

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 24.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, in an article signed by M. Paulin Limayrac, declares that the Russian reply is everywhere considered unsatisfactory. The language of Russia in April last gave reason to hope for a more favorable reply. The *Constitutionnel* examines several points of Prince Gortschakoff's despatch, and regrets that he should see in the diplomatic action of the three Powers the strongest motive of the insurrection.

Prince Gortschakoff believes that the revolutionary party in Europe alone interests itself in Poland, while in reality it is Europe itself.

The *Constitutionnel* protests against the imputation that the Polish question is the work of foreign agitation, since the whole Polish nation has for 50 years protested against the actual state of things.

The *Constitutionnel*, in conclusion, says:—"We regret that the Russian reply is not more satisfactory; but it is not necessary to stir up excitement, as some journals have done."

"The Government of the Emperor does not require to be urged on. Its wisdom guards it from precipitation, as its patriotism preserves it from faltering."

The *Siecle* has received a second warning for an article recommending a plebiscite of the whole French people to vote for or against a war for Poland. The motives of the warning are stated to be, that this article is derogatory to the authority of the Emperor and the essential bases of the Constitution, and that such suggestions can only compromise the interests of the great cause they pretend to serve, and give a pretext for agitation which the Government could not tolerate.

Now that Russia has told her mind to the Powers, the question is asked what is to be done? It is the question every man asks of his neighbor, but the neighbor seems utterly incompetent or afraid to answer it. The party that clamors for war at any cost would respond by sending a fleet to the Baltic and an army to the Rhine without delay, without any further diplomatic action. This, however, is hardly possible at the present moment. The French army is a little dispersed. It has detachments in Cochinchina and in China; a *corps d'armee* is in Mexico, and will probably remain there for some time to come, in order to carry out the arduous but noble mission of civilizing semi-barbarous populations by courtesy called the "Latin races"; and a respectable body of troops is guarding Rome against all comers, internal or external—the Austrian, the Piedmontese, or the free lances of Garibaldi, whose existence, by-the-by, everybody seems to have forgotten. I am positively assured, though I can hardly credit the fact, that at this moment there are not more than 115,000 men in France free to take the field. The French Government cannot leave the matter in its present state; they cannot leave Prince Gortschakoff's Note without a rejoinder; or accept, without further remark, the statement that Paris is the real source of the Polish insurrection. The charge, in fact, is directed at the Imperial family; for there can be no doubt that Prince Napoleon and his Polish friends are meant. The disquiet of those who do not wish for war continues to be great. It is thought that for the present the Governments will give their respective representatives at the Russian Court leave of absence, but with formally recalling them. England and France, we are reminded, recall their Ministers from Naples because King Ferdinand refused to reform his internal administration; and they should do the same now with respect to the Russian Emperor. I may add that, with all their apprehensions, few people believe that, if war breaks out, it will be during the present year.—*Times* Cor.

In the meantime petitions are got up in the Paris workshops. The following address to the Emperor is a specimen:—

"Sire,—With the crimes committed against humanity there are no longer political parties in France; there is but one nation, ever ready to strengthen the community of interest among peoples. Russia murders Poland. She murders the citizens whom our fathers baptized as their brothers in arms, and who showed themselves deserving of that glorious title in our reverses as in our triumphs. Russia murders old men and children. She murders mothers, wives, and young virgins. All at the hour of death think of their country, and turn their suppliant eyes towards France. And these orgies of blood Mournavieff seasons with barbarous atrocities which make our civilisation shudder with horror. At the story of such deeds our mothers weep our wives weep, our sisters and our children weep. For our part, we feel our French blood boil in our veins. Sire, you hold in your hands the sword of France; employ that sword in cutting what diplomacy is powerless to resolve. Sire, unfurl the national flag, and proclaim at once to the world that a holy cause precedes it, and that a great people follow it. Sire, save, let us save Poland! And in this hope we are, Sire, &c."

The *Opinion Nationale*, which has long enjoyed the patronage of the Palais Royal, persists in urging the French Government to bring to a close diplomatic intervention, which promises no useful results, and trust to its arms for a solution conformable to justice and right. It undertakes to prove to Prussia, Austria and England that it is for their advantage to co-operate in the undertaking. It invites Prussia to make a present of the Ehenish provinces to France, and abandon the duchy of Posen and the Port of Danzig, and get as compensation Hanover, the duchies of Oldenburg, and a few German principalities, *au choix*.

PARIS, July 23.—It is asserted on good authority that the French Government has decided upon the terms of its reply to Prince Gortschakoff's despatch. The reply will be sent to London and Vienna to-day. The English and Austrian Notes are expected in Paris.

The *Pays* of this evening says:—

"Despatches received from Vienna state that great irritation has been produced there by the reply of Prince Gortschakoff."

In an article signed by its editorial secretary, announcing that an exchange of communications has taken place between the Cabinets of London, Paris, and Vienna, the *Pays* says:—

"Throughout France, in the departments as in Paris, in the saloons as in the workshops, there exists but one feeling—namely, approval of the steps taken by the Government of the Emperor and a determination to sustain it in the firm and dignified attitude which it intends to assume in face of the singular pretensions of Russia. People have judged the Russian replies instinctively, and have found in them offensive expressions and fresh causes of irritation."

La France again denies the rumour that a naval review will shortly take place at Cherbourg and at the same time wants the public to be on its guard against exaggerations, whether warlike or pacific. "France," it says, "will not act alone, and will not give to a question of European interest the bearing of an individual demand. Hitherto Europe has been against France in order to maintain the treaties of 1772 with all their consequences. Now Europe is with France, to repair them. Herein lies the best guarantee of peace."

The infamous works now published in France with the full consent and encouragement of the highest authorities, are a very sufficient indication of what we have to look for from the Imperial policy in regard to Catholic interests.—"La Justice de la Revolution," by Proudhon (very properly dictated to the devil), the *Essays* of M. Littré on the Christian religion, the "Vie de Jesus" by M. Renan, and other works of the same description, are publicly sold in Paris, and their authors receive every encouragement. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris is about to issue a notice on the subject, and the able pamphlet of Mgr. Dupanloup, "Arretissement a la Jeunesse," has at least done something to unmask the anti-Christian principles of the school. "Les Miserables" by Victor Hugo, and "La Sorciere" of Michelet, are fresh samples of the iniquitous literature now current, and it is a bad sign that they are translated and extensively sold in Germany and England. The crusade of the infidel school against morality, Christianity, and social ties is fully organized, and it is only a similar and equally effective organization—literary, social, and political—on our own side that will meet the crisis. In France the mask is fast being thrown aside; and the elections having shown Napoleon that the Revolution will have its pound of flesh for the bond he signed the day he was affiliated to the Secret Societies—he will pay it, against his will perhaps, but he has no choice. More than ever the future of Catholic Europe calls for action in Germany, Belgium, and England; for the recent events have fully proved how little dependence can be placed on men ruled by expediency, and to whom religious motive is a dead letter; and the Clergy of France are probably on the eve of paying dearly for their misplaced confidence in the piety and Catholic zeal of their actual ruler.

The works of the two Dumas, father and son, have just been put on the Index, with a warning as to their dangerous immorality. Louis Veuillot is at present preparing an answer to M. Renan and several writers of the same school.—Monsignor Nardi's pamphlet on the visit of Pius IX. to Anagni is as interesting in an historical point of view. Terse, vigorous, and picturesque, it reviews the scenes of outrage and sacrilege of which Anagni was the theatre under Boniface VIII., and draws a striking and beautiful parallel between the past and present trials of the Holy See. There is no source at which our faith in its destinies can receive a more complete confirmation than a careful study of history; and it is one of the leading wants in our English Catholic literature that there is no Catholic history that gives any idea of the struggles of the Church in the middle ages. The Abbe d'Arras' is the best in French, but there is no English translation.—*Tablet*.

ITALY.

Italy continues to be a land of confusion, where the Piedmontese seem intent on proving that the Priests are the only class in Italy who understand anything about real temporal government for there cannot be a greater contrast than that existing between the peace and quiet and the light taxation to be found in the present restricted Papal territory, and the violence, robberies, murders, and constant uncertainty in the new dominions of the Galantuomo King. The Piedmontese Government, not being able to overcome the brigands in the Neapolitan territory, are now resorting to most whimsical cruelties. Their last device is that of the Prefect of Capitanata ordering all shoemaking smiths to surrender all their shoes and hob-nails to prevent the brigands from flying away on horseback before the valorous Bersaglieri. No shoemaking of horses is to take place but in presence of the authorities who will grant the necessary materials for the nonce. All defaulters are to be treated as brigands and accomplices, which means, in Piedmontese, will be shot without shifft or trial.

PISANOVI.—The Sardinian Government have got themselves into a scrape, out of which the *Times* is thundering hard to extricate them with the appearance at least of honor. Five Neapolitan 'brigands'—to use that stereotyped phrase of the revolutionary journals—left Rome with passports of the Roman Government, seized by the French and Spanish Ambassadors, and went on board the French Government mail packet at Civita Vecchia, en route to Marseilles. One of these was Cipriano, a chief who had given the Sardinians much trouble in the Neapolitan States since their seizure on behalf of Victor Emmanuel by Garibaldi. The packet put into Genoa, and while there the Sardinian Government resolved to remove the obnoxious 'brigands,' with a view no doubt, to their future subjection to the tender mercies of Sardinian rule, as exemplified in treatment of Count de Orléans and Mr. Bishop. It would seem that the French Consul had at first given a partial assent to this premeditated outrage upon the French flag; but at all events the French Commander firmly refused to allow his passengers to be removed. Removed, however, they were against his remonstrances,—and then the telegraph was set to work between Genoa and Turin and between Turin and Paris, the result being that the French Government

imperatively insisted upon the release of the prisoners and their being replaced on board the packet with an apology for the outrage committed upon the French flag. The chief organ of Her Majesty's Ministry attacks the French Government for not permitting the Sardinians to insult its flag in order to enable them to wreak vengeance upon their enemies. The *Times* says that if Messrs. Mason and Slidell had been seized on board the *Trent* in American waters, the American Government would have been justified in taking that step against their own subjects. This is true, and it therefore infers that the Sardinians were justified in seizing Cipriano and his companions in the harbour of Genoa. The fact is, however, that the packets are secured from examination by an express treaty, and the *Junis* is a French Government packet,—which completely destroys every semblance of legal pretence for the act of the Sardinian Government. In this instance, it is well for the 'brigands' and for the English name that the Sardinian outrage was not committed on board an English Government packet,—for we should deplore the disgrace of having basely surrendered to the vengeance of their enemies passengers who had confided their safety to an English captain under a passport *en regle*, and *en route* by an English Ambassador, and under the protection of the English flag, and whom, therefore, England would have been bound to protect against all aggressors.

The *Armonia*, on seeing the *Official Gazette* of the Magna-Italia Kingdom announce that churches of Warsaw had been placed in mourning on account of the exile of the Archbishop, asks what would the said *Gazette* say if the altars in the dioceses of Fermo, Spoleto, Avellino, Foggia, Bologna, and the many other dioceses of Italy, whose chief Pastors are in prison or in exile, were also placed in mourning. We must say on our part that we should like to see the Italian Clergy have the courage to imitate the Polish in this respect. In fact, the usual demonstrations of the Church in such cases would have had a very beneficial effect on such a population as that of Italy, who, seeing things going on as usual in the churches, very much like our population did in Henry VIII.'s reign, in spite of the schism, are not sufficiently made to feel the change.

A letter from Milan, in the *Trieste Gazette*, says that Garibaldi is in a weak state of health, and will never be able to head an army again. The wounded foot is stiff, and the general can only walk with a crutch. The wound is still suppurating, and every now and then splinters of bone come out. Moreover, Garibaldi labours under a general affection, which has its seat in the liver.

A rich and most charitable nobleman of Florence, Count Agiolo Gulli, died on the 12th instant, and left four millions of francs to the Hospitals of Tuscany, without considering, unfortunately, that the Piedmontese authorities are most likely to absorb the whole legacy so temptingly entrusted to them. This is, at least, the opinion of the *Fuente*.

The Piedmontese prisons seem to be very much in the same horrible state, all over their present dominions, for the *Giornale dei Dibattimenti* states that the prisons in which the five Neapolitan brigand chiefs have been placed, and which was calculated for 400 prisoners, now contains 720.

The Piedmontese authorities are now engaged in prosecuting another Brother of the Christian Schools, Brother Gennino, for acting as superior of the (now destroyed) College of San Primitivo, in Turin, in virtue of letters from his general superior which had not first received the Royal *Exequatur*.

The Piedmontese do not seem to know even how to take care of babies; for we find in the *Firenze* that the officials whom they have substituted in the Foundling Hospital of Pistoia, to the religious, have let several of the poor little things die of hunger.

The *Firenze* further informs us that the last accounts recently produced in the Turin Parliament of the expenses of the Piedmontese monarchy, relates to the years 1857-58. No account has yet been published for the subsequent years.

The workmen's congress, which had gathered last in Sienna, no longer knows where to meet this year, as it most unfortunately decreed to meet in—Rome!

Cesare Cantu, the great Italian historian, in the midst of the general hallucination and cowardice of his countrymen, gives to all Christendom the consoling spectacle of printing at the very head of the ninth edition of his works the following declaration:—"As a Christian and as a Catholic I submit my opinions to the judgment of him who has received from above the right to judge consciences, ready to retract every error into which I might have inadvertently fallen with regard to dogma, morality, or the discipline of the Church, in whose bosom I thank God for having been brought up." This edifying conduct on the part of Cantu is the more consoling that he is a Piedmontese.

Rome.—His Holiness the Pope continues to enjoy good health, and has been able to attend at various ceremonies of the Church. The Pope (says our Roman Correspondent) never looked better or more cheerful.

If we may venture to argue from the tone taken by even the advanced Liberal press with regard to the taxation proposed for the annexed provinces, the financial system of Piedmont threatens to be as unpalatable a morsel as the 'corpus delicti' in the great Beetle Pie case, or the tri-coloured ices of which I made honorable mention in my last. The *Stampa* sends up quite as loud a cry of anguish as the *Contemporanea* or the *Eco* at the projected impost of 30,000,000 (lire) on personal property. The principal burden will fall on Naples and the Pontifical provinces, and will be all the more severely felt that they do not know what taxation means, and find the price a very high one to pay for the whistle of an enormous standing army they don't want, and the honor of seeing the cross of Savoy over their public offices, and a bust of Garibaldi or Victor Emmanuel in every cafe or shop, instead of the Blessed Virgin, as was the case in the days of tyranny and darkness. Roman news may be reduced to very small compass this week, and principally turns on diplomatic changes. The Duke of Salaparuta takes his final departure to-morrow, and his magnificent equipages and tri-coloured liveries will no longer furnish occasion for Italianissimi demonstrations. His Excellency's successor is not yet named.

Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne resigns on account of ill-health, and will be replaced temporarily at least by the Baron de Bode, whose marriage with Madlle de Champigny took place at St. Louis des Français two days since. It seems almost certain that M. Thouvenel will shortly return to office, and in that case the maintenance of the statu quo is sure to be accompanied by every vexation to the Holy See, and an iron-handed suppression of all Reaction in the Neapolitan provinces, and the visit of the Empress of the French, which is almost officially announced, will be a poor compensation for the anticipated prosecution of the French Bishops; nor will the present of Beauvais tapestry she is said to be bringing to His Holiness, or the splendour of her escort of twenty of the Great Gardes named to accompany her, supply for the spoliation of his richest provinces, for which spoliation the Emperor of the French is alone responsible. Restitution first, and absolution afterwards, is recognised morality in small thefts, and why wholesale sacrilegious robbery should not, a plus forte raison, come under the same conditions is incomprehensible to the mind of ordinary Christians who retain an obsolete idea that the command, 'Thou shalt not steal,' is as applicable to a Crown as a crown-piece.

We have several times alluded to the endeavors made lately to procure the withdrawal from Rome of the King of Naples. The French Ambassador, the Prince Latour d'Auvergne, was lately commissioned to convey the advice of Napoleon III. to his Royal Cousin that His Majesty should quit Rome, by way of getting rid of the continual complaints of the Piedmontese about the Brigantaggio. The answer of the King deserves perpetuation. In reply to M. de Latour d'Auvergne, who acquitted himself of his

disagreeable errand with all delicacy, King Francis II. said:—

"The step you have taken, M. le Ministre, makes it my duty to let you know my mind freely and without reserve. You come to offer me advice on the part of your illustrious Sovereign; allow me to make the remark that I have hitherto constantly followed the advice given by the Emperor, and have been a great loser by it. I lost by it when I followed it with regard to Sicilian affairs. I lost yet more by following it with regard to Naples, when I consented to evacuate a strong position in which I might have defended myself; but most of all, I lost by it on the Volturno and Gaeta. Permit me, therefore, now M. le Ministre, now that of the inheritance of my ancestors nothing but this house remains, permit me to tell you most decidedly that I will not quit Naples force be used to drive me from it. The Holy Father could cause me to withdraw from it only by a hint,—but he alone. But until the Holy Father intimates to me that my presence is disagreeable to him, until then, Monsieur le Ministre, I will remain in my own house.—I will remain here, where so many of those faithful to me are; and where I am near to those who are fighting for me and for our country, which might require my presence from one day to another. Let that, then, Monsieur le Ministre, be your report, that it is my firm and unalterable will to stay in Rome until the Holy Father wishes me to leave it. For my view is, that he is the sole and absolute Sovereign of this country, and that it is for him to decide whether my residence in his States be permissible or not. Any change in my resolve can only be produced by force, in which case I should complain the less, because the force used against me would be an aggression on the Independence and Sovereignty of the Pope,—a question of higher importance than that concerning my residence."

As may easily be conceived, the Ambassador found himself unable to pursue the topic in the face of so peremptory an answer.

The voluntary offer of the Neapolitan nobility to place a portion of their annual revenues at the disposal of their exiled King is a fact of which the English press has made little, because it was too inconsistent with the theory of the great Liberal party, that the revolution deprived Francis II. of his throne was a national movement. The list published for 1862 shows that the contributions of the Neapolitan nobility paid into the King's private treasury during that year, amounted to 964,122 ducats or over 160,000*l.*

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—From Naples the news is rather worse than usual. The Royalists are so persecuted and ground to the earth, that the party are nearly discouraged in the towns, though the discontent is greater than ever. The Municipality is about to lose its head, the Syndic Prince Colonna, who has sent in his resignation, finding the post too disagreeable. One may regret that he did not make the discovery early as it would have saved some noble name the more from the indelible disgrace of figuring on the lists of Victor Emmanuel's Prefects. The peasants say that Sciarra Colonna's ghost walks at Anagni; I do not know whether *Marc Antonio's* sins in the body are atoned for by his deeds at Lepanto, but if not I think it will go a long way towards his purgatory to know that his descendant has occupied such a post. One of the pieces of oppression the Mayorality of Naples has been indulging in has been letting the sulphur spring at La Lucia for 6000 ducats a year to a Turin speculator, thousands of poor people lived by the sale and carriage of this water, which was open to all; it has caused the great distress in Naples. The St. George has been ordered to leave the bay in consequence of perpetual 'rows' between the jack tars and the police, I am informed by eye witnesses, entirely provoked by the latter, who have reached such a pitch of unendurable insolence to the inhabitants, and even to strangers that it is common to see them pointing their revolvers at any one they wish to intimidate. A poor man was arrested the other day for 'reaction,' and the police having handcuffed him struck him with their bayonets till he was covered with blood on reaching the Questura. The Cassilicata, Capitanate, and Bari show no diminution of the reactionary encounters; the Royalist return for the month of April is four hundred insulations, and five hundred and three for May. This I know to be nearly correct, as there are numbers of which no report whatever is sent in. At Lecce the other day six brigands were killed in an encounter, the seven survivors having been bound with ropes were piled on the dead bodies in the same cart, and on arrival at Lecce shot without a moment for any sort of preparation for death. The bodies were then replaced in the cart, and because they did not fit conveniently, the Bersaglieri jumped on them and by means of stamping with their feet forced them in. Humanity and progress!—dedicated to the *Times* and Catholic laymen who do not wish to be drawn into a discussion on the wholesale murder of a Catholic people. At Palermo there are 2,000 persons in the prisons for political offences. Most of them are Garibaldians. The Aspramontines are as ill-treated as the Royalists in Sicily because they are formidable there, the island is in a state of anarchy that beggars all description, and every paper is crowded with the reports of crimes done in open day; there were four murders in Palermo with robbery, on Friday last. There are 3,500 refractory conscripts in the province of Naples alone, and the City Questura returns 54,000 officers on its books up to June. Arrests are daily, and the republican party is making capital of all these miseries to push on the French intervention. For Naples it will be a blessing; for any governor must be an improvement on her present ferocious lieutenant, who is well represented in every province by his subordinates. One of these, De Ferrari, of Foggia, has just issued a new proclamation *la Fazione*, a model of brutality; certainly Southern Italy is a warning to political doctors, who insist on inflicting the nauseous drug of revolution on every every country they have agents in.

Little by little (says the *Borsa* of Naples) the Municipal Councils of the Neapolitan Provinces are dissolved to make way for Piedmontese commissioners, who rule at pleasure and return the Parliamentary representatives. The official journal is publishing constantly fresh lists of local councils, and of corps of national guards being so dissolved. The fact is, all the Neapolitans are brigands, and the Piedmontese, gallant men,—a happy family for United Italy.

Two-thirds of the 67 Bishops of the Neapolitan provinces are absent from their dioceses, and the forcible cause of this absence is clearly explained by the Bishop of Gallipoli in a letter addressed by him to the *Monitore* of Naples, in which he declares that the Bishops cannot return to their dioceses because they find no security against the attacks of the revolutionists, from which the Government refuses to protect them, although such a protection is legally due to the meanest citizen.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 22.—The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to Count Rechberg has been published to-day in the official *Vienna Gazette*, which accompanies its publication with the following remarks:—

Immediately after the receipt of this reply the Cabinet of the Emperor placed itself in communication with the Cabinets of London and Paris, and also addressed a Note to the Austrian Ambassadors to those Courts, declaring in conclusion, that the good understanding between the three Courts formed a tie between herself, and that it will not negotiate separately with Russia, as demanded by the latter.

Prince Gortschakoff opens his communication to the Austrian Government by asserting that the principal elements of the revolution 'are to be found in the frontier provinces of the neighboring Powers (Galicia and Posen),' whose integrity is endangered by the machinations of enemies to peace and order, and in France and England. The six 'points' are neither accepted nor rejected, as the Russian Minister says that some of the measures recommended by the Austrian Government have already been carried

out, and that the Emperor Alexander may perhaps be inclined to take the others into consideration at a more fitting time. The intentions of His Majesty are good; but concessions cannot be made to the Poles 'as long as the insurrection lasts and encouragement is given to fatal illusions.' It is necessary to the well-being of the three Powers which were parties to the partition of Poland that an end be put to such an abnormal state of things, and the Russian Government 'is therefore willing to accede to the wish expressed by the Austrian Government and to enter into a diplomatic exchange of ideas with the other parties to the partition of Poland.' In the next paragraph Prince Gortschakoff says Russia cannot agree to a conference between the eight Powers which signed the treaties of 1815, as they had the management of matters which concerned Europe at large, and the present question concerns Russia, Prussia, and Austria alone. At present none but 'internal affairs' are to be settled, and Russia desires to confer with Austria and Prussia, 'because there are special conventions between the three Powers in regard to Poland, which conventions have from time to time been completed by means of supplementary stipulations.' In the despatch to this Government it is not directly said that hostilities will not be suspended but the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs is given to understand that the Russian authorities will not cease to endeavor to put down the insurrection by force of arms.

Austria has despatched a preliminary note to Russia in reply to the despatch of Prince Gortschakoff on the Polish question. This note announces that Austria cannot abandon the line of conduct she has up to the present. She rejects the proposal of a conference of Russia, Prussia and Austria, maintaining the six points, and declares that in any further steps she may make, she will protect her own interests only.

HOLLAND.

We learn from the *Monde* that a horrible crime has been committed in Holland, at Bois le Duc. The Most Reverend Dr. Zwysen, Archbishop of Utrecht, has been shot in his bed, in his Archiepiscopal palace at Haaren. The Dutch papers announce that a student of the Catholic Seminary is suspected of the crime. On the night of July 13, or rather at 3 a.m. on the 16th, a pistol was fired at the Archbishop in his bed, which wounded the right arm and pierced the chest. The wound is dangerous, and the worst consequences are feared. The assassin is unknown, but is supposed to have entered the palace secretly, and to have hid himself in the chapel, which is next to the Archbishop's bedroom. Both are on the first floor, and at a height which renders it quite possible that the assassin may have opened the window and so escaped. The palace is near the Grand Seminary, but the neighborhood is lonely. The Most Rev. Dr. Zwysen was 65 years of age. The judicial authorities of Bois le Duc repaired the spot, and have instituted enquiries to discover the criminal. The *Gazette de Liege* publishes a telegraphic despatch of the 19th, at 11 a.m. 'The state of the Archbishop is alarming; an operation is to be performed to-day. The murderer remains unknown.'—*Tablet*.

WARSAW, July 9.—The Archbishop of Warsaw in a letter dated the 3rd of this month, made known the fact that he has received orders from the Government to quit Gatchina, where he has hitherto resided, and to proceed to Jaroslav for an undefined period. Agreeably to the spirit of the laws of the Church Universal and the regulations of the Polish Church, and following the example set in previous times by the Chapter of the Archdiocese of Posen and Guesen, when, in 1839, on account of the removal of Pastor, the late Archbishop Dumin, and of his enforced residence at Colberg, it was ordered that as a sign of sadness and mourning, the bells, organs, and chants should be silent in all the churches so long as they were deprived of their Pastor—I order the whole Secular and Regular Clergy that, from the 12th of this month, throughout the diocese, as a sign of distress and mourning, the bells, organs, and chants shall be silent in all the churches of the diocese until the Archbishop's return. The administration of the holy Sacraments, the minor Masses, sermons, and catechisms will take place as usual. Moreover, we read in the Acts of the Apostles, chap. 12, v. 5, that when St. Peter was thrown into prison by Herod, the Christians here constantly prayed God for him: *Quando Petrus servabatur in carcere oratio fuit sine intermissione ab ecclesia ad Deum pro eo*—and that God, hearing their fervent prayers, sent an angel to the prison, who having touched Peter said to him 'arise' and the chains fell off. Remembering the efficacy of Christian prayer, especially when it is general, I invite the Clergy to recommend the Faithful to avoid now more than ever all sins, to do all kinds of good actions, and especially to address for their Pastor fervent prayers to the God of armies, in whose hands are the hearts of all the powerful of the earth.

We request you to read this document from the pulpit to the Faithful assembled for Divine service. (Signed) The Abbe PAUL RZEWUSKI.

The Abbe K. WOLCOWSKI.

The *Nation* asserts that, in the presence of the declaration of Russia that the Polish insurrection is the work of some former revolutionary agents, the National Committee at Warsaw has proposed at Paris and London that Prince Adam Czartoryski should be immediately proclaimed King of Poland.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—An imperial decree has been published which in view of the present state of affairs, orders a fresh levy of troops in November next, at the rate of 10 men for every 1,000 of the population.

The Russian conscription in the governments of Wilna, Grodno, Kowno, Volhynia, Kiev and Podolia has been postponed till 1864.

Mensures will be adopted upon the subject at a future time.

According to the *Invalide Russe* the effective force of the army charged with the suppression of the revolt in the kingdom of Poland amounts to 125,000 men. General Mouravieff has in addition an army of 100,000 men under his command, with which he has undertaken to pacify Lithuania, Samogitia, and White Russia. General Annenkoff, who commands at Kiev, disposes of 40,000 men, to maintain order in the provinces of the Ukraine, Podolia, and Volhynia. According to this calculation it appears that an army of 565,000 men is employed to suppress the insurrection in the ancient kingdom of Poland.

The *Abbe du Nord* of the 12th publishes a long and warlike article under the heading, 'Can our enemies attempt anything hostile and really dangerous against St. Petersburg?' This article treats Sweden with the greatest disdain, asserting that that Power could not employ in an invasion more than 40,000 men. 'One or two engagements,' adds the writer, 'and our flag would float over Stockholm. Winter offers us an easy road. The Western Powers will not come during that season to the succour of their imprudent ally, who has dared to dream of reconquering provinces lost for upwards of a century, and which have no sympathy with their ancient mother country.'

The Russian newspaper asserts that the Bernadotte dynasty is not yet firmly seated in Sweden, and doubts that the Swedish nation would consent to follow its King in an adventurous enterprise which would earn far him so deservedly the epithet of Don Quixote bestowed by Voltaire on Charles XII.

A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman, at Lewiston, Me., who went into an auction room the other day, and saw (as she supposed) her husband very familiarly sitting beside a young lady. Stepping up softly, she seized a head in each of her hands and pounded them together a number of times in great rage. Her surprise may be imagined when she found that the innocent stranger was not her 'worse half.' She apologized and passed out amid the laughter of the crowd.