought, as a Prussian has not blushed to say, to stand behind the Parliament. I am firmly resolved not to sacrifice anything more of my hereditary rights. Say so to those who have delegated you. You now know, you now have heard my view of things. Let every one of you propagate them and support them in extended spheres. If this is done, matters will improve; for Almighty God has always watched over Prussia. He will continue to protect us. Is not Prussia's motto, 'With God, for the King and the country'?

POLAND.

Private letters received in Paris from the frontiers of Poland state that large bodies of troops are being moved from one place to another. The city of Warsaw is so overcrowded with soldiers that temporary barracks have been prepared to lodge them.

UNITED STATES.

The Baltimore American thinks it reasonable to anticipate a war with England ere long, unless the rebellion be speedily put down. We cannot, indeed, see how we are to avoid war with the chief armory of the South, much longer. The appearance of such craft as '290,' the reception given to the President's proclamation, Gladstone's speech and many other things plainly indicate breakers ahead.

The last steamer from New Orleans to New York brought as prisoners three Episcopal clergymen of that city—the Rev. Dr. Linscott, rector of Christ Church, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, and the Rev. Mr. Fulton, consigned by General Butler to Fort Lafayette for refusing to pray for Abraham Lincoln, the murderer of their countrymen.

We published a few days ago the narrative given by a Federal journal of the murder at Palmyra, Mo., by order of the Federal General McNeill, of ten Confederate prisoners of war in retaliation for the abduction of a Union man, named Allsman, by Colonel Porter, an officer in the regular Confederate service. It was not pretended that any of these ten victims of the bloody and cowardly government at Washington had been personally or otherwise concerned in carrying off Allsman, neither was there the slightest particle of evidence to show that the abducted man had been killed, or injured in any way beyond his capture. The climax of this atrocious act has been reached by the return of Allsman to his home; of this fact we have the positive evidence of three different correspondents. Strange to say, not a single Federal journal has said a word against this bloody deed; they have contented themselves with publishing the fact without disapproval. We cannot wonder if the Confederates retaliate in kind, and for the ten innocent men murdered at Palmyra execute the like number of Federal officers the highest in rank in their hands. By no other means can a stop be put to acts which are a disgrace to civilization, and which have made the name of the Federal Government sink wherever the laws of justice and humanity are honored.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

We (N. Y. Freeman) have spoken, before now, of the evil influences of such horrible crimes as Turbith was found guilty of at Athens, Alabama, and of the course insult of Butler to the women of New Orleans. Nashville, Tennessee, as the capital of one of the Border States, is a place where it is greatly to be desired that sentiments should be cultivated friendly to the Federal Government. Is this likely to be the case, if the conduct of affairs is as represented in the following extract from the Nashville correspondence of the New York Herald—a paper that pipes on the highest key in support of the war: "The sanctity of the domestic household is no security against violence; property and treasure are wantonly wasted; the bread is taken from the mouths of famishing and crying children, and human life is held in so slight concern that it is considered no crime to shoot down men and women in the public streets. Two men were shot down in Nashville the other day; and the malefactor goes unpunished. A woman was shot dead, and no more than a passing remark was made about it. Pickets are shot every night, and no one has the curiosity to ask their names, nor even to inquire to what regiment they belonged. A hospital, in which there are two or three hundred patients, is required at midnight to be surrendered to soldiery, and death's cold finger already touching the brow of the sick and wounded. Surely God and all his good angels must have deserted us in this our nation's dire extremity; and should we not all pray for an early restoration to divine favor and protection?"

MORALS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—The N. Y. Tribune is responsible for the following account of the devotion of the Federal army to bad whiskey:—"It may fairly be said that one-half of the young officers and men of our volunteers' service are becoming addicted to the habit of using intoxicating liquors. We shrink from an estimate of the proportion of these who become confirmed drunkards before the expiration of their term of enlistment, but it will be fearfully great. Officers of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, have fallen victims to their appetites, by scores upon scores, and among the number are many of the highest promise. Generals have ridden unsteadily along the lines of battle under the influence of drink, colonels have staggered at the head of their regiments in the charge, and majors, in maddening excitement, mislaid or sacrificed battalions. None know how much drink may have had to do with the reverses we have met in battle since the war began."

President Lincoln has instructed Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador at London, to communicate with the British Foreign Office respecting the recent doings of the Alabama.

A New York paper claims that the next House of Representatives will probably stand—Conservatives 101, Republicans 83; Conservative majority 18; The Senate will also receive sufficient accessions to swamp the Republican vote.

VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION MULTIPLIED.—The right of having professional counsel for defense is so sacred that the Constitution of the United States guarantees it. Among the amendments proposed by the first Congress, after the adoption of the Constitution, and afterwards made part of it, Article VI, says:—"In criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. It is guaranteed by the constitutions of nearly, if not every State in the Union. It is thus not only a right recognized to be such by the formation of society—but asserted by the common law, and guaranteed by the most solemn forms of promise known to man. And yet, are we so degraded that William H. Seward thinks he can violate all of these rights and guarantees without notice, much less complaint. In the disclosures which are made by the publication of the petition of W. H. Winder, for a habeas corpus—disclosures, the knowledge of which must make every American heart sink with humiliation and shame—we are at first made acquainted with the abjectness of our situation. Governor Seward, it says, 'Secretary of State, caused an order of his to be read to the prisoner, in which he stated that the employment of paid counsel would only have the effect of prejudicing the case of such parties, would be deemed an offence, and would occasion procrastination of the imprisonment; his order required all applications to be addressed directly to him, or through unpaid parties.' Mr. Seward says this, and is as yet unimpeached.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal*.

The serious disturbances growing out of an enforcement of the draft in all the states where any considerable number had to be raised by it should be a warning to our citizens not to wait until the 10th of November to complete the quota of this city and neighborhood. What our complement is no one knows, but from the mysterious official outgivings it is feared it will be much larger than is generally supposed. Enough bounties have been paid to have filled the quotas of New York and Kings counties, but it now looks out that at least fifteen thousand men who received bounties have deserted, and much of the money has taken to itself wings with nothing in the shape of recruits to show for it. The large bounties offered by New Jersey and the more northern counties have drawn men away from this city, so that our total to make up will doubtless be very large. Boston, after having tried the draft for three days, postponed it indefinitely, and the Common Council offered \$200 bounty instead for volunteers. Philadelphia has just done the same thing, although the draft was enforced in all the rest of the states—in many places amid scenes of disturbance and excitement.—*N. Y. World*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD LYONS.—"It is believed," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that Lord Lyons, who is expected to return to Washington in the course of this month, will be placed in a position to define the course and views of her Majesty's Government without any uncertainties or doubts in view of the various places which the count in North America may assume; and that the Ministry will have arrived at positive conclusions, and have determined their policy in reference to the affairs of the United States, before his lordship returns to his post. The views of Russia are, it is believed, assimilated to those which the march of events and the inexorable logic of accomplished facts place broadly and clearly before the Government of the Queen and that of his Imperial Majesty.

Flax is really the most profitable of all crops.—This occurs, too, at a time when there is a general complaint of the helplessness of our labourers, and the narrow round of their experience and invention. A hundred years ago an ordinary English village, even in the bucolic south and the pauperized south midland districts, could generally clothe itself without being beholden to anybody or anything more than ten miles off. There were few children who could not see any part of the process, from the seed to the spinning jenny and the loom. Making cloth in all its stages was as familiar as making bread. It is now a lost art as regards nine-tenths of our people. Even a well-informed man in these days would be puzzled how to develop a flax plant into a towel. This ignorance shows the utter desuetude of the cultivation. It is like the art of making charcoal, which formerly every child knew, and now few men and women know, simple as it is. Ten years ago crowds would gaze at the novel process of burning heaps of clay into ballast, and it had the credit of a new and felicitous discovery. It was only the way in which the world has made charcoal ever since the world began, till wood became scarce and coals came in. The cultivation of flax and the manufacture of the plant into fibre would be much such a discovery to most people.—*London Times*.

THE HOLY PROTESTANT FAITH.—The Bishop of Natal, set thinking it is said, by a Zulu's pardonable difficulties concerning the Ark, has if we may trust the extract in the *Record* from his forthcoming work, contrived to offend against even Dr. Lushington's liberal construction of ecclesiastical law. He asserts that "the whole story of the Exodus is a fiction," and that if the last four books of the Pentateuch must be pronounced fictitious, it will hardly be contended that the book of Genesis can be any other than, in the main, fictitious also."

SQUEAL OF THE CAMIN RIOTS.—Last week at the Wakefield Court house proceedings were taken against "the hundred," under the 7th and 8th Geo. IV., chap. viii., sec. 3, for the recovery of damages done to the Catholic chapel and schools during the riots that took place while "the Baron de Camin" was at Wakefield. In reply to the claim it was submitted that there was nothing in it which brought it within the meaning of the statute, for it was evident that there was no intention to demolish the school and the chapel. Most reprehensible actions had been committed, but the hundred was not liable. The majority of the magistrates were of opinion that there was not that felonious intent in the demolition which would bring the case within the meaning of the Act. The case was therefore dismissed.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The Yulvarton Marriage Case is, it is said, set down for hearing by the Judges of the First Division (Edinburgh) for the 4th of next month. The judges meet then early to hear and decide upon the case.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

The Mayor of Bradford, following the example of the Lord Mayor of London, has refused to convene a public meeting for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Garibaldi, and protesting against the French occupation of Rome.—*Standard*.

STATES OF PAUPERISM.—The monthly returns issued by the Poor Law Board become more and more remarkable. The return for August, just published, shows that in a population of nearly three millions, that is, in Lancashire and Cheshire, the number of persons in receipt of relief from the rates at the end of the month was much more than double the number in August, 1861; it was 76,175 in 1861, and 175,687 in 1862, an increase of 130 64 per cent. even when spread over that immense population. In the rest of the kingdom (so far as returned) the increase in the last week of July was 1 82 per cent. over 1861 but in the last week of August it had risen to 2 16 per cent., and in both months was general throughout England and Wales, except in the Eastern Counties which had a rather smaller number of persons dependent upon the rates than in 1861.