

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Government papers seem to have recovered a little of the calm which they had so completely lost during the electoral crisis, and for some days after the close of the ballot in Paris. They now affect to make light of the success of the opposition, and boast that it forms but an insignificant minority in the Legislative Chamber, composed as it is of 283 members. — It is undoubtedly true that, so far as numbers are concerned, 30 are not equal to 260; but it is still something that the next Chamber will have a compact Opposition of 20, instead of the five who did duty since 1857, and that in this Opposition are such men as Thiers, Berryer, and Marie, with a chance of the addition of Dufaure and Odillon Barrot. It is also forgotten that many of the official candidates have beaten their opponents by very small majorities, and that there are but few among those official candidates who were not obliged to borrow the language of their opponents and recommend themselves to the electors by declaring that they were favorable to liberal and constitutional reforms.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* says:— "The electoral movement of 1863, we may say so with entire certainty without waiting for the result of the scrutiny will mark the commencement of a new phase in the internal policy of France. It makes small difference how many liberal candidates may be returned just at the present moment. With regard to that, the Liberal Opposition has never indulged any presumptuous hopes. It has too well understood the immense difficulties which the interference of the Government could not fail to raise in its way to indulge in any ambitious illusions. But one thing is certain, one result is obtained, one fact is settled—a fact interesting in quite a different degree from the success of this or that candidate; and that fact is the revival of public spirit. It is impossible to give any other name to the spectacle which we have been witness of for the last fortnight. For our part, we have obtained more and better things than we dared to promise ourselves. The movement has been to some degree, instructive and spontaneous. — It has sprung up in the great towns—that is, where our enlightenment, wealth, manufactures, and commercial activity are concentrated, wherever, even without the liberty of the press and the rights of associating and meeting, it retains the first principles of public life which nothing can abolish. The aspirations which this electoral movement has displayed have been remarkable for their moderation."

PARIS, June 13.—One of the curious incidents which have sprung out of the elections is that seven bishops are to appear before the Council of State—not, however, for refusing to read a declaration in their churches, or for denying the dispensing power of the sovereign, like the seven under James, but for having published a letter to a number of persons who had asked for their advice as to whether it was right and proper to abstain from voting for deputies to the Legislative Chamber; and, if not, for whom they should vote. The letter, which has acquired fresh interest, may have produced some effect on the elections; had it not done so probably no notice would have been taken of it. — M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, took the trouble to reply to it in a sharp and reproachful tone; and M. Rouland had in return a rejoinder from the Archbishop of Tours, which was bold and even daring. It is for this rejoinder as well as for the more formal and more elaborate document on the elections that he and his brother prelates are now called upon to defend themselves before the Council. The document was signed by the Archbishops of Cambray, Tours, and Rennes, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orleans, and Chartres.

The recourse to the civil power for abuse of authority by ecclesiastical superiors, and for infraction of the constitution, or the Concordats accepted in France, is known technically as *appel comme d'abus*, and the right of such appeal was recognized in France so far back as 1329. Formerly these appeals were referred to the Parliaments or to the Councils of the Sovereign. Since the Concordat of 1801 they have been in the jurisdiction of the Council of State; and a law passed on the 8th of April, 1802, known as the law of the 18th Germinal, year X., specified the causes of action:—

"The cases of abuse are usurpation or excess of authority; infraction of the laws and regulations of the Republic; infraction of the regulations ratified by the canons received in France; attempt on the liberties, franchises, and customs of the Gallican Church; and any act which in the exercise of worship may imperil the honor of the citizens, arbitrarily disturb their conscience, degenerate into oppression against them, or into injury or public scandal."

I have read over a second time, since this prosecution was announced, the letter of the bishops, and I confess I am unable to discover, nor, except M. Rouland, do I know any one who has discovered in it "infraction of the canons," the "attempt on the liberties of the Gallican Church," the "imperiling the honor of the citizens," the "oppression, injury, or public scandal;" constituting the charges which necessitate an *appel comme d'abus* to the Council of State.

In official quarters in Paris it is emphatically asserted that the Emperor Napoleon never thought of profiting by the Polish question to carry out warlike projects: that had he contemplated such projects he would not have so persistently sought to unite with England and Austria in order to attain the main object of their negotiations; that he might have remained satisfied with the answer to France and allowed events to follow their course; that the question of Poland does not interest France directly, for France is too distant from the theatre of the insurrection to feel the effects of it like Austria; and that she had a good pretext for withdrawing her cooperation, and reserving herself for complete liberty of action as to the future.

We are further told that France has no ad-

vantage to obtain by a general war, the term of which nobody could fix, and the result of which nobody could foresee; that, as for glory, France has already had enough of it under her present ruler in the Crimea, in Italy, and now in Mexico, that she would gain nothing by enlarging her frontiers; and that the assurance given by the Emperor in his speech from the Throne in January last—"And, what is better than conquests, we have gained a title to the sympathies of peoples without forfeiting the confidence and esteem of Governments,"—holds good. The most important consideration for the present is the answer that will be given by Russia to the propositions of the three great Powers. — *Times Cor.*

General Forey is to be raised to the rank of Field-Marshal for his services at Puebla, and General Bazaine, who defeated the army of Comonfort, will be made a Senator. Until a few days back there was no vacant place in that body, which was *au complet*. The death of a General officer in Algeria, who had just been named Senator, has made an opening for General Bazaine.

In his letter to General Forey, published in yesterday's *Moniteur*, the Emperor says that the news of the capture of Puebla "has filled him with joy." There is no doubt whatever of the fact; but the joy would have been more intense had the news come before the elections. — The Emperor well knows that no war was more unpopular, and that the public discontent at the length of time it has lasted, and at the sacrifices it has occasioned, was every day becoming more serious; and though Mexico holds out yet, it must certainly be a great relief to him that the formidable outpost of Puebla has at last been taken. General Forey's despatch states that the prisoners of war are 13,200, including 26 Generals and over 200 superior officers. These did not surrender until they had broken their arms, spiked their guns and blown up their magazines.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, signed by M. Limayrac, wherein it says that the taking of Puebla is the sure presage of a glorious end of the undertaking. The writer continues:—

The nations know that our honor once satisfied and reparation obtained, our triumph changes into beneficence. We are not enemies, but liberators of the Mexican people, who were deceived by an iniquitous Government. They will learn that under Napoleon III. the French soldier is more than ever the soldier of civilization and humanity."

The King and Queen of Spain and the Queen of Holland have congratulated the Emperor Napoleon upon the capture of Puebla.

The Kings of France, ever since the baptism of Clovis, have enjoyed the title of first canon of the Chapter of St. John Lateran. A French abbey, worth 12,000 scudi a year, was assigned to the Church as the *honorarium* due for this title, and this sum was regularly forwarded to Rome until the French Revolution. Napoleon I. sold the abbey. Charles X., on resuming the title of canon, assigned an annual sum of 1,000 louis to the Church in lieu of the abbey, which had been alienated; but in 1830 Louis Philippe dropped the title and discontinued the contribution. About a month ago Napoleon III. wrote to Cardinal Altieri, Archbishop of St. John Lateran, announcing his intention of resuming the title of canon, and of sending 20,000fr. a-year to the chapter in lieu of the Abbey rents. It is a curious fact that the Church of St. John Lateran possesses property in Assisi, which the Italian Government took possession of lately, but the Emperor has protested against this act, saying the property belonged to this canonicate. — *Cor. of Morning Post.*

The *Journal des Debats* under a second editorial head, announces as an *on act* that Mr. Gladstone, who retires from the Board of Trade (1) is to be appointed Bishop of Exeter.

The Paris correspondence of the *Morning Herald* has the following:— His Excellency M. Rouland, Minister of Public Worship has caught a Tartar. Inspired, doubtless, by the example of M. de Persigny, and fired with emulation, his Excellency published a few days ago in the *Moniteur* a letter to the seven Bishops and Archbishops who just before the elections issued an address to the electors, denouncing abstention. M. Rouland's epistle I have already quoted, and it will be sufficient to state that in tone it was arrogant, and laid down the rule that Bishops had no concern with the elections, and, moreover, that they were liable to prosecution for publishing an address on electoral subject in the papers. Poor M. Rouland little dreamt whom he had to deal with. His offensive and dictatorial communication has drawn from the Archbishop of Paris a letter, which the public have greatly enjoyed, as administering to this Minister of Public Worship a lesson will not easily forget. I have already briefly alluded to the letter in question, but it has created so much sensation here, and is, on the whole, such a spicy document, that a more ample reference to it is necessary. The Right Rev. Prelate begins by expressing his surprise, in a tone of good natured contempt, that a layman should have the presumption to lecture the Bishops as to the duties of the Episcopacy.

"The Council of State thinks itself justified by the civil legislation to pronounce occasionally, under the form of a judgment, certain episcopal acts as an excess or abuse of power; but since lay Ministers of Public Worship have existed in France, up to this time not one of these functionaries had assumed the right of reprimanding publicly the Bishops, and lecturing them as to their duties. Your predecessors, M. le Ministre, may possibly have imagined that such an attitude would look like a pretension to be considered the head of the episcopacy of France."

The Archbishop having thus politely snubbed M. Rouland, proceeds to wonder what fault he can find with their appeal:— "What [he asks] does our address contain, that could have excited to such a pitch your Excellency's zeal and reprobation? We lay down in it that it is the duty of all good citizens and good Christians to proceed to the ballot box and vote according to the dictates of their conscience. Above all other considerations we place the sacred law of respect for authority, and we show ourselves the friends of a wise and well-regulated liberty. Those principles are set forth with so much moderation, with so much forbearance for all shades of opinion,

that even those who habitually never agree with us were debarred from criticism. For the first time for many a year an episcopal address has had the good fortune to be praised by all the world. The approbation of your Excellency has alone been wanting."

The Right Rev. Prelate then plainly tells M. Rouland that they have done all that religion commands to do towards the Sovereign, and explains the "reason why" they have not felt their duty to do more than carry out to the letter the precept of rendering unto Cæsar what is Cæsar's due:—

"You reproach us with having said nothing of what was due to the elected Sovereign of the realm if we have not done so it is because the subject on which we were consulted had nothing to do with it. We know that the duties religion lays upon us as regards the Emperor. We have ever loyally fulfilled them, and shall continue loyally to fulfill them to the end. Your Excellency has only to condescend to read our pastoral letters within the last ten years to acquire the conviction that we have never failed in the discharge of that sacred duty. If during the last few years the Bishops have become less expansive on the subject, all enlightened minds will understand that that reserve was commanded by the misfortunes of the Church, and by the respect we are bound to feel for our own sacred character. Let but an end be put to the cause of our pain; let the Holy Father be re-instated in his right, as has been promised to us; let us be allowed to regain, with the gladness of our hearts, the liberty of praising, and you will find once more in the writings of the Bishops the sincere accents of gratitude, and no longer the expression of insupportable grief!"

The Archbishop then delicately hints to M. Rouland that much less offensive liberties with the Church, taken by preceding Ministers of Public Worship, have been punished by revolution:—

"Under the reign of King Louis Philippe a Minister of Public Worship, like you, M. le Ministre, felt uneasy at the concert of several Bishops who signed collectively memorials demanding the freedom of public instruction. That Minister thought fit on that occasion to send me some observations which were not inserted in the *Moniteur*. I sent him the following reply:—

M. le Ministre,—The danger for the Government is not where you think you see it; it exists where you appear unable to perceive it. The Bishops wish for order. They respect authority, which is the first foundation of society. The hand of the Church has never been sullied by contact with revolution. You will do wisely to direct your attention and solitudes to a very different quarter."

All the world knows what followed. Ministers are not just now popular in Paris, and this spirited rebuttal to Mr. Rouland is highly appreciated and enjoyed even in quarters where no sympathy is felt for the Church. The *Steele* and the *Opinion Nationale* both print the letter, and direct attention to it with evident gusto, and the public wonder how M. le Ministre will take it. He probably regrets by this time that his anxiety to emulate the zeal of M. de Persigny should have led him (*Comar congressus Achilles*) to engage such formidable adversaries on the battlefield of their own choice.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—A writer in the *London Tablet* thus describes the Italian Parliament:—

It does not represent the aristocracy of Italy. In vain you look for the heads of the great houses, such as the Corsini of Florence, the Doria of Genoa, the Spada of Bologna, the Torella or Castelfidardo of Naples, or the numerous other great families of Italy. There are no Bishops there, and the Church is unrepresented. The Senate is filled with placemen, pensioners, lawyers, a few younger sons of some of the poorer classes of nobles, and some of the minor nobility. The consequence is that it has no weight in the country. The Chamber of Deputies consists of a great number of lawyers, of medical men, of professional men, of writers, editors, or proprietors of newspapers, of political pamphleteers, and generally of men of little or no experience, but of strong revolutionary opinions. One consequence is that no ministry can count on a majority. The Chamber is elected for five years. Each member must be thirty years of age, there are 448 deputies. One-half must be present at each sitting to make it legal. They are elected by voters paying taxes, varying in different localities from sixteen to thirty-two shillings a year.

ROME.—The attention of antiquarians and artists here is just now attracted to some very interesting discoveries recently made on the site of Villa of Livra, the wife of Augustus, seven miles outside the Porta del Popolo, on the ancient Flaminian way. The position of this villa was always known, having been frequently alluded to by Pliny and Suetonius as existing in this locality, and designated by him as the "Villa ad Gallinas," for which title various explanations are given, amongst others that of the predilection of the Imperial pretresses for poultry and birds of the pheasant tribe which abounded there. The neighbourhood is also remarkable for its early Christian associations, the battle in which the tyrant Maxentius was killed, and on the eve of which Constantine saw the apparition of the Cross in the sky, having been fought at the "Saxa Rubra" on the banks of the Tyber close by. The excavations were begun, about two months ago, by a wealthy and intelligent farmer in the neighborhood, Signor Gagliardi, and have been since carried on with unremitting energy and assiduity. The spirited enterprise has been already rewarded by several valuable discoveries. Two of them in particular are most important, and have attracted numerous visitors. The first is a magnificent statue (heroic size), and in perfect preservation, of the Emperor Augustus deified. The expression and lineaments of the countenance are most striking, and the entire statue, which is of the finest marble, is of exquisite, most probably Grecian, workmanship. The cuirass which envelops the figure is decorated with various mythological groups and devices emblematic of the apotheosis. The feet are detached, but, being perfectly uninjured, can be easily reunited. Our countryman, Gibson, who has been to see the statue, finds in it a vindication of his opinions on sculpture tinting, as the drapery bears distinct marks of colouring. This gem of ancient classic art will no doubt figure in the Vatican Gallery. Indeed it was currently reported to have been already purchased by the Roman Government at a large price; however, when visiting the excavations some days ago, Signor Gagliardi informed me that it was still not disposed of. The second discovery is that of a painted chamber of some thirty feet square, the walls of which are decorated with coloured arabesques representing trees with a profusion of fruit and foliage, and various kinds of birds on the branches. These paintings are in marvellous preservation after a lapse of 2,000 years, and are esteemed by artists to be superior in execution to anything found at Pompeii. The chamber, though situated on a hill, is at present subterranean, from the accumulation of rubbish, and, like all ancient rooms of the kind with lateral windows, having been lighted from the entrance. Other interesting objects of ancient art have also been found; amongst them several busts in marble of yet unknown personages; metallic tubes inscribed with the name of Tiberius Cæsar; tiles and bricks with some curious impressions; and other objects in glass and terra cotta. — *Cor. of Weekly Register.*

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Naples news is of the same varying character. Arrests daily. The *Ovalere* Fornerati, late editor of the *Epoca*, and correspondent of the *Union*, with his son, an officer of Gaeta, is among the latest; three gentlemen with the *Cavaliere* Saladino, Signor Majella, and several others were conducted last week in irons through the city from the Vicaria and the *Concordia*, where the *Times* correspondent is perfectly incorrect in stating there are only Priests and debtors. His article on the Neapolitan prisons the other day scarcely stand the test of comparison with the wit-

ness borne by Lord Henry Lennox and others to the treatment received, and is simply of a piece with the celebrated *De Blasio* statements. It would be easy to produce proofs of the falsehoods contained in his letter. He states that the prisoners in Nisida are not chained two and two, and their irons have been reduced since the Piedmontese regime from 8 to 4lb. Compare this statement with the following extracts from the *Gazette de France*, taken from the journal kept by the prisoners themselves in Nisida, this January, at the period of Lord Henry Gordon Lennox's visit. "Having arrived at Pozzuoli we were conducted to the Court of the Bagne, and a convict brought down three immense chains. The irons riveted on us weighed 60lb. each, De Luca nearly getting his leg broken by a false blow of the mallet." "During the transit from Pozzuoli to Nisida we were wounded by the irons, and we asked leave to take a carriage at our own charge, which was refused us, and we were obliged to walk the whole distance." January 22nd, "The order came to-day to iron all the Reactionaries two and two, and the thieves and murderers to be put a *à petite chaîne*." Now unless a complete change has taken place in the regime of Nisida since Lord Henry Gordon Lennox visited it, and the above diary was written, or unless the *Times* had a "show visit" for reporting at home, which we strongly suspect to be the case, it is very difficult to reconcile this statement with the above extracts, which as written by the prisoners themselves, have surely a better claim to belief than the varnished tales of a journalist, who devotes himself to the task of apologising for every crime and cruelty Piedmont can commit; and who in a subsequent letter, while announcing with evident glee the release from the gallies of the Garibaldians and their transfer to Genoa, has nothing but the term of 'ruffianism' to spare for the unhappy peasants of Avellino, who rose to drive out the invaders in the name of King and country in September 1860, and who are just condemned to the worst horrors of the gallies. There are, by the way, 28 Catholic Priests condemned to, and suffering the same horrible fate in Nisida at this moment. If 28 Protestant Clergymen were condemned for a political offence to such a punishment, we wonder if Exeter Hall would take it as coolly as our Liberals do, when they exculpate the Catholic hierarchy from any suspicion of sympathising with their fellow Catholics' sufferings for a just and holy cause. We ought to be flattered indeed at the sentiments we are made to utter by our representatives in St. Stephen's. There is no need of 'a man of an imaginative turn of mind,' as the *Naples* correspondent terms every one who chronicles bare and unpleasant facts, to draw a terrible picture; for nothing can equal the realities of the Neapolitan provinces.

As for Sicily, law, order, safety of life and goods are utterly at an end. People are daily robbed and murdered, and two or three bodies are the usual thing for the police to find, when they go their rounds in the morning. The Archbishop of Palermo forbade his Clergy to take part in the national fête, and so have the Bishops of all the annexed provinces—so that poor Peruzzi's admirable circular was only making a virtue of necessity. At Rieti, in the Papal States, the Sydic could only get a suspended Priest, Don Philippo Agamemone di Castigliano, Il Passagietto (little Passagietto) to say Mass for the intentions of the Municipality.

PRUSSIA.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—By recent letters and arrivals from London, I perceive that many persons there were inclined to anticipate serious events in Prussia as a consequence of the late arbitrary measures of this Government. Probably the information since received hence will have weakened or dissipated that impression, which can only have proceeded from the practice of estimating the probabilities of continental politics from an English point of view, and with insufficient regard to the idiosyncrasy and general circumstances of the nation under consideration. I can but repeat the assurance already given in my correspondence, that there is no chance of disturbances here, nor of any remarkable events except, perhaps, the publication of fresh ordinances, which would be received with disgust, but also, as they are expected and their effect has been discounted, without agitation or excitement. Public affairs are getting extremely flat and quiet here, and are likely to continue so for some time to come. — *Times Cor.*

SWEDEN.

The lot of the Protestant revolutionists, whom the laws of Spain have lately condemned to the punishment allotted in that country to felons of that class, has touched with sympathy the hearts of the liberty-loving Swedes. That persons who profess a veneration for the Bible should be either hypocrites or criminals, is a contradiction in terms to the chaste and temperate Swedes. An address has been forwarded from that country to Her Majesty the Queen of Spain which runs thus:—

"The sad news has reached even our distant land that some of your Majesty's subjects, whose 'only crime' was that of having circulated the Holy Scriptures and professed doctrines which, by us and a considerable portion of Christendom, are regarded as the most precious truths, have been condemned by Spanish tribunals to the gallies, and to other punishments. Filled with sympathy for these unfortunate persons, and obeying the Apostolic injunction, 'Be mindful of those who are in bonds, as if you were in bonds with them,' the undersigned presume very humbly to beseech your Majesty to deign to exert your royal prerogative, and to give a free pardon to the condemned. We are the more encouraged to present this our humble petition because the punishment of exile, which the ancient law of our country inflicted on the members of our confession who betook themselves to the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church, is now revoked; and because amongst ourselves also, as has long been the case in other Protestant countries, the sacred principle of religious liberty has been recognised by the Royal ordinance of the 23rd Oct., 1860."

In this ordinance, thus complacently quoted in illustration of the religious freedom enjoyed in Sweden, occur the following clauses:—

1. Whosoever shall publicly teach, or, with the view of converting others, shall spread doctrines opposed to the pure Evangelical doctrine (Swedish Lutheranism), is liable to a penalty of from 50 to 600 rix dollars, or imprisonment for a term varying from two months to a year.

3. If the delinquent be not a Swede, the right of remaining in the country is withdrawn from him after he shall have discharged his sentence."

Can even Protestant hypocrisy go farther than this? — *Weekly Register.*

POLAND.

The news from Poland contains no very important intelligence. The insurgents, who are spread here and there throughout a large extent of territory are still fighting well and bravely, defeating their oppressors in almost every encounter. But it is to be feared that they cannot withstand much longer the overwhelming number of soldiers the Russian government can and are pouring into their country to quench the flame of insurrection. The chief dependence of the unhappy Poles is undoubtedly the interference of the other European nations in their behalf. The diplomatists, indeed, are busy; notes and protocols are hurried about, and bandied from one cabinet to another. Meanwhile Poland bleeds at every pore. The issue of the struggle is very doubtful, though it cannot be far off. Poland cannot resist much longer, and if the aid she expects is deferred the Russians will reign once more undisputed masters of Poland. — *Nation.*

The *Moniteur* mentions the concentration in Finland of 14,000 Russian troops considerable uneasiness being felt at the attitude of that province. The Swedish Government has released the English steamer captured at Malmo for having on board 200 Poles, ammunition, &c., have been confiscated.

It is asserted on good authority that the Pope addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor of Rus-

sia, touching Poland; and also that he recently made urgent representations for the safety of the constitutional rights of the Catholic Poles. The famous allocation of Pope Gregory XVI. served as a basis for this movement. It is said it was not badly received by the Russian Government. — *Courier Journal.*

CRACOV, June 10.—The *Caus* of to-day says despair has provoked the insurrection, but diplomacy acts grievously, and with procrastination, in the face of the atrocities committed by the Russians.—England alone, in proposing an armistice, has understood the gravity of the question. To throw the Poles on the generosity of the Czar, is to destroy the sympathies of the Poles and draw together Napoleon and the Czar. Hesitation on the part of the Emperor Napoleon would be a proof of an alliance with Russia, dangerous for Europe and for liberty, or of a desire to settle the Eastern question in conjunction with Russia. The initiative of England and Austria on the Polish question can only prevent this.

A letter from Cracow of the 9th inst. states that among the Russian officers remarkable for their cruelty is General Count Toll. Having been appointed to guard the railway, he arrogates to himself the right of life and death over all the inhabitants of the districts through which the railway passes. Having lately occupied the town of Ostrow, in the district of Ostrolenka, with two companies of infantry and 100 Cossacks, he searched all the houses, and threatened the women and children that if they were discovered to hold communication with the insurgents they should be flogged to death. He sent for a wealthy Israelite named Berck, and said to him: "You are the owner of a house in this town?" "Yes," replied Berck. "Is there not a tailor living in that house?" "Yes." "How is he employed?" "I am a weaver by his labor." "You are a liar; he makes uniforms for the insurgents!" "I have never seen him, and I cannot tell anything about that." "Well," replied the General, "to teach you to know henceforth what your tenants are doing you shall receive 200 lashes." The General's decree was punctually executed by the Cossacks, and the unfortunate Berck died two hours afterwards. The General set out the following day for the town of Brok, and on his passage he commanded that the State forests should be set on fire. By his command seven hundred and fifty acres of full grown timber were consumed. The insurrection is very active in the district of Ostrolenka, although the insurgents have lost some of their most valiant chiefs, and among them Mlystkowski, Pincinski, Oasawzewski, and Podbielski, who were all killed at the battle of Malkinia. The insurgents in the district of Ostrolenka have since been reinforced, and they are again ready for action under fresh leaders. The women who were imprisoned at Warsaw for singing religious hymns to the national air have been set at liberty after having been flogged.

SABBATH CANT.—In the case of the Scotch Establishment, the *Times* precisely described the cause of the reluctance to adopt Mr. Gregory's resolution when it stated that "the English observer must be aware how he meddled; if he touched but a corner stone of the Scotch religious system, he will bring the whole of it down." This is true to the letter.—That system hangs together by a vicious bond which sooner or later must give way under the growing robustness of the age. — *Weekly Register.*

UNITED STATES.

A "UNION" RAID.—This brutal, unjustifiable, and unconstitutional war has brought to light the most hideous moral deformities that ever disfigured a people. Of such a character is the man who disgraced the nation by his atrocities while pro-consul at New Orleans, and who suffered a humiliating castigation on his own estate in Massachusetts at the hands of a sturdy drain-builder named Russell. That man like "Beast Butler" should be permitted to hold prominent offices under the Administration, is the strongest proof that could be presented, as showing the depths of infamy and degradation in which that Administration is sunk. When men like him are appointed to prominent positions, there is little hope indeed for the perpetuity of Republican liberty; and yet it is just such characters that are patronized by "the powers that be." Among those who have more recently acquired that notoriety which "damns to everlasting fame," is a certain Col. Montgomery, who has achieved a most unenviable prominence by his "vigorous prosecution of the war." This officer has, it appears, invaded the State of Georgia with about a thousand armed negroes and the Third Rhode Island Battery. With this force, says the *Tribune*, he proceeded on the Altamaha river, to the village of Darien, which is said to have contained before the war about two thousand inhabitants. The two transports on which they had embarked were accompanied by the gunboat John Adams, which, we are told, "poured a constant shower of shot and shell into the woods, along the shore, and into the town, as she came up to the wharf." This accomplished, he proceeded in the perpetration of his infamous work as follows—and here we quote the language of the *New York Tribune*:—"The few 'crackers' and farmers remaining in the place ran frightened and terror-stricken in every direction, and when Colonel Montgomery landed his troops he found not a single armed inhabitant to dispute his right. Through the activity of some of the negro soldiers, a few of these poor 'white trash' were caught, who told the story of there being a strong cavalry force within five miles of the place, which may or may not have been true. At any rate, Colonel Montgomery, true to the information obtained from them, did not desert from his original purpose, but marched nearly his whole force into the town, posted his sentries, and prepared to do his work. In a few hours all the valuable property he could find, of a moveable character, was transferred to his boats. A large quantity of second-class furniture, considerable live stock, horses, cows and sheep, and rice and corn, sufficient to feed his command for at least a month, was thus disposed of. The inhabitants driven out and the town sacked, the next step in Colonel Montgomery's programme was to burn and destroy everything he could not carry off with him. In a few moments the principal buildings were all in flames, and a strong south-west wind prevailing at the time, the whole village was soon enshrouded in flames and smoke, and before the expedition returned, not a single tenable habitation remained. Darien destroyed, Major Corwin of the 2nd South Carolina took the Harriet A. Weed and proceeded up the river in search of a rebel craft he had heard of through some negroes. When four miles up the stream he found the report to be correct, and overhauled and captured a copper bottomed schooner, a large flat-boat, and eighty bales of long staple cotton, estimated to be worth thirty thousand dollars. Major Corwin was absent from Darien two hours, and when he returned with his prize was received by the Massachusetts and South Carolina negro soldiers with nine tremendous cheers. These bold, rapid, and successful expeditions of Col. Montgomery are spreading terror throughout the entire coast, and are compelling the rebels to abandon their rice and cotton fields, and all the smaller villages which would be at all likely to be visited by him. Is it by such means as these that the Union is to be restored? It is by deeds which a Russian despotism has never surpassed that the broken fragments of a once glorious Republic are to be reunited? This is the very culmination of fendish brutality. — *Metropolitan Record, July 4th.*

GENERAL MENDE AND THE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Many reasons have been assigned for the appointment of General Meade to the command of the army of the Potomac: "Perhaps" his skill and valour may not have been a positive disadvantage to him, but it is altogether probable that General Meade owes his promotion not to his conduct and capacity in the field but to Mr. Lincoln's recollection of the fact that he was born in Spain, and is therefore ineligible to the Presidency.