

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The following is the full text of the analysis of M. Drouyn de Lhuys' despatch to the French Minister at Turin...

An Italian journal (the Armonia) has published incorrect information respecting the despatch addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to our representative at the Court of Turin...

A rapid glance at the events of 1848 will suffice to bring that opposition into relief. In fact, when the Pontifical Government was upset in 1848 by an anarchical movement...

The Sardinian Government, then under the Gioberti Ministry, showed itself favourable to that policy, and gave its consent.

Since then France has rendered signal services to Piedmont in particular and to Italy in general. The remembrance and beneficial results of the campaign of 1859 loudly attest it.

But after the conclusion of peace, and when at Zurich an attempt was made to organize the new state of things, the Government of the Emperor, at the same time that it gave the most manifest proofs of its sympathy for Italy...

Shortly afterwards Italy lost a statesman of rare elevation of mind. France, understanding the extent of that loss for a young State that stood in need of that firm and skillful hand in the difficult task of its organization...

But that recognition was accompanied with the formal declaration that nothing was changed inasmuch as the occupation of Rome was concerned.

When a violent invasion deprived the Holy See of some of its provinces, the French Cabinet did not hesitate severely to blame that act, and broke off its diplomatic relations with the Turin Cabinet.

The imperial Cabinet has, therefore, constantly expressed its firm resolution to preserve Rome against all aggression and to protect there the independence and the sovereignty of the Pope.

Recently a daring enterprise seemed to menace the States of the Holy See. France would not have allowed a rebel to violate the Pontifical territory. She would have known how to extend her protecting hand to put aside that danger.

France applauded that act of energy. But it would be an error to suppose that, to recompense the moderation and the energy of the Turin Cabinet, the French Government must (duty) deviate from its policy and evacuate Rome.

It is evident that General Durando's circular was written under the influence of this error. The French Cabinet cannot admit it as a starting point of a negotiation. At no period has it ever held out the hope, either to Piedmont or Italy, that it would sacrifice to them Rome and the Papacy.

The policy of the Emperor's Government is therefore characterized by all the antecedents which M. Drouyn de Lhuys enumerates in his despatch. That policy has always been guided in a spirit of conciliation, which does not separate the interests of Italy from the rights of the Papacy.

"Our correspondent," concludes La France, in "reading of the above analysis, adds that the role of M. Drouyn de Lhuys is imbued with the most perfect moderation, and with deep sympathy for the future of Italy."

M. PERSIGNY.—We read in a Paris letter—"A rumour which I have just heard is hardly credible, but if it prove true it is one of the most unexpected conversions we have witnessed in our times. It is, that M. Persigny, from having been one of the most anti-Papal, anti-Clerical, and anti-Federal Ministers going, has become all at once vigorously opposed to a United Italy. He is even reported to have said to M. Ricasoli (I, of course, only gave it as a report) that there could be no greater calamity for France, as well as for Italy, than the withdrawal of the French army from Rome. If the story be unfounded it will be contradicted."

The following is the despatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed to the ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifice—efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the reverence and energy of two populations, but this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities, and a prodigious effusion of blood.

To these results of civil war, which from the very first assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added apprehensions of servile war, which would be the culminating point. If so, many of the irreparable disasters of the suffering of a nation towards which we have always professed a sincere friendship, would have allowed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor even had we ourselves not suffered by a counter blow from these events under the influence of intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between various regions of the globe.

As you are aware, when the conflict commenced who held it to be our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with the other maritime powers and the Washington cabinet repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner in which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated in us had undergone no change but of the benevolent character that neutrality, instead of imposing upon the powers the attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue.

From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents, which, since then has almost constantly been kept up. After so much bloodshed they are now, in that respect, nearly in the same position. Nothing authorizes the presumption that any more decisive military operations will shortly occur. According to the last news received in Europe the two armies on the contrary, were in the condition that would not allow either party to

hope, within the brief delay, for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of peace. All these circumstances taken together point to the opportunity of an armistice, to which moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategic objection can be made. The favorable propositions towards peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as South might, on the other hand, second any steps that might be made, to recommend the idea of a truce. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime powers and the Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of the government to her Britannic Majesty as well as to the Court of Russia.

The three cabinets would exert their influence at Washington as well as with the confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which time every act of war, direct or indirect, should be provisionally ceased, on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, indefinitely prolonged. These overtures, I need not say, Sir, would not imply on our part any judgment on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might, it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles and in interposing only in measures determined upon by the two parties. We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare the solution of difficulties which hitherto have opposed reconciliation between the belligerent parties. Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiality?—Acting in concert they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence—the Government of the Emperor by the constant tradition of French policy, towards the United States; England, by the community of race; Russia, by the marks of friendship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet.—Should the event not justify the hope of the powers, and should the ardor of the struggle overrule the wisdom of their councils, this attempt would not be the less honorable for them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war in which excited passions render all direct attempts at negotiation more difficult. It is the mission which international law assigns to neutrals, at the same time that it prescribes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence than by endeavoring to put an end to a struggle which causes so much suffering and compromise such great interests throughout the whole world. Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus contribute to hasten the moment when the return to peace might become possible.

I request you, Sir, in the name of His Majesty, to submit these considerations to Lord Russell and Prince Gortschakoff, begging him to state the views of this Government to her Britannic Majesty or to the Court of Russia.

(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS. EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.

Foreign Office, Nov. 14. The following despatch was addressed by Earl Russell to Earl Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

Foreign Office, Nov. 14th: My Lord. The Count de Flabault came to the Foreign Office by appointment on Monday, 10th instant, and read to me a despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, relating to a civil war in North America. In the despatch the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that Europe has followed with painful interest the struggle which has now been going on for more than a year on the American continent. He does justice to the energy and perseverance which have been displayed by both sides, but he observes that the proofs of their courage have been given at the expense of innumerable calamities and immense bloodshed. To these accompaniments of civil conflict he adds the apprehension of servile war, which would be the climax of so many irreparable misfortunes. If these calamities affected America only, these sufferings of a friendly nation would be enough to excite the anxiety and sympathy of the Emperor, but Europe has suffered in one of her principal branches of her industry, and her armaments have been subject to most cruel trials. France and the maritime powers have during this struggle maintained the strictest neutrality, but the sentiments by which they are animated far from imposing on them anything like indifference, seem on the contrary to require that they should assist the two belligerent parties in an endeavour to escape from a position which appears to have no issue.

The forces of the two sides have hitherto fought with balanced success, and the latest accounts do not show any prospect of a speedy termination of the war. These circumstances taken together would seem to favor the adoption of measures which might bring about a truce. The Emperor of the French is therefore of the opinion that there is now an opportunity for offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maritime powers. He therefore proposes to her Majesty as well as to the Emperor of Russia that the three courts should endeavor both at Washington and in communication with the Confederate States to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease as well as on land. This armistice might, if necessary, be renewed for a further period. This proposal, M. Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to say would not imply on the part of the three powers any judgment on the origin of the war, or any pressure on the negotiations for peace which it is hoped would take place during the armistice.—The three powers would only interfere to smooth obstacles, and only within limits which the two interested parties would prescribe.

The French Government is of opinion that even in the event of failure of immediate success, these overtures might be useful in trying the minds of men now heated by passion; to consider the advantages of conciliation and peace. Such is in substance the proposal of the Government of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's government.—Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concert with France upon the great questions now agitating the world and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in America. Neither her Majesty nor the Queen nor the British nation will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the laws of nations; and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the confederate commissioners on board the Trent.

Her Majesty's Government recognizes with pleasure in the design of arresting the progress of the war, by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor. They are also of opinion that if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian Government have agreed to co-operate with England and France to attain the end proposed. But, in the end proposed, attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the government of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by her Majesty's Government.

After weighing all the information which has been received from America, her Majesty's government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal government would accept the proposals suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's government thinks, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found

to have undergone, or may undergo, hereafter any change, the three courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties. Her Majesty's government will communicate to that of France any intelligence that they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject. Your excellency may read this despatch to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and give him a copy of it.

(Signed) RUSSELL. The Times correspondent says:—"The Semaine Universelle, a new weekly paper, which appears at Brussels, under the management of M. Mariano Yreto, has published an article by M. St. Marc Girardin entitled 'Le Sphinx.' It would be hardly possible for M. St. Marc Girardin to write anything in which there was not information or amusement, and the present little sketch has much of the spirit of the witty and instructive writer. The idea, it appears, occurred to him on lately reading in a German paper that 'the last Ministerial crisis in Paris was the history of the Sphinx of Thebes, who, as everybody knows, devoured all who did not expound his riddle.' The article was written for the Journal des Debats; but the Journal des Debats, being a very cautious paper, and with the dread of M. Persigny before its eyes, refused to publish it. It was then sent to the Semaine Universelle; and the Semaine has been allowed to circulate in Paris, which shows that the fear of the Debats was, at least in this instance, groundless.

The Sphinx is, of course, the Emperor (though no one's name is mentioned), and the parties who try to get at his secret are the Ministers. M. St. Marc Girardin cannot imagine why the Theban people were so desirous of getting at the Sphinx's secrets. They should have let it alone. They should have known that a Sphinx is not obliged to disclose its thoughts to the first comer, or answer any one that asks him a question, or say "Yes" and "No" through his Ministers exactly as if he were a Constitutional Sovereign. The Thebans knew that they were living under a regime of enigmas; they should have remained quiet, and not have taken Mount Citharon, where the Sphinx—"eagle, woman, and lion"—was throned, for a little Parliament. "And with all this," says M. St. Marc Girardin,—"Can you positively say whether the Sphinx really had a secret; whether its riddle had an explanation which it was itself aware of; whether events had to wait for this explanation to be in conformity with them, or whether, on the contrary, it was events that gave the explanation; whether it was the secret which kept things concealed, or whether it was not the uncertainty of things which was but the secret? The little commentary I have made on the Sphinx is not for the purpose of accusing it; it is merely to discourage those who would question it.—(Elihu has not yet made his appearance.)"

The Patrie announces that "Mr. Slidell, one of the Emperors of the Southern States to Europe, was received very recently by the Emperor at Compiègne." Mr. Slidell certainly had an audience of His Majesty eight or nine days ago. The audience was long, the Emperor was most gracious, and listened with marked attention to the information which Mr. Slidell gave him on American affairs, and to his arguments in support of recognition.

ITALY. Rome. The Subalpina analyses as follows the aggregate of the Priests who have signed their names to the schismatic and insulting address to the Holy Father. The "body of the whole" is composed of the following:—375 suspended Priests; 680 Priests who have abandoned their sacred calling; 857 un-frocked Monks; 974 who are not Priests at all; 830 names purely fictitious. So much," says the Subalpina, "for the Passaglia address!"

The Annona informs us that there are in the Italian kingdom no less than thirty-four vacant sees. They are distributed as follows:—Seven of the Piedmontese Prelates, six of those of the Island of Sardinia, one in Liguria, two in Lombardy, one in Parma, six in Tuscany, three in the Marches, two in Umbria, three in Naples, three in Sicily. These bishoprics are those either of prelates deceased, or expelled by the Piedmontese tyranny of the hour. In either case, the vacancy of the sees and consequent desolation of the Church, lies at the door of the anti-Catholic Government of Turin.

Turin, Nov. 8.—In consequence of the advice of the physicians attending upon him, Garibaldi expressed his wish to be conveyed to Pisa. The removal has accordingly been effected to-day, without inconvenience to the patient, on board the steamer Municipal.

Turin, Nov. 12.—It is asserted that two decrees will shortly be published relative to brigandage and political agitation by Bourbon partisans, ordering repressive measures of a nature to render it possible to raise the state of siege without prejudice to the public safety.

A letter dated Turin, Nov. 5, says:—"There are evidences of a schism in the ranks of the moderate opposition party, consisting now of the remnants of what was once termed the 'great parliamentary majority,' a party which, no one seems exactly to know why, suffered itself to be broken up and distributed into a number of insignificant sects, each clustering round some conspicuous political name, though it would, perhaps, be equally puzzling to each of them to assign any intelligible cause for its unnatural division from the rest, or to say in what respect any one of them differs from the other. Oavour awayed this 'fierce democracy' at will, and to its compact and ever ready obedience was indebted for the long series of triumphs which marked his parliamentary career. In the attempt to wield, this invaluable instrument his successor allowed it to cut his own hands, and ultimately to slip through his fingers, and uncertainty and confusion have been the order of the day ever since. On his accession to office M. Rattazzi's avowed purpose was one of conciliation, and his earlier acts were directed with the view of ingratiating himself with the democratic party. His overtures were, however, but ill-received from the very commencement, and the affair of Saracò put an end to all hopes of an alliance between the Cabinet and the disciples of action. Since that period the Minister has looked for his friends in the opposite quarter, and not, as it appears, wholly without success. Negotiations have been opened with MM. Farini and Minghetti, who appear to have consented to support the Government, both in person and influence, for the attainment of the great immediate object of securing a vote of confidence from the Chamber. In the event of the success of the scheme, it is considered certain that Messrs. Farini and Minghetti will enter the Cabinet, the former as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the latter as Minister of Finance. A good servicable majority will thus be secured, and the work of reconciliation will be in a fair way towards completion. Other changes are discussed in political circles, and we hear of La Marmora as the future Minister of War, and of Peruzzi at the Home Office, the Department of Grace and Justice with the Presidency of the Council being reserved for M. Rattazzi!"

NAPLES.—Has the Piedmontese Government, in despair of holding Naples, determined to leave only a desert to its successors? It seems so. The measures which its officers are taking, nominally for the suppression of brigandage, can have no other result. If their cruelty has not that intention, it is the most purely wanton ever practised. It will be remembered that the proclamations of Colonel Fantoni and Major Pamel, which threatened the inhabitants of certain districts with death if they were found in possession of more than one day's provisions, and ordered the destruction of all houses not inhabited, were declared by the Piedmontese Government and its partisans here to have been unauthorised by the Government and repudiated immediately upon coming to its knowledge. We showed at the time that these assertions were altogether untrue—as untrue as the official assurance of General La Marmora to

the English Consul that the brigandage was a mere "trifle." These "measures" were systematically resorted to, all over the country, and we now see with what success. In spite of these (six months) campaign of "trifles" and "brutality for which we defy our Liberal contemporaries to find us a parallel, the 'brigandage' is, we are told by witnesses who have done their best to 'poo-poo' it, as powerful as it was, and is still master of the largest part of the land. The Naples correspondent of the Times tells us that whole provinces are now devastated by this 'brigandage'; that thousands of lives have been lost in the attempt to suppress it, and that it is now, after all the sharp applications of these brutal doctors, 'a consuming pestilence, destroying the very foundations of society.' Surely these facts might have taught the Piedmontese authorities that the malady must be met in some other way. It is asserted by witnesses who are its own most vehement partisans that even now, in spite of these terrible threats and acts, the people sympathise with and assist the brigands. It is confessed that in very many districts the National Guard, so far from actively exerting themselves to destroy or capture the brigands, give them covertly information and assistance. The Piedmontese Government knows well enough that what it chooses to call brigandage is in many instances an insurrection of partisans of the old regime, which is enabled to sustain itself, not as that Government pretends by supplies from Rome, but by the assistance of a people disaffected itself to the Piedmontese rule, although not energetic enough to take up arms against it. The talk about hosts of brigands sent from Rome is childish. If Rome were the source of the evil it would be easy enough to dispose of it by closely guarding the Roman frontier; but the absurdity of the statement is shown by the fact that the provinces in which this scourge rages most, where the Government is in fact, powerless, are quite distant from the Roman frontier. The men who in the Capitannate, the Basilicata, the Principati and the Calabria, defy the Government—thanks to the assistance of the people—are not sent from Rome. They spring from the soil, and the wild fustling of the military commanders only adds to their numbers and deepens to public sympathy with them.

A letter from Naples of the first inst., states that the Padre Pantaleo, General Garibaldi's chaplain, has been engaged by an English speculator, and was to leave Naples for London on Monday last. He is to recount the life and campaigns of General Garibaldi to an English audience. The Padre accompanied General Garibaldi from Genoa to Marsala, from Marsala to Palermo, Melazzo, Messina, Reggio, throughout the Calabrias, and to the siege of Capua. He never quitted General Garibaldi during his first campaign, and he followed his fortunes until after the affair of Aspromonte.

SPAIN. The American Minister at Madrid has been instructed by his Government to state that the conduct of the Captain of the Montgomery was unpardonable; to offer to punish him; and to give satisfaction to the Spanish Government.

UNITED STATES.

THE LIVING AND MORNING CHURCHES.—It is but a few weeks since we called attention to an article in the New York Methodist bewailing the decadence of the Methodist Church in America. In its issue of the 20th inst., the New York Chronicle publishes a jeremiad lamenting a similar fate of the Baptist Church. It says:—"No section of our country can be visited in which the signs of decay in our once prosperous churches are not visible. This is especially true of our own State. In the West, the East, the North, and the South, the growth of churches has not kept pace with that of wealth and population. Many of them are poverty-stricken and dying even in the midst of wealthy and populous communities. The houses of worship are in a state of decay, the congregations are small, the pulpit is without attraction, Sunday schools, so far as any exist, lead a dying life, and religious periodicals are neglected; while taverns, novels, political and canonical journals, and all manner of demoralizing practices, absorb the interest and spare cash of the people. Many churches still survive have lost their hold upon the people, and are like mills from which the streams which once propelled them have been turned away, and the grinding has ceased. The causes assigned for the sad decline are various. One ascribes it to the ministry and another to the people."

Another to stinted or unpaid salaries, and another to the extravagance of ministers. We have often wondered that the selfishness of the community, if nothing else, did not bring it to the help of the church. And from a regard to personal advantage, we should suppose the wealthiest families of a place would give their earnest support to the churches. We cannot look at the state of our church without feeling the significance of the woe which our Saviour pronounced upon those by whom offences come. And we cannot wonder that so many of our churches are in a declining state when we consider how much they have fired under the dominion of the flesh to eclipse or extinguish the lustre of their spiritual affections.—From Toronto Freeman.

ABOLITIONISM.—The Times Correspondent says:—"The New England philanthropists and philosophers, and the New York sensational preachers cry 'Negro, Negro,' in and out of season, without loving the negro a whit the more for the fuss they make about him; and Puritanic tea-tables, presided over by strong-minded women of the unmitigated Yankee type, re-echo the savage slogan of extermination to the South with as much vehemence and zeal as if it were the recognized and imperative duty of Puritanism to enforce its theories at the cannon's mouth upon every recalcitrant, native or foreign, and as if a regular propaganda of all the 'isms,' teetotalism included, were to be established in America to subdue the earth."

THE HANGING AT PALMYRA, MISSOURI.—Order of Itelation of Jeff. Davis.—We, (Richmond Inquirer), have obtained a copy of the order which has been issued by the President, relative to the reported massacre at Palmyra, an account of which we published a few days ago. We publish it to let the people see the stern and just action which the President has taken in the matter:— Executive Office, Richmond, Nov. 17. Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Holmes, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department: General.—Enclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis Daily Appeal of the 3rd inst., containing an account, purporting to be derived from the Palmyra, [Missouri], Courier, a Federal journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens of Missouri by order of General McNeill of the United States Army. You will communicate by flag of truce with the Federal officer commanding that department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of General McNeill to the Confederate authorities, and if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

Very respectfully, yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS. STORY OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SHILOH.—Brigadier General Gladden of South Carolina, who was in General Bragg's command, had his left arm shattered by a ball on the first day of the fight. An amputation was performed hastily by his staff surgeon on the field; and then, instead of being taken to the rear for his quiet and nursing, he mounted his horse, against the most earnest remonstrance of all his staff, and continued to command. On Monday he was again in the saddle, and kept it during the day; on Tuesday he rode on horse-back to Corinth, twenty miles from the scene of action, and continued to discharge the duties of an officer. On Wednesday a se-

cond amputation, near the shoulder, was necessary, when Gen. Bragg sent an aid to ask if he would not be relieved of his command; to which he replied, "Give Gen. Bragg my compliments, and say that Gen. Gladden will only give up his command to go into his coffin." Against the remonstrances of personal friends, and the positive injunctions of the surgeons, he persisted in sitting up in his chair, receiving dispatches and giving directions; till Wednesday afternoon, when lock-jaw seized him, and he died in a few moments.—N. Y. Freeman.

A HOSPITAL GRIEVANCE.—Very serious complaints are made that many of the volunteer nurses, instead of ministering to the bodily needs of the wounded soldiers, devote their attention to the condition of the soul. In a late instance a poor fellow in one of the hospitals seemed moved to mirth by the presentation of a tract on the sin of dancing, and upon inquiry as to the cause of such unreasonable hilarity, he drew up the coverlet and revealed the bandaged stumps of his limbs, from which both feet had been removed by amputation. Even his deplorable condition could not repress his sense of the ridiculous at having advice forced upon him so utterly inappropriate to his unfortunate circumstances. Some of the hospitals, too, are embellished by the display of cheering advertisements, informing the patient who is trembling between two worlds, on what conditions the body he may leave or abandon can be embalmed and sent back to his friends!—New York Times.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO ABOLITION REVENGE.—The Daily Empire, of the 1st inst., published at Dayton, Ohio, contains the sad announcement of the murder of the editor of that paper, J. F. Bollmeyer, Esq. Mr. B's only offence was his hostility to the Abolitionists: "We are called upon to perform the most sorrowful duty of our life. J. F. Bollmeyer, senior editor and proprietor of this paper, was killed this morning, on Second street, by Henry M. Brown, hater, shooting him through the neck, with a revolver, causing death to take place in a few minutes after."

The New York World says it is reported that not fewer than fifty well-known male and female abolitionists ply their trade in that city, and that not less than fifteen hundred cases are yearly treated by them. The police it further says, are well aware of the existence of these post-bores, but never dream that it is a part of their duty to rid the city of them.

The London Times has a correspondent at Richmond, who says that there the streets are crowded, the hotels refuse to contain their shoals of guests; everywhere the quietness and confidence of a people in its own strength is inconceivably evident. Everything necessary for life, most things requisite for luxurious enjoyment, as it is interpreted on this continent are to be found in abundance. The possibility of Richmond's falling is calmly discussed, and the preparations have long been made for such a contingency.

It is officially announced that the President's last call for 300,000 men produced 167,000, or little more than half.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—An important order has just been issued by Gen. Boyle, which gives much satisfaction to the conservatives. It is as follows:—"All commanding officers serving in the district are ordered not to permit any negroes or slaves to enter the camps, and all officers and privates are forbidden to interfere or meddle with the slaves in any way."

President Lincoln is reported to have made the following reply to an inquiry as to how he felt about the election in New York:—"Something like the boy in Kentucky, who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. The boy said he was too big to cry, and far too badly hurt to laugh."

General Rosecrans has issued a general order to his army in Tennessee commencing severely on the practice of his troops to surrender themselves without resistance to the Confederates in order to obtain their parole, and escape from active service; he threatens the guilty with punishment. The Federals complain that in Virginia the army is adopting the same means to avoid fighting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROTESTANT POOR LAWS.—It is plain that no man can say that any jealousy against England is the reason why all the civilized nations of the world reject our system of poor laws. It is obvious enough that John Bull will reply, "The real reason is because 'other nations are content to let their poor starve, and we are not.' Unluckily, however, this is quite a mistake. What the best foreign writers maintain is, that the English system is too expensive, but that it leaves the poor too ill-cared for. No doubt they add, that it produces this effect at an enormous cost; and that is far from being a recommendation. But they utterly deny that their own poor are as ill-cared for or suffer so much as ours. In the able journal which represents the most enlightened school of French Catholics, the Journal of Montalembert, Lacordaire, &c., the subject has been more than once discussed by a gentleman who has long devoted his especial attention to the subject, who is known as one of the ablest writers in France upon all subjects touching the social condition of the labouring classes, and as having laboriously discharged several of the most important offices connected with the care of the poor in France.—M. Augustin Cochin. What adds greatly to the force of his opinion is, that he does not speak of England, like many of his countrymen, from mere prejudice. He is a Liberal in politics. He belongs to the school which, as Liberals, have been the especial objects of the attacks of men as good and earnest as M. Louis Veuillot and the other writers in the Univers; he is an excellent English scholar; and, moreover, we happen to know that before he delivered any opinion as to the relative position of the poor in England and in France, he qualified himself to judge by personally visiting the habitations of the poorest classes of London not only by day but at midnight, as he had already well known, by his own observation, the state of the same classes in France. On that occasion he was accompanied by another French gentleman, also well acquainted by personal experience with the most destitute population of France; and we were ashamed to hear both of them declare that the sufferings of the poor in London are incomparably greater than those of any class in Paris. This may be stated without any breach of confidence, because M. Cochin has since repeatedly published the same declaration. For instance, in October 1855, he wrote:—"The expenditure of our Bureau de Bienfaisance, which may be called the French Poor-law Board, if well administered, cannot be called excessive: it is about £675,000. Rather, we might exclaim, how little we do. In England, upon 17,000,000 inhabitants, the poor-rates amount to 6,000,000 sterling. But we may be well pleased at this apparent inferiority, and not reason, like the Mulado Imaginaire, to explain how it could be that he was better when he had taken little medicine than when he had taken much. I challenge any man who has seen both England and France, to deny that the poor of France are less numerous and better assisted. How can it be that the public expense for the poor is less? It is because religion and individuals take upon themselves the greater part of the charge. He concludes:—"Let us exert ourselves to the utmost to increase the number of our Bureau de Bienfaisance and that they may give more and give better. But let not the State interfere, except to encourage the efforts of individuals and to complete what they are unable to do. Above all, let charity be an affair of religion and of the heart, not a compulsory tax in any case which the voluntary contributions of devotion are able to meet. Let us be like those fertile countries in which artificial irrigation is not employed because it is not needed. Let us not have recourse to law as long as we retain our virtue! We have here the judgment of an able French Catholic who views the subject as emphatically in the interest not of the rate payer, but of the poor, and he con-