THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- NOVEMBER 6, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 10 .- M. Adolphe de Belleyme has just published a pamphlet on the Mexican question. M. de Belleyme was a member of the last Legislative Corus for the department of the Dordogue, and he represents the same department in the new Chamber. He is not, and never was, of the Opposition, and the Imperial Government has no more constant and, I doubt not, more sincere supporter. In the pamphlet I allude to, which is entitled La France et la Mexique, he proposes this dilemma :--

"Of two things one - either the election of the Archduke is the serious expression of the wishes of the Mexican people, and our task is accomplished, and all we have to do is to leave the rest to them; or we have counted too much on the intentions of that people and disposed of them without their consent, and m this case the arms of France should not be employed in forcing upon them a dynasty which has no root in the national soil. If the Archduke Maximilian can ascend alone the throne of Mexico he is in reality the legitimate Emperor, and he has no need of us. If he has need of us, it is we who help him to a-cend the throne, and he is no longer anything but the protege of France."

M. de Belleyme does not approve France occupying Mexico to support the new Einperer:--

"For France to do so until the Mexican monarchy shall be consolidated would be to coutract an indefinite engagement, to enter upon an impossible undertaking ; in other words, to commit au act of political imprudence."

As to the payment of the expenses of an army of occupation, he says that the French army is not an army of mercenaries, and that you cannot expect 15,000 men to sacrifice seven years of their lives to go 2,000 leagues' distance to support a foreign Government.

The Constitutionnel of to-day, in an article signed by M. Limayrac, attaches serious importance to Earl Russell's speech at Bhairgowrie. -"If," says the writer, " England proposes to abolish the treaties of 1815 relative to Poland, the reply of France is known beforehand." As regards Austria, M. Limayrac understands that that Power may require certain guarantees, and says in conclusion :- "We believe the treaties of 1815, relative to Poland, have never been so near being annulled. They are not yet buried, but they are dead."

The return of Marshal Forey to France will not be followed by any reduction in the strength of the French army in Mexico.

The French Government has sustained a heavy loss by the death of M. Billault, who seeceeded Count Walewski as Minister of State last November, and upon whom, as Minister without a portfolio, the onerous duty devolved of defending the acts and measures of the Government in both chambers--a task which he performed with consummate skill and ability, but which overtaxed his physical powers and aggravated a disease of the heart from which he suffered and which carried hum off a few days ago at his seat near Nantes. The Emperor has ordered his remains the honor of a State funeral. There are several changes in the French diplomatic body. Baron Gros leaves London, and is to be succeeded by the Prince de la Tour at Rome, where he is succeeded by M. Sartiges secrets of futurity : but there is one thing certain,

must do something to help itself out of its difficulties and to appease the daily increasing discontent by some startling demonstration. There is no ex-pectation of a murch on Rome like the Garibaldian march on Naples, but the calculation is to kindle a conflagration in the Patrimony under the eyes of the French up to the gates of Rome, and to hoist the tricolor in Roneiglione and Corneto. How far the complicity and duplicity of France is relied upon again, after the precedent of Umbria and the Marches, is the secret of the party. Mr. Elliot has delivered his oredentials as Her Majesty's Minister to the Court of Turin. The Times correspondent states that Victor Emmanuel is very wroth at the recall of Sir James Hudson, and has ordered a medal to be struck in honour of his friend

tirely died out of the Imperial mind and may possi-

bly be the equivalent.-Corr. of Tublet. The Augsbury Gazette says:-Whatever the offi-

officers are named who are concerned in these enlist-

ments. From Perugia, Orvieto, Terni, and Rieti

who, according to the same (in this matter) good authority, was even more than Cavour himself, the author of the Italian reballion. Indeed, if we are to believe the Times correspondent, Sir James Hudson was sent to Turin as Minister by Lord Palmerston for the express parpose of fomenting insurrection in the Italian States, and assisting Victor Emmanuel to plunder his neighbours for the aggrandizement of Piedmont. His commission was, it seems, to excite sedition and to encourage anarchy in Italy even before Cavour arrived at power. Lord Palmerston's instructions to that effect are quoted, and we are told that it was the influence of Hudson that overthrew Massimo d'Aneglio and brought Cavour to the head of affairs. We knew all this before, but it is well to have the fact verified by so competent a witness as the Times correspondent .- Weekly Re-

gister. The Armonia had received on the 29th ult. a summons to appear on the 13th of October before the Assize Court of Turin, along with eleven Canons of the Chapter of Carassai, the diocese of Fermo, for publishing on the 4th of July last in a list of offerings to St. Peter's Pence, the following declaration from these Canons in answer to the calumny of a miserable revolutionary journal, the Eco del Tronto, which published that the Chapter of Carassai had been present at the so-called Feast of the Statute. Addressing the Holy Father, the Canons had said : -" The Feasts that are yours are also ours, and those condemned by you we also condemn guarding ourselves scrupulously from taking any part whatever in them. it shall never be said that we abandon the standard of right, justice, and religion, to take up the shameful standard of your enemies." Now the lynxes of Victor Emmanuel's legality are going to prosecute the manager of the Armonia and the eleven Canons for an insult to the Italian flag, as being

people should certainly have a pair of ass's ears. THE FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE. - The Armonia of the 4th inst. notes that on that day begins the fourth year of the imprisonment in Turin of Unrdinal de Augelis, Archbishop of Fermo, without the Piedmontese Government having intimated either to him or to anyone else why he is made to endure such a penalty.

that of the Pope's enemies ! The cap that fits such

Rous, Oct. 10 .- Whether the inordinate vanity of Piedmont may not prompt her to further schemes of aggression, and thus accelerate the inevitable period, the summo dies et incluctabile tempus of her d'Auvergne, who lately represented the Emperor forthcoming retribution, is amongst the impenetrable at Rome, where he is succeeded by M. Sartiges the late Minister of France at Turm. La utimately eventuate in the triumph of the Church France says that these changes do not indicate and the humiliation of her enemies, as her history

are encouraging liberty by extending the earthly kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, I have only to refer which will always be the vassal of France, is a question worthy consideration. Victor Emmanuel will not get Rome and Venice for nothing. A price is such dangerous lunatics to the existent facts in the set on every cession by France. The invasion of the kingdom of Naples. Not all Lord Russell's post prandial eloquence at Blairgowrie can wash out the stains of blood that is daily flowing in that miserable Papal States cost Nice and Savoy-what will Rome and Venice cost? It is a question in the rule of three, which is easier to ask than to answer ; but, if country, or veil the utter disregard of law, liberty I may judge from the visits of M. Fould and M. de and public security in the Norfolk island of Italian unity. With ninety thousand bayonets the people Morny, who are daily expected in Naples, I should guess that the old idea of Muratism has never encannot be kept down save by the provisions of the new and monstrous law, by virtue of which 2,000 arrests have been made this month on mere suspicion. Why not be consistent and proclaim Naples a cial and officious journals of Piedmont may say, penal settlement, where men only walk abroad on ticket of leave, for it has literally come to that in fact if not in theory ! Gavone has arrested 400 resomething is in preparation against the portion of the States of the Church still left to the Pope. Refractory conscripts in Palermo in one day, and there cruits are being enlisted in Tuscany; Piedmontese are four thousand in the district still refractory. As to the submission of the brigands, no one but communications are passing with the Revolutists in Crocco has done so, and he was a Garibaldian once before, so the recognition of the kingdom of Italy Viterbo, in Sabina, and in Rome. It is difficult, if by the fifth great power, ic., the Brigandage, goes not impossible, to discover the details, but that plans are formed is certain, and the complicity of for little. He has, besides, not been heard of since Rionero, and it is more than supposed he will not be the Government is believed in universally; for it allowed by his band to betray them and Victor Emmanuel. The Osservatore states that a number of agents of Piedmont are here, and I am inclined to beliene it, in consequence of the numerous thefts, robberies, and other disreputable annexations which have taken place lately; as also from the presence of several hungry-looking men of the true ' patriot' cut, who have been observed in the streets with no definite business. The Roman exiles write also that they intend most positively to eat their frittole di San Guiseppe here, but they have announced that triumphal feast of liberty so often that we doubt. There is, however, something of thunder in the air, and where or when the storm may break no one can tell. The camp at Somina is an evident demonstration, but there is a great deal to be taken into account beside artillery. By the way, the Emperor of the French has had a severe spinal syncope on his arrival at Bisrritz, and De Pretis, the ex-Minister of the Turin Cabinet, has gone raving mad, in consequence of a visit to the dungeon of Count Ugolino t Piss, and is now in a mad-house near Florence. The cause of Italian unity does not seem somehow to agree with many of its supporters. The letters this week from Naples gives an account of Baron Cosenza's trial-accused of Reaction on evidence obtained by torture from a man named Tangretti (now imprisoned for five years as his accomplice); he was condemned to ten years of the galleys, but escaped next day with two of his gaolers, and is now in safety. He has been two years in prison without trial, and it was only by applying the question to Tangretti the necessary evidence was obtained. I have seen and spoken to the poor man,

and can wouch for the facts, as can all the inmates of Sta Maria Apparente. The prisons are now fuller than ever, and in the provinces every building available is pressed into the service. Women by scores are taken to answer for their relations; old men, Priests, and officers of the exarmy; fact, it is in a condition rivalling France in the Reign of Terror.-Cor. of Tublet.

The Palermo correspondent of the Monde, writing on the 1st instant, says that the city is in a state of siege. 15,000 Piedmontese entered into the city at night on the 28th of September. The gates of the city were shortly after guarded by strong detach-ments, who arrested all the young men and sent them to the barracks in groups of from twenty to thirty, while patrols circulating in the streets arrested all who seemed likely to be subject to the conscription. They are to be kept for several days in prison until it is ascertained whether they are liable to the conscription, although among the thousands arrested there are most likely not fifty who are so liable, most of them having already taken flight .--The public has not yet been prevented from going about the streets, but in two or three days' time that measure was to be adopted, if sufficient recruits did not come forth and domiciliary searches were to begin. The families of the refractory recruits will be then arrested, like in the other towns of Sicily .--A proclamation of the Piedmontese General Govone dated on the 28th ult, states that the said renitents amount with the deserters to 4,000, nearly the whole mount of constipts required. The Piedmontese seem to be intent to punish the Sicilians soundly for their disloyalty to Francis II.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 13 .- The Ost Deutsche Post of this evening calls for a congress empowered to settle the Polish question. Should such a congress declare that Russia had forfeited all right to Poland, Austria might adhere to this decision, and even calmly see the approach of war, as in that case she would only be carrying out the judgment of Europe. The Ost Deutsche Post thinks that a congress would deliver the three Powers from the painful position in which they are now placed, of being forced to reserve the expression of their offended dignity during five months of winter, with the project of warlike eventualities in the spring. A congress would clear up the situation, would determine what resolutions should be taken, and might, in case of success, bring about the averting of war. The Emperor Francis Joseph returned to Vienna this morning.

tempt, and encouraging Russia to be insolent and ruthless.

BERLIN, Oct. 10 .- According to news received here from Warsaw, MM. Massaliki, Selwicz, Joiz, and Wroblewski, all Polish nobles, and Wroblew-ski's wife, have been shot, the latter on suspicion of being a spy in the interests of the insurgents.

The Italian towns are sending large sums of money to Poland, and evidently consider the movement as favorable to their cause, and notwithstanding the refusal to allow Mieroslawski to remain in Poland, and the soi-disant Conservative and Catholic tendencies of the National Government, I cannot help thinking it is a movement to look cantiously on.-Religiously speaking, it must have every sympathy, Faith being confronted with schism, but, politically, it has strauge godfathers, and what will come of it t is very difficult to say. - Cor. of London Tablet. RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10. - The Journal de St. Petersbourg says :-

Foreign journals have reprinted the news that the Senate had decided that the treaties of 1815 were no longer binding on Russia. But the Russian Senate s not called upon to pronounce an opinion on political questions, and treaties can only be concluded or cancelled by the will of the Sovereign.

NEW ZEALAND.

very serious. The Maoris have broken out into open rebellion at all points, and matters have come to such an issue that the only settlement of the question which now seems practicable is either the expulsion of the settlers from the country or the extermination of the natives.

UNITED STATES.

THE DRAIN OF WAR. - We published yesterday some trade returns showing how the vessels of the Confederate Navy had damaged the commerce of New York. Doubtless other ports are suffering quite as much. To-day we publish an abstract of agricultural returns, shewing how much the produce of the grain growing West had been diminished by the lack of hands to till the soil. More oats and wheat have been sown, less corn and potatoes planted. It was difficult to get labor for the two former crops, impossible for the two latter. The increase of the former was less than two and a half millions of bushels-even if there have not been exaggeration-the decrease of the latter over 152,000,-000 bushels. Failing to procure tobacco from the South, the more Northern States have increased its growth by fifty millions of pounds! But the decrease in the great staple cereals is very marked, and the more distressing from the fact, that if this bloody war is continued for another year, the decrease must inevitably be much greater in 1864 than in 1863. Who can have supplied the labor of the dead, the crippled and the drafted-who will supply it in the coming year? Who is now, who has been for the last two months engaged in harvesting the crop of this year, and preparing for that of the next.

According to a statement republished by us yesterday from the New York World, 1,775,000 men have been called out to serve in the war. To this a Detroit paper adds 300,000 men, because it urges that for the conscription or two drafts (making 600,-000 men together,) the enrolling officers were ordered to add fitty per cent. for the disabled, &c. This raises the number called out or rejected and so disposed of to 2,075,000. In the Army and Navy journal, however, it is alleged that only 1,276,246 men were actually brought out exclusive of the quotas of the Border States and California, from which no returns were procurable. That these States suffered to the extent of another 225,000 men is hardly questionable, and the drain of the war would be upon all, therefore, at least a million and a half-more than that if skedaddlers are counted.

On its statement of the case, our Detroit contemporary proceeds to argue thus :--

'Considering the percentage of men unfit for military duty, and the fact that the total of the several calls is in number about two-thirds of the whole vote in the North for President in 1860, we are forced to the conclusion that the calls require all the men in the North capable of doing military duty. Financially, we are taking rapid strides toward bankruptcy. Our large and increasing issues of fallacious and depreciating promises to pay most create embarrassments which will bring on serious financial revulsions. We have taken from productive industry this vast mass of able bodied men, and

MURDER OF A PRIEST .- We learn that the Rev. fichael Olivetti, pastor of the Catholic Church at Port Henry, Essex county, N. Y., was murdered on the 10th ult, near that place, and his body thrown into Lake Champlain, where it was found soon after. It was at first reported that he was accidentally drowned, but we learn from good authority that such was not the case. Se was murdered and robbed, as he had considerable money on his person, and was about to start for New York. The Bushes near the place where the body was found bore evidence of a struggle, as also did his clothes as well as the wound on his person. When found all his money was gone and one or two bills of postage currency were found on the bushes, where the struggle evidently took place. We believe some persons have been arrested. The deceased was a native of Sardinia, and was formerly pastor of Whitehall, N. Y. He has been on the mission in the Diocese of Albany for several years. He was about fifty years old. Requiescal in vace.—N. Y. Tublet.

SINGULAR TRIAL.-The Chicago Iribune contains an account of a somewhat singular trial. The case is that of the People of Illinois vs. Nebemial Hodge, indicted for attempting the life of one S. M. Whipple with an infernal machine. Business connections had existed between the parties, and these were afterwards abandoned ; misunderstandings arose, and The news by the last mail from New Zealand is legal proceedings were adopted. Hodge conceived the idea of destroying Whipple by an infernal machine; but Whipple was fortunately warned of his danger in an auonymous letter, and was conse-quently on his guard. The explosive box came to hand in due time, but was ' let off' at a sufe distance, and then the contents were examined. Sufficient evidence being adduced, the Grand Jury presented an indictment for assault with intent to murder against Hodge, and a jury was sworn in to proceed with the trial.

> It is again asserted that a new draft will be ordered by the Federal Government in December. The last one did not produce fifty thousand effective men. As it aimed at placing 300,000 in the ranks it must consequently be looked upon as a decided failure.

CURIOUS SPANISH CUSTOMS .- Very little is known here concerning social life in Spain. The following, from the Dublin Review (new series), throws some light upon it :-

The Gospel tells us that love of the poor is the mark of a true Christian. Now, in Spain it may be said that, till a few years ago-that is to say till the suppression of every monastery in the kingdompauperism was unknown. The poor had been so well loved, and were so well cared for, in town and country, by the convents, those homes of the people, that a beggar was rarely to be met with. Now all this Gospel civilisation has been swept away, and men-the men of the Revolution-have thought to improve the world by closing all the religious houses and confiscating their property to state. Une of the results is that there is an increasing number of mendicants. But even still there remain abundant traces of the true Catholic spirit, which regards all men as brethren in Christ, and treats poor as well as rich with the respect which is due to the Obristian charncter. It is not that there is no distinction of classes; on the contrary, rank and nobility have always been highly esteemed in Spain. But there is no that separation which prevails in England: there is none of that jealous spirit of isolation which leads men habitually to surround themselves with a cold and repelling atmosphere, as a defence against the too near approach of those whom they do not reckou to belong to their own standing in society. Then, again, that awful gap which separates the acknowledged inferior from his superior in this country is quite unknown in Spain, and indeed we may say in any really Catholic country. The Catholic spirit imparts a delicate sense of charity which makes a man sensitively alive to the claims that others have on his respect, prompting him to give honor to whom honor is due, and preserving the superior from arrogance and contempt,, and the inferior from servility and flattery. In Spain this Christian habit has been rooted and strengthened by long years of uninterrupted Catholic training. They are a nation of Lobles, even to the very beggars.

This familiarity, these free and easy manners, are accompanied with no vulgarity, nor do they lead to any unbecoming intrusiveness; on the contrary with admirable tact and delicacy, he who is inferior in made them consumers, as well as destroyers, jet | station knows how far he may go, and never goes further. Long years of Catholic training have imwhich does not exist in any country where the Catholic element has not equally prevailed. How touchingly is this exemplified in the way a Spaniard treats the noor mendicant to whom he refuses au alms. 'Brother,' he calls him-'brother, for the love of God forgive me.' At once he receives a bow, or hears a prayer whispered for him, as though the extended hand had obtained what was asked. To this very day on the wall of the chief ward in the beautiful hospital of, the Caridad, which is served and managed by a Brotherbood composed of many of the best families of Seville, we see a list of 'the hours at which dinner is served to our masters and lords the poor :' then follow the hours. This needs no comment; it speaks the natural feeling of a Catholic people, who regard poverty not as a thing mean and vile, but as a state that commands respect and deference, a badge of distinction, a patent of high nobility in the kingdom of God. In this hospital none but priests and gentlemen serve the poor al their meals. While on this subject, we must not omit a further mention of that Brotherhood of Charity to which we have just alluded. We meanthe Coiradia do la Caridad, whose one sold object is ' the nursing the sick by night,' and whose very evistance bespeaks a tender love of the poor. It may be seen working to retfection in the hear populous town of Barcelona-the Manchester of Spain, as Catalonia is its Lancashire; though the bright sky that overcanopies it, and the blue waters of the Mediterranean that lans it shores, and its cleanly streets and beauteons churches, are in strange and striking contrast with the smoker, murky, saddening Manchester with which we are familiar. Here in this busy mart when the day is closed, may be seen the middle-class man, the mechapic, the clerk, and even the independent goalsman looking down a street, perhaps in some torieta suburb, for the number of the house which has been allotted to him as his domicile for the night He ea-ters in. It contains the lattle appartment of a sick man, who had been found out by one of the Brothers or who had sent in his name to the office of the confraternity. He is id, and he knew he would be cared for, without the pain of leaving his nome for the pablic hospital ; and his wife needs rest, for she has been waiting on him all the day. The Brother become bis angel of charity, assists him to pray, and to ture his sufferings to good account ! not sarinking free, but rejoicing in, the performance for him of all there offices, however lowly and regulatve, that poor be munity requires in its hear of sickness. He spends the whole night with him, leaving him in the meming to go and hear Mass in a neighbouring church and then to return to his daily toil or avocation. Of the following night the sick man is attended by an other of these ministering appole ; and so from night to night, until he is either restored to health or is prepared to make a holy death. This is truly love fo the Brethern : that they who are at work during the day should gratuitously, and of their own free choice rob themselves of their night's rest, and impose upon themselves a task irksome, and, it may be, revoluing to nature, in order to minister comfort and ansistance to some poor and suffering fellow Christian. The custom is truly Spanish; yet, essentially Catholis The as it is, might it not become naturalised amongsi ourselves?

the slightest change of the Emperor's policy either in Rome, Turin, America, or Poland ; a statement which we are the more disposed to credit as M. Drouvn de Lhuys retains his post of Minister for Foreign Affairs .- Weck'y Register.

La France says that the Emperal's new diplomatic nominations involve no change in his policy towards England, Rome, and Italy. That Barou Gros should cease to be Ambassador at St. James' with a flattering letter from his Imperial master, is nothing, but the transference of M. de la Tour d'Auvergne from Rome to London, and of M. de Sartiges from Turin to Rome cannot fail to connect itself in men's minds with the ever strengthening impression that the Roman question is about to enter on a new phase.

The Constitutionnel contains an article, signed by M. Limayrac, replying to the critic-ism of the press upon the article, "Poland under the Protection of Europe," published recently by the Constitutionnel. M. Limagrae explains the difference between French interest and European interest, and maintains that the Polish question has solely a European interest. The writer continues : -- " France deeply sympathises with Polund, and has neglected nothing to establish European concert. It will not depend upon France if the understanding between the powers does not produce the happiest results for Poland. ibut, following the traditions which have always unded the policy of France in foreign questions, inclusionest on Polard being European. France is some to an isolated action on this question."

the Italian a my measuring so was with Benedek, --Heaven grant that " may, and "If France does not throw here into the revolutionary stale the result is not very did not to foresee with the Ceterogeneous

for two thousand venrs abundantly proves, whether this consummation is destined to be witnessed by Pius IX, or his successor. Indeed, we need not traver out of the present Pontificate in order to see the finger of God clearly manifest in the frustation of then machinations by means extraordinary and un expected. Thus the temporal power of the Pope was never at any epoch of Christianity assailed by such powerful forces, so much treachery, and malignant canning, and yet never was this doctrine sustained by the testimony of such numbers of authoritative witnesses, or such wonderful means forthcoming in its support. Every calumny, moreover, invented by its opponents, no sooner goes forth than it meets its refutation in ways the most striking and impressive. It was said, for instance, by the Revolutionsis, that though the Pope from interested motives was uncompromising about his temporal power, yet the Bishops thought differently. Then followed the assembly of 275 Bishops, a larger number than met at the Council of Trent, all of whom expressed their adhesion in terms not to be mistaken. Defeated on the point the enemies of the temporal power sought to lessen the force of this decision by saying that the Bishops were not free agents in Rome, and that many of them acted without deliberation, and from surprise. Well, to dispose of this statement we have the fact that the Bishops who from urgent business and other unavoidable causes were unable to be present in Rome, not satisfied with accepting the address and promulgating it in their respective dioceses, sent letters to Pius IX. expressing in the clearest and most emphatic terms their authesion to the doctrine of his temporal power. In this way more than 700 Bishops have subscribed to

the address, forming such a weight of authority that, with the exception of the second Lateran Council. ecclesiastical annals furnish no instance of similar merarchical manimity .- Cor. of Weekly Register. it is generally reported here that General Montebelie has been recalled, and that this measure has been occasioned by a direct and peremptory demand from His Holiness addressed by telegraph to the Empered some days ago. For some time the rela-

Kimbus of Napass.-I think appose with a ident for profanity in any other country would be stunned at the inventive powers displayed by the Unionist press in the kingdom of Italy, and were I not very did not to waters with the returning state of points press in the singdom of Italy, and were I clements of width the it due of the parts composed. To point to one thing more than another calculated I do not believe that either the Thermans or Neapolis to spread contempt for Ohristianity, it is these pub-tion regions as second fight, and for the very good jiezhons. I have one just published before me-remon not even a with Turta Government dues. Gardadoi with a nimbus, flowing robes, and a tri-not trust due to their awa soil, and keeps them all colonies day and cross labelled 'Roma o is more' north sondiage Producantee and Lombard regiments in hand, rises from the tomb, which is represented to the southern and control provinces. The greatest just a broken bomb shell of Aspromonte, and the Miexcitament prevails in Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, Inister Visconti Venosta, with Napoleon astride on and the second Societies are most powerful every. I his nose, and Prancis Joseph, dumb with terror, are where, and especially in the army, which is a terri-d stricten down as the two soldiers keeping watch. ble weathers to the organisation for effective. It has 'Surrexit secondum Scripturas' under it, and and on the parade ground. That the Camp of Son- Resurrection. When will our separated brethren tun is a great political demonstration does not admit for i address myself more especially to your many declaration that by his acts he has abrogater' the a doubt. What is its scope and against whom the readers emong them, see that they are doing no sertuenace is directed is not so clear. It may be against vice save to open infidelity by supporting such a to the kingdom of Poland. Has there not been drain and the suffering—and what gain can they Rome, but it is just as probable it may be against cause out of sheer spite to the Pope, and from a mis- enough of this sort of inane diplomacy? Surely hops to secure in compensation? The glory of Venice; and whether Eugland is prepared to give a guided iden that they are propagating Protestantgreater power in the Medilerranean to a country lism by so doing. As for Catholics who believe they bringing diplomacy in regard to Poland into con. glory of a Goth's revenge |-Montreal Gazette.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter has the following, relative to the visit of the Prince of Prussia to England :-

The organs of the more or less official press affect to represent the journey of the Prince Royal to Eugland as a simple pleasure trip; but it becomes more and more certain that the Prince left Germany in order to escape our internal embarrasements and to remain completely irresponsible for the measures which the Government may take; for the latter inflexibly persists in its views upon the military organisation and the budget question. The Prince has several times consulted the members of his wife's family upon the course to be taken in this crisis, his representations to the King being of no avail. At the interview at Gastein between the king and his son, the Prince urged that the Bismark ministry should be replaced by a Liberal one; but the King offered immediately to abdicate The Prince was much moved; father and son embraced, and the matter went no further. Since then, however, the Prince Royal, in passing through Cologne, stated to persons who enjoy his confidence, that if the King sgain offered his abdication, he, the Prince would not refuse it. At Benasels the Prince had a long conference with the King of the Belgians, who promised to go and see the King at Baden. This he is about to do; but his representations will probably have little effect upon King William, who is contions of the French General with the Vatican have vinced that the system which he has adopted is the

POLAND.

From Poland there is the same unvarying tale of horrors that have signalised the acts of the Russian Government since it forced the Poles into insurrection : but though the agents of the Ozar . The Delight of Mankind, as his admiral called him at New York amid the cheers of the Yankees, have never for a moment relaxed in their atrocities, the rebellion shows no symptom of abatement. Neither slaughter in the field, nor deliberate murders, nor wholesale butcheries, by order of court-martial, har confiscations, nor robberies, nor all the other Muscovite and Cossack brutalities have been able to subdoe the spirit of the Poles or force them to submit to the vrant. Meantime there is much talk of farther collective notes from the three mediating Powers, and the French pross threatens the Gzar with a formal Treaty of Vienna and forfeited the right it gave him Eurl Russell has already sufficiently succeeded in having devastated and ruined the South !

how little has the administration accomplished ! It holds some territory by military occupation, but it parted to the people a nobility and a mutual respect has almost wholly banished Union sentiments from the people whom it was its business to reclaim. It has managed its armies so that they have been : wasted away without the accomplishment of what they were intended to do.'

A Cincinnati correspondent of the Courier des Elats Unis, commenting on the recent attacks of Republican journals upon Rosencrans, says he too has come almost to despair of the war :-

Persons who are of intimate terms with General Rosecrans declare that he is greatly discouraged about the war. This is not because he thinks the Southern armies invincible, but because he believes that the secended States can never be brought back by the rigorous policy the Government has adopted. He has never taken any part in the proceedings of Andrew Johnson, the military governor of Tennessee, who has succeeded in converting to secession all people who had any hopes of the Union. Himself perfectly disinterested, he looks with disgust upon the shameful traffic which is going on under the mask of patriotism. When he looks around him he sees men moved by all sorts of motives, more or less decent, excepting honor and the love of coustry. Some are fighting from ambition, others from avarice : to the latter the country means only pillage and cheap cotton; the former are jealous of their superiors and their equals, and are delighted with any reverse which may overtake them. Profoundly honest and religious, Resectants regards these spectacles with bitter aversion. His religious feelings have grown upon him in proportion to the excesses and the intrigues which he is impotent to prevent: and in mystical hopes of another world he seeks relief from the corruptions of the present. He no longer fights with any ardor, but simply from a sense of duty, considering each victory a useless waste of blood. He has no confidence in his successes, considering that they are followed by the swoop of birds of prey whose rapacity makes hopeless the pacification of the country-All these details come to me from a person very dear in Rozecrans, to whom the general wrote that he saw in the defeat of Chickamanga the finger of God." A Philadelphia paper points out bow all people of fixed salaries are being impoverished - how the same quantity of the necessaries of life costs now fifty per cent more than in the years before the war. Thus the shoe begins to pipch everywhere. Some day they will get tired of it and kick it off. But with the

reseation of war, will come the worst pressure. With a stoppage of the profuse expenditure of the Government, with industry and commerce painfully and slowly striving to right themselves, with the efforts to return to a specie basie for the currency will come the bardest strain of all. Then with the soldiers sent back to the workshop and the fields the Canadians who have gone hence to do their work will some back to their homes, while the skedaddiers will stay in large numbers to escape the war taxes and commercial depression among our neighbors, the result being a permanent addition to our population and a probable glut of our labor market. But to the Northerners will have been the loss, the