

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 20.—The *Pays* of this evening says:—We believe ourselves able to give an exact analysis of the French note sent to St. Petersburg. M. Drouyn de L'Huys states that the troubles in Poland have occasioned uneasiness in Europe, as they are not the result of a temporary crisis. The periodical convulsions which occur to Poland are the symptoms of inveterate disease, leaving no doubt of the inability of the combinations attempted up to the present time to reconcile the country with the situation in which it has been placed by the treaties of 1815. The note points out that such disturbances are a subject of alarm to Europe. These conflicts excite the public mind, and might, if prolonged, disturb the relations of Governments in such a degree as to produce the most regrettable consequences. It is therefore the interest of all the Powers to see dangers incessantly reviving definitively removed. The note concludes with a hope that Russia will reflect upon these considerations, will still show herself animated by those liberal dispositions of which the Emperor Alexander has already given so many proofs, and will recognise in her wisdom the necessity of adopting measures which will place Poland in a position of lasting peace. The Duc de Montebello is requested to leave a copy of the note with Prince Gortschakoff.

The *Pays* further states that the Imperial ukase promulgating the amnesty will effect no change with regard to the notes of the Powers, as the intention of the Czar to adopt this step was known to the Powers previous to the despatch of the notes.

La France draws attention to the fact that Admiral Wilkes continues to subject British merchantmen to search. In consequence of these measures, two more English ships have been detained by Admiral Wilkes, and conducted to New York. La France is inclined to believe that these provocations have no other object than to exasperate England and bring about a war.

PARIS, April 21.—The apprehensions which I noticed the other day of serious complications arising out of the Polish insurrection are far from passing away. They are, on the contrary, increasing; and every incident is looked upon as corroborating them. Thus we hear reports of His Majesty spending hours in close study of the maps of Prussia, Poland, and Russia, just as he made the Lombardo-Venetian territory and rivers the object of his scrutiny during the period between the secret convention of Plombières and the declaration of war with Austria. We are told also of an Italian vessel, suspected to be laden with arms and munitions of war, having been lately seen in the Baltic, and given chase to, but inexplicably, by a Russian ship-of-war; and of explanations demanded at Turin. It is stated, too, that Prince Napoleon's journey to Egypt has been put off, simply because his Imperial Highness was to have left yesterday, and they say he has not. As the Polish question was the cause of the coldness which apparently, if not really, existed between him and the Court, and as the Egyptian tour was imagined to keep him from embroiling so far as speeches can embroil, his cousin with Russia, it is inferred that the Prince's policy is in the ascendant, and that policy, as everybody knows, is war for the independence of Poland. Trifles light as air are on such occasions pregnant with meaning to the over-timid or the over-sagacious, and a corresponding importance is attached to the latitude once more allowed to the satirical and the Democratic press of Paris in its treatment of Russia. Sweden seems to be arming, and otherwise girding herself, as if she were on the eve of some great event. The Poles seem all but certain of assistance from France; and in the actual state of the public mind few would be surprised if tomorrow it were made known that formal engagements or conventions had been concluded between France, Sweden, and the Kingdom of Italy, with the common object of freeing Poland—the future ally of France—from the brutalising domination of Russia. Hardly a Pole I have met with but speaks most confidently of the impossibility of the Emperor of the French availing himself of the Emperor of the Russians and the Committee of Warsaw—not only from the Paris Committee, but, it is asserted, from Frenchmen who must know on what authority they speak—are to avoid encountering the enemy in any force to content themselves with harassing and surprising him, and, above all, to hold on till the favorable moment comes for France to pick a quarrel with Prussia, for which of course any pretext will serve.

The great probability of war between France and Russia is found in the facts that it will scarcely be possible for the Emperor of Russia to do what is required, and that it will scarcely be possible for the French Emperor to put up with a refusal. M. de Montebello in his pamphlet, which we translated last week, insisted from the first that intervention was a necessity of the Emperor's position, and that if that intervention were to fail war would be the consequence.

It is said that cases of lunacy are becoming alarmingly frequent in France. It appears from official documents that the number of lunatics in France, which a few years since was 12,000, has at present increased to 60,000.

A WIFE WITH A DIAMOND EYE.—The French law papers contain a report of a case of swindling, but the name of the hero is suppressed probably because he was formerly in the army. He got employed at a wholesale cheesemonger's establishment, and soon made himself master of the business in more senses than one. He disposed of his employers stock in trade, and then went off to Belgium, at the head of a comfortable number of thousands of francs. In the Belgian capital he fell in with a fair widow in easy circumstances. He proposed, was accepted, and they were married. Before the ceremony, however, the lady, with commendable delicacy, informed her lover that she had lost an eye; that only one of those bright orbs had fascinated him

and that the other was—glass, he suggested.—“Nay,” retorted the fair *sposa*, “it is a real diamond; I take it off every night.” The bridegroom elect expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and vowed that nothing could diminish the fervour of his attachment. On the very night of the wedding this bright specimen of *le peuple le plus spirituel de la terre*, furtively arose and, made off with his better half's diamond eye. He sold it to a jeweller in Paris for 300fr. (far below its value), and this little transaction led both to his detection and arrest. The diamond eye is impounded, and its fair owner has not yet claimed it.

THE “TICKET OF LEAVE” IN PARIS.—The proceedings of the United States Minister in London, in relation to the safe conduct of Messrs Howell and Zirkman, and his describing their ship as employed for a “credible purpose,” when she was laden with arms and munitions of war for the Mexicans, have given much offence here. People who by no means approved the Mexican war, consider that such a description of a ship, containing supplies for a government which is engaged in hostilities with France, given by the representatives of a friendly Power, is downright offensive, though Mr. Adams may not have meant it. Instructions have been sent to M. Merle to ask for explanations on the subject from Mr. Seward, though I have heard nothing to justify the rumor that Mr. Adams is to be recalled. What may happen in case explanations are flatly refused I cannot say; but up to the present date nothing about “recall” has, I am pretty sure, passed between the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and the American Minister in Paris. It is not anticipated that the Washington government will refuse to give those explanations.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Turin, April 18.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ricciardi complained of the bad administration of justice in the southern provinces and of some summary executions of brigands. Signor Miceli made some observations to the same effect. After some explanations from Signor Pisanelli, Minister of Justice, who protested against the assertions of these members, the debate on the budget was adjourned until the Chamber should hear the report of the Brigandage Committee.

The *Augsburg Gazette* explains that “it was under this name Mazzini, that Galanga introduced himself to Mazzini with the well known offer to assassinate King Carlo Alberto. He took a dagger and a thousand francs and started to perform the deed. He had afterwards the face to relate in a Piedmontese history written by him that Mazzini had tried to instigate a youth of the name of Mariotti to commit a crime. Mazzini if he liked could publish similar anecdotes about almost all the Italian Ministers and leading statesmen, who were all his adherents once. It is surely no wonder that under the Government of such people, the finances of the country should be in a dilapidated state.”

The Turin correspondent of the *Gazette du Midi*, writing on the 18th inst., says, that profiting by the approaching canonisation of a Princess of Savoy, Queen Christina of Naples, Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne has obtained that the Pope should consent to sanction presentations made by Victor Emmanuel for a few Archbishops and Bishops; but with the restriction that it will be only for three provinces legitimately belonging to him; namely, Piedmont, Liguria, and Sardinia. For those of other provinces and there are more than twenty vacant, the Holy Father does not recognise any right of presentation on the part of the King of Sardinia.

The *Corriere dell' Emilia*, the Ministerial journal of Bologna, announces that Mgr. Canzi and the Rev. Don Mazzoni, have been set at liberty by Royal favor. The *Armonia* of Turin says that it is false, however, what that journal asserts, that this has been done at their request. “The Ministry has been obliged to obey orders come from Paris,” says the *Armonia*, “and it is said that the favor will be extended to other Priests condemned for motives similar to those for which the venerable Mgr. Canzi has been condemned.”

The Official Gazette of the so-called Kingdom of Italy publishes the report of the Ecclesiastical Treasury for 1861, showing that in that year the provinces belonging to the Holy See, Umbria, and the Marches only the Ecclesiastical Exchequer has laid hands on 173 benefices, 255 convents of men, and 233 houses of religious women, containing 11,800 monks and nuns. The revenues of these religious houses were 1,199,000 fr. per annum, or about 23 per head for the inmates.

Fifty-eight of Father Passaglia's Priests have received their errors, and expressed their grief for even a moment's infidelity to the Holy See, and have forwarded a signed document to that effect to the authorities at Rome.

The Italian papers publish as follows the following order, purporting to be sent by the Minister Pisanelli, to the Neapolitan Prefect:—“His Majesty is almost incredulous, but if not genuine, it is at any rate a good joke, and quite in the spirit of the surveillance now exercised in Naples, where a gentleman was lately arrested for kissing a portrait of Maria Christina, whose process of beatification was commenced in the Public Consistory held by His Holiness on the 19th. Signor Pisanelli writes:—

Signor Prefect, It is come to the knowledge of this department (Grace and Justice) that in certain book of Plain Chant the note Re has been erased, and that in certain choir the anthem *Diut Dominus* is always sung by certain Bourgeois in the note La. This is evidently the result of a conspiracy. By the suppression of the note Re, it is intended to insult the King (Re) of Italy, and by preferring the note La, it is desired to express adherence to Francis II., who is *here* (La) in Rome. We call your attention, Signor Prefect, to this abuse, and beg you to have the Re restored to its place, and that the anthem *Diut Dominus* may be sung in its old tone. Be good enough to inform me what measures you have taken.

Bellotti, &c.,
The Minister of Grace and Justice,
PISANELLI.

A “REVOLUTIONARY” KING.—Schall's correspondence publishes the following under date, Turin, April 14th:—“The morganatic marriage of Victor Emmanuel with the Countess Maflore (*Anglice* Wonderflower) is now an accomplished fact. She who went under the name of Mlle. Rosina, and is the daughter of a drummer, the King has elevated to the rank of Countess. The late Minister of Cavour was much opposed to the King's matrimonial projects, to which his successor Rattazzi showed no less dislike. But it appears that his Majesty's determination is so strong that he would rather abdicate than forego the union he has formed.

Turin, April 18.—Joseph Mazzini, the schoolmaster of Italian statesmen, renders important service to the “bonne cause” when he gives us such information as the following. It is from the “Unita Italia,” of the 14th of April, 1863, being a letter from himself, accompanied by a valuable composition of the Cavaliere Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and I beg to forward it for the advantage of Lord Russell and foreign secretaries in general.

Mazzini, writing on the 29th of March, says:—Friends,—The document which I forward you is the most perfect exposition of our doctrine which I know of. I doubt your being able to insert it without sequestration, unless the name of its author will protect it. This name is that of your Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Cavaliere Visconti-Venosta.

He sent it to me in 1851, when he was pleased to call me his master, &c.

This document, by the self-styled disciple of Mazzini, is a tribute to the work of Quinet, “The Revolutions of Italy,” whom he lauds, and who has been so well castigated by Monseigneur Dupanloup. The following are specimens of this valuable scholarship:—

French Socialism, says Visconti-Venosta, “Italian Independence, German unity, behold in different forms of progression, the development of the same idea,—the war-cry of the same battle. Monarchy can accept nothing from the Revolution; and we can accept nothing from it. To go ahead, or to perish,—this is the law of the Italian Revolution. An Emperor and a Pontiff are both opposed to us. To reach them it will be necessary to probe with fire and sword to the uttermost depths of the old principles; to raise the people against monarchy, and human reason against Catholic Revelation. The Swiss of William Tell, before battle, knelt and prayed to the God of War; we before commencing the onset, will invoke the God of Liberty. We will open our hearts to the holy enthusiasm of universal emancipation; on one side falsehood and monarchical domination; on the other, rights and Republican sacrifice: such is the spectacle Europe offers us to-day.—*Tribute*.”

He proceeded, “Down with monarchy, down with the Papacy, down with privilege in every form, down with all authority which is not rendered universal; humanity is Prince and Pope of itself,—every man has within himself his temporal power and his spiritual power. This is the struggle—this is the cry of the age, and Italy must plunge into this struggle, and must raise this cry. It would be sacrilegious to separate ourselves from universal democracy. In face of the present state of things, moderate accommodations would be a desertion of a general cause. The Constitutional imposture, equally with Austrian despotism, should urge us to withdraw to the one camp, where alone is fought the true battle of the age,—and the liberty of all is the sole guarantee of each.”

The Republicans know that their only chance is the cause they defend; and it is true. It is true, that in Italy the irresistible force of necessity impels us to the Republic; the question of independence, this supreme question of life and death, of honor or dishonor, is ever at our heels; it urges us, constrains us, to go to the “whole hog,” and demands from all, whether willing or unwilling, the acceptance of the Republic, as an inevitable consequence. The Republic is the veritable form of Italian life.

No one in Italy has the right not to declare himself a Republican, and we can answer you, that you are one, without knowing it. You will accept one day the Republic; and when the logic of events is incontrovertible, you will declare yourselves with enthusiasm amongst the regenerated. It is for that day we must take our precautions, because we have fear but that the Republic must come to us.

The Government of Revolutionary Rome has declared the Republic from the Capitol: it is not in Italy the triumph of a party; it is the common victory of all; and whether conscious or not, all will have contributed to found it,—all will simultaneously accept it as the form, and as the only means of independence.—*Verbum sat*.

The only incidents we have to vary the monotony of the eternal budget are, in the Chambers, the resignation, now and then, of an honourable deputy, which is as easily accomplished as when that painful announcement is made by a “boots,” or a tea-boy; but in most of those cases, our sympathies are with the Separatists; and outside, we are enraptured by Minister Pisanelli's unending circulars. One this week expresses disapproval of all federal journals. He would employ his time better in looking after Mazzinian prints, which hold Piedmontese regulations at a very cheap rate. Another circular from his Ministry of Grace, Justice, and Religion, is a species of compensation to the Neapolitan Clergy, being an order to the Prefects to facilitate the reopening of Ecclesiastical Seminaries, excepting those under restrictions. This most vicious of all the Ministers has been guilty of the impious and violent attacks against the Church to enable us to congratulate him upon his serious repentance, and the more so, as we have reason to know that an order from the Tuileries has been the cause of this change of policy.

The *Quotidien*, however, favors us sometimes with useful information. On the 9th April, when the Chambers discussed the state of the prisons in the Kingdom of Italy, the Marchese Cavour made the following statement regarding the Piedmontese prisons:—“I must call the attention of the Minister to the lamentable and disgraceful state of the three Turin prisons. This state is in my opinion revolting to humanity, and to the decorum of a civilized nation. The inconveniences are so great, that it is urgent they are immediately rectified. For a miserable economy the new comers are forced to sleep on the wretched straw beds, where others with the most contagious diseases, even the rich, have been confined. These abominations, and the extent of filth move one to horror; and the wretched prisoners are deprived of the consolation of seeing charitable and pious persons.

The Deputy Bellazzi spoke as follows:—The persons of St. Andrea and the Tower in Genoa, are a real disgrace to Italy. They violate the principles of humanity, of morality, and the commonest salutary measures: they do not correspond to the wants of the nation, nor to the honour of the Government, nor to that of the illustrious city where they are. Does the Government think that if Italy increases politically, it must also increase in the prisons. The new order of things (mark the phrase) has increased the violation of interests, and of persons, and with crime increase the guilty, or those charged with guilt. Why are those prisons insufficient to maintain those who are enclosed in them—scarcely capacious enough to contain 300, there are 500 crammed into them; and this in violation of ordinary sanitary measures, and where such a state of things engenders the most maladies.

Luzzaro gave some statistics of the smaller prisons around Naples and Sicily—as that of Salerno, only large enough for 690, contains 1,400; that of Potenza 600, has 1,100; that of Sanzio 200, has 700.

The Chamber has voted 25,000 francs a year to Farini, accompanied by a national gift of 200,000 fr. But the unhappy man is “in extremis,” and before this reaches you will be no more. In the event of his death his mother and wife receive each an annuity of 4,000 francs Garibaldi's subscription of “two francs” for the liberation of the Italian Clergy is intended for a little private fund, and has therefore no shareholders.

We can count over ten fusillades this week, and Fumel is returning to Calabria invested with greater powers.

Florence, 17th April.—The Usurper sleeps uneasily in the Pitti Palace. Victor Emmanuel the man, is reminded that Victor Emmanuel, the baby in his cradle, was saved from the raging flames by the one alone who had the courage to dare it, his uncle Leopold—his uncle, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, against whom his ignoble and lowly-plucked conspiracy was first turned to drive him from his throne and rights. To a guilty conscience rise appalling terrors often the road to repentance, which, however to the hardened criminal is a barred passage, and a dive deeper into guilt is the common escape. Reviews, stimulants, and revelries are duly arranged to detain the royal criminal, where, until this week, he could never sleep more than two consecutive nights. He arrived on the 10th with Prince Garignano, and accompanied by the Ministers Minghetti, Menabrea, and Di Negri, remains until the 4th May, while the various Ministers will relieve each other. The necessity of making some tremendous efforts to stifle for the moment the audible cries of discontent seemed paramount to every consideration.

Official accounts are profuse in their flattery, and

are truly astounding in the vastness of their invocations, regarding the warmth of the reception. The amount of “lies” were a costly article, would enter as a heavy item in the discussion of all Piedmontese budgets. To the most ordinary observer the absence of any genuine enthusiasm was striking to a degree, and while the “cortege” passed the Piazza Santa Trinita [where the daily assemblage of the leading men at the club and in the street afforded abundant opportunity of testing public feeling] amounted to a triumphant reversal of Piedmontese puffing. The day of retribution is only delayed, and when it comes the more intense will be the craving for vengeance, only now suppressed by the perpetual menace of a strong force; and a universal burst of indignation will proclaim that the quiet and peaceable Tuscan has only been abiding his time. Some persons are fond of mapping out the future of Italy, and regard Tuscany as hopelessly incorporated with Piedmont. This is a grave error—the feeling of the country itself will render it impossible, as the necessity of putting a barrier between the States of the Church and a miserable State which will periodically seek to revolutionise the Peninsula, will be more imperative than ever. The monetary power of Piedmont is similar to the disease called the *ragua* [your readers will find it in Italian dictionaries]; it spreads its fatal influence mostly over the entire body, and when it is exhausted the frame acquires its praiseworthy health.

Rome.—The Times correspondent writes: It is often asserted that His Holiness is in infirm health, and in Naples last week, on the faith of a telegram, it was generally believed that he was dead. Now, let me contradict such reports. Decidedly, Pius IX suffers nothing more than the infirmities which are incidental to his time of life, and one day last week might have been seen by any one walking outside the Porto del Popolo at the rate of three miles an hour, and with a face so complacent that no one would have imagined that care had ever crossed it.

Rome, April 21.—The *Osservatore Romano* of to-day publishes a semi-official article, stating that, although some of the documents in the case of Signor Venanzi have been perished, the evidence against the prisoner is not weakened thereby, and the judicial inquiry is far from being stopped. The Court of justice entrusted with this affair has discovered that conspiracies have been organized at Turin against the Pontifical Government, and the culpability of the accused is placed beyond a doubt.

The article adds that the documents which remain in possession of the authorities are fully sufficient to the condemnation of the guilty parties.

VIENNA, April 22.—The General Correspondent of to-day states that the French occupying Viterbo are to be replaced towards the middle of May by Papal Zouaves.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 22.—Austria has drawn up a second note to St. Petersburg on the religious question in Poland, desiring to keep it distinct from the subject of her first note forwarded conjointly with those of the Western Powers.

MAZZINIAN PLOTS AGAINST AUSTRIA.—Berne, April 21.—The Austrian Government has acquired the Federal Council that adherents of Mazzini, in Switzerland, are plotting an attack upon the southern portion of the Tyrol.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, April 23.—The Swiss Government has forwarded a note to Turin requesting, in energetic terms, explanations as to the concentration of Italian troops upon the frontier of the canons of the Grisons and Tessin.

PRUSSIA.

There are in Prussia 11 million Protestants, and 7 million Catholics. The Protestants have 23,200 Primary Schools, the Catholics only 19,500. To maintain the proportion the Catholics ought to have 4,760 more Primary schools than they have. There are 8,364 Protestant churches, and 6,329 Protestant Pastors in Prussia, or 1 Pastor 1,700 Protestants. There are 5,499 Catholic churches and chapels in Prussia, and 3,474 Parish Priests and 2,600 Curates, or one Priest to 1,120 Catholics. In the Duchy of Nassau there are 237,000 Protestants and 211,000 Catholics.

POLAND.

The ‘amnesty’ of the Czar has done simply nothing towards tranquillising the country. Had it been issued by a Prince of the Italian Duchies, or by the King of Naples in favor of those of his subjects who had been enticed away from their duty by the vile arts of Mazzinian and Garibaldian conspirators, it would have been an act of singular clemency. But the tyrannical oppression of Russian rule in Poland justified resistance. In such a case no ‘amnesty’ that does not promise fairer dealing and juster government can be acceptable. If reports are to be trusted, Alexander II., taking courage from the timid attitude of the European Powers, has adopted a tone of defiance. By the order of the Governor of Lithuania, the *Courrier de Vilna* published on the 7th inst. the reply of the late Czar to a deputation in 1835. Extracts from it have reappeared in several of the journals. In that document appears the following passage:—“It was not for nothing that I built the Citadel of Alexander to command Warsaw, and I forewarn you that at the first symptom of a rising I will destroy the city—I will destroy Warsaw to its foundations, and I will never suffer it to be rebuilt.” We doubt, however, whether Europe is in a humor to tolerate any such acts of savage and tyrannical violence as are here indicated.

SWEDEN.

PARIS, April 18.—La France of this evening says:—“The Swedish Government is hastening the execution of the works for the re-organization of the fleet and for maritime defenses. It is said the Government is actively engaged in fortifying Carlscrona, the most important maritime port of Sweden, and that the harbor will be rendered capable of affording shelter, not only to the Swedish fleet, but also to the squadrons of those Powers whose interests it might be to station a naval force in those waters. Their squadrons will find accommodation for repairing and provisioning. Orders have been given for the immediate iron-plating of four vessels of war and three frigates.”

INDIA.

It is reported that rebellion still lurks in several districts of Oude, and several persons have been arrested for circulating letters inciting the Mahomedans to rise against the British Government. The war in the Jyuteeah Hills was nearly, if not quite, at an end, after a good deal of hard fighting. Several emissaries of the notorious Nana had been apprehended. The rebel leader, Feroze Shah, is said to have been seen at Herat.—*Standard*.

UNITED STATES.

The N.Y. Tribune gives the following item without naming its source:

The Church Burning in Florida.—A Scene.—A letter from Jacksonville, Fla., gives an account of the scene which followed the barbarous burning of the Catholic Church there by the 8th Maine Regiment, fresh from the land of convent burning mobs and “Hiss” inquisition committees. It says: “The two Irish companies have been sent out of the way on purpose, the Maine regiment marched up to the church, and after gutting their beastly minds by desecrating the House of God, cutting and defacing the sacred symbols of religion, set fire to the building, destroying everything. The clergyman's dwelling shared ‘the same fate. Nought was respected, nothing saved.”

News of these outrages having reached the Irish companies, they rushed to the scene of wanton destruction, but too late to save. Many actually wept because of their inability to do any good. Then filled with hate at the doers of this mischief and un-

mindful of the disparity of numbers, they turned upon the down-easters, when a fierce street fight ensued which could only be quelled by the ordering out of the entire Yankee force, whose united efforts were necessary to disarm the two companies.

The Irishmen were carried on board the gunboats in irons, still defiant, and swearing yet to wreak an ample vengeance upon the elated sons of Maine. An Irish officer assured me he and his men were amply punished for fraternizing and fighting with such dastards as these Yankees, and although now in the minority they would yet land where other Irish troops would hear their story, and the fight would be renewed until satisfaction was had.”

The Mission of St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.—One of the most remarkable Catholic Missions ever given in this country was the late one at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in this city. The fame of the principal Jesuit Missionaries, Fathers Damen and Smarius, who conducted it, made it an object of unusual attention. Not only among Catholics, but among many not of the fold, there was evidence of a sense of famine for the bread of the Word of God. Therefore, almost from the beginning, Father Damen had, at the evening services, to occupy the splendid Hall of the College, while Father Smarius occupied the pulpit in the church. Soon a third evening congregation had to be formed in the basement chapel, where sermons and exercises of piety were had, by other Jesuit Fathers. The untold good of this Mission can never be known in this world. Sixty-three adults have already sought admission, and been received into the Catholic fold, and still other postulants are seeking instruction. But the wider work has been the reformation of life, and the formation of better resolutions for the future, among those already Catholics in name. The Mission wound up by a grand Triduum in honor of the glorious martyrs in Japan, who were canonized last year.—N.Y. Freeman.

They tell us that in Ireland, within the English pale, they spoke of a certain class as “mere Irish.” So now, for American citizens, they may speak of “mere” citizens. In Fort Lafayette, in 1861, we saw the irons taken off British subjects, who had been thus treated as felons because they were trying to run the blockade off Charleston. Seward bowed to the demand of the British government. Next day we still saw the chains on the ankles of the honest Irishman. We asked him how it came that he was not liberated with the others who were his shipmate. He responded: “Truth it was my misfortune to have become an American citizen! He was a ‘mere’ American—not a British subject! Yes, Americans! It is a fact that can any time be proved in a court of justice, a fact for which William H. Seward—conservative Seward—is responsible, that after a visit from Mr. Archibald, British Consul at this port, prisoners who proved themselves British subjects were released from irons, and shortly after set free, while others, taken on the same vessel with them, were held in irons, because they were, or had become, American citizens.” Hail Columbia! the ‘Star-spangled Banner,’ and all that kind of thing, has a special charm for the stern old Americans who were witnesses of that transaction!—N.Y. Freeman.

New York, May 11.—Brigadier-General Meagher has tendered his resignation as commandant of what he not unjustly styles, was once known as the Irish Brigade. The battle of Fredericksburg, under Gen. Burnside, he states reduced the Brigade to less than a minimum of one regiment. Nevertheless it did its duty gallantly at the late fights, led by Gen. Meagher, at Scott's Mills and Chancellorsville. Although a request has urgently been made on the War Department to relieve the remnant of the Brigade temporarily from duty in the field, dedicated as it has been in repeated battles since its organization, until it has fallen to the low numerical standard now represented. General Meagher declines to risk the lives of the remaining few, and therefore asks to be relieved of his command, offering his personal services to the Government at the same time in any other military capacity.

The following address has been issued by General Lee, to the army under his command:—

General Orders No. 59
Head Quarters, Army of Northern Virginia, May 7th.

With heartfelt gratification, the General Commanding expresses to the army his sense of the heroic conduct displayed by officers and men, during the arduous operations in which they have just been engaged, under the trying vicissitudes of heat and storm; you attacked the enemy strongly entrenched in the depths of a tangled wilderness. And again on the hills of Fredericksburg, 15 miles distant, and by the valor that has triumphed on so many fields, forced him once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock. While this glorious victory entitles you to the praise and gratitude of the nation, we are especially called upon to return our grateful thanks to the only Giver of victory, for the signal deliverance He has wrought. It is therefore earnestly recommended, that the troops unite on Sunday next, in ascribing to the Lord of Hosts, the glory due unto His name. Let us not forget in our rejoicings, the brave soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country, and while we mourn their loss, let us resolve to emulate their noble example. The army and country alike lament the absence for a time, of one to whose bravery, energy and skill, they are so much indebted for success. The address contains a letter from President Davis, expressing his appreciation of its success. (Signed,) R. Lee, General.

We have returns of the losses in 5 of the corps of General Hooker's army in the recent battles, as follows:—Second corps 2125; Fifth 4874; Sixth 5070; Eleventh 3130, and Twelfth 3148; in all 19,247, with other corps to hear from. The total loss will not fall much if any short of 25,000 men, killed wounded and prisoners.

By a most unhappy coincidence the congratulatory orders of Generals Hooker and Lee appeared together in yesterday's newspapers. The publication of these two documents simultaneously will do the North almost as much discredit and the South as much credit in Europe as the result of the battles on the Rappahannock. It is the fate of many a brave and capable nation and army to be defeated, but to be untruthful, boastful and false when the occasion demands honesty, resignation and a loyal hopefulness in adversity, will turn against every civilized nation on earth. No honest and fair-minded man can have read these two orders yesterday without grief and pain and shame. It can no longer be denied it is patent to the whole world—that the superior men, morally and mentally, are at the head of the wrong government and the wrong army. The incapables who are ruling and ruining us cannot even save us our honor.—N.Y. World.

On the 6th instant the damage done to General Lee's communications with Richmond had been repaired, and on that morning two trains containing 900 sick and wounded soldiers reached the Confederate capital from Fredericksburg. The damage done by the Federal raid was therefore of the smallest.

GENERAL BUTLER.—In the portrait gallery of the American Revolution there is no figure which is regarded with such universal abhorrence as that of General Butler. A fanatic, without allowing his fanaticism to blind his zeal for the arts of extortion, a plunderer of men and an insult to women, this man in spite of, or rather because of, his infamy, is a principal favorite with the more violent part of the American government. He has been feted and flattered through the great cities of the North as a sort of representative man, in whose person are combined and displayed all the furious passions which a merciless civil war can call forth. He is their mouthpiece, and it is from his speeches that we must gather the present mind of the American government, which, having begun war for the maintenance of the Union, and carried it on for the emancipation of the slaves, has now abandoned both these objects in favor of a general massacre of the southern planters.—London Times April 17.