THE FRUE WEINESS AND GAT HOEIC GHRONICLE

TOPOK OLICE POREIGNINTELLG BEOE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH 30 104 W. PARIS, Sept. 18 .- Those Paris journals that habitually support the Federal cause in America are manifestly disconcerted by recent events .---The Presse takes a gloomy glance at affthe broken legions_that_gather_round_Washington," at the position of New Orlears, where Butler is menaced by a . Confederate army without and a hostile population within, and at the spread of the insurrection through Kentuky to the Ohio. The Union, it says, is in presence of a hydra with a hundred heads, which uplift themselves at every point, even in the frontier States, the very moment the Federal armies recede a few paces. It considers the deplorable struggle to be without an issue, and that even the capture of Washington-would terminate nothing. It remarks, however, that the defeats are always in this war for the side that is acting on the offensive, and so it would not be surprised if the Confederates now had their turn of disaster.

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Those Paris journals which habitually advocate the Federal cause are exasperated at their friends disasters. They were so confident that the tide had turned! Their wishes even beguiled them into placing implicit reliance on Gen. Pope's triumphant bulletin. "Federals and met for a second time on the ground of Bull Run, and the Confederates have been very haudsomely beaten." Strange to say, on turning to another page of the same copy of the Siecle, we find telegrains saying, " Pope, beaten, retired in good order with all his army to Centerville .-McDowell's troops, retired in disorder across Bull Run;" and the yet more recent telegrams announcing the general retreat of the Federals and that Washington and New Orleans were menaced by the Confederates. The Opinion Nationale. another thick-and-thin partisan of the Federals, admits the triumph of their adversaries, and considers Washington very seriously threatened; but it says, ----

"If the North be driven to extremities, it will decide, according to all appearances, to proclaim the general emancipation of the slave, and the world will then behold the spectacle of the most frightful kind of insurrection of which history has preserved to the memory."

Is it quite so certain that a proclamation of the kind would have the effect the Opinion predicts? If a decree of the Federal Government, or a vote of the Federal Congress, might be considered, according to the Northern view of the case, to legalize a servile insurrection. in the South, it would not, on the other hand, do away with those causes which have hitherto induced the slaves to continue subordinate and docile, and even to manifest, according to some accounts. sympathy with their masters and dislike of the Northeners. They have not yet shown themselves mutinous; why, then, should they do so more after than before a declaration by Mr. Lincoln that they are free men? Whether it be owing to love or fear, or to a union of both feelings-combined with a repugnance to the Abolitionists, who, they may have heard, treat their have hitherto given their masters no trouble (although the vicissitudes of the war and the favorable opportunities for at least partial re- alterns; an evil which was already great under Ricathe less valid by reason of a piece of paper issued from the seat of the Federal Government. om the seat of the Federal Government. The continued successes of the Confederates, and mere political favor and party considerations-everythe decided superiority of their armies, and, still more, thing contributes to render all local government their generals, seem to have established over those of their antagonists, naturally embolden the hopes of Southern sympathises for their recognition by difficulty and confusion at the centre; so that Italy England and France. That the Emperor is very much disposed to adopt that course there cannot be any doubt. It is no secret, and is quite certain, that to various English gentlemen who, being lately over in France, at Chalons or St. Cloud, had interviews with him in which the subject was broached, he did not conceal the view he took of the question, as decidedly favourable to recognition, and his wish that the English Government could he brought to adopt it, How far this is likely to be the case, you are matter as that to him most obnoxious Baron Ricabetter situated to judge than I am. All I can tell soli had been, and that his last words before startyou on the matter is that there are persons here, ing for Biarritz had been, not only that he could Confederates and friends of Confederates, who profess to have reasons for knowing that the American question is to be made, some time in the course of next month, the subject of very serious deliberations on the part of the British Cabinet-deliberations of the expediency of constituting the Peninsula into which those same persons hope may possibly, at no very remote date, lead to the recognition they so desire. And, encouraged by recent triumphs, they sanguinely reckon on fresh ones coming to give in-creased force to the claim to acknowledgment by strike their roots deeper than ever at Rome, have a European Powers of the independence of a country

of ifrances wallowedt up hult be wav budget, and all the tip order to give Venice to findy and toscreate a rival people close at hand, such is the balance, sheet of the abandonment of Rome !"

M. de la Guerroniere then proposes the following the patrimony of St. Peterstellfet Reserve in favor of the Pope, of his sovereignty over the Marches und Umbria, and of a tribute which should be paid him out of the revenues, withose provinces, the administration of which should remain intrusted to one of the two Sovereigns. IV. Military, diplomatic, judicial, custom-house, and uponetary union among all the States of Italy."

The London Tublet has the following remarks : M. de la Guerronniere has now concluded his task and his three letters are before the world. They have set all Europe talking, they have afforded texts for innumerable leading articles, and they have no doubt, been political events of no slight importance. But their importance did not consist in their conclusions or their suggestions, in which nobody believes, and which nobuly considers serious. His suggestions are, an Italy divided into North and South, with the Pope lying between them under a European guaranty for Rome and the Patrimony of St. Peter. His Sovereignty over Umbria and the Marches is to be recognised, but the Temporal administration is to be intrusted to the King of either North or South Italy, who is to pay him tribute. All the States of Italy are to have a militury, diplomatic, judicial, monetary, and Customs' union. A European Congress is to recommend these things to Wictor' Emmanuel and to Confederates," the Siecle lately said, " have Pio Nono. But if they decline-in that case we are told that the French troops must remain in Rome. So that M. de la Guerroniere's, proposal virtually meant the indefinite extension of the Roman occupation. The Freuch Catholic journals have very naturally exposed the inconsistencies and insufficiency of M. de la Guerroniere's programme. He opposes not only the extension, but the perpetuation of the Revolution. He explodes the chimærs of a United Kingdom of Italy. He explains how the honour, the interests of France require her to maintain the independence of the Pope; but he forsakes altogether the ground of right, and his policy shuffles on two lame legs-temporary expediency, and the full accompli. He disregards the Pope's rights to the Legatons, and proposes that the Papie should resign everything but nominal soversignty over Umbris and the Marches. He totally sacrifices the rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Hodens; the Duchess of Parma, and the King of the Two Sicilies. In fact, the proposals cannot even be entertained for a moment; but then they are not meant to be seriously entertained

The importance of the letters does not lie in these proposals, which were certain to be rejected it any body proposed them. The importance of the letters consisted in this, that they were intended to be taken as evidence of a change of policy in a Conservative direction. Has Louis Napoleon changed in a Conservative direction? We know not, but, at present, it Rome, and the recall of Gen. Michelet was expected snits him to let it be believed. - Lowlon Tublet.

ITALY.

To govern the new Italian king tom, I often told you, was an extremely ardnous task The universal complaint throughout the country is that there is no Government. The legislating tendency of Parliament has been towards a reproduction of French centralization. From the appointment of a Prefect of Naples to that of the meanest beadle in his office. from the decree for the circumscription of a new province to the cutting down of a wood belonging to a mountain village, every act however trifling, requires the authorization or sanction of the central Government. t must bear the King's or at least the Mioister's signature. Recourse to a Prefect or to any other local authority is in most cases unavailing : reference is generally made to the head of the Administration, to the Minister's office in the capital, and even then free black brethren so scurvily-that the slaves written petitions are mostly left unanswered, and personal Application is rendered almost impossible from the inaccessibility of every Jack-in-office, from bighest to lowest. The sudden, frequent, capricious drain on the white population must have afforded changes of prefects, vice-prefects, and all their subvolts), it is clear that those motives will not be be less raid by reason of a neer of maner set apar issues of the incapacity of men who are trusted with high places in the Government, not by rea-

resolved upon from the beginning. Ratazzi was only perpieringi his coller goes this tofficious organs the King the public and the very persone, whose advice "We'read in Galignani that the public debt of Italy amounts at present to 143,971,042fr, of rente, representing a bont 2,860,000,000fr., or nearly, 115,000,000L. Of the debts of the various old States there still remain 53,472,596fr. of rente to be converted into Italian stocki. That is a start and a start and base

Rows. - We must not expect any new development of the Roman Question for a little time longer., The Garibaldian escapade has been sufficient for a few weeks. The last heard of the Emperor of the French was, that he declined for the present to converse upon the subject ; but now we are told that solemn council is being beid upon the next step. ! The Pied-montese Government, as was expected, has claimed the benefit of its "vigorous" repression of the filibuster, and has sent round a diplomatic note, pointing out how necessary it is that as soon as possible, after this display of energy, which must satisfy Europe as to its power to preserve order, it should be allowed to take Rome from the Sovereign Pontiff. Garibaldi, says the Piedmontese Government, though culpably imprudent and precipitate, was acting in accordance with the desires of all Italy; therefore, now that Garibaldi's imprudence and precipitation has been checked, the Government should be allowed to carry out the wishes of all Itsly. Poor stuff .-If the Daily News, or Express, can be believed, Victor Emmanuel has assured a deputation that they would all go to Rome together before the end of this year.-London Tablet.

A letter from Rome, dated Sept. 5, says :-- When the news of Garibaldi's capture was told to the Pope, His Holiness is said to have replied, "What concern is it of mine if my enemies, one 'of whom calls me Anti-Christ, and the other has sworn to deprive me of my throne, quarrel and prey upon one another? Their Kingdom is of this world, and therefore it can-not last." Whether Pius IX. really spoke these words as is reported in the City, is not of moment. but it is certain that the calm and dignified attitude of the Pope proves how His Holiness, if he does not regard events with indifference, at any rate, rises superior to them. Wherever and whenever the Pope sppears in public his features never bear the stamp of hesitation or fear, or the traces of nights of anxiety. His fine kindly eyes look down so peacefully and hopefully upon the crowd which surround him, with their acclamations, that one would suppose the Church had already crushed the Revolution's head.

Towards the end of last month 400 French troops were landed by the Thabor at Civita, Vecchia, to replace the sick and the conges, and at the begining of the month 160 more. Reinforcements for the army of occupation in Rome were ready at Toulon, but were countermanded as soon as the defeat of Garibaldi was known. The battalion in garrison at Civita Vecchia has left for Corneto, to relieve the 500 men stationed there who are sent to Ronciglione. The horses of the Artillery have been sent back to immediately. The garrison of Civita Vecchia will be and probably has by this time been, reduced to one regiment, or to its normal state. The reinforcements which had been destined for Rome were the 28th Regiment of the Line, and 400 cavalry completing the regiment of Hussars, of whom only 100 were in Rome. Of course the appearance of the port is obviously changed. The two French frigates have left and of the three smaller steamers, which have now entered the port, two will be recalled and only one will remain on the station. The Spanish frigate has left for Cadiz, and was to have been replaced immediately, by another Spanish steamer; but she has not yet arrived .-- London Times.

The death of the Bishop of Ariano, the only Judas in the Italian Episcopate, is announced. The unhappy man died as Voltaire died, crying out when too late, in the agony of remorse. We find the following notice in the Tablet :--

The dreadful death of the unfortunate Caputo, Bishop of Ariano, the only Italian Bishop who betrayed the Church to support the Revolution, took place on the 6th. Mgr. Michele Osputo, of the Order of Preachers, was born in Nardi Jan. 4, 1808, and translated from the See of Oppido, Sept. 27, 1858. The unhappy man was excommunicated ; the monition of the Sacred Congregation dated Sept. 22, 1861, produced no effect upon him, and the Official Gazette

the same displayer and applied of the search the same displayer and applied and the search the same search to be the search to be searc cite how as tast yas, a the same seaton in the second second set as the second set of the second sec and liberties of Italy were in the balance, but pow-that that danger has passed, at least for the present, the chronic evil of the country has assumed greater, proportions, perhaps for the reason that there, are fewer obstacles to a clear perception of the state of things. On the 7th inst, 200 mountain brigands set on fire the farm of Canestrella, near Mezzano, when Colonel Balzani, with a body of Berisglieri and ca-valry went in pursuit of them. On arriving near Mezzano they were received with a sharp firing from the enemy in ambush, but charging, upon them they put the brigands to flight with the loss of 10 men, their wounded they carried off. I give this as a spe-cimen of what is going on, but from various and discimen of what is going on, but from various and distant districts we hear continually of smaller and larger bands pillaging and murdering, carrying off persons, and keeping them and treating them brutally until abeavy ransom is paid, down, and maintaining the country in a state of apprehension. The defeat of a band is no guarantee for the security of any district, for the villians fly and return on the disappearane of the troops, who cannot remain stationary, as fresh dangers call them in other directions. The worst of t is that the National Guards cannot be depended on in the smaller towns and villages, principally for the reason that they are paralyzed by fear; and I believe it will be found that in their desperation many of all classes join our supply the brigands in order to secure their personal sufety. Great rigour is now to be exercised towards such persons .- London Tablet: an beginde era

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OCTOBER 10-1862

UNITED STATES. Dect .

SERBNADE TO THE ARCEBISHOP OF NEW YORK .-Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, the pupils of La Salle Institute and Manhattan College assembled at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirtysixth street to pay their tributes of reverence and affection to the Archbishop on his return from Europe. As soon as they got into line his Grace, accompanied by the Very Reverend the Vicar General, and Rev. Mr. McNeirny, appeared on the stoop. The boys brought with them no address ; but they brought their instruments, and made music speak for them, and it spoke eloquently and intelligibly, and evi-dently to the genuine satisfaction of his Grace. Irish and American national airs, mingled with martial strains and operatic melodies, delighted the listeners: and gave them an opportunity of judging of their proficiency and admiring the spirit with which they played lively airs and the pathos they infused into the sid ones. Each moment added to the growd that was attracted by the familiar spectacle, and by the time the music ceased quite a respectable number were collected outside the musical circle. The "Star Spangled Banner" was played in fine style, and at its conclusion the Archbishop rose and addressed a few remarks on education to his youthful serenaders. Every word he uttered was distinctly heard by all present, though his voice did not rise above its ordinary tone. His Grace said :--

My Dear Boys-I am proud of you. I am proud of yon for your own sake. I am grateful to you for the musical compliment which you have paid me this afternoon. I need not say how delighted I have been with the evidence of your proficiency in instrumental music. My ears have been accustomed to hear that branch of art and science in its most delicious moods and tenses. Your exhibition of it satisfies me that for your opportunities you are not: behind the most proficient masters in Europe. I am proud of you, even on that account. But again I am proud of you that you are not the pupils of any hired school in the State of New York. I am prouder of you still more. You owe to your parents, to the clergy, to your friends, to the Christian Brothers, the education which, up to this time, you have received ; but you do not owe one penny to the State of New York for that education. You have been a great economy to the public treasury of that same State of New York. I would, if I could, that all the School Commissioners, Supervisors, Common Council and State officials generally were here present to see and listen to what I have heard and witnessed. I am proad of you, and I utter no untruth in saying that the boys of the public schools will some day come to you as pupils, whom you are competent to teach. You and your associates, male and female, do not cost the city of announces that be retained his convictions till his New York, or the State one dollar for your education You are now, I am happy to say, altogether 15,000. How much do you cost the Treasury at Albany? Not a penny. By computation it is understood that every child educated in the public schools costs \$22 per annum. This computation in your synod, as you cost nothing to the State, would amount to \$330,000 per annum; and when you have grown up to maturity of years, even when you shall become old men, you will remember with pride that your education was not a burthen to the State of your nativity. The public schools are not competent to do the work of education which they have assumed. We are, so far as we are concerned, and the exhibition of this afternoon is a proof of it. You owe the advantages of your education not to the State, but to your clergy, your parents, and, as good boys, to the excellent Christian Brothers, who devote their lives to your moral and intellectual training. This, my dear boys, is a source of great pride to me just now, and hereafter will be to you, through active life and even old age. Besides, there is another matter of which you need not be ashamed, and especially in a period like the present, when taxes, which must be paid, are likely to fall heavily on rich and poor. The lamentable war in which we are engaged entails upon us consequences which must extend to future generations. The works accomplished by your friends are already an immense economy of taxes to the State of New York. The cost of your education in the public schools would be \$330,000. But besides that your parents and friends have to contribute for the education of fifteen thousand other children, which would amount to \$330,000 more, or a total of \$660-000. The decrepit and wasteful system of our public schools must soon come to be examined into; and f the accumulation of tax burthens require it, the first economy will be looked to in this philanthropic but deceptive quarter of public expenditure. There will be a searching investigation into the whole public school system, and then other parents will have to look to the education of their children, or you and yours will be participating in a diminished public contribution for the education of the people. My dear boys, I cannot allow you to separate without giving expression to another feeling which, so far as have had an opportunity of judging, has been created and abides in my heart; and that is that your manners have already acquired and taken up the tone and well bred deportment of young gentlemen. You are not afraid or ashamed to make your bow or touch your hat in respect to your seniors in years, in wisdom or in position. You shun vulgar associations in the streets. Besides your progress in general elementary education, you cultivate the arts and sciences, according to the measure of your progress and your age. I have seen already many beautiful specimens of your proficiency in drawing, which is a beautiful branch of learning and an exquisite ac com-plishment. Persevere, my dear boys. Having laid the foundation of your future character on the right and true basis of a good citizen ; continue to build the edifice. Your country may have need of your services, and when that time comes it will be for you to prove that you; can render those patriotic services which any country has a right to claim from her children. But, not to your country slone, my dear boys-for, after all, this can rank only in the second place-but towards your God and towards your fellow beings. You will be able, if you persevere, to render those services which religion, patriotism and

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rating ther played ; Hall Columbia Rand gave three beautiful dhere for his Grace which were caught up and re-schoed by the balside crowd -N. T. Herald Octivi. estiseinsti hainsidae , Bicona uwa nisi "General Pope selegraphs from the West that the Indian difficulties in Minnesota are more formidable than he had anticipated. He asks authority to have (worregiments of volunteers mounted ato pursue the

lating "known of restances where sension The New Haven Courier , says the draft in Connecticut "has been almost a farce, very few towns have done their duty under it, and those that have, failed should be called upon at once to make up their, de ficiency. In this vicinity the most striking instances of neglect or disregard to the law are Southbury, North Hayen, Milford; Guilford, and Fairfax;

The Cincinnatie Grzette feditorially justifies the killing, and in the course of its remarks tells the following stories about General Nelson :- His language to inferior officers, soldiers, inoffensive laborers, or inhabitants-to any who, happened to be the subject of his humor-was a compound of everything foul, obscene; and profane, from billingagate and the forecastle, roared out with a beastliness of manner that gave him the name among the soldiers of "Old Bull Nelson." Hiss brutality to: his soldiers was monstrous. With the articles of war at his back, making resistance or retaliation, punishable with death, and with an army to back him: in bistabuse of authority, men who came, within the range of his caprice were compelled to have their manhood crushed to the endurance of the foulest insult and brutality. In addition to this habitual brutality, he is charged with the killing of several persons. When he came here after his flight from Richmond he boasted that he had out down one cretwo of his men in the light, The Indiana men charge that he had killed two wounded and exhausted Indiana soldiers , in that affair. Thousands of Indiana soldiers have threatened to 'take the' opportunity of the first' battle to shoot him ; and several officers have notified him of their determination to call him to account for insults similar to those he put upon Gen. Davis, whenever they could do so without subjecting themselves to military penalties.

The Whig speaks of President Lincoln's proclama. tion as ordaining a servile insurrection in the Oonfederate States, and says it is not misunderstood in the North or South. It is a dash of the pen to destroy four thousand millions of our property; and is as much as a bid for the slaves to raise an insurrection, with the assurance of aid from the whole military and naval power of the United States.

Treason is rearing its head under the very shadow of Faneuil Hall: A disloyal, treeson-plotting; and traitorous press of Boston has the audacity to quote the following paragraph from an obsolete instru-ment, "The Constitution of Massachusetts," now rolled up and ' laid on the shelf till the war is over,' along with another similar document, the Constitution of the United States :- " No person can in any case be subjected to law material, or any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those em. ployed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the Legisla-ture.-Bill of Rights, Fart 1, Art. xxviii.-World.

THE ABOLITION PROCLAMATION. - Well with all due respect to the President and the great Christian homogeneous meeting at Bryan Hall, Chicago, we feel bound to say that in issuing the proclamation the President has made what a Frenchman speaking English would call 'one grand mistake,' and that at a time which an Irishman 'fresh from the bogs' (as Updike the Rhode Islander said) would call ' the day after the fair.' We are sorry for Abraham Lincoln, for he has destroyed the prestige of his name with many of those who are most faithful to the cause we all love - he has, it may be given mortal offence to the loyal men of the Border States, and he has by his own act brought the wisdom of the Government into contempt, and made himself and his proclamation if not ridiculous-at least, something very near it. He has set the whole Union-what remains of it-by the ears, and he has enabled 'the sympathizers' to crack their dull jokes at the expense of the Federal, Government-ironically suggesting that it might bewell to catch the niggers before their emancipation. was proclaimed. And that is true, though they say it with whom we have no sympathy, for, unfortunately, President Lincoln's proclamation has for the present as much effect in Dixie-land as it has in Affghanistan, or yet in Hinwatha's 'land of the hereafter. -N. Y. Tablet. The Chicago Times says :- If the President may, under the military power, proclaim general emancipation of the negro slaves of the South, on the pretence that he may do anything that he thinks necessary to suppress the rebellion, why may be not, under the same power, proclaim the general enslavement of the white people of the South, on the same pretence? And why may he not abolish the Federal Congress and imprison the members? And why may he not disperse the Supreme Court, and hang the Judges? And why may he not obliterate-State lines all over the country? Indeed, where is the limit of the President's power, on that pretence? It strikes us that the country had better stop a little short of the lesp down the precipice. IS THE WHEAT CROP IN THE FAR WEST SHORT ?-The Chicago Tribune of Sept. 27, publishes a comparative statement of the arrivals of grain in that city, from the 2nd to the 26th ult., inclusive, for '61 and '62, and the figures show a falling off, amounting to upwards of one million bushelsthis, too, in the face of the fact that the price of wheat has this year ranged from 10c to 25c higher than in '61. The Editor concludes, therefore, that somements which he had made within the past month, regarding a short wheat crop, are fully vezified

The Constitutionnel categorically denies the truth of the news that the Council of Ministers had dis- pleasure of the Rattazzi Government to the great cussed the question of dissolving the Chambers, and that it had been submitted to the Emperor for decision.

The Patrie says-"It is not true that General Forey's force will be increaseed to 60,000 men. 30,000 men will be more than sufficient to secure the success of the expedition."

The Times correspondent lays before his readers the following extracts from the much spoken of letter by M. De La Guerronniere on the Italian question. The latter scouts the idea of the permanent annexation of the conquered kingdom of Naples to Sardinia, and of Italian unity : -

"Naples cannot remain sanexed to Piedmont by violence after having been conquered by surprise. Her fusion in the unity is the abdication of her nationality. Who governs in the ancient kingdom of the Two Sicilies since the loss of its autonomy? It is not the Neapolitans. Everything is Piedmontese. Ten millions of men, forming one of the finest parts of Italy, born to besoldiers, sailors, and citizens, who should be the free subjects of a national monarchy, and who consider themselves as the conquered subjects of a foreign domination. At the present time there is very little illusion on this subject at Turin."

"Naples can only remain attached to Turin by force. . It is impossible that Italian unity should constitute itself at Rome, for its triumph would bring about a schism, a general war, and a profound modification of the equilibrium of Europe: It is necessary the Papacy should be sovereign at Rome, in order that the Catholic unity it represents may preserve the independence without which it would be no longer exist."

Europe would be profoundly disturbed, and a nation of 30 millions of men, established on two seas, pro-tree them from imputations of complicity with the treeted by the Alps, shellered in, the Venetian. Qua-drilateral, would change all the conditions of the re-perfect to ministers, the assumption that a thorough in-provements could alone free them from imputations of complicity with the age, or who were leaving the city with substantial supplies which they had collected for the same re-perfect to him, and of reckless indifference to the spectable gentry. Of the provinces it is impossible of 30 millions of men, established on two seas, pro-tected by the Alps, sheltered in, the Venetian Qua-prisoner of the Variguanno, of double-dealing and lations of France with European order ; a general | country's danger-all this can no longer impose upon | to speak in the same comparatively cheering terms,

wavering and inefficient; and this very inefficiency and irresolution at the circumstance increases the presents the very strangest of all phenomena, an orderly and submissive people under a helpless anarchic Government.

The supporters of Italian interests at the Tuileries are greatly put out and disbeartened. It seems that the French Sovereign lost his temper upon receiving fresh and pressing solicitation about the Roman question ; that he showed great indignation on finding M. Rattezzi as importunate about that not or would not name a day, however distant, for the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome but that he was more than ever convinced of the impracticability of the scheme of Italian unity, and a confederacy of three States.

The mere report of such words or thoughts (however unfounded), and the fact that the French, very depressing effect upon the public mind here, which has already shown itself so competent to and it was with a view to reassure the people that a maintain its rights and fight its own battles. very hold and energetic note was indited to the French Government, intended to convey all the disally which made them. The note was written, as I said, and a great fuss and bluster was made about it; but, like the noise made about the Garibaldi trial, all the affair of this note was a mere force from the outset. It was not sent, not meant to be sent, and last evening it was torn to pieces in full council. The fact is, M. Rattazzi fully understands that all has been done that could be done about that most offensive Roman question, and nothing remains but either Garibaldi's own remedy, or recourse to force, or else dignified silence and patient resignation .-Times Turin Cor. The Esprit Public denies the rumour of the resig-

nation of certain members of the Ratazzi Cabinent and states that Signori Conforti and Depretis will retain their portfolios.

The same journal publishes letters and documents seeking to prove that Mazzini was fue instigator of the organizers of the Garibaldian expedition, and 88,78

"After the defeat at Aspromonte assassing disembarked on Italian soil in order to attack the most exalted personages.

"In view of such facts the Italian Ministry were compelled to order a trial in order to prove with whom lay the responsibility of the blood that has been shed.

With regard to the contradictory rumours about Garibaldi, the same authority tells us :--

"These idle, inconsistent reports seem to be expressly got up to supply fuel to the popular agitation which is already sufficiently intense; but clearsighted persons are no longer to be hoodwinked or bamboozled. This affectation of vigour on the part "The moral, political and military equilibrium of Encope would be profoundly disturbed, and a nation westigation of the Garibaldi movements could alone war, 500,00 men in line of battle, a thousand million any man. The amnesty, it is now too evident was for, taking only the official returns, it is evident that boys kuelt and received his blessing. Before sepa- and California, by the end of 1863.

last.

The Parish Priest was sent for, but declared himself unable to administer the rites of the Church without receiving the retraction of the dying man. No retraction was made, and the Parish Priest was in consequence obliged to reduce the rites of Christian burial. Victor Emmanuel intended to make him Archbishop of Milan, and to have caused him to consecrate the unfortunate Passaglia, that they might have proclaimed a National Church, separated from the Holy See. Qui habitat in cœlis irridebit cos, et Dominus subsannabit cos. He sang the government 'Te Deum" the 8th of September last year, but the vigil of the feast of Our Lady's birth this year wit-nessed his departure "unhouseled, unanealed" to a bar of judgment where men's judgments may not follow him. The curate of Sta. Anna : has been arrested by the Piedmontese government for a refusal to administer the sacraments without a retraction, and the denial consequent on such a death, of the cities of Christian burial. The miserable end of the enemies of the Church in the present Revolution is enough in itself to make any thinking Catholic tremble, and a system which persecutes the ministers of religion for a stern, rigid adherence to the canon law of the Christian Church can scarcely be supported by any whose love for that Church is more than a miserable formula.

The Times' correspondent is indignant with the Neapolitans, because of their contempt for the memory of Garibaldi. He says :--

'Who would have imagined that the anniversary of Garibaldi's entrance into their city and of their own freedom would have passed away like any other Sunday in the year! There was not one emblem of rejoicing to be seen, nor any sign of national re-gret at the position of the man in whose honour they screamed themselves hoarse only two years ago .-All went on as usual on any other great fete; the women turned out gaudier than peacocks, and the men crowded the caffes and the piazzas with their customary noncha'ance. Pulcinello had his circle, and great and small theatres were crowded ; and carriages of every form were driven furiously through the streets in spite of the spruce and useless police; and ices were eaten and cigars smoked as diligently as on any other day. 'Who is Garibaldi?' I could have fancied I heard the Neapolitans asking.-Breadth and length without depth, every breeze that sweeps over them disturbs the surface, which becomes as tranquil as ever in ten minutes after .--One would have respected the people more had there been some attempt at rejoicing, or had that love and admiration of their deliverer which two years ago drove them frantic found some expression either in rejoicings for the past or regrets for the present.

The same writer complains also of the spread of brigandage," or patriotic resistance to Sardinian ule: - a man

"In Naples we have a calm too great to be secure and the patrols which walk through our streets at night and the continuance of the state of slege indicate some degree of apprehension on the part of the authorities. Many arrests have been made this week principally of Camoristi ; but, in the case of several;

GREAT BRITAIN.

A MOTHER ATTEMPTING TO BURN HER. CHILD ALIVE. -At the Preston Police Court, on Friday, Margaret Whittle, the wife of a parish labourer, was charged with attempting to destroy her child, a girl about two years old. A few days ago the woman went home drunk, and, on observing the child, she seized it savagely, and put it upon the fire. There was no one about but a little boy, who brought his grandmother to the house. She saw the child burning on the kitchen fire, and succeeded in rescuing it, al-though not until many dreadful injuries had been sustained. No doctor was called to the child until the following morning, when it was in a very shocking and almost hopeless condition. On Friday it was stated that the poor child was somewhat better, but it would be a week before it was out of danger. The mother who treated the matter very coolly, was remanded till Friday next.-English puper.

To this we have to add the record of still another murder. In this case the crime is fratricide. Llewellan Edwards, son of a farmer, near Llanelly, shot his brother Sommersley on Sunday last. The murderer appears to have been made mad by religion. The actual circumstances of the crime are only known by the murderer's own statement, as none save him and his victim were present. His statement is that he received a communication form the Lord to shoot his brother, who had broken every commandment. Of course, he obeyed. "I found him in the yard. I raised my gun. He said be was my only brother. I obeyed the Lord's command and shot him dead." met

In July last, communication by electric telegraph could be made between London and Tumen, in Siberia, 4,039 miles distance. It is expected that the wires will be extended to Nikolaiveki, on the Pacific, by the end of this year, and that we shall have telecharity require of all men. At the conclusion of the Archbishop's address the graphic communication with New York, was Siberia