

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS.—I am sure that the Catholics of England must sympathise with the loss experienced by the Church at Paris in its excellent Archbishop. Indeed, the head of the Catholic Church, being defunct by France, the whole Church must feel the death of this eminent prelate.

The whole press, without excepting even the most anti-clerical papers, has paid unanimous homage to the virtues of Cardinal Morlot. His inexhaustible goodness of heart, his gentle and conciliatory spirit, his noble firmness, his unwearied devotion to all works of charity and piety, are praised by all men, even those who care least for religious matters.

It is the old story. When God in His inscrutable Providence has deprived us of the good we have possessed, we begin to feel its value. Placed in the most difficult positions, by the conduct alike of the enemies and the indiscreet friends of religion, he contrived, without sacrifice of duty, and by the influence of sound reason and persuasive gentleness, to calm the violence of passion all around him.

When Vicar-General of the Diocese of Dijon, he became remarkable by the united firmness and conciliation of his character. In 1836, during the inundation of the Loire, he was the first person on the scene of danger, and toiled with his own hands in throwing up a dam against the fury of the flood. It is hardly a metaphor to say in the last years of his life he has himself been, in like manner, a dam against the storms of factions.

Much is now said of his apostolic conduct in the disposition of his revenues. How to save or how to invest were arts which he was unable to learn. His revenue, exceptional among French Bishops, was more than twenty thousand francs. Deducting the sum absolutely necessary for the support of his dignity, he spent the whole, either upon the poor or upon religious works. His official salary as a senator was thirty thousand francs. The whole of this he divided between the conferences of St. Vincent de Paul in the city of Paris. It is said to have been his principle never to refuse assistance when it was asked of him, to answer every position and to aid, and to accompany his answer with precious counsel, tender consolations, and a gift proportionate to the needs of the petitioner.

When his nephews presented themselves at his hotel to claim the inheritance of their departed uncle, the administrators of the Archbishop's episcopal funds were obliged to answer that the first dignitary of the Church of France had died without leaving any money behind him. I cannot answer for the exact truth of what is said, that all the money found in his purse was thirteen francs and a-half (13s. 3d.).—Cor. of Weekly Register.

Monsieur Darboy, Bishop of Nancy, has been named Archbishop of Paris. M. Darboy will, on the 16th of the present month, have completed his 50th year. He was ordained priest in 1836. He filled for three years the chair of Philosophy and subsequently that of Dogmatic Theology in the College of Langres. These functions being transferred by the Bishop of the diocese to members of a religious order, M. Darboy quitted the diocese, and came to Paris in 1846, when he was appointed by Archbishop Adre chaplain to the College of Henri IV. and honorary Canon of Notre Dame. Subsequently he was named by Archbishop Sibour honorary Vicar-General and Inspector of Religious Instruction of the diocese. He accompanied the Archbishop to Rome in 1854, and was presented to the Pope, who named him Prothonotary Apostolic. On the appointment of Bishop Mengin to the archbishopric of Bourges, M. Darboy succeeded him in the see of Nancy. The new Archbishop is a man of cultivated mind and of extensive erudition. He has edited and published various works, mostly relating to religion, and his translation of the *Imitation of Christ* is highly spoken of. He carried on a long controversy in pamphlets with the Abbe Combalot, who, an eloquent preacher and writer, was supposed to have a tendency to the doctrines of Lamennais.

Paris, Jan. 15.—La France of this evening announces that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who had been proposed as a candidate for the Throne of Greece, has declined to accept the nomination. The same paper says that intelligence received from Constantinople states that the Sultan acts as if he were preparing for war, and that England appears to urge him in that direction.

La Nation says:—Parisian Journalists and Mr. Lincoln.—The dispatches which arrived yesterday from New York (Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1) ought to destroy the last illusion of those of the Parisian journalists who persist in claiming as the policy of the North the abolition of Slavery.

The Proclamation of President Lincoln gives liberty to the slaves in the Confederate States, that is to say, where he has neither the right nor the power of realizing his promises and he refuses it in the part of the slave States which have recognised the authority of the North, that is to say, where he has the power at least to introduce the principles which are attributed to him.

The Abolition doctrines of President Lincoln and of the Republican Party are therefore a dupey and a lie, and are incapable for the future of deceiving any one who does not voluntarily shut his eyes to the truth. People indeed must be well disposed to deception on the real motives of the North, in order to deny the evidence which goes to show that the liberty of the slaves does not enter into the question.

Of the States composing the federation of the North are found Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, all Slave States, but little disposed toward emancipation. If, therefore, the Federals had really at heart the principle of emancipation, they would have commenced at home before ridiculously proclaiming it among others.

We, in France, who have abolished Slavery in our colonies, ought naturally to desire that other countries should imitate us; but while desiring to see the slaves liberated, we have a right to demand that it be accomplished loyally, frankly, prudently, with the intention of rendering them a useful liberty, and not in an underhand, roundabout, fraudulent manner, and in making of these unhappy creatures the present instruments and the future victims of sanguinary designs.

According to official statistics there are 615,000 operatives employed in the cotton manufactories throughout France, of whom 250,000 are male and 265,000 female. The departments which employ the most men in the cotton manufactories are the Haut-

Rhin, 55,000; the Seine Inferieure, 40,000; Le Nord, 26,000; La Somme, 25,000; L'Orne, 13,000; L'Aisne, 12,000; L'Euve, 11,000; Les Vosges, 11,000; and L. Loire, 10,000. A great proportion of the unemployed cotton spinners may find employment on the numerous lines of railways which are to be constructed this year in France.

ITALY

If any one had stated some months since that Francis II. had found a defender in the Ministry of Victor Emmanuel, the person would have been pronounced insane. Our prized testimony is that of no less a person than Ubaldo Peruzzi, Minister of the Interior; who, let it be remembered, is a very old official, who had his schooling with Bettino Ricasoli, and long before was a practical business man. Ubaldo, in his very long winded circular on 1st January upon brigandage, made the following confessions:—First, that brigandage has afflicted the Neapolitan population for the last two years. He concedes it did not exist before! Second, that brigandage is the great scourge of Italy, and paralyzes the whole body (leva vigore a tutto il corpo). Then all the telegrams, and "Own Correspondents" of the English Government have been beguiling us when talking about its rapid extinction, and limited numbers ranging from 50 to 500. He says that "brigandage strikes the national movement which has placed Italy on the road to prosperity and greatness." He asserts that "united Italy" does not fear brigandage because she "shines by her own light, and is sprung from the unanimous will of the people." Then grace having come to tell the truth on the first day of the year, he says "the blighting weed of brigandage renders sterile the whole soil," (tutto isterilisce il suolo). This "unhappy production," (scigura prodotta) of brigandage is derived from the fallen Government, and is composed of the lowest classes. Then it is the work of Neapolitans themselves, and not of foreigners! And in fact, this blighting brigandage, composed of the Neapolitan people, overspreading entire soil, sprang up in two years (nata di due anni), did not exist under the Bourbon Government, but was the product of it. Therefore, it flourishes and increases under the Government which diffuses light and cultivation, and spreads around the seeds of civilization!

The amount of suffering, injustice, and heartless cruelties is everywhere on the increase. The Religious, the Nuns of Umbria and the Marches, who have been cast upon the world by the violence of these marauding tyrants, have not even received the small pittance they promised of some three or fourpence a day to keep them from starving. What can you portray the suffering in the goals crammed with the innocent and the honest—the noble and the cottier.—Cor. of Tablet.

The Contempimento, of Florence, says, on the 8th inst.,—"We find from the official list published by the Minister of Public Instruction in Turin, that among the professors salaried by the State in the kingdom of Italy, there are 2 ex-Monks, 6 ex-Canon, 27 ex-priests, 14 ex-friars, 42 Protestants, 1 Lutheran, 4 Jews, 50 priests suspended a divinis, 16 friars who have deserted from their monasteries, besides more than 400 teachers who have never attended school or undergone any examination."

The Gazette del Tribunale of the 31st ult. publishes the sentence of the Tribunal of Pallanza condemning to three years' imprisonment and 500 francs fine the Rev. Giuseppe Pionta, for having required from a dying man a verbal declaration in presence of two witnesses, of his repentance for having taken a house which was the property of the Church, without leave of the ecclesiastical authorities.

Turin.—The Armonia of the 11th inst. says:—"Among the subscribers to Don Passaglia's new journal, La Pace, is the Anglican Rev. Canon Wordsworth, of Westminster-abbey, the very man who has undertaken to superintend the Protestantizing of Italy. Don Passaglia sends him a copy, the address of which is printed and bears the no. 29.—The address of the copy for Mr. Otto Russell, British charge d'Affaires in Rome, is also printed, and bears the no. 393." Don Passaglia, we presume, hopes to convert both these gentlemen.

Turin, Jan. 15.—An official decree was published to-day, appointing the 20th inst. for the termination of the extraordinary powers conferred upon the Prefects of Naples and Palermo. Rome.—The Pope was advised the other day to discontinue the payment of the debt of Umbria and the Marches by a distinguished person who was admitted to an audience, as inconsistent with the state of his finances. "No," said His Holiness, "I hold my rights there, and must, therefore, accept the responsibilities attached to them. I shall never renounce the one, or deny the other, and if I am forced to discontinue my payment, it will be because the Providence of God no longer gives me the means." There seems, however, little fear of the crisis running dry at present, and the restoration which must, ere long, restore the Marches and Umbria to the Pope, will justify this noble trust in the aid that never fails the Church in her worst straits. The ages past have given no graver spectacle to the world than the present position of Pius IX.

The Times of last Saturday published a letter from its Turin correspondent, dated January 6th, full of sinister predictions about the important change to be expected at Rome at an early period. The reforms to be inaugurated by the Pope must, according to M. Gallenga, produce disturbances and make things unmanageable; "for either the men called to a share in the Government belong to the patriotic party, and these will soon develop tendencies and aspirations at variance with the interest of the Papacy; or, what is far more likely, they are chosen among the out-and-out foes to Liberalism, and their mere appearance in office will call forth a fresh outbreak of execration, greater than even such as the Pontifical Government was hitherto wont to excite."

None know so well how to find a thing as they who hide it, and none can more surely predict troubles than they who intend to make them; but that Mr. Otto Russell, on the part of the English Government, should have invited the Pope to retire to Malta this very Christmas, and should have afterwards told His Holiness that he had reason to believe that His Holiness would very soon find himself forced to profit by the offer, is indeed a piece of news. And it is the Emperor of the French who publishes the news on the authority of an Ambassador of France. It is like an announcement to the world that France and England are rivals for the honour of the Pope's company. It is the old question, Which is the better friend—Godin or Short? And Mr. Otto Russell is charged to tell the Pope to be sure to remember that "though he may not look it, Godin is the friend,—not Short."

That there must and will be a crash, and that things will have to be worse before they become better, we still take to be certain. That the interests of England are deeply involved in the Pope's Temporal Sovereignty and Spiritual Independence, has been acknowledged often enough to be considered a fundamental rule of State policy for many a long year.—In the long run, great and perennial interests prevail over temporary expedients, and the diplomatic manoeuvres of rival Statesmen. The Pope is of opinion that for the present he ought to remain in Rome. When he deems the proper time for a temporary absence has arrived, he knows that he will never have a difficulty about finding an asylum. He will always have plenty of choice.

The Osservatore Romano, of Jan. 7, says that it is not possible to give the very words, or the exact order, of the Holy Father's speech to the French officers on New Year's day. The Pope on these occasions speaks from the effusion of his heart. His words and manner produced a profound impression on the hearers, and no one kept himself sufficiently free from the emotion of the moment to be able to reproduce afterwards with the exactitude of a shorthand writer the very words of His Holiness. But from the version of the Osservatore Romano, which

must be received as the only authentic report, we find that the Holy Father expressed his gratitude to the French army, which by the will of its august Sovereign, is here destined to guarantee the free exercise of his jurisdiction to the Vicar of Christ.

The Holy Father spoke of "the Revolutionists—and the Impious, coveting Rome to make it the capital of 'I know not what kingdom.'" No! said the Holy Father; it is not true. The very men who proclaim it with their lips do not desire it, and cannot desire it, because their bad intentions are too conflicting. What they really desire is the destruction of this fortress of the Temporal Power, that they the better war against the religion of Jesus Christ. And in the usurped provinces, they are already putting their perverse designs into practice, imprisoning Bishops and Priests, usurping the possessions of the Church exposing to scorn, to penury, and to hunger the spouses of Jesus Christ and multiplying disorders and immorality.—Cor. of Tablet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The King of the Two Sicilies has received, on the occasion of the New Year, three addresses from his subjects of more than ordinary importance. One is from the Province of Naples alone, and is signed by thirty thousand persons of every class, nobles, advocates, medical men, bourgeoisie, Clergy, employees, and ex-officers of the army and navy. The second, similar in scope and intention, is from the fourteen provinces; and the third from the Island of Sicily. The persons signing the addresses have had the courage to request that their names may be made public, as a protest, in the face of Europe, of their devotion and loyalty, and their dissent from the Government forced on them by the Powers of Europe, who have recognised the Kingdom of Italy. His Majesty received the deputations this morning, and was greatly moved at this most heroic proof of devotion on the part of these his subjects, who, though in the jaws of Piedmont, have dared avow open adherence to the allegiance they never renounced, and that in its darkest hour. The Queen has announced her return as soon as she has completed her visits to several members of her family; Her Majesty's health is greatly restored, and her spirits are much improved since her perfect rest at Augsburg, which has been in every way of the greatest benefit to her. From Naples the principal news is of a strong demonstration, on the 4th, in front of the Church of Sta Lucia; the Blessed Sacrament was about to be carried to the sick, and on the procession leaving the church it was joined by a number of persons who began to shout, "Viva Francesco Secondo," the cry was echoed along the shore, and a large crowd assembled, which required the grenadiers to disperse it. These heroes arrested a number of women who went gaily to prison, escorted by all their friends, saying, "You may take us to prison, but unless you cut out our tongues you shall never prevent us from crying Long live our own Emperor!" I have these details from a witness of the scene, who was with the clerics of Sta Lucia and in the night all the Clergy of Sta Lucia were arrested, and the following day the venerable and pious Bishop Monsignore Aciardi was consigned to the dungeons of the Concordia for the second time within six months. The day after, Monsignore Piani and Monsignore Solla were sent to keep him company, and Colonel Nicoletti was committed to the Viccarie. Baron Cosenza's trial is to come on shortly; a condemnation is provided for already, and he will be sentenced to the galleys. He is rigidly confined in Castel d'Uovo, and even his only sister is denied access to him. The execution of the sentence will depend on whether public opinion is called beforehand to the fact that torture has been applied already to obtain evidence in his case, and that La Marmora ordered Chiassi, the Procurator-General, to postpone his trial three times, and in the meanwhile spare no means to obtain proofs against an innocent man. Peruzzi, the Minister of Justice, admitted, in conversation, the other day, with an English gentleman in Turin, that to continue the present system was impossible, and that as eight thousand fusiliers in cold blood had failed to repress the Reaction, some other means must be tried. A pretty confession for an apostle of regeneration.

The brigandage goes on just as fiercely as ever, and will do so. The older and better class of Sardinian officers are disgusted at the butchery they are required to be actors in, and the dishonor brought on the once glorious flag of Savoy by the wholesale rapine and massacre it has become the symbol of, and no wonder. The secret instructions of Comte Mazo de la Roche, which found their way to light in the pages of the Napoli, are a clear demonstration of the disgust shared by every honorable soldier employed in such a "Lavoro di Boja," as the army have before them in the South, especially when we consider its entire fruitlessness. There are now, according to the report sent in by the Questura of Naples last week, 490 prisoners for supposed political offences in the city, who have been there two years, and regarding whom the police have no information as to how or why they got there! There are thousands detained for shorter periods, who are equally innocent, and nothing is more striking to an Englishman than the absurdly frivolous charges alleged in the Neapolitan courts of law. Cases which Mr. Yardley, Mr. Seife would dismiss with a reprimand to Policeman X for noticing them, are, in Naples, the matter of a grave political prosecution, with all the apparatus and solemnity of a court of justice going to sit on the weightiest State offences, and such a "ridiculous muzz" as is the result—the crimes I mean, not the consequence, for it is no joke to be sentenced to "reclusion," even for five or ten years, for having cried "Viva Francesco Secondo," or carried a letter reflecting on the actual Government. However, there is balm in Gilead; all these infamies are done "in nome di Liberta," and what would man have more?

The garrison of Frascati has been changed from French to Papal troops, and the Zouaves are now quartered there with the Pontifical artillery, who occupy the Villa Sora. Another assassination among the Franco-Belge took place the other day by some Italianissimi of Marino—the fourth murder is the corps last sixteen months. Two young Irishmen have just entered the battalion, but English Catholicity still remains the one Nationality unrepresented. When will some of our Catholic youth remove this reproach, and send out a few stalwart Yorkshiremen, or crack shots from some of the rilla corps in the great towns, to redeem us from the charge of giving nothing but ponnas, shillings, and pence, to fight the battles of our spiritual Sovereign?—Cor. of Tablet.

The Times correspondent admits the difficulty of consummating the conquest of the Kingdom of Naples; he says:—Since Garibaldi took possession of Naples on the 7th of September, 1860, no less than six or seven Governments, civil and military, have been sent there to fill the same office in different capacities, and every man has proved more or less a failure. Neither a Royal Lieutenantcy, with the charge of the administration of the whole kingdom, nor a Prefecture with powers limited to a single province, nor the concentration of all authority in the hands of one man, nor the presence of a prince of the blood, nor the prestige of a conquering hero, has been found of any avail towards propitiating the fidgety Neapolitans. La Marmora has undeniably achieved a great deal towards the preservation of order and the restoration of public security, but his work is still in a great measure incomplete, and the state of siege has already worn out any popularity which his frank, loyal, and generous, though somewhat stern and absolute character, and his abrupt and trenchant manners ever allowed him to win. The decree for severing the civil from the military power has, we are told, already been signed, and whether or no: La Marmora will consent to retain the exercise of the latter office, that of Prefect will certainly pass into the hands of a civilian.

PRUSSIA.

Prussian Parliament took place to-day, as appointed. In memory, doubtless, of the unpleasant remarks made in his sermon by the officiating clergyman on the last similar occasion, scarcely any Deputies attended the preliminary service of the Evangelical Church. In the White Hall the attendance was also very thin of members of both Houses, as well as of spectators. The King, of course, was not present. A rumour that he was worse again was current this morning, but I have had no time to verify it. For these two or three days he seems to have been better; for he has received several persons and transacted business. The Ministers were in undress uniform. That comical old gentleman, Marshal Wrangel, was, of course, present. M. von Bismark read the speech. The speech concluded with the announcement that, by order of His Majesty the King, M. von Bismark declared Parliament opened. The tone of the speech, and especially the first paragraph, is looked upon as conciliatory, but the deputies seemed to listen rather contemptuously to the professions and fair promises and unfounded hopes of the Minister. From the paragraph about the *Kreis-ordnung*, &c., it was clearly inferred that no liberal reforms were to be looked for, but that feudal institutions would be upheld, as far as possible, for the present. The promises of railways, public works, promotion of art and science, &c., are looked upon as soys prepared *a la Napoleon*. The last paragraph but one is a threat, or at least a warning, to Austria; and the final one, intimating a hope, which is certainly not felt, of the support of both Houses, and of results full of blessings, and tending to the welfare of the country and the honour of the Crown, was qualified, by some of the deputies present, by a German expression equivalent to the English one of *bosh*. The Chamber meets to-morrow, when, or on the next day at latest, President Grabow will report on the addresses sent by the country to the Chamber, and on the number of signatures they bear. There will be nothing about the Address for a day or two. There are many opinions on that subject, but there seems little chance of any division among the Liberals who are resolved that, whenever they vote, it shall be in an overpowering majority—a result easy to be obtained when all the different shades of Liberals are disposed to mutual concessions and previous concert.

Scarcely a day passes that one does not hear of newspapers being seized, harassed by the visits of the police, or dragged before the tribunals.—When brought to trial they are frequently acquitted, but there is no compensation for the damage done to them by a seizure. The way to escape such loss and annoyance, it here is said, is to be very forbearing towards M. von Bismark individually; and to the prudent observance of this rule is attributed the comparative immunity from such persecution enjoyed by an opposition journal, which is otherwise free enough in its attacks on the system, and on the tendencies of the Government as a whole. The police walk into a newspaper office just before publishing time, seize the whole impression of the journal, and carry it off. The managers leave out what they suppose to be the offending portion, and get another edition printed.—Besides the expenses, they are probably too late for post, and their provincial subscribers suffer. It sometimes happens that a day or two afterwards, the police bring back the captured impression, merely saying that the order for its seizure is rescinded. This is, of course, an extremely useful restitution to the disgusted proprietors.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Kiel, in the *Cras*, contains the following painful story:—"Colonel Krasnecki, who was condemned to death for having assisted in circulating M. Hertzke's revolutionary journal, the *Kotshel*, has had his sentence commuted by order of the Emperor into 12 years' mining work in Siberia, with the loss of all his rank and position. This order was carried out by command of Governor-General Wasilczkoff, in a public manner. The garrison was mustered on parade, and then the General appeared, surrounded by a numerous staff. Krasnecki, in full uniform, and wearing all his orders, was placed upon the pillory, when the executioner cut off all his lace, ornaments, and orders, cut his uniform to pieces, broke his sword over his head, and then twice struck the unfortunate man in the face. As the executioner was about to remove the likeness of the Madonna, which the colonel wore round his neck by a ribbon he offered opposition, and the military and crowd looking on murmured in a very audible manner.—The portrait was accordingly left. His wife, who had determined to see him once more on this occasion, lost her reason. The wife of Governor General Wasilczkoff has also been reduced to the same condition since the death of her husband, which took place after the ceremony of the disgrace of the Colonel."

POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw of the 11th gives an account of a collision between the Russian and Polish functionaries, attended with fatal consequences. On the 25th of last month M. Brodowski, a commissary of police, struck a police-sergeant named Zlobiecki. The latter drew his sword and wounded the commissary so severely that the military surgeons despair of saving his life. Colonel Zoughbensch, the Minister of Police, having heard of the affair, proceeded to the place, and grossly insulted Zlobiecki. The latter exclaimed "I am a Polish nobleman, and you have no right to insult me!" He then struck the colonel with such violence that he forced the latter's eye out of its socket. The next day Zlobiecki was sentenced to be shot, and the execution took place on the morning of the 30th.

The *Siecle* attaches no great value to the measures decreed by the Emperor of Russia in favor of the Poles, and in fact goes the length of declaring them nothing less than illusory. The remarks run thus:—"The manifesto of the Emperor Alexander, published on the day of his coronation, granted a full and entire amnesty to those who had left the country for political motives. A ukase, dated on the day of the majority of the Oesarewitsch, proclaimed the removal of the confiscation which had been decreed against the property of the refugees. These are two very liberal measures, at least in appearance; but let us see what they are in reality. The first has never applied to the emigrants in general, but merely to the small number of those to whom the police of St. Petersburg thought they might open the doors of their country: On his return, the exile to whom this favour had been accorded was not at the end of his troubles. It was necessary to submit to a sort of quarantine for three years, before the police under whose surveillance he was placed delivered to him a certificate enabling him to enter the civil or military service, to undertake an industrial, career, or to pursue any course of life whatever. Was to him who gave the least offence to the police. On the slightest suspicion Siberia was his fate; that was understood. As to the second of the measures just mentioned—namely, the abolition of the confiscation—it is still more illusory than the first. What can there remain to confiscate after thirty years of permanent confiscation? To be able to restore anything one must possess it. Now, what has become of the property confiscated since 1831? It has been given as entailed estates to generals, colonels, officers, civil and military functionaries, police agents—no one has been forgotten. The booty has been distributed with an unsparing hand, and to restore that property at present to its legitimate owners the present possessors should be indemnified, and the Russian treasury is not rich enough to do so. But, it will be said, all the property of the Poles was not given away after their defeat in 1831; some portions of it must still remain? It is precisely those portions which the Emperor consents to restore. There is also another illusion; the few lands reserved have passed under the administration of the military colonies, which have devastated them methodically; everything that it was possible to steal, carry off, or sell, has been stolen, carried off, or sold; the rest has been ravaged and demolished. Houses, gardens, parks, and forests, all those no

longer exist; the fields are lying uncultivated and the plains covered with brushwood. There are probably some exceptions to that state of things, and among others might be mentioned the lands of Gouss and Potocki, of which the Emperor has made a present to the Empress: Such is the balance-sheet of the policy in Russia."

UNITED STATES.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—The bill to appropriate money to aid Missouri in abolishing Slavery, has after two days' debate in the Senate, been referred back to the Judiciary Committee. It has met the bitter opposition of the Pro-Slavery members. Among the friends of the principle there is a difference in regard to means. Some advocate long time and a moderate sum; some are for immediate abolition, at a reasonable cost. To harmonize these conflicting opinions, the bill has been sent back to the Committee.

In the recent skirmish between the forces of Gen. Corcoran and General Pryor, on the Blackwater, the 107th Pennsylvania Regiment absolutely refused to go into action. The correspondent of the *World* says:—"When ordered forward with the rest, at six o'clock they remained lying in the road, to avoid the shells passing over them, and refused to stir. Gen. Corcoran, on hearing this, rode up to them, accompanied by Col. Spear, and called for the Colonel. He was dangerously wounded, and did not reply. The Lt.-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, or any Captain, were successively called for, without answer. The General then said that if any commissioned officer was there, and would advance the regiment, he would be recommended for the Colonelcy. A Lieutenant, name unknown, then rose and endeavored to comply, but without effect. The General then appealed to them, for the honour of Pennsylvania, when an orderly Sergeant sprang up, saying, 'You can draft us, but you can't make us fight.' He was immediately struck on the head with the back of Colonel Spear's sword, and felled. Col. Spear desired to charge them with a company of cavalry, but the General thought it better to leave them as they were."

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN WASHINGTON CITY.—The *New York Tribune* says that among the whole number—over sixty—of Justices of the Peace in Washington City, there recently could not be found one to issue a writ on the plea of a colored man for the arrest of a white man who had stolen his property; and it is conceded to be impossible for a colored citizen to prosecute in either one of the Courts a claim against a white man. Even their testimony is excluded from the Courts in plain violation of the laws past last Summer for their protection. And now the President is urged to nominate others of the same stripe with those already in office to fill existing vacancies.

"*Mantabing*," the *New York* correspondent of the *Albany Herald*, tells the following characteristic anecdote of President Lincoln:—"A Yankee a President, sir, calling upon an officer on the bloody field of Antietam to sing him a song. It is a fact that President Lincoln, when he visited the battle-field of Antietam, before the corpse had been buried, called upon an officer, who had been reported to him as a good song-singer, to 'step out and sing me a song,' and then in an open plain, in hearing of the dying, and in sight of the signal dead, the officer sang for the President of the United States, 'Jim along Josie.' What a splendid, but much abused, ruler old Nero was. His tyranny never slaughtered as many bodies as Lincoln's incompetency, and though he fiddled while Rome was burning, he never called out one of his officers to sing 'Jim along Josie.'"

During the past week the President has determined upon calling Gen. McClellan to the command of the army again. Upon the announcement being made in a Cabinet Council there was a great stir.—Sec. Chase at once threatened to resign, as did also the rest of the Radical members of the Cabinet; for this and other reasons the President has determined to make no change for the present. Within two weeks, however, there is scarcely a doubt that the command of the army will be tendered to General McClellan. The appointment of General Hooker to the command of the army of the Potomac is merely temporary. It was made against the judgment of the President and even the Secretary of War. His soldierly qualities are not doubted, but his ability to handle such an immense body is seriously questioned by his friends.

Nothing of importance is expected from Vicksburg for at least thirty days, as it will take that time to complete the canal and to bring our forces effectually to bear against the rebel stronghold. It may be, however, that circumstances may precipitate a battle, but the general impression is that it will require a month to capture the place.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—In compliance with a request of the House of Representatives, another large mass of documents relative to Mexican affairs has been communicated to that body. They will probably cover 1000 printed octavo pages, and form a history of events connected with that Republic for the last six months, including the diplomacy of France, England, the United States and Romaro, of Mexico, his largely attributed, Mexico. To these papers, *Charge d'Affaires* that Secretary Seward officially expresses to him his thanks for keeping him so fully advised. In one of the despatches Senor Romaro says that the Mexican Government has treated the French prisoners with so much kindness as to even surprise their own friends. He further informs Mr. Seward that there are many desertions from the French army, because they are convinced of the injustice of the war. Romaro does not neglect to advise our government of the danger to the entire American continent in the possible event of French success in Mexico. This faithful and much respected representative of that Republic, promptly brought to the notice of our government the conduct of Com. Bell at Acapulco and elsewhere on the Pacific coast, showing that that officer had manifested partiality for the French, thus departing from the principle of neutrality, and seriously interfering with the maritime pursuits of the Mexicans. The Navy Department has admitted that the course of Mr. Bell has been such as to warrant the severe charges brought against him by Governor Pesguero, and promised a remedy against a repetition of the like offence.

The Baton Rouge correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* writes:—"Great excitement was caused among the soldiers here yesterday evening by the arrival of a negro regiment. The news spread through the camps like wildfire, and produced a sensation which was, to say the least, a refreshing break in the monotony of affairs in this place. There was a sort of triangular war among the soldiers. Some said it was all right—"the niggers had as good a right to be shot as anybody." Others said it was all wrong, and "niggers had no business to be soldiers anyhow," and still another class said they had no objection to colored soldiers, but they wanted white officers. They did not want to be compelled to salute and treat a negro as a superior. "For instance," argued one of this class. "I am a Lieutenant. Suppose I am detailed for picket duty in company with a detachment from this black regiment under command of a negro captain. Why, of course, the negro, being a captain, and I only a lieutenant, he is my superior officer. I must not only obey him, but I must politely touch my cap when I approach him. I must stand while he sits, unless his captainship should condescendingly ask me to be seated. Negro soldiers are all very well; but let us have white officers, whom we can receive and treat as equals everywhere, and whom we may treat as superiors without humiliation." As far as I can form a judgment, the latter was the prevailing opinion among officers. Among the private soldiers, however, there was a feeling of stronger hostility, and some went so far as to threaten to rebel. But thus far these threats have amounted to nothing.