

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM FRANCE.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EFFECT OF THE DECREES—SEVERAL ENGLISHMEN AMONG THE EXPELLED FATHERS—SEVERE CRITICISMS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

LONDON, July 1.—The semi-official note which has been sent by the French Government to the journals, announcing that the execution of the anti-Jesuit decrees had not led to disturbance in any part of France, and that effect had only to be given to-day (Wednesday) to the decrees affecting the Jesuits, concludes as follows: "The Government knows its duty, and will perform it with firmness."

A Paris dispatch says: "The number of persons expelled from the Jesuit Chapel here, yesterday morning, was 13, including one Englishman and one Russian. The second Jesuit establishment, that of the German Jesuits, is at present not interfered with. At Laval, several English Jesuits called on the crowd of spectators to witness that their rights were being violated, and said they would appeal to the English Ambassador. The crowd of people which witnessed the expulsion of the Jesuits from the establishment in the Rue de Sèvres was almost stupefied by the procedure employed. In Paris, where the individual is drowned in the mass, the thing is less serious, but in the Provinces it will have far deeper effects. France will be divided into two camps, separated by an unfathomable abyss. Those only who have lived in the Provinces can form an idea of the effect of these offensive measures. The Government ought not to proceed further in this direction. The country must not come to look upon the Republic as synonymous with persecution. Because at present the Republic has no opposition to fear it ought to be tolerant, for it can be so without danger. A Government supported by the nation and victorious over all adversaries, commits the greatest blunder by violating personal liberty under the pretext of protecting itself when in no danger. It is expected that the Jesuits will immediately apply to the Judges, complaining of the violation of their rights of property and domicile, and praying for an order of reinstatement pending the trial of the case. The Government will contend that the ordinary tribunals have no jurisdiction in such dispute between individuals and the State, and that the Council of State can alone determine the validity of the expulsion. The Government, however, is in manifest difficulty with the other unrecognized orders, as it never calculated on their refusing to apply for recognition; and now that they have firmly resolved on linking their fate with the Jesuits, the Government must either shut its eyes to the violation of the decrees or repeat, on a much larger scale, to-day's (Wednesday's) proceedings."

A dispatch from Rome says: "The French religious orders affected by the anti-Jesuit decrees have telegraphed to the Vatican their intention to submit to the law." This probably means the orders which have not yet been expelled.

PARIS, July 1.—Up to the present time, 49 magistrates have resigned rather than execute the religious decrees. The proprietor of the house occupied by the Jesuits in the Rue de Sèvres, has made a preliminary application to the President of the Tribunal of the Seine asking that the house may be restored to the possession of its owner.

M. Andrieux, Prefect of Police, authorized the removal of the sacrament from the Jesuit chapel in the Rue de Sèvres to the Church of Saint Sulpice; but a large crowd having assembled, including several Senators and Deputies of the Right, the Police Commissary ordered that the sacrament only be removed to a small chapel in the same house.

The Legitimist section of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies has decided to interpellate the Government concerning the application of the decrees.

LONDON, July 2.—A Paris dispatch says it is stated that the Monks of La Grande Chartreuse, manufacturers of the famous Chartreuse liqueur, will not be interfered with.

A Paris dispatch says the religious establishments broken up yesterday number 39, with 475 members. There remain about 30, which, being educational institutions, are allowed to exist until August 31. At the Chambery two Italian orders, one of men, the other of women, have received four hour's notice to quit France. This measure is taken under the law of 1849, providing for the expulsion of foreigners obnoxious to the Government.