THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Removal of General d'Aurelle de Paladines.

THE DEPOT AT LE MANS.

A Conjoint Movement of the Armies of the Loire and Seine Contemplated.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CENTRAL FRANCE.

The Army of the Loire Attacked and Defeated—Brave Resistance of the French—Mistakes—Orleans Given Up—Paladines' Retreat—Removal—The Dividing of the Army.

TOURS, Dec. 7, 1870.

The Army of the Loire has been compelled to retire before the enemy, and to seek safety by withdrawing behind the river from which it derives its name, and this event has had upon France very much the effect seen in America when Hooker, in May, 1863, having crossed the Rappahannock with a splendid army and every augury of brilliant success, found himself, within five days, again in his winter quarters, he hardly knew how or why, for the operations are analogous in character, conduct and results.

THE FIGHT AT COULMIERS,

as it drove Von der Tann from Orleans, seemed to have satisfied the ambition of the government for the time, and upon orders which emanated from the Ministry the army was placed in position on a long and feeble line north of the Loire, with its right at Gien and its left at Vendome. At the same time an intrenched camp was constructed north of the city and armed with guns from the naval arsenals, in pursuance of the plan that has worked so well at Paris. There were ninety-five of these heavy pieces, and they were principally worked by 600 skilled gunners of the navy. No one can doubt the wisdom of supporting operations in the field by works of this nature. They enable an army to recover from reverses that but for them would be great disasters, and sometimes enable it to deprive the enemy of the fruits of victory. But however excellent in principle, this particular work in front of Orleans proved a delusion and worse than useless by the facility with which it could be turned. All this was foreseen, and the government was warned that to put heavy guns there was to give them to the Prussians at the first reverse.

OPERATIONS.

The Fifteenth corps, under General Martin de Pallieres, held the centre of the line. To the right of this was the Twentieth, under General Crouzat. Further to the right was the Eighteenth, the command of which just before the recent movement was given to Bourbaki, and which was then advanced from Gien to the extremity of the forest of Orleans in front of Montargis. Immediately left of the centre was the Sixteenth corps, under General Cauzy, and to the extreme left was the Seventeenth, under General Sonis. This corps had held Chateaudun, but had been compelled by the operations of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg to fall back to the line Vendome-Meung.

ERRORS.

Such was the order when, at the end of November, it was believed that a part of the Army of Paris was at Lonjumeau. This error arose from the fact that there were two towns in the environs of Paris named Epinay. One is on the north, and under the guns of the forts; the other is on an affluent of the Seine, fifteen miles south of Paris. It was learned at Tours that a part of the Army of Paris had reached Epinay—it was hastily assumed that it was the Epinay near Lonjumeau—and upon this criminal blunder the order was given for an immediate forward movement of the whole Army of the Loire by Etampes.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF THE FRENCH.

Already some part of the right wing had been thrown forward to come in contact with the enemy's left at Beaune la Rolande, when the general advance began on December 1. On that day the French Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps, comprising the left wing, encountered Von der Tann's Bavarians, well posted beyond Patay, between the villages of Guillonville and Terminiers. From these positions the Bavarians were driven without much fighting and with small loss. The French held them the night of the 1st. At daylight on the 2d, however, they were attacked here with great vigor by a strong force of Germans abundantly supplied with artillery. They found themselves unable to hold the positions they had taken the day before and retired toward Orleans. At Sougy, on the road from Orleans to Chartres, and between Artenay and Patay, a stand was made and a stubborn battle fought, parts of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps, which were behind, having reinforced their comrades at that point. The battle here was close and bloody. General Sonis, commander of the Seventeenth corps, rallying a regiment in the fight, was wounded and taken prisoner. General Chauzy, commander of the Sixteenth corps, was also wounded. The Duke de Luynes, of the Papal Zouaves, was killed. Captain Montalembert, nephew of the orator, surrounded by Prussians, fought his way out. Such was the character of the contest. But at night of the 2d the Germans had not carried Sougy.

On the 3d the troops of Frederick Charles attacked, near Pichiviers, the advance of the Fifteenth corps, General Pallieres, and the 20th General Crouzat, and after hard fighting drove them to Chilleurs and into and through the forest of Orleans, which the Prussians held at night on Saturday. Pallieres, with the Fifteenth corps, retreated upon Orleans; Crouzat, with the Twentieth, crossed the Loire at Jargeau, and Bourbaki, with the Eighteenth, unable to keep his relation with the Twentieth, and apparently not seeing his way clear to fall upon the Prussian left, passed the Loire at Sully.

DE PALADINES' POSITION.

On Sunday, the 4th, therefore, had d'Aurelle de Paladines retained the positions held Saturday night the situation would have directly menaced the destruction of his army. He had two corps already south of the Loire. Two corps between Orleans and Sougy were badly shaken, with a menacing and victorious force in their front, and Pallieres was cooped up in the lines by Orleans, which, considering the position of Frederick Charles, were not for a moment tenable.

THE GENERAL BLAMED.

He determined to lose Orleans rather than his army, and ordered the retreat. Yet upon this point the government had the bad taste and folly to invite public distrust of the skill and capacity of the commander, by issuing proclamations framed to throw the responsibility upon the General, as if anybody but the commanding general should in any event be held responsible for the results of military operations.

REMOVAL OF PALADINES.

To-day it is understood that d'Aurelle is removed from his command, and that the Army of the Loire is reorganized by the creation of

THREE GRAND DIVISIONS.

What will these divisions do? What will they have the opportunity to do? Doubtless the Prussians will be here within three days, for it is hardly conceivable that they will not take Tours, as it is helpless before them, and the moral effect of its capture cannot but be very great. Yet this appears not to be appreciated, and the government amuses itself in reorganizing on paper an army that cannot even come to its assistance.

A Glance at the Recent Operations of the Two Armies—News from Prince Frederick Charles—Contradictory View of English Journals—Discipline Wanted in the French Armies—The Trouble Among Parties.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6, 1870.

I have arrived here on the wing to get off, through telegraphic communication, the earliest news in regard to the recent undertakings of the army of Prince Frederick. I have already sent the

FRESHEST PARTICULARS

received at the Crown Prince's headquarters, half way by mail and half way by telegraph. I hope you have received them. As usual, I observe by the English papers that have arrived here not only the most contradictory accounts in regard to the recent sorties from Paris, but the most

AWFULLY BLOWN STORIES

about the two armies lately in presence on the Loire and in regard to the localities there situated. For instance, the sorties of the French are variously set down to have been made by a corps or by 150,000 men, or by any number between those specifications; and the recent battle of Beaune la Rolande is said to have consisted in the burning of that village by the Prussians because they could not hold it. Considering that I was in the village but three days ago, after the fight, and found it but slightly damaged, I think I may say that such an account is slightly incorrect. The fighting has really dwindled down, generally, to insignificant proportions, considering the numbers confronted and compared to the fighting in our war by which we meant battles. In all the reports sent off from the theatre of war, even in those of the King of Prussia, it is invariably stated that the garrison of Paris or the armies of the French in the field are "entirely routed." Strictly speaking, the facts do not bear out such a comment) for in those same reports we are told that only a few hundreds or a thousand at most, have been killed and wounded or taken prisoners. But, in substance, there is some show for the statements, because the French raw armies have not stomach for fighting to any greater extent against the Prussian regulars, and when they retreat it is a sign of loss of prestige and of want of courage to continue the blows. Now

PRINCE FREDERICK'S COLUMNS

are pursuing the French towards Bourges and on Tours, from which the provisional government must decamp very soon, if it is not doing so at this moment. I do not think that the French are in any mood for fighting this side of Tours, and am persuaded that some time must elapse before they can be brought up to a stand fight. I have come to the positive conclusion, one which has hitherto been almost fixed in my mind since Sedan, that the French forces are now

NO MATCH FOR THE PRUSSIANS.

The latter think their chances, militarily, for the present all safe, and I concur with them. Where the Prussian trouble is, where they see it and become serious—and I am clearly of their way of thinking in this, too—is that they have none to sign with them the peaceful terms which they desire—viz., the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. They see they will have to stay in France and hold it militarily a long time, for where is the government or the party upon which they can rely, even after a peace is signed.

THAT'S THE TROUBLE,

they all think and say openly. What will be the result of the present active campaigning, of the southward movements of Prince Frederick? Success. But the French will in their very nature always keep up a certain amount of blowing and agitation, which must prevent the Germans from quietly and permanently occupying Alsace and Lorraine. Such are the opinions entitled to some credit which I think as well to jot down hastily and send on to you. The trouble with France is that the

VARIOUS PARTIES

are all ripe and prevent her sons from being united. France is very far from being a unit. She is a house divided against itself. Consult the newspaper reports and telegrams and you will have proof daily of it; but I, who have just travelled throughout a broad section of the country, talked with lord and peasant—all classes—for information. I have not only been made aware of their differences of opinion, but I have been at some pains to compare the two forces—the two peoples in their present warlike attitude arrayed against each other.

THE MEN COMPOSING BOTH ARMIES.

The German soldier and man is tough, serious, strong, intelligent and disciplined; the French soldier is weak-looking in physique and intelligence, small, frolicsome and with a devil-may-care swing which ignores that restraint meant by military discipline. The generals are not to be compared; the French, above all others requiring management and leading, have simply none. As for the French people, they are humiliated, and consequently wear a most serious aspect; but at bottom I have found them equally as garrulous and extravagant in their calculations as if they had not been the recipients of the terrible lesson. I must close, and expect from headquarters a report of the latest news to send you by telegraph if possible.

FROM LE MANS TO HONFLEUR.

Movements of Troops—Trochu's Aide—Gambetta's Meddling—The Evacuation of Rouen—Honfleur—Defence of the City—France and the United States—Madness.

HONFLEUR, Dec. 8, 1870.

Leaving Tours at midnight on the 6th inst. by the first train which was permitted to depart since the 2d inst., I arrived in Le Mans at four A. M. This city was nearly deserted of soldiery and the only life was brought by the tremendous influx of officers, contractors and civilians who embarked on the long train upon which I was a passenger. Communication was re-established at the same time with Vierzon, Bordeaux and Nantes.

THE DEPOT AT LE MANS

was a sight in more than the literal sense of the word. In one *salle d'attente* there were many soldiers fatally wounded in the recent combats about Orleans, being tenderly cared for by the Sisters of Mercy, and in another hundreds of ladies and babies who could not find shelter in the city and had to rest the night in a miserable, carpetless and frigid public room. Travel is so cheerless, so uncomfortable now in the North, West and South of France that no epicures or amateurs should venture on any needless excursion. Thousands of ladies and children are going to England or Belgium by every train, and measures are even taken to buy horses and all the equipments of road travel. This exodus comes from the panic-stricken multitude, believing in the early overthrow of the French arms and the occupation by the enemy of all the important cities in France. All troops have been moved from Le Mans, and are now probably in supporting distance of Paladines' army. There is no danger of a serious movement on this city at present.

AN AIDE-DE-CAMP OF GENERAL TROCHU

arrived from Paris yesterday and passed the night at Le Mans, and he assured every one that the military situation is splendid around the invested capital. It is believed that this officer is charged with a high mission, relative to a conjoint movement of the Armies of the Seine and the Loire, and that efforts will be made to crush the miserable dissensions recently existing at Tours.

GAMBETTA IS STRONGLY BLAMED

and bitterly criticised at Le Mans for removing Kératry and accusing Paladines. Officers even told me that Gambetta had sold France to the Prussians. *Vendu* is a common word among the French soldiery here.

THE BARRACKS OF LE MANS

are about deserted; but I notice a great quantity of railroad material along the route.

LISIEUX.

The train left Le Mans at six A. M., making Alençon at ten P. M. Alençon was apparently without life, though here, as at Le Mans, I found vast quantities of rolling stock. Singularly enough, I saw many regular officers, apparently of long service, coming North, and it is my belief they are destined for the

WRETCHEDLY ORGANIZED MOBILES OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH

now at Havre. All along the route there seemed to be two movements of troops—one direction being toward Tours, the other toward Honfleur. It is thought that the largest body is flowing toward Havre.

The celebrated lace manufactures of

ALENÇON

continue as usual, and this prosperous little town of 16,000 people has not yet been seriously disturbed by the invaders. There is a large corps of Christian Brothers organized at Alençon to relieve the wounded.

ARRIVING AT LISIEUX THIS EVENING

I found the city occupied by 20,000 Mobiles—fine, sturdy, strong, well-built and confident men. Taking a stroll through the town, I visited several *cafés* and talked with the officers about the forthcoming struggle for Havre. They all said that

THE EVACUATION OF ROUEN

and the flight of the garrison was disgraceful beyond measure. They were loud, emphatic and indignant against the commanding general, and said they had only to be bravely led and intelligently manœuvred to make a fine display in any battle. I believe this is true. The men are well armed, bearing either Chassepots or Remingtons, seldom Springfields, and if they mean what they say they "mean business." It is a great pity to see such fine material so poorly organized.

ALMOST A DUEL.

Coming here on the train I had a serious altercation with a well meaning but badly informed Frenchman, and this incident shows the singular sensitiveness of this people now. He spoke at large of Prussian atrocities, of American pretended sympathy, and denounced all correspondents as mendacious "ink splashers." I took the liberty of calling the gentleman to order. He grew emphatic and abusive, and I intimated that coercion must be applied or else he must stop his unparliamentary farago. I am glad to say, for our mutual self-preservation, that the gentleman, not unknown to French politics, receded from his elevated position, and at the next station we concluded a treaty of peace with a bottle of wine and a good breakfast.

A HERALD CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED AS A SPY.

In rambling through the town I met a gendarme, with whom I had a casual conversation, meaning nothing more than a brief pleasantry. About two hours afterward I was accosted with great pomposity by this officer and my papers were demanded. I assented. There was a long examination; grave suspicions were entertained; it was then thought to be all right; there was a revolution in the brain of the gendarme, and after his vacillating judgment was sufficiently reposed I was declared to be *en règle* and *au fait*. I have found that a few francs do a great deal in this country.

At Lisieux, as elsewhere, the crowd is moving toward the North.

HONFLEUR.

Alighting at the station at one A. M. I sought a bed in vain. A hundred other civilians did the same. None were to be had, because, at this writing, Honfleur contains 30,000 soldiers, who have sought this extreme seaport of France. Francs-tireurs, eclaireurs, mobiles, Garde Nationale, sendentaire, marines and gendarmes filled the streets, the railway station and all houses, public or private. In the railway mothers with young infants were required to spend the night in the *salle d'attente* without fire, or, indeed, any comforts.

THE SHIPPING AT HONFLEUR

is at this moment quite valuable. I saw five full-rigged ships, in fine condition, but evidently not prepared for sea. Their topmasts were down, sails were not bent, the vessels were not loaded or ballasted, and the *tout ensemble* seemed to say, "We do not fear the enemy." Besides these vessels in the basin there are many other minor craft—barks, brigs, schooners, sloops, smacks and several steamers. It is not believed that the Prussians will make any requisition on the home shipping, though it is feared that they may demand transports to move their troops along the Seine, and conduct a sort of

MISSISSIPPI WARFARE

against the two banks of the river as far as it is navigable. With good reason, this is thought to be one of the objects of Manteuffel's march on the northern shore.

THE PRUSSIANS,

eight thousand strong, were at Bourgachart this morning, and are pressing on at the greatest possible speed to Harfleur. The roads, however, are rutted and frozen, making the approach difficult and progress slow. I do not believe Honfleur will be defended. It cannot be.

THE CITY,

10,000 inhabitants, is commanded by lofty overlooking bluffs, and it would take but a few broadsides from these positions to produce great confusion in Honfleur. Honfleur is valuable, in a military view, only as one of the keys to Havre. You may expect to hear of its speedy surrender. It is a curious fact that the towns and cities of France susceptible of the strongest fortification have been neglected, and those not naturally weak have been environed with ramparts.

Boats are running regularly from Honfleur to Havre and to Caen, and thus far communication is not impeded. Regiment after regiment left this morning for the other shore, and the men had knapsacks on, guns in hand and all ready for the forward movement from Havre.

The citizens complain of the conduct of the Mobiles a good deal, and owners of the first *cafés* would not permit soldiers to come inside the door, but supplied all demands from the threshold; all this I saw. Prices are one-fourth for soldiers—eating, beer, wine and travel.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

An officer, who, I believe, has some foundation for the declaration, told me to-day that Gambetta would cede the port of Cherbourg to the United States for a naval station, giving with it the citadel and a good slice of the peninsular upon which it is situated, with lasting guarantees, if the United States would undertake the immediate settlement of the Alabama claims by war. He said the government hoped by this means to inveigle Russia into a Continental war when England would be occupied with America, and in the complications that would follow France would be joined by her natural allies, Austria, Italy, and now Spain and Turkey. Prussia, leagued with Russia, would then be the first victim from her own exhaustion.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

Opinions of the London Press on the Subject.

The *Saturday Review* considers "we are bound to guarantee the possession of Luxembourg to the King of Holland as Grand Duke, exactly as we are bound to guarantee the independence and neutrality of Belgium. Although no other Power came to his assistance the King of Holland might perhaps call upon England to aid him in defending him in the possession of his Grand Duchy, and England would be legally and morally bound to defend him in his possession, although no other Power would help. Our only excuse for not interfering, then, to help him would be that we were physically unable; that we could do him no good—Luxembourg, unfortunately, not being a seaport—and that we should do ourselves an infinite amount of harm. Austria would be exactly in the same position as that in which we should be, and Austria, while admitting her obligation, might allege, with some degree of plausibility, that though she was bound to help Belgium or the Grand Duke she could not do so without exposing herself to the risk of utter ruin. But when it is a question not of taking away Luxembourg from the Grand Duke but of violating its neutrality, then, according to the interpretation of the government which concluded the Treaty of 1867, England would be absolved from all responsibility by the mere fact that the violator was one of the signatories. If Germany, passing from words to deeds, violates the neutrality of Luxembourg, we also shall then be free to act."

The *Spectator* holds that it is our duty to declare at once that we will not permit the violation of the Treaty of 1867; that France has been weakened enough by the war which her own fault brought upon her; and that what we guaranteed, believing at the time that the guarantee would need to be put in force, if at all, as against France, we will hold to as against Prussia, who, if she wants territorial accessions besides those she demands from France, wants what it would be fatal to the peace of Europe to concede. England must take her stand some time. She is solemnly bound to stand by Belgium. But, Luxembourg yielded, it will be very difficult to stand by Belgium, and far more difficult to get aid from France. The dismemberment of France is a great evil to Europe. But this is a feature of an entirely new kind. It is, we presume, meant to test the mettle and the courage of the neutrals. If they give no sign, Germany would at once feel that she may do precisely what she pleases, in case of conquering France. If we do not interfere to save a neutral territory we have guaranteed, though it is only coveted as a new threat to France, we certainly shall not interfere to mitigate any terms Germany may choose to impose. The crisis is one in which the neutral Powers are called upon to oppose a firm front to a most cynical aggression. England, who has least to fear, ought to lead the way.

The *Standard* observes "that the breach of neutrality by Luxembourg, which, if committed at all, practically consists in the expression of sympathy for the French by the population, affords no justification for the course the Prussian government has taken. The undertaking to respect and to guarantee the neutrality of Luxembourg was not given by Prussia to the Grand Duke, but to the great Powers who, at her instance, entered into that collective guarantee. The utmost the Prussian government would be justified in doing would be to demand an intervention of the Powers to prevent in the future violations of the engagement of neutrality by Luxembourg prejudicial to its interests. But it can allege nothing of the kind. At the moment this circular was written any sympathy the inhabitants of Luxembourg might have felt for France was necessarily barren. By the occupation of Thionville the Prussian government had rendered it impossible for French sympathizers in Luxembourg to give the French cause the slightest help. Why, then, was the circular sent forth? Can there be any doubt as to the reason? Count Bismarck wished to gratify German feeling by the humiliation of the English government. If that government has answered him after the fashion which delights the *Times* he has fully attained his object."

ENGLAND.

The Postponement of the Alabama Grievances a Blunder.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 17th has the following on the Alabama claims:—

The hostility of the United States is the true key to the position occupied by Great Britain, and we should stand a great deal better with the world if we honestly acknowledged it. Those among us who are striving their hardest to put some other construction on Russian and Prussian diplomacy than that which every organ of opinion outside England has placed upon it would most of them admit, if they would speak frankly, that the consideration which reconciles them to turning the other cheek to Count Bismarck after one has been smitten by Prince Gortchakoff is their conviction that if we made a bold step forward on the European political stage the Americans would take us at a disadvantage. The great error of English statesmanship is unquestionably its tendency to tide over the difficulties which arise with the United States by the help of the expedient which comes first to hand. But it is labor lost, and an ultimate rebuff invited, when the Foreign Office meddles with European politics, so long as any American question remains unsettled. No greater blunder was ever committed than the postponement of the Alabama grievances. It is true we can never be sure what complaints the Americans will advance. Even the English Foreign Office might be forgiven for not having looked forward to a renewal of the fishery dispute. The true policy is nevertheless to solve all American controversies as rapidly as possible, and by any issue rather than none. The policy actually followed has been the very worst conceivable. When the Alabama claims had been postponed; when the Dominion of Canada had been established; when our American territories were virtually garrisoned by a weak militia, there remained, as M. Thiers put it, not another fault to be guilty of.

American Repudiation.

The following extract is from the London *Examiner* of the 17th:—

Let us say all that has been said, including much that ought not to be said, for repudiation. It is asserted that no generation has the right to pledge the fruits of the labor of a future generation, and that accordingly posterity, not having made the promise, is not bound to fulfil it. It is a sufficient answer to this argument to remind those who bring it forward that we have inherited not only the liabilities, but also the assets of our ancestors, including among the latter many advantages altogether beyond price. Another argument very frequently used may be stated thus:—"The persons who subscribed the loan obtained better terms than they would have done had there been no risk of not being repaid. The United States obtains its loans on worse terms than our own country, not because it is less able to repay them, but because its reputation as to willingness to pay is not so well established as ours. The lenders, therefore, having been paid for taking the risk, have no just cause of complaint if they lose their capital." This argument would equally justify a person setting his house on fire, because insurance companies are obliged to charge a higher rate than would be necessary if arson were a thing unknown. A tradesman who gives credit must, to get the same profit as others who do not, charge an enhanced price sufficient to cover the amount of his bad debts. Would this justify his customers in refusing to pay him for the goods they had bought? We think not. Another mode of attack on the just interests of the fundholder is frequently adopted by those who have just enough acquaintance with economical science to make them confident without being accurate. "The funds which were contributed," we are told, "were taken from the circulating capital of the country; and the fund from which the laboring classes receive their remuneration was diminished by the whole amount lent to the government. The capitalists, therefore, were repaid by their saving in wages, the working class having borne the whole of the expense; and so far from being aggrieved if they are not paid again, the capitalists have really escaped bearing their fair share of the repayment." There is sufficient truth in this statement, inexact and irrelevant as is its conclusion, to make it worth while to point out the inadequacy of the premises to prove the desired conclusion, though sufficient to establish principles which we hold to be of great importance, and likely to attract much attention in future

THE ETERNAL CITY.

Causes Which Led to the Disturbances at the Vatican.

Victor Emmanuel's Speech—Prayers of the Faithful—Friends of Pope Pius and the Popular Leaders—Republicans vs. Sanfedisti—The Clerical Journals and the Public Schools—The Festival of the Immaculate Conception.

ROME, Dec. 10, 1870.

Now that the fight at the gate of the Pope's palace has become an event of the past, everybody is inquiring whose fault it was, and the liberal and clerical journals are equally loud in accusing their respective political antagonists of planning the encounter and putting it into execution. Looking at the case dispassionately, we may attribute some degree of imprudence to the Pope's partisans, in the present state of public opinion, for having given such needless publicity to their intention of turning what ought to have been a mere religious observance in honor of the Immaculate Conception into a political demonstration in favor of the Pope-King. After the ranting exhortations of the clerical organs in the press to excite the Sanfedist party, it was natural that the extreme opposite party, the ultra liberals of the Borgo district or Leonine city, headed by Tognetti, brother of the decapitated blower up of the Serristori barracks, should resolve to prevent the proposed demonstration, which, in the words of the *Imparziale*, was to show Europe that "the Pope has a party in Rome, and a strong one." The fact of the Borgo people having gone armed with knives and hatchets to the Piazza of St. Peter's, and the circumstance that the only four persons wounded in the fray at all seriously were all Papal partisans, show that violence was originally intended by the former rather than the latter, although the actual provocation of the first blow was given by one of the Papalini.

Cardinal Antonelli, who witnessed the exciting scene from a window of the Vatican, whence nearly all the piazza was visible, told the diplomatists who attended his Friday reception on the following morning that great praise was due to the Italian officers and soldiers for their prompt interference by which the tumult was quelled at its outset. His Eminence briefly but correctly designated the affray as an encounter between two adverse parties, adding, however, that the assailants' intention was to prevent the religious demonstration of the day. The Cardinal's eulogy of the Italian soldiers was not undeserved, for since their occupation of Rome their discipline, politeness and prompt execution of duty have been universally recognized. They arrested some of the most active rioters, among whom was Tognetti, now a *capo-popolo*, or leader of the mob in the Borgo district. Later in the evening a crowd of Borghigiani collected before the police office of that district, demanding the release of their chief, but the police delegate, Sernicoli, and the Questor Berti, who arrived just in time, warned the people to disperse peaceably and at once, as justice would be strictly administered to all parties. The *Official Gazette* of last night briefly mentions the affair as arising from "party ire," and states that four wounded persons were taken to the hospital and some rioters arrested.

The same judicious but firm line of conduct was observable yesterday evening in a tumult arising out of the riot of the preceding day. Crossing the Via Frattina I was surprised to find a crowd blocking up the adjoining Via della Vite, which street was guarded by soldiers and police at all its outlets. On inquiry I was informed that the people wanted to hoot a noted Papal officer who had taken refuge in a house in the Via della Vite, but that the soldiers were there to protect him. The officer was Colonel Azzanesi, of the First Pontifical regiment of the line, who had been designated by the *Tribuno* journal of that morning as having headed a charge of Caccialepri from the Vatican against the people in the skirmish of the preceding afternoon. The Colonel, in consequence, proceeded to the office of the *Tribuno*, situated in Via della Vite, to obtain a rectification of the statement, which he denied, although he admitted having been at St. Peter's during the row. Colonel Azzanesi had been recognized on his way to the office, and while he was discussing the wording of the rectification with the director of the journal a crowd had collected before the house eager to get possession of his person. The director sent at once to the neighboring *bersaglieri* barracks. A detachment was soon on the spot, and while the soldiers were preventing the premises from being invaded by the mob the Colonel was got out of the back window by a ladder, and so escaped through the court to the Via Frettina, where he got into a carriage unnoticed and drove first to his own residence and then to the railway station. The mob, tired of waiting to see the Colonel made prisoner, dispersed quietly at the police delegate's intimation and the *bersaglieri's* warning trumpets. The principal event within the Vatican Palace, in a purely religious point of view, on the 8th, the festival of the Immaculate Conception, was the publication of a decree by the Cardinal Vicar, Patrizi, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, and a circular letter to the episcopacy, intimating that "Our Most Holy Lord Pope Pius IX., wishing to satisfy the requests of nearly all the Catholic episcopacy in the Vatican Council, had declared the Patriarch St. Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mother of God, to be Patron of the Catholic Church, so that through his protection she, agitated by innumerable calamities in these lamentable times, may serve the Lord in true liberty, when once all obstacles and errors shall be destroyed." His Holiness has in consequence ordered that in future the festival of St. Joseph shall be observed as a "double first class rite."

It is stated that the Roman deputies mean to propose, when the discussion of guarantees for the Pope's spiritual independence comes before the Parliament, that the consideration of the question shall be deferred until the transfer of the Parliament to Rome, as being a locality more adapted to a debate of such a peculiar nature. The bill prepared by the Ministry for the transfer of the seat of government demands eight months' time and 17,000,000 of lire if some of the religious corporations' localities are made use of, and 36,000,000 if those localities are left intact. The Minister Sella wanted the delay not to pass six months, and Signor Ratazzi, now head of the Parliamentary opposition, but no doubt eager to return to the direction of the Cabinet, will, it is said, propose that the transfer be immediate—in the course of next January—making himself responsible for the execution of the plan. It is expected that a compromise will be effected and a vote passed for the transfer to be made in four or, at most, six months.

The Roman municipality, desirous of preparing a suitable reception for Victor Emmanuel, recently requested the Royal Lieutenant to give them positive information as to the period of his Majesty's arrival. The reply obtained was that the King will be here on the 3d of January, by which time the royal residence in the Quirinal Palace is to be ready and the preparations for the festivities complete.

Royal speeches are often reduced to such insignificant phrases that the country to whom they are addressed, through their representatives in Parliament, learn very little of the intentions of government from them. This has not been the case with Victor Emmanuel's speech to the Senators and Deputies assembled for the first time in parliament from the whole Italian peninsula. His Majesty expressed his joy at having carried out the programme of his illustrious father by unifying Italy and making Rome her capital. He justly added that Italy being now united and free, it depended only on the Italians themselves to render her happy and great. He deplored the present exterminating war between two generous and friendly nations, and stated that Italy had fulfilled the obligations of strict neutrality. Allusions to financial and administrative requirements followed. But the most interesting part of the royal speech was that relating to the transfer of the capital and the conditions of the definitive occupation of Rome. The King said plainly enough that the capital must be transferred at once. "We shall remain in Rome," said he, "maintaining the promises we have solemnly made to ourselves, liberty of the Church, full independence of the Papal See in the exercise of its religious ministry and its relations with Catholicism." This declaration is more important by what it leaves unsaid than what it says; for the oft-invoked measures of conciliation are now ignored, and the representatives of the Church are made responsible for the obstinate resistance so incompatible with the moderation and piety incumbent on ministers of the Christian religion. Victor Emmanuel has judiciously made no more mention of a possible *modus vivendi*, and Italy has only now to prove that, without offending religion or failing in respect for the person of the Pontiff, she has sufficient vitality and elements of prosperity to achieve a satisfactory national career, even without the friendship of the irreconcilable ecclesiastics.

The religious sentiments of the Romans, who are still liege to the Pope, and still more, the fervent feelings of the devout ladies of Rome, have been strongly appealed to of late by the Pope and Cardinal Vicar in the publication of *inviti sagri* in honor of the festival of the Immaculate Conception, which was celebrated this morning, with less imposing solemnities than last year, in the Sixtine chapel, by his Holiness, who admitted the members of his court and household, and such devout Romans and foreigners as had obtained tickets from the major domo, to witness the ceremony. In the different churches dedicated to the Holy Virgin a pious association of ladies have been engaged in unceasing prayer from seven this morning until five in the evening, ostensibly and undisguisedly to obtain from the Madonna the restoration of Pius IX. to the enjoyment of his temporal throne. The clerical journal, *Imparziale*, of to-day declares that ever since the promulgation by "the holy and beloved Pontiff" of the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary a lively faith and pious hope have prevailed among the faithful Romans "that Mary has in especial protection the venerable Pontiff, her own Pontiff, who, in the eyes of the world, added the brightest star to the royal diadem of the great Mother of God, and that she will not leave this Pius to weep long over the calamities of Zion, nor permit the holy old man to close his eyes without first beholding the triumph of the Church." Similar language, held for some time by clerical journals, and some confident expressions of the Pope himself, to encourage Catholic visitors at the Vatican, had led to a superstitious idea that Pio Nono had been assured of a supernatural intervention of the Madonna, and that a miracle wrought by her would deliver him of his Italian oppressors and restore him to full temporal dominion and civil sway on this very day, the festival of her immaculate conception.

In concordance with this supposition an imposing demonstration of Papal partisans was to have met on the Piazza of St. Peter to shout homage to the Pontiff, and a spontaneous and universal illumination of the city was to demonstrate to the world, in the words of the *Imparziale*, "that the Holy Father has a party in Rome, and that this party is strong."

Unfortunately for the success of these projects the weather has been so intolerable all day, and is still so this evening, that both the demonstration and the illuminations necessarily ended in *fiasco*. There was, indeed, an attempt at a meeting under the colonnades of St. Peter's about three o'clock this afternoon. The entry to the palace around the gates of the right hand corridor, leading to the Scala Regia, was crowded with individuals, who certainly did not all belong to the same party; for they soon began to quarrel, and push and belabor each other with umbrellas—harmless weapons with which the rain had necessarily armed them, but which were not the only ones employed in the mêlee; for a Russian gentleman whom I met coming hastily out of the crowd told me that he had been tempted to force his way forward, expecting to get into the Vatican, or see the Pope, or something interesting, but that he had felt the sharp prick of a stiletto in his side, and wished to know whether the wound was dangerous or not. I convoyed him, as he seemed a perfect stranger in Rome, to the hospital of St. Giacomo, where there are always surgeons on guard, and left him in the hands of one of them, hoping, as he did not seem to suffer much, that the injury was slight. He described the struggle as being between parties favorable and hostile to the Pope, and no doubt the republicans were there to smash the Papalini, but had it even been otherwise, and the weather had invited a more numerous attendance of clerical sympathizers, the police authorities were prepared to prevent them from becoming too demonstrative.

It is stated that the learned Jesuit astronomer, Father Secchi, has been ordered by his spiritual superiors to resign the chair of professor of astronomy in the new university, which he had previously accepted, the fact of the adherence of so distinguished a man of science to the new educational *régime* being considered by the Jesuit Fathers as unbecoming the principles of their order. The clerical journals deride the new government schools, and state that the scholars inscribed—about 500 in number—are more than half Jews. The radical journals, on the other hand, laugh at the Jesuit devotees for collecting remnants of the stone escutcheon of their order, chiselled off the façade of the Roman College, to make room for the arms of Savoy, and expecting that miracles may be wrought by such precious relics.

The Roman municipality is not yet in very harmonious working order, which is to be regretted, as much of the future condition of the city depends on that body. The Council is divided into two parties—one old and slow, the other young and active. A reconciliation between them and the adoption of a joint programme in the great work of enlarging and improving Rome are hoped for, if Prince Doria can be persuaded to accept the office of mayor of the city.

The archæological interests of Rome are likely to be well looked after in future by the Commendatore Rosa, who since 1860 has directed the excavation of the palace of the Cæsars for the Emperor Napoleon. These ruins are situated on that part of the Palatine Hill called the Orti Farnesiani, which the Emperor purchased of the King of Naples ten years ago. The property has just been bought by the Italian government, and as Signor Rosa has likewise commenced the excavation of the Roman forum, the topographical relations of these important parts of ancient Rome towards each other will soon be laid before the students of such interesting questions.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck's Projects.

A Frankfort correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says:—

To-day I have received a curious and interesting letter from an officer at the German headquarters. Among other items which he mentions is one which eminently shows the care and foresight of the Germans in their determination to provide against any possible contingencies. The complete project of a war upon Great Britain was planned out as exactly as that of a war against France, long before the present struggle commenced. Count Bismarck, my correspondent states, was urged by South German delegates to take the present opportunity of mediatising all the kings and princes, and making the unity of Germany Prussified a *fait accompli*. But he withstood the temptation, although the German republicans offered him all their influence, as he chose rather to reserve a pretext for keeping open action for the time when the Austrian Germans shall be ripe—as it is supposed they soon will be if Magyar influence is brought to bear upon them oppressively, of which many people think there can be but little doubt. Count Bismarck recently said to a great German republican who was preaching the infallible necessity of a German republic sooner or later, "My dear sir, I am a republican, but the time is not come yet."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Belgian government has entered a protest with the Great Powers against the annexation of Luxembourg to Prussia.

The *Salut Public* says that the distress at Lyons has reached a serious extent, owing to the complete stagnation of the silk trade and the severe cold weather.

The London *Observer* says there is no foundation whatever for the statement of the *Daily News*,' that M. Gambetta had opened negotiations with the German headquarters for the conclusion of an armistice.

It is reported from Vienna that arrangements for the purchase of Luxembourg have already been concluded between the German and Dutch governments.

Fifty Frenchmen, seized as hostages for the German merchant captains, arrived at Frankfort on the 11th, and on the following day were sent on to Bremen. They are composed of counts, marquises, barons and wealthy commoners from the district of Dijon.

The ministerial crisis in Holland has been for a moment suspended by the acceptance of the resignation of the Minister Roest van Limbur. His successor is Van Muken.

The Levant *Herald* says that the trade for the reconstruction of the burnted part of Pera has at last been issued.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Information which is believed to be trustworthy has reached this country that the German Confederation can command the services, in case of need, of 60,000 seamen, a very large number of whom are now serving or have served and have learned their business in the English mercantile marine."

In the Hungarian Delegation, December 16, Count Apponyi urged that a war budget should be voted, as treaties were being set at nought and arming was everywhere going on. He asked for information respecting the stores, armaments, &c., and the government promised to reply to-day.

There is a great deal of floating ice in the Elbe and navigation is thereby impeded. On the morning of December 13 the thermometer marked five degrees below freezing point.

The Levant *Herald* believes that a loan is on the point of being concluded, with the special object of making provision for, and punctually discharging, the liabilities of Turkey. It is understood that the Imperial Ottoman Bank and several leading bankers will take portions; the amount is £2,300,000, and the rate of interest, exclusive of commission, fourteen per cent per annum.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes:—"The empire scheme has found but little sympathy. Those who think it worth while to say anything at all about the matter regret the loss of the Kings of Prussia, whose wondrous onward progress has been associated with the name of their bleak, bare, beloved country. But the majority do not trouble themselves about the matter."

The *Spectator* says the French armies are now real armies, commanded by real soldiers, who know how to act when they are worsted—are armies which fight at least as well as Bazaine's at Gravelotte, and sometimes even better. Under the discouragement of recent defeat and the most depressing weather they hold their own in the face of a quite equal enemy. Their *morale* is no longer dependent on mere good spirits. They fight like men who trust their general, and who mean to fight in bad fortune as well as in good.

SHIP PROPERTY.

There is a decidedly improved feeling noticeable in the market for this property during the month, in which the operations have been larger than in any other of the year. The demand is very good, and at the close there are several orders pending for large and medium sized vessels of good class. The offerings of desirable American tonnage are quite small, indeed not equal to the demand, and should Congress so alter the existing Registry laws as to enable us to cover foreign tonnage a spirited business would undoubtedly ensue, principally in iron bottoms. The sales of the month were:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Where Built.	Amount.
Ship W. F. Storer	1,628	Waldoboro, 1856	$50,000
Ship Industry	1,070	Medford, 1858	34,000
Ship Mary Russell	801	Fairhaven, 1856	7,000
Bark Idaho	471	Fairhaven, 1864	20,000
Bark Morning Light	637	Baltimore, 1862	13,450
Bark James Welsh	338	New York, 1860	8,500
Brig Eastern Star	238	Long Island, 1856	8,000
Schr Sandy Hook	125	New York, 1870	12,000

The total amount of sales of ship property (sea going vessels) at this port for the year now closing foots up only $710,000.

IRELAND.

Roman Catholic Sentiment Against Protestant Church Disendowment.

Christian Charity and an Improved Fraternity—English Politicians Deceive All Parties—How the Feudal Relations Mar Legislation—"Tithe Gathering" to End on New Year's Day—The Maynooth College of the Future—A New Class of Priests.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14, 1870.

Will you believe it, there are Catholics among us, and their number is by no means small, who complain more bitterly of the disestablishment of the Church than the Ulster Orangemen. It is only now that they are beginning to feel the effects of the change, as, since the bill became law, things have been allowed to remain pretty much as they were. At the beginning of the year we may expect a great "stir," for then the provisions of the bill will come into operation and the Church will virtually be disestablished.

MOVING CAUSES.

Your readers may ask what reason have the Catholics to complain? Are not the Protestants the only persons who suffer by the bill? Was it not intended to benefit the former and to deprive the latter of an unjust ascendancy? The Catholics certainly thought that they had obtained a great boon, while the Protestants imagined that all was lost. The fact is, both parties have been partially deceived; the Catholics not having obtained so great an advantage, nor the Protestants having sustained so great a disaster as what each at first were led to suppose.

As regards the Catholics, I may say that disestablishment will not put a penny in their pockets; on the contrary, many are complaining that it will be a serious loss to them; that it will have an injurious effect upon the Catholic religion and upon the country at large. A few days ago I was speaking with a country gentleman who was strongly of this opinion. He said that, although a Catholic, the fall of the Protestant Church, for the next five or six years, would be a serious loss to him. His case, no doubt, is a peculiar one; but hundreds of others are circumstanced in a similar way, so that what he told me will explain how a large number of persons are affected by Mr. Gladstone's Church policy. He had, he told me, three farms, for which he paid neither tithes nor what is called "rent charge," nor any sum whatever, towards the maintenance of the Protestant Establishment.

THE LAND QUESTION COMPLICATIONS.

It is an important fact that the owners or holders of land, purchased or rented since 1834, are not burdened with tithes. In that year the late Lord Derby, who was Irish Chief Secretary, made some very important, and, to do him justice, some very judicious alterations in the ecclesiastical system in Ireland. Seeing that the Irish people were resolved upon resisting the payment of this rate, and having the fear of the frightful massacres at Newtownbang and other places before his eyes, the Chief Secretary abolished ten bishoprics, initiating, I may almost say, that policy of disestablishment which he opposed with such ability and pathos in the last speech of his public life. But he did more than abolish the ten bishoprics. He changed the odious name of "tithes," which had almost driven the people mad, to the milder, but certainly less intelligible, name of "rent charge," and the "rent charge" was henceforth to be paid by the tenant to the landlord, and by the landlord to the parson.

THE CHURCH MILITANT IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Before Lord Derby took this vexed question in hand the clergyman collected his own tithes. He usually rode on horseback, or, if not on horseback, in his carriage. Whenever any danger or opposition was apprehended he was certain to be accompanied by a large retinue, oftentimes by a crowd of soldiers and bailiffs, who were ready to enforce his orders with the bayonet or the sword. But I need not now enter into a disquisition on "tithe-gathering" in Ireland, or detail the blood-stained scenes by which it was accompanied. That cruel custom is now, or will be in a few days more, at an end forever, and the sooner all recollection of it is lost the better.

MODERN INTERESTS, BUT NOT APOSTOLIC.

In this way my informant told me he escaped the payment of tithes. The existence of the Protestant Establishment, therefore, as a State institution cost him nothing; nevertheless, he was anxious that religious ascendancy should be overthrown. But, as I shall presently show, the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church are likely to have an effect upon him which, had it been foreseen, would, I think, have cooled his ardor for religious equality.

What reason, I asked, have you to regret the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church?

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Well, said he, a son of mine has just entered Maynooth, and the course there is rarely less than six years. Every year he spends there will, I calculate, be to me an expense of fifty pounds or sixty pounds sterling, independent of books, clothing and other necessaries. The Roman Catholic bishops held a conference lately, and if I mistake not they decided that every student should pay to the college for board and lodging the sum of forty pounds sterling. Several of the professorships are to be abolished, and for the future the education of the Irish priesthood will neither be so general nor so superior. The professors there, in my opinion, showed that they cared very little for the success of their institution, when, instead of commuting, like the clergy of the Protestant and Presbyterian Churches, they preserved intact their life interest in the college. They appear to have no generosity or disinterestedness, no interest in the success of the college, no regard for the maintenance of their successors. The condition of the latter will, I think, be wretched enough, and, of course, the condition of the students will be proportionately miserable. On the whole, I am strongly of opinion that Maynooth has had its day, and that it will be a very inferior educational institution for the future.

I think that this opinion is most correct, and that it is the opinion of the vast majority of Irish Catholics. If the Protestant Church is disendowed so is the Catholic College of Maynooth. It has lost the annual sum of £30,000. So long as it was in receipt of this income no student was necessitated to pay a single farthing, during his six years' residence, to the college. On the contrary, for four years out of the six each student received £20 per annum for his maintenance. But this is stopped, and the student, as I have said, must now depend upon his father or his guardians.

The disendowment of Maynooth, however lightly thought of at first, is certain, as every one now sees, to have an injurious effect upon the Catholic religion in Ireland. The expense of education under the new arrangements is very great compared with what it was heretofore, and the number of candidates for the priesthood will be, comparatively speaking, small.

A NEW CLASS OF PRIESTS.

The priests for the future will be a different class of persons from what they were in the past. Only the wealthy classes, or what are called the wealthy classes among us, will henceforth be able to educate their children for the priesthood. Hitherto persons of the lowest grade in life and of the smallest means could, with little difficulty, give a boy in some local academy as much knowledge of the classics as enabled him to pass the preliminary examination in Maynooth. When he entered there he was no longer any expense to his parents or guardians; but now, when he becomes an inmate of that once "royal" establishment, the real expenses of his education are only beginning. This will undoubtedly be a great bar to many aspirants to the ecclesiastical office. Their number, in my opinion, will scarcely be one-tenth of what it was.

The Irish priesthood henceforth may be drawn from a more wealthy and respectable class, but it will not be more zealous, more learned or better qualified for the discharge of the priestly functions. Time alone will tell whether the change is for the better or for the worse.

BOTCHING THE BRIDGE BUSINESS.

The latest "put-up job," in the form of a fat contract, has just transpired in relation to the Central bridge, which crosses the Harlem river at the southern terminus of Central avenue. It appears that the bridge is in charge of a mixed commission, composed of residents of New York and of Westchester county, and, it having been found necessary recently to replank the structure, the Commissioners living in New York, without having consulted their colleagues on the other side, awarded the contract for the work to a certain party at $15,000. The nature of the "job" may be at once comprehended when it is stated that responsible parties in Westchester county were ready to perform the work for $3,000.

Owing to the circumstance that the $50,000 originally appropriated for the construction of the new iron bridge over East Chester creek at Pelham has all been expended, while the work still remains in an unfinished state, the Board of Supervisors has removed the old commission and appointed a new one, consisting of William H. Brown, of West Chester; Andrew Finlay, of East Chester, and H. H. Robertson, of Morrisania. An additional appropriation of $15,000 has been made to complete the work.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

A financial concern, to be known as the First National Bank of East Chester, was organized at Mount Vernon on Friday evening by the election of Cornelius Corson, President; Major Stevens, Vice President, and —— Murray, Cashier. The institution, it is understood, will commence operations at once on a capital stock of $250,000, of which sum, it is said, William M. Tweed has subscribed $200,000.