

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, May 29.—Admiral Jurien de la Gravière has arrived in Paris. *La France* of this evening says:—"The Pontifical Government is preparing a reply to the assertions of Lord Palmerston relative to the of state things in the Pontifical States. This determination is said to have been approved of by all the Catholic Powers."

The Archbishops and Bishops of Cambrai, Orléans, Rennes, Metz, Tours, and Chartres, have published a joint reply relative to the advice demanded of them with respect to the elections. The prelates commence by stating that they deemed it better to make a joint reply, in order to give to it more weight and to demonstrate to those who asked their advice that they are moved, not by circumstances peculiar to each diocese, but solely by the consideration of general principles, duties, and interests. Two questions were asked of the bishops: Shall we vote? For whom shall we vote? They reply to the first of these questions because the great interests of religion and patriotism which are directly affected by the question cannot be indifferent to them. They will not reply to the second question, because it is a matter which concerns the conscience of each individual. The prelates add that they have been consulted both by the clergy and laymen. Their advice to each will be the same, varying only with respect to some slight shade of position and of special duties. They have nothing to say to one that they will not recommend to the others. Both are citizens, and in that respect their rights and duties are the same. To the clergy they reply that they ought to exercise their duties as citizens, and that they would fail in their duty by abstaining. They recommend them, moreover, to be charitable; not to meddle with anything which may cause irritation, not to become the agents of any party, not to forget that they are the pastors of the defeated candidates as well as of the successful. The opinion of the prelates as citizens is that the Government out to be respected, but that, at the same time, it ought to be controlled. Common-sense, as well as religion, demands that Governments should be respected. Contempt of the Government has been the cause of great misfortunes in France, and to this effect a quotation is given in Bossuet, the great advocate of authority. "The prelates are totally opposed to 'abstention,' and they add that for an elector to abstain from voting is simply to deprive the Government of strength if it be good, of support if it be weak, and of counsel if it be in error. They are of opinion that in whatever rank or position an elector is placed, it is his right, his interest, and his duty, to exercise his privilege. In doing so he should study the interests of the country, inquire into its legitimate wishes, and become their true interpreter. He should mix with the people, unite with the nation, and be ever the first to promote the interests of France. The prelates particularly recommend their clergy to adopt this course, in order to show by their example that France has no better, no more devoted, no more faithful servants in prosperity or adversity than Christians. Consequently, not to vote would be evidently a great fault and a great misfortune. To those who will not vote for fear of acknowledging the right of the Government, the Bishops say—"By not voting you prevent nothing, and you abandon all." Of those who say the contest is not fair, the bishops ask—"Would you thus count numbers on the field of battle? No, you would not, nor would you fly. And, moreover, should you be defeated in the contest, shall you be less so if you do not contest the election?" In conclusion, the bishops add that, in ordinary times to vote is a right, but on the present occasion it is a duty. Great interests are at stake in the coming elections. The next Assembly will perhaps have in its hands, as far as such things can be in the hands of men, the honor of France, the independence of the Church, the peace of Europe, the cause of liberty in France, and the cause of Papacy throughout the world. For these reasons all parties call upon the electors to vote.—The Government says, "I wish it sincerely; but if I be not enlightened, advised, and controlled, dangers may arise for France, for her interests, and her finances, which I alone can prevent." On the other hand, the country says, "In order to prosper and to advance, there must be laws, institutions, and reforms. Give me wise legislators—honorable, firm men devoted to the public good." And religion says, "We live in difficult times, and we have need of valiant defenders."

Circular from Count de Persigny.—The following address from Count de Persigny to the Prefects was posted on the walls of Paris:—

PARIS, May 28.—Monsieur le Prefet,—For the first time since the establishment of the empire, the parties hostile to the institutions which France has given herself dare to attack them in the face of universal suffrage. Men of 1815, of 1830, and 1848, coalesced in common effort, endeavor on several points to surprise the good faith of the country, in order to turn against the Emperor the very liberties which he has recently given, and all, as if obeying a common watchword, have recourse to the same manœuvre. Not being able to deny the grand things which have been accomplished during the last ten years—for every one has them before his eyes—they attack the means which have served for their accomplishment,—that is to say, the finances of the State, because, as few persons are conversant with questions of that kind, they hope to be able with greater impunity to disseminate falsehood and error.

Their calculation is very simple. If they could succeed in disturbing public opinion as to the state of our finances, they would at the same time weaken the faith of the country in our institutions, and that is the secret of their attempts. The country, however, Monsieur le Prefet, will not be the dupe of lying assertions. If the Emperor has been able in ten years to raise

France to so high a degree of prosperity, it is because he had known how to admirably employ our resources, for public prosperity and good management of the finances are not able to go on one without the other.

In order to satisfy the great interests the country abroad and at home, the debt has been increased by 87,000,000 of Rente, but, as the increase of the public revenue amounts to 300,000,000, without any addition made to the taxes, that charge is insignificant in comparison with the results obtained, and with France enlarged by three departments. So much for the debt.

As for the Budget, which is not two milliards, as is erroneously stated, as there must be deducted 550,000,000 of expenses, which, according to our system of keeping accounts, are only entered for the sake of order, there follows in our day as in all times, the ascendant progress given to it, by the development of social riches. But, while the Government of July had successively increased it by 500,000,000, the empire has only added to it 300,000,000 to effect the great things which you are so well aware of. Thus, in this nobly employed Budget, without reckoning innumerable public works, roads, churches, schools, &c., the empire has found the means of devoting one milliard to our railways; and that milliard has produced for the country, in our towns and in our rural districts, more than 20 milliards of wealth.

The financial state of France is, therefore, as solidly established as the result of the operations of the empire is striking. This is the truth—this is what the French people will in their good faith comprehend—and this is what history will relate to the glory of the empire. Accept, &c., F. DE PERSIGNY.

PARIS, June 1.—The *Presse* of this evening gives the following as the result of the elections in Paris:—In the second arrondissement M. Thiers, the Opposition candidate, was elected by 11,112 votes, against M. Derivick, the government candidate, who obtained only 9,857 votes. In the third arrondissement M. Emile Olivier, ex-deputy, Opposition candidate, was elected by 18,651 votes, against the government candidate, M. Varin, who received 9,957 votes. In the fourth arrondissement M. Ernest Picard, ex-deputy, Opposition candidate, was elected by 17,046 votes, against General Perrot, ex-deputy, the government candidate, who received 6,487 votes. In the fifth arrondissement, M. Jules Fessio, ex-deputy, Opposition candidate, was elected by 18,655 votes, against M. Frederick Levy, Mayor of the 11th District, the government candidate, who obtained 8,507 votes. In the six arrondissement M. Guérault, chief editor of the *Opinion National*, Opposition candidate, obtained 10,717 votes against M. Fouch Lepelletier, ex-deputy, Government candidate, 9,323 votes; M. Cochon, Opposition candidate, 6,000, and M. Prevost Paradol, editor of the *Journal des Debats*, 2,200 votes. None of the candidates having obtained the two-thirds majority requisite by the electoral law the ballot will be resorted to in this district. The results of the elections in the 8th and 9th arrondissements have not transpired.

The *Temps* announces that M. Haven, political editor of the *Siecle*, has been nominated by the Opposition in the arrondissement; and *La France* states that the Opposition has nominated M. Darimon, ex-deputy, in the seventh arrondissement.

The *Daily News* remarks that the voting at Paris yesterday and on Sunday was almost universal, and the result is the return of the independent members of sufficient importance in number and talent to make the Corps Legislatif something like a real parliament.

PARIS, June 2.—M. Thiers was elected at St. Germain, as at Valenciennes. All the opposition candidates have been elected in Paris, with the exception of the sixth district, in which the ballot will be required.

PARIS, June 2.—In the Department of the Loire M. Drouin, the Opposition candidate, has been elected. In the Haute Rhine, M. Westphal obtained 11,200 votes; M. Migon, 8,500; and M. Kille, 6,000. These numbers rendering result to the ballot necessary for M. Besancon. M. Montaubert and M. Merode have been rejected by a majority of 10,000 votes. The following Opposition candidates have been elected. For the Department of the Gotes du Nord, M. Glais Bezuin; for Arris, M. Pierron; for Hauts Alps, M. Gravier. In the majority of cases in the provinces, however, the Government candidates have obtained the required majority.

PARIS, June 4.—To-day's official proclamation was made at the Hotel de Ville of the returns of members for the electoral districts of Paris. As each name, Havin, Thiers, Olivier, Favre, Darimon, Simon, Pelletan, and Picard was given, the people hailed the Opposition members with three rounds of cheering.

The *France* has given notice of an action at law against the Constitutional for calumny in continuing to accuse the former of having betrayed the Government by the way in which it caused the return of the Opposition candidates.

The session will be convoked for November simply for the verification of returns, after which it will adjourn until February.

## ITALY.

The 26th of May being the Feast of St. Philip Neri, the modern Apostle of Rome, the usual Papal Chapel was held at Santa Maria, in Vallicella. His Holiness, with a noble train, and having with him in his carriage their Eminences the Cardinals Guidi and Pezzini, went to this church, shortly before ten in the morning. Both on his going from the Vatican to the Vallicella Church, and on returning thence to his palace, he was the object of continued and enthusiastic acclamations, which, with asking his Apostolic Blessing, citizens of every grade, who crowded in all the places where the Pontifical cortege passed. The balconies and windows were adorned and crowded with people; and the usual manifestations of devout reverence, of fidelity and of zeal for the triumph of the rights of the Holy See, came from all parts to the august Sovereign Pontiff, who gave, with emotion, to his subjects his Apostolic Blessing. *Armato.*

TRIN, May 30.—Private despatches received here from Naples state that the frigate Garibaldi had met two vessels in the waters of Lecci with Albanian brigands on board. One was sunk and the other captured. The brigands who were captured were imprisoned in the fortress of Lecci and Brindisi.

TRIN, May 31.—The Brigandage Commission has introduced a bill in the parliament, according to which, provinces infected by brigands would be proclaimed as such by law. During the parliamentary recess, this proclamation would be made by the royal decrees in the principal towns of a province where brigandage exists; a commission would be appointed under the presidency of the prefect to draw up lists of persons suspected of brigandage. At the expiration of the time allowed by the law to such persons for their surrender and exculpation, they might be pursued and arrested by any armed citizen. The bill further provides that the prefects should, with

concurrence of commission, be invested with exceptional powers for the adoption of the most severe preventive measures. Court-martial alone will be competent to try cases of brigandage. Brigands taken with arms in their hands will be shot. Accomplices of brigands, or those taken unarmed, will be transported. The preamble of the bill sets forth its exceptional and transitory character.

The draft of the address was read to-day in the Senate. It states that perfect harmony exists between the powers of the State to hasten the work of unification. The Senate approves of the government having re-established good relations with the Great Powers, and concluded the convention with France for the suppression of brigandage. It further promises its loyal support in the completion of the general organization of the State.

The draft of the address was agreed to by the Senate.

The political trials have continued during the last two days.

Chevalier Fausti spoke for two hours in his defence.

The decision of the Tribunal has not yet been made known to the public.

PROXY, Turin, May 29.—To-day in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Foreign Affairs laid on the table of the House several diplomatic documents.

The first series of these documents consisted of a correspondence between the Signor Pasolini and Visconti and the Chevalier di Nigra respecting the relations between the kingdom of Italy and the Pontifical States. The Note of Signor Visconti, dated the 1st of April, 1861, with France, for the repulsion of brigandage, and claiming the intervention of France for the removal of Francis II. from Rome.

The second series of documents refers to the Polish question, and shows that the instructions given to Marquis Pepoli were in conformity with those of the English and French Ambassadors. The Note of Signor Visconti of May 12, in reply to the Note of Prince Gortschakoff (already published), says that it cannot be the interest of Russia that Poland should continue to be a source of disquietude to Europe. "The Italian Government," says the Note, "is in accordance with the Allied Powers, and considers necessary the adoption of a system which would efface the causes of the sufferings of Poland."

The other documents relate to the Swiss affair and the Servian question.

A letter from Sinigaglia, dated on the 19th of May, and addressed to the *Correspondance de Rome*, says:—"The Piedmontese Government has endeavored to give additional pain to the Pope, in his own native town, by ordering the Rev. Seryite Fathers to leave the Convent and Church of San Martino—a convent and church purchased and built at the private expense of His Holiness, or, to speak more justly, with the money of Count Giovanni Mastai. The increase of the population had decided the Pope to raise the Church of San Martino to the rank of a parish. So that this suppression is a double scandal, considering the spiritual interests of Sinigaglia and the personal right of property of His Holiness. It is to be noted that Pius IX., foreseeing, as it were, the excesses of the Piedmontese revolution, when he purchased a part of the property of the *Appannaggio*, had stipulated in a Bull for the most minute reservation in favor of the inhabitants of Sinigaglia, whom he endowed with establishments to the value of 300,000 dollars (\$35,000). But what is the use of stipulations and reservations with regard to the Government of the *Galantuomo King*? Talking of the *Galantuomo King*, you know he sent us two days ago his son Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, presumptive heir of the Kingdom of Italy; to inaugurate the railway from Ancona to Pescara. Judging from the outer appearance of the Prince, he is one of the most ugly beings in Europe. He looks more like a monkey than a man; he is uglier still than his august father, who, according to the Mazzinians, is ill, and shows daily a more marked tendency to take up the ideas of King Charles Albert during the latter part of his life. 'Victor Emmanuel,' do they say, 'is now privately married to Rosina. He is likely to become steady; and all is over then.' The reception given to the Prince at his coming here was icy. Not a single citizen, either at the arrival or departure of the train. The crowd was enormous; but the troops and the National Guard, as well as the people, kept silence."

The 26th of May being the Feast of St. Philip Neri, Cardinal Filippo de Angelis received on that day, like the two previous years, the homage of the principal inhabitants of Turin in the house of the Priests of the Mission, where he has been confined by the Turin Government without judgment or trial. The *Arminio* says:—"A few days ago, Lord Arundell, Peer of the British Parliament, Sir Henry Winstan Barron, and the illustrious Mgr. Manning came to our office to inquire after Cardinal de Angelis, wishing to be presented to him; and we were rejoiced to receive so great an honor, and to know that two members of the two Houses of the British Parliament could see with their own eyes how our rulers, administering justice and respect the liberty of the Church."

## SPAIN.

The *Regeneracion* of Madrid gives an account of a very edifying act of Queen Isabella II. She would insist on accompanying, with the whole of the Royal Family, the Holy Vintum, which was being taken to the house of the Marchioness de Malpica, the former governess of her children. At the moment she left the house of the dying lady, the Queen turned to the Marquis de Mirabel, son of the Marchioness de Malpica, and said to him aloud, in the midst of sobs, "I beg of thee to ask pardon in my name of thy mother for all the trouble that I may have involuntarily occasioned her at the time she directed with so much zeal the education of my children; and tell her that in this supreme moment everything must be forgiven and that she cannot refuse what I ask of her." This spontaneous act of the Queen produced a deep emotion among the assistants, and in the midst of its grief the Malpica family was very much moved by this proof of Christian humility and affectionate gratitude.

MADRID, May 29.—The sentence of imprisonment passed upon the Spanish Protestants, has been commuted to banishment. The prisoners will be conveyed to France.

MADRID, June 3.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a royal decree relating to the sale of spirituous liquors.

Another decree orders a modification of the existing regulations relating to the tobacco crop in Manila.

Senor Enriquez has been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

## PRUSSIA.

The German correspondent of the *Monde* reports that on the 6th May, a conflict took place at Bredincken, in Ermeland, between the military and inhabitants, who wanted to prevent a miller, of the name of Gross, from draining the village pond. Twenty-five soldiers, called to disperse the crowd, fired, and killed ten persons and wounded a larger number, several of whom have died since. Most of the dead and wounded are women, several of whom were pregnant. "There is but one circumstance," adds the correspondent, "which, joined to the special case of Bredincken, where the village was about to be deprived of all water in consequence of the rights claimed by the miller, can explain not only the affair, but also the indifference of the *Progressist* and Protestant press on this matter. The village is entirely Catholic, and the authorities of the place are Protestants, as well as their *protege*, the miller. This is the reason why such a dangerous riot was granted to the miller, to the detriment of the population, and why the military was so readily called in without any regard whatever for the villagers."

Berlin, June 2.—The *official Staats Anzeiger* of to-day publishes a Royal decree, dated the 1st instant,

based upon Article 63 of the Constitution, and countersigned by the entire Ministry.

The decree empowers the Administrative authorities to prohibit, temporarily or altogether, after two warnings, the publication of newspapers the attitude of which is upon the whole dangerous to the public welfare. The Ministry is also authorized to forbid the introduction of foreign newspapers into Prussia upon similar grounds, when thought advisable.

It is reported that during the absence of the King for the benefit of his health at Carlsbad His Majesty will be represented by a Viceroy (Statthalter). The Crown Prince having declined, Prince Carl, the brother of the King, will it is said, fill that post. This arrangement is declared by the *Times* correspondent to be a device of the feudal party to prevent any concession on the part of the King, as the Statthalter cannot legally change a Ministry, and so must retain the Bismarck Cabinet. It is believed to be for this reason, and because he is said to side rather with the Liberals, that the Crown Prince declined the post of viceroy.

Berlin, June 4.—The civic authorities have passed a resolution to send a deputation to the King, with a petition to his Majesty praying him to convolve immediately the Diet, to discuss the budget in due order.

## POLAND.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—Warsaw, May 26.—The insurgents are largely increasing in numbers in the palatinate of Augustow. Besides the bands under Colonel Andruskiewicz and Lieutenant Colonel Wawer, there are three new ones, and also those of Mroczkowski, Hlasko, and Suzin. One-half of the men constituting these bands are peasants. The peasantry in this district are extremely favourable to the insurgents, and supply them with voluntary contributions of money and horses. The Russians continue to plunder the estates. At Dziemiszewski they killed M. Olaszewski, the steward, and seized all the cattle. On the 15th they plundered Antonow, the estate of Szabuniewicz, for the fourth time, causing several pounds' worth of damage.

In the districts between the Narew and the Bug the peasantry are equally well disposed. They seize all Russian agents they can find, and bring them to the insurgent camps, and are only waiting for the arms with which the Russian Government is about to provide them: in forming 'peasant guards' before they join the insurgents.

Yesterday the insurgents, under Major Fryczew, indicated a complete defeat on the Russians at Ostrow, near Ostrolenka.

LESZNA, May 29.—Details have been received here of the great battle fought near Tysowice, on the 18th and 19th inst. Twelve hundred Poles, under Zapalowicz, occupied, on the 18th, the little town of Tysowice, which, being situated on a hill, at the foot of which is a river with large marshes on its banks, was an excellent position for defence. When, however, the news came that the Russians were approaching, the Poles abandoned the town, fearing that it might sustain damage during the contest, and entered the adjoining woods of Turkowice. Here the Russian riflemen attacked them, and the firing was sustained with great spirit on both sides till night. The next morning the Poles were attacked by 5,000 Russians, with four guns, from Sucezany. The battle lasted till evening, and the Russians were giving signs of yielding, when about 1,500 troops came to reinforce them from Tarnow, and cut off a few bodies of insurgents of about a dozen men each, who crossed the frontier into Galicia. Night put a stop to the contest. The Poles lost 100 killed and wounded; the Russians five times that number. The latter burnt the town of Tysowice, and the adjoining villages of Tucezany, Slesow, and Stazawies, and as usual killed all the wounded Poles that they could find.

May 30.—In Volhynia are 18,000 Russian troops, under General Rzewnski. Their head quarters are at Usterlog, extending along the frontier from Krzemieniec to Kowel. General Nierod commands 14,000 men in Podolia—a very small number for so vast a province.

BABOY, May 30.—Letters from the Ukraine speak of the steady extension of the insurrection in that province. Every district has its armed band. In the four western districts of Volhynia the insurgents are in comparatively small numbers, those districts being occupied by Russian troops. One of the insurgent bands has been compelled to cross the Bug at Lwowicz into the palatinate of Lublin. In Eastern Volhynia the Polish garrison of Lubar, of 1,300 men has made a successful sally against a detachment of Russian troops, defeating them at Ostropol, a town in the vicinity. A body of 250 horse, under Krjewski, has joined Oleschowski's detachment of 1,000 insurgents, and the United troops have been reinforced at Polone by several Polish officers from the Russian army, with six guns and forty soldiers.

TARNOPOL, May 30.—Two new insurgent bands have appeared at Slonitski and Proszowice, near the Galician frontier, and are threatening the Russian troops in the vicinity. A battle is daily expected.

The woods near Tarnograd, and Huta, and Ruzan on the Galician frontier, have been set on fire. The Russians are supposed to have done this in order to deprive the insurgents of a place of refuge in case of defeat. The fire was prevented reaching Galicia, by the care of the local authorities, but as far as the eye could see the woods were in a blaze for miles around.

June 1.—News from the frontier of Podolia, dated May 20, states that the insurgents have destroyed the Russian outposts of Szezeniswka, Palezynee, and Nowagrob.

The Jews at Minsk have refused to obey the orders of the governor directing them to sign an address of loyalty to the Czar.

BRODY, June 1.—Zankowski, with 500 riflemen, 500 kosquiers, and 200 cavalry, is in the vicinity of Warsaw. On the 26th one of his detachments fell upon a Russian convey carrying Polish prisoners at Milosna, 20 miles from Warsaw. The prisoners being attached to each other with heavy chains, only a few were liberated before a large reinforcement of Russians compelled the insurgents to withdraw.

PARADA A Polish peasant, is the commandant of the kosquiers in Zopotowicz's band. Russian bulletins from Kijow speak of the information of several bodies of insurgents—one at Taraszkia, one at Skarwa, and several near Bahnsburg. Military dictators have been appointed to the various districts of the three provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine.

CHACOW, June 2.—The Russians are concentrating troops at Kaliskie, in the districts of Ledzia and Lenczyka, where Colonel Sierpski commands the insurgent forces.

KAMISCH, June 2.—A sanguinary engagement has taken place near Grochow. A large number of wagons with wounded Russians arrived here to-day. The Russians returned from the engagement considerably reduced in numbers. The fight appears to continue, since fresh troops were despatched from this town to-day for the scene of action. Up to the present time the insurgents have remained masters of the field, having captured two cannons.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 30.—According to authentic information the draft programme of the Western Powers, submitted to the Austrian Government, demands the concurrence of the latter in the four following points:—

1. A general amnesty offered to all insurgents, including the leaders.
2. An amnesty having a retrospective action for 15 years, and including all Polish State prisoners, emigres, and exiles.
3. The obligations on the part of Russia not to increase the military forces in Poland for the next 12 months.
4. A complete autonomy and independent administration.

VIENNA, June 2.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* writes as follows:—

"So long as Austria does not feel the fatal temptation to renounce, in her turn, her new era; so long as Austria continues to follow the paths of liberal progress, the resolutions and the proclamations of the National Verein can be of no importance to her. It is only reactionary Austria that it was hoped for that moment was only of short duration. The National Verein dates its origin from that fitting hour when a new era was commenced in Prussia, whilst Austria was groaning under the iron rule of the old regime. But the scene has changed. Prussia is again up to its neck in the old regime, and Austria is not the least desirous to follow the noble example. The firmness of Austria in standing up for her constitutional rights will end by again bringing Prussia to her senses and again becoming a constitutional country. For our part we do not in the least doubt that it must inevitably come to this. This return of the prodigal child will be a great moral conquest achieved by Austria."

## RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—Mr. Seward's reply to the French note, inviting the American Cabinet to join diplomatic action with the Great Powers in favor of Poland, has been published here to-day.

The Washington Cabinet refuses its co-operation, on the ground that America can never deviate from her traditional policy of non-intervention except in cases of evident necessity.

## GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, June 2.—The *Europe* of this morning announces that a commission of the Germanic Diet will present its report upon the Schleswig-Holstein question within a fortnight. The majority of the commission will set aside the motion of Oldenburg, and will propose that a final summons shall be sent to Denmark, calling upon her to annul the patent of the 30th March, and return to the rigorous fulfilment of the convention of 1831-1852. A delay of four weeks will be allowed to Denmark for compliance with the proposed summons.

## BELGIUM.

JUNE 2.—The Belgian Elections will take place on Tuesday next, when the people inhabiting the nine provinces of this Catholic country will be called upon to perform one of their most sacred and patriotic duties. It now remains to be seen whether the Belgian population will strike for freedom against the despotic acts of the present Liberal and corrupt Administration. Now is the time or never for every true patriot to enter upon this contest of duty, and to battle most manfully for the cause of constitutional liberty, for the salvation from ruin of their once free and independent little country. The bitter experience of the last few years has proved that Liberalism, under the form in which it presents itself here, has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," that it is nothing but "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare," and if the ruins of the glorious constitutional principles of 1830 are again to be built up, it can only be done by the overthrow of the corrupt and time-serving members of the present Cabinet, who deserve the reprobation of every good Belgian Catholic for the evils they have inflicted, and are attempting to inflict, upon the land. The electors of Eastern Flanders, Hainaut, Liege, and Limbourg, will have to elect Senators on Tuesday next for those four provinces, whilst those of the five provinces of Antwerp, Brabant, Western Flanders, Luxembourg, and Namur, will be convoked for the election of members charged to represent them in the Chamber of Deputies. Vacancies will also have to be filled up in each of the Legislative Chambers, owing to the decease or resignation of several Senators and Deputies, lately occupying seats in the Belgian Parliament. The Ministry and their followers, whose impudence knows no bounds, are making every possible effort to stifle public opinion, by their measures and the violence of their press. They are endeavoring by all means in their power to keep out of the Senate and the Chamber good and honorable men, whose only crime in the eyes of the Cabinet is that of not consenting to sacrifice their liberties, and submit to the tyrannical control of an unprincipled set of men, whose voluntary misdirection of public affairs is producing everywhere disaster, ruin, and inevitable destruction. Under the present deplorable circumstances, the country has more than ever need of men possessing sufficient courage and independence to defend the rights of Belgian citizens against their despotic and anti-national rulers, whose only desire seems to be to sow the seeds of hatred and discord among the people. The strength of Belgium now consists in union and concord, in all joining together as one man for the defence of their political and religious rights, now so wantonly and shamefully despised and trodden under foot. If all true and loyal Belgians would employ their utmost and combined energies in defending the advocates of order, justice, and liberty, they would very shortly succeed in ridding the country of these despotic Ministers who during the last six years, have never ceased by their arbitrary and illegitimate acts to insult the religion of the entire nation, and to undermine their very foundation those sacred liberties consecrated and guaranteed by the Belgian Constitution. The present state of affairs cannot possibly last long without serious danger to the country, and it is for that very reason that every Catholic elector ought to consider it a most sacred and binding obligation on his part to present himself at the poll on Tuesday next, and there to give his vote in favour of that party whose principles are those of right and justice, and who take for their motto, "God and our dear country." Nothing more fully characterizes the present aspect of Belgian Liberalism than the means resorted to by its unprincipled adherents and friends. To give you an example amongst many others: the Burgomaster of Ghent, a most violent Liberal, and the patron of a female lecturer (a Madlle. Ruyter), who delivered a most interperate harangue in that city, a short time back, teeming with most horrid and blasphemous statements, and attacking the Divinity of Christ and the authority of revealed religion, is the candidate on the Liberal side for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, this vacancy being occasioned by the resignation of M. Van de Weyerne, who now offers himself for election to a seat in the Senate.—*Cor of Weekly Register.*

## UNITED STATES.

NEW HAVEN, June 12.—The collection taken up in this city by the Irish Relief Committee, in behalf of the suffering poor of Ireland, amounted to \$5,000, which speaks well for the liberality of both the Irish and American residents.

The Diocesan collection in Brooklyn, in aid of the Irish poor, realised the handsome sum of \$8000; 1,200 of which was collected in the Bishop's Cathedral, Jay street; and over \$1,000 in St. Mary's Star of the Sea, under the zealous care of Rev. Eugene Cassidy, whose appeal on behalf of Ireland was as earnest as effective. On Saturday last, we understand Bishop Loughlan permitted to Archbishop Cullen the sum of \$1,000, part proceeds of the collection at the Academy of Music on the night of the monster meeting, and part of the proceeds of the church collections. When the whole of the latter and other outstanding sums will have been paid in to the Bishop's hands is computed he will be enabled to remit to Archbishop Cullen another \$1,000.—*Irish American.*

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A letter from British Honduras states that the people are earnestly engaged in the planting of cotton—a movement that has been greatly stimulated by the formation of cotton companies in England and elsewhere. Last year the export of cotton was only two bales of one hundred and fifty pounds each; this year it will amount to one hundred tons. Vast quantities of cotton seed are arriving. The quality of the article produced is set down as equal to the Sea Island variety. The Government of Venezuela has contracted with certain parties in New York, to run a line of steamships between the latter city and the port of Laguayra in Venezuela, for a term of 30 years.