

FRANCE.

The Presse says:—“Since the days of Napoleon I., nothing like the last *Moniteur's* note has been addressed to the German nation. As ever since the 1st of January it has been the policy of the Tuileries to disturb the peace of Europe, it is unexampled impudence (*beispiellose unverschämtheit*) on the part of the *Moniteur* to speak of those German Diet which have displayed a patriotic feeling as ‘agitators.’ If Baron von Lerchenfeld in Bavaria, Von Alten and Benningsen in Hanover, Rau in Nassau, and Friedleben in Frankfurt, agitated when they proposed that the export of horses should be prohibited, the German Bund would be guilty of the same offence if it should resolve on placing the federal troops in a state of preparation. In an order of the day Napoleon I. directed that Stein and Genz should, if taken, be brought before a court-martial. The bookseller Palm was shot, and other German patriots, who were denounced as ‘agitators,’ were sent to the galleys. The *Moniteur* of the 15th March goes even further, for it speaks of the measures of the German Chambers as the work of agitators.”

The *Debats* devotes an article to the debate in the House of Commons on the Naval Estimates. It concludes thus:—

“The great fact to be remarked in the immensity of means commanded by the English navy. To add in a single year to the fleet 26 large vessels, of which 15 are line-of-battle ships, is an extraordinary exertion which England is alone capable of making, and which could not be executed by the dockyards of all the other Powers of the old and the new world, were they even to combine their efforts. The French steam fleet comprises splendid vessels, which can bear advantageously any comparison with those of England, and the First Lord of the Admiralty spoke perhaps with greater truth than he suspected when he admitted that fact in full Parliament; but he laughs at the public when he pretends that the number of these vessels causes him alarm. He is too well aware that in this respect England still possesses no rival.”

The *Constitutionnel*, after describing the activity prevailing in the British dockyards, remarks:—

“What is undeniable is the calm which exists in our arsenals and garrisons in presence of the more or less justifiable activity witnessed everywhere else. The transformation of the French fleet, publicly announced after the first steam line-of-battle ship had been launched, has been proceeded with regularly, without feverish activity or interruption; and the expenses incurred have never exceeded the wants of a maritime State which has 200 leagues of coast to defend. This calm, amid the general fever, is one of the best proofs that France can give of her strength and moderation.”

The *Presse* has completely changed its policy, and is now completely favorable to a pacific solution of the Italian question. It observes:—

“England is assuredly a generous nation. A few years ago she maltreated General Haynau in the name of humanity outraged in Hungary. To-day she raises a subscription for the benefit of the Neapolitan exiles. But at the same time she is a sensible nation, and no one would propose to her to wage war against Europe, or even against Austria, for the cause of Italy; the most generous Englishman would not dare to bring forward such a motion in the House of Commons. . . . We address the following question to politicians of all opinions:—Does there exist in Europe an alliance greater than that of England, or that of Russia? Assuredly not. Well, if England were to say:—In order to obtain my sincere and complete alliance you must wage war against the remainder of Europe, we should consider that alliance valued at a heavy figure.—Were Russia to offer the co-operation of her 800,000 soldiers on the condition of engaging in a war against all Europe, we should look upon the bargain as a bad one. What, then, can be replied to Piedmont, when she proposes her alliance in order that she may obtain possession of Lombardy? Let us boldly and frankly declare that there exists too small a chance of improving the destiny of Italy by a general war. And yet it is a general war which must be the consequence of the ambition of Count Cavour.”

The *Union* remarks on the same subject:—

“Before defending Italy against Austria or against the more or less badly interpreted treaties of 1815, is it not necessary to protect her from Piedmont? Does not Piedmont raise the passions of Italy? Is it not from Piedmont that will issue the greatest disasters, unless something more prudent than mere advice shall oppose the contagion of her policy? Let Austria be moderate; moderation is the strength of justice.—But, in order to have the right of advising moderation, it is first necessary to protest against disorders. Let Europe protect Italy, but then it must not be with the view of introducing the right of anarchy, which would be worse than servitude and war.”

GERMANY.

As the relations between Austria and Prussia are much more satisfactory than is generally believed, you will do well not to attach much importance to any newspaper articles in which it may be said that the two Governments do not pull well together. It would, doubtless, be much more agreeable to Austria if Prussia displayed less reserve, but the Imperial Government does not complain of the policy of its Federal ally. The Prussian Cabinet is still doing all in its power to effect a compromise, but you may be sure that it will not be found wanting should Austria be involved in a war with France. In fact, certain confidential communications have recently been received from Berlin which have produced a very agreeable impression on the Emperor.

The *Nord* mentions a rumor that the Count de Paris is about to accept a commission in the Prussian army.

It is impossible to exaggerate the contrast between the State papers put forth by Austria at the present crisis, and those cloudy, vague, equivocal, and treacherous productions with which the French Government has sought to preserve appearances. The difficulty that everybody has had in believing that war was possible consisted in the utter absence of any justifying cause for war. The world has been in suspense on this matter for some months, the attention of every politician in all Europe has been given to it, and no one has yet succeeded in showing that Austria has committed the slightest offence against the

law of nations, or infringed the faith of treaties in the smallest particular. Austria has been patient under extraordinary provocations, because it has been confident both in its own strength and in the goodness of its cause; but it has been assumed too easily that this extraordinary patience implied the consciousness of weakness. All Germany is well aware that in case of war the prize of victory for France is to be found on the Rhine, and not beyond the Alps. This certainly doubles Austria's strength, and if Austria were now to proclaim that forbearance had reached its limits, and that it would appeal to arms since the appeal to justice had failed, we believe that Might as well as Right would be found upon the Kaiser's side.—*Tablet*.

It is certain that the force which Austria now has in Lombardy is more imposing than what people generally thought, though it was known to be great; and that, in case of a hostile move on the part of France, she would withdraw her forces from the other parts of the empire, and pour them all into Lombardy. Regardless of what might occur in Germany, she would so fortify herself in her Italian provinces that it would take immense efforts and immense time to dislodge her from them.

The last *Moniteur* note has produced an extremely bad impression in Southern Germany, but we have not yet heard how it was received in Prussia. The *Wiener Zeitung* has given the article in *extenso*, but it has refrained from making any remarks on it. The *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, however, takes the liberty of telling the *Moniteur* that it is not worthy of credit. The *Moniteur* says:—

“Germany has nothing to fear, and it said the very same thing during a period of 15 years. After the 18th Brumaire, the first Consul sent a letter to Berlin, in which he eulogised the policy of the Prussian Cabinet, and asked for a bust of Frederic the Great.—The north of Germany was resolved to prove to the first Consul that it could stand alone, and while it was exhibiting its strength he crossed the Alps.—Soon after Germany lost the Rhenish provinces and the countries watered by the Elbe. Shortly before the battle of Austerlitz was fought Germany was assured by the *Moniteur* that it had nothing to fear.—Then, as now, Austria was called the disturber of the public peace, and the German Emperor was accused of trying to extend his influence in Germany. The *Moniteur* brought the charge, and people believed it until the same paper proclaimed the peace of Tilsit.”

The Austrian Government is as incredulous as the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, and consequently it continues its armaments.

I cannot understand the use of the puerile and hollow reasoning one continually hears in Northern Italy with the object of constituting Austria in all respects the aggressor. If Austria has aggressed it has been by infringement of treaties, and we know that there are good reasons to hope that two great European Powers, who desire peace and are disinterested in the question at issue—whose attitude is neither minatory, like that of France, nor ambiguous and treacherous, like that of Russia—are now strongly urging upon her the necessity of retiring within her proper limits. But to say that Austria has committed aggression upon Piedmont is, as it appears to me, entirely to reverse the true state of the case. I need not, however, again enumerate the provocations that this country, while secretly conspiring with the Lombard insurgents, has for some months past, and especially in the present year, been offering to Austria. They are quite sufficient to render it in no degree surprising if the latter Government has become greatly exasperated. Why do not people here speak out boldly, and say: “We hate Austria; we want Lombardy, and we will do all we can to bring on a war (now that we have France at our backs) in such a way that we may not appear to begin it?”—*Cor. of Times*.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—TURIN, MARCH 16.—Notwithstanding the impressions communicated to me by Sardinian officers as to the strength of the contingent just called out, I have ascertained beyond a doubt that it will very little, if at all, exceed 30,000 men; and I suspect it will take some time to put these in a condition to move—not on account of the men, who have all served their five years already, but by reason of the necessity of providing transport and equipment.—*Times Correspondent*.

ROME, MARCH 12.—The use made of Monsignore Talbot's name in the accounts given by the *Herald* and other journals of Miss Cavendish's conversion, excited but a smile here as a piece of impertinent invention; but, as the statement has been favoured by much repetition, I am requested to contradict it, and to assert that Mgr. Talbot did not disapprove of the conduct of the parties concerned in Miss Cavendish's reception into the Church. It is painful to add, that restraint is still resorted to by her parents, to debar her the exercise of her religion and intercourse with friends; and that this perpetuated tyranny would not seem to be relaxed by any species of appeal or remonstrance, although now extended over many weeks.—It really becomes a national disgrace, and ought to arouse feelings of shame and indignation amongst those whose religious principles are involved. In England she could summon the rescue of police and the protection of the law by throwing up her window and proclaiming her coerced retention. And, reversing the picture, supposing her to be the victim of Catholic oppression, how would the country be convulsed!—and yet in Rome no hand can reach her! There exists a Religious Order, founded for the redemption of captives during the days of Moorish piracy, to whose sympathy we commend this case; and reverting, by invitation of the *Herald*, to the Mortara case, it really looks to us, that being a minor, and being debarred the liberty of worship, Miss Cavendish becomes entitled to State interference and protection.

The French have not retired from Rome as yet, although under orders, as publicly stated. The despatch of the Cardinal Secretary of State conveyed a permission, rather than a command; otherwise we believe the evacuation would have been accomplished at once. It will now be effected so as to secure the mutual interests and the general welfare, without precipitation. Those qualified to judge seem to entertain no doubt as to the ability to govern, also as to the becoming attitude assumed in recent policy. Self-respect and a spirit of independence required such a declaration, and all parties applaud it; the results may entail are in God's hands, not in man's alone.—In the meantime nothing arises around us to indicate danger or disturb the public mind, nor do we see grounds for apprehension.—*Tablet Correspondent*.

The Roman correspondence of the *Times* shows the people of that State to be in a most disappointing condition of quiet after the withdrawal of the French troops. The *Cork Examiner* remarks that it really is very provoking to find all the anti-Papal politicians so mistaken. The writer is perfectly bewildered in attempting to account for a state of things that so completely baffled all their predictions. One resource, indeed, he has, which is, with a sort of literary wink, to intimate that there is some moral underground movement going on, of which “he could and if he would.” Before the Pope had intimated his intention of getting rid of foreign troops, the credulous English public were led to believe that Rome was groaning under an iron tyranny, which held the people chained and by the throat, and whose means of government were the bayonet and the dungeon. Now they are suddenly told that “the Papal Government is weak even to childlike.” That its strength lies in its very mildness.” How ludicrous is the system which presents to the English people stories like these, each giving the other the lie; and what a muddy perception must that public be endowed with which swallows such in turn, finding both equally suitable to its palate.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Telegraph* remarks:—“I will mention a startling and curious rumour in circulation here, and which is brought forward as an explanation of the reason which has induced Pius IX to demand the evacuation of his

territory by one, at least, of the powers at present quartered there. You are already aware, in all probability, that according to the general opinion in Paris, Prince Napoleon is considered the great instigator of Louis Napoleon in the policy he is now pursuing towards Italy. The fat occupant of the Palais Royal is supposed to have ambition, which an Algerian ministry by no means satisfies, and which will not be appeased until it is gratified with an Italian realm, over which its influence may be exercised in kingly or viceregal sway. It is now declared that this self-same personage, who has already paved his way to popularity on the side of the Alps by marriage with a Sardinian Slave, has taken other and even more disgraceful means to clear the way to power. Report says that he has been mixed up in a plot, having for its object the overthrow of the Pope; that letters proving his connivance with the conspirators are in the possession of Cardinal Antonelli, through the agency of the secret police; and that it was in consequence of this discovery that Pius IX determined upon getting rid, once and for ever, of the French protectors who were engaged in betraying him. It is added that the Papal government intends to submit proofs of Prince Napoleon's criminality to the great powers of Europe, in order that the real designs of France upon Italy may be made known to the world. The story, it must be confessed, has the air of a romance; but experience has taught us that the Bonapartes are never checked by scruples of honesty in any enterprises they take part in. So there is no more reason to suppose Prince Napoleon would hesitate to act in concert with conspirators, than there is to believe he would refuse to betray, for instance, his Imperial cousin, if the hour were ripe for so doing, and the inducement held out sufficiently tempting. There is no honor among thieves, from the moment it becomes more profitable to sell each other than to remain friends.

PORTUGAL.

The *Univers* publishes a correspondence from Lisbon, which relates that a young ecclesiastic who was collecting petitions in favor of the Sisters of Charity, had been assassinated by the revolutionists, and that a French priest, chaplain of the French Embassy, had been stoned in the streets of Lisbon. The writer says that everything threatens an approaching struggle, in a country profoundly Catholic, but governed in absolute contempt of its religious feelings.

RUSSIA.

THE AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE AT TAGANROG.—A short time ago we had from the Continental papers an account of a calamity at Taganrog, on the sea of Azoff, so dreadful in its character, from the number of human beings reported to have perished by it, that we were fain to believe there was some inaccuracy in the details. Further particulars, however, are now given in the *Cologne Gazette*, from which it appears that the catastrophe has been even more appalling than was represented.—“Affected by the mildness of the temperature and by the purity of a cloudless sky, about 3,000 inhabitants of Taganrog followed the fishermen upon the ice. In that country fishing is the favorite occupation of all, young and old, rich and poor. The air was so calm that all advanced, without mistrust farther and farther upon the ice, in the hope of obtaining a richer booty. Suddenly a warm wind rose from the east, which insensibly rose higher, whirled masses of snow, and finished by detaching from the shore the ice which adhered to it. In a few instants the vast sheet of ice cracked—rose—broke in several places—and the unhappy people who were upon it saw themselves carried out towards the open sea. Two hours afterwards not a trace of life was perceived from the shore upon the surface of the waves. On the following day the waves drove ashore a floe of ice, on which were five of these unhappy people; three were dead, and the others stupefied by cold—the two last a young girl and an old man. The young girl died some hours after. The old man survived, but from fright he had lost the use of his tongue. He gave in writing a narrative of the events of this frightful night. The number of persons who met death in the waves amounts to 3,000.”—*Standard*.

THE PASSION FLOWER (*Passiflora*).—The leaves of this singular plant resemble the spear that pierced our Saviour's side; the tendrils, the cords that bound his hands, or the whips that scourged him; the ten petals may be viewed as representatives of the ten Apostles (omitting Judas, the betrayer, and Peter, the deserter). The central stem of the *Passiflora* stands for the cross—the stamina for the banner, the style and the nails—the cup's interior circle indicates the crown of thorns, the radiance, or the glory; the floral white color, besides being the emblem of Christ's purity, suggests, also, his burial sheet, while the blue is typical of heaven. On one species of the *Passiflora*, an altar, and even blood-drops are said to be apparent. This flower continues open three days, and then dies; thus denoting Easter, or the “Resurrection” that follows passion-tide.

REV. DR. CAILLÉ

ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE CONTINENTAL ARMAMENTS.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Twelve years ago the Thrones and the Religion of Southern Europe were menaced with a catastrophe unparalleled in modern history. A conspiracy, which extended from the Mediterranean to the British Channel, and from the Douro to the Danube, was organized, matured, and perfected, with the avowed object of overthrowing Catholicity, effacing Monarchy and establishing Republicanism and Rationalism in Italy, Austria, France, and the Spanish Peninsula.—These statements would appear incredible, or immeasurably exaggerated, if they were not infallibly sustained by facts and documents of the most rigid authenticity; and if they were not, besides this demonstration, afterwards proved by the disastrous results which accompanied and followed the failure of this most iniquitous attempt to bury the Altar and the Throne in the ashes of a universal conflagration. In the year ending 1846 there were not less than seventy-five thousand conspirators collected in Switzerland alone: the City of Berne and the neighbouring towns literally swarmed with emissaries from Hungary, Poland, Naples, all Italy and France. One should doubt this extravagant number being collected together in one small territory, if we had not evidence of strict accuracy of this statistical fact before us, in the pre-emptory command of the Emperor Napoleon, when he mentions the danger of these hostile conspirators residing on the borders of France, expresses the precise number already quoted, and orders their immediate removal from the Swiss territory. The sworn confederates of this infidel band were spread with secret and skilful caution through all Southern Europe; and they filled Vienna, Paris, Naples, and all the minor towns, with such a number of partisans as avoided detection, but which, at a given signal from head-quarters, would be ready to rush from their hiding places, and with burning brands and drawn swords fill these cities with slaughter and devastation! This short outline is a mere skeleton description of the terrific explosive materials which were prepared in Europe in the year 1846; and the fact, which the future Historian will note, as the event next in order to this universal conspiracy, is the singular Providence which defeated this destructive combination, restored present peace, and laid a sure foundation for the future stability of order, morality, and religion.

The events which have been crowded into the history of Southern Europe within the last twelve years are higher in constitutional importance, more remarkable in social results, and more astounding in Democratic daring, infidel project, and criminal confederacy, than all the facts which have filled the records of the last century. Switzerland has been humbled in the dust; the imposture of Kosuth has been detected, the intentions of Hungary have been unmasked; the Red Republicans have been crushed; the English Cabinet anti-Catholic conspiracy has

been exposed; the Protestant alliance has been defeated; the Neapolitan and Roman cut-throats have been forced to sue for mercy; the European Thrones have been rescued from sanguinary Republicanism; and the Chair of Peter has been surrounded by rival nations to protect Pio Nono from the stratagems of revolutionary assassins. Europe has had time enough, within the last twelve years, to reflect on the causes which have produced this revolutionary spirit throughout her Southern territories; and a bitter experience has taught her that an insupportable jealousy of her Catholic Royalty, her exclusive family alliances, her orthodox Institutions; and an undying hatred of her unchanging Creed have made the Protestant Northern Cabinets the avowed originators and the impassable accomplices in the treason and infidelity under consideration in the present historical review. Catholic Europe knows all the facts of the treacherous Cabinets referred to, has heartily regretted her past foolish confidence in Protestant liberalism; and now that she has escaped the blow aimed at her Thrones and her Altars, she has made the most stringent laws to protect her future social and ecclesiastical policy, from being made the dupe and the victim of Protestant propagandism and foreign official deceit.

The present prodigious armaments of France and Austria have been produced from this northern treachery with the rigid logical sequence of cause and effect; and all the expense of the impending war on a large scale; and all the national irritation between two great empires; and if conflict shall follow all the blood that will be spilled, are to be placed to the guilty account of those parties who have generated the national discontent which has called forth these menacing and appalling sanguinary results.—Italy being, from the number of its small independent principalities and duchies, the weakest part of Catholic Europe; and Rome being the residence of the Pope, and the centre of Catholic unity, this territory had been selected by the conspirators as their first point of attack. The papal authority once crushed, and the heart of Europe in their possession, they calculated Hungary, Switzerland and the red accomplices of France could easily accomplish the remaining task scheduled by their leaders in the North. But they miscalculated somewhat the place where this wicked campaign was to have commenced. Chance had shifted it to Italy; but circumstances had almost transferred it to Switzerland.—When Napoleon ordered the seventy-five thousand confederates to depart from Switzerland *within ten days*, they begged a longer time, as they dare not pass through France, nor could they attempt to cross the Rhine into Prussia or Austria. In these several cases (they declared) they would be seized as rebels and sent to the galleys or shot. The Swiss Diet here interposed; and called on Napoleon for a solution of these difficulties.

He replied that they could travel to England through Belgium, and still steadily adhere to the pre-emptory period of ten days. In the mean time the Belgian Cabinet remonstrated, and stated that they could not permit so large a number of dangerous men and foreign conspirators to pass through the Belgian nation. Whereupon the Emperor, on the sixth day, sent an autograph letter to Leopold, King of the Belgians, in the following words—namely, “That his Majesty need feel no apprehension of the passage of these foreigners through his kingdom; as in case of fear or refusal he was prepared to send an army into Belgium to conduct them to the shore.” It need hardly be stated that the Swiss guests departed immediately for England and America! Switzerland, therefore, was very nearly being made the theatre of war between France and the conspirators; new relations alone with Austria have transferred the battle ground to central Italy. But the present Continental quarrel is still not precisely the result of any national impolicy on the part of the contending parties. It is the palpable consequence of foreign enemies setting fire to the cities of Rome and Naples, thus necessitating the interference of two neighboring Empires to extinguish the flames of these malicious incendiaries; and in their imperial rivalry to restore order and confidence, a new unexpected quarrel has arisen for individual supremacy during this work of defeating English perfidy, restoring Italian peace, consolidating constitutional monarchy, and guarding the crown and the interests of the successor of Peter from infidel assault.

Whatever may be the final result of the stupendous war preparations between Austria and France, it is certain that the Catholic Church in the South of Europe, and therefore all over the world, has not, since the days of Charlemagne, been placed in a position of greater national security, or a higher official pre-eminence. The Catholic Continent is now paying dearly for their folly in permitting the infidel stratagems to take such deep root in their several states; and like a city which has providentially escaped the horrors of malicious burning, sentinels will be placed in future (if I may so speak) at all the gates of Europe, to expel the incendiary wherever he makes his appearance, and to protect the nations from the awful scourge which their past neglect had raised for their unexpected chastisement. Austria, at the present time, watches the English Correspondent at Vienna, as England watches Nena Sahib in India: Naples would not permit an Englishman to hold any position within her kingdom in reference to schools or education of any kind; and France has made her educational policy still more stringent within the last year, with a view to meet the danger of foreign spies, who, under the guise of preaching the Gospel, spread abroad irreligion and revolution.—The Spanish Peninsula has carefully disengaged herself from the slavery sought to be put on her by England; and the whole face of Catholic Europe is thus washed clean from the foul excrement of an unscrupulous political and political latitudinarianism. The proof of these statements of mine will be found in the Bible meetings to be held next May in Exeter Hall and elsewhere. The reader will then learn that no foreign missions will be sent to the South of Europe, or no Bibles distributed beyond the salt mines of Cornwall. We shall hear no more stories of young blind Papist girls, after being reformed in the Protestant faith, reading the Gospel of King James by drawing their tongues gently over the print in the inspired page! nor shall the Irish people be astounded by learning from some itinerant Biblical from New Zealand that the Catholics there, drink holy water at their breakfast; that the priests there, give leave to the people to commit any sin they please, for the sum of two shillings and four pence! and that the Virgin Mary is worshipped above the Trinity!

Neither will the Irish people be disgusted with the old huge lie “that thousands of Protestant Bibles, and tons of thousands of tracts are annually circulated by the Bible Societies amongst the Catholics of Ireland.” As well might these jugglers assert that the Catholics of Ireland make their tea for breakfast from tobacco leaves, eat oak bark and hemlock for their dinner, and take their supper from living snails with the shells on them. The simple proof that the peasantry of Ireland neither receive or possess Protestant Bibles is the fact that Catholic Bibles are sold in the shops of the principal Catholic booksellers, and are bought and read at pleasure by the Irish Catholic people. Since the very beginning of human history there never has been told such a huge, monstrous, stupendous, thrilling, impalpable, multitudinous lie, as the old lie of the circulation of the Protestant Bible in Ireland—wherefore I have given a challenge three years ago on the following points viz:—

Firstly, tell the name of any one Catholic in Ireland who has in his possession a Protestant Bible.
Secondly, tell the name of any one Catholic in Ireland who has read one page of a Protestant Bible.
Thirdly, tell the name of any one Catholic in Ireland who has seen any other one Catholic in Ireland read it, receive it, or keep it.
This challenge exposed the incredible juggle, the ancient swindle of those emissaries who state that the Irish people receive their Bibles; and whose word, if true, would go to prove that the Bibles dis-

tributed since the year 1824 are so numerous that they would be sufficient to *hatch the houses of the peasantry*. This sickening imposture will be no longer heard of; and the future Bible meetings will be entirely employed in sending bibles and preachers to Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, and to all the other districts in India where the Biblical reputation of England is so much admired and respected!

The European policy of the last twelve years has been singularly eventful: revolution has been crushed, infidelity has been defeated, and peace has been restored. The present threatening aspect of war between France and Austria will, it is confidently stated in the highest quarters, be changed very soon into a satisfactory solution to both parties; and the Catholic church like a noble ship that has rode out the storm, and spreads her triumphant canvass above the still agitated murmuring deep, can proudly look from her secure pre-eminence position on the vanishing discontent which surrounds the Vatican, and rejoice that the infidel passions which were lashed into fury, are gradually subsiding into calm reflection, and peaceful submission. A long and happy future is, therefore, likely to succeed the past violent disturbance, leaving mankind wiser and happier, and religion more exalted and secure.

March 24.

D. W. C.

UNITED STATES.

CONVERSIONS IN NEW ORLEANS.—On last Sunday the congregation of St. Alphonsus' Church, Fourth District, had the gratification of witnessing one of those glorious triumphs of truth over heresy and error, which now-a-days are so frequent in the Holy Catholic Church. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, seven converts, all adults, abjured the errors of Protestantism, and were received into the bosom of the one true Church, by the Rev. Father M. Grabe. Previous to their admission the Rev. Father explained to them the great blessing they were about to receive in being admitted into the communion of the Catholic Church, and exhorted them not to receive the Grace of God in vain.—*N. O. Catholic Standard*.

THIRTEEN MURDERERS IN ONE JAIL.—There are now in Jail in this city six persons under sentence of death. There also are seven persons awaiting trial for murder. Thirteen men charged with wilful murder in Baltimore city jail at the same time, was never before witnessed in this community.—*Baltimore paper*.

YANKEE CIVILISATION.—Some months ago, Mr. Cicero Maxwell of Hartford, Ky., who had the misfortune to be Prosecuting Attorney of his district, experienced a “difficultly” with Mr. Thos. Lowe, merchant of Hawesville, in the same State. Upon which Mr. Lowe, sent one of those awful, fiery, explosive things called a “note” which “note” Mr. Maxwell declined to receive. Whereupon Mr. Lowe, in all bar-rooms and other public institutions of Kentucky, declared his firm and irrevocable intention of horse-whipping Mr. Maxwell “upon sight.” Mr. Maxwell went to Hawesville to prosecute horse-thieves and pickpockets; and as Mr. Lowe lived in the vicinity, much fun was anticipated. A great many persons assembled. While Mr. Maxwell, in discharge of his sworn duties, was addressing that stercorated institution, a Jury, Mr. Lowe burst into the Court-room, and denounced the honorable instrument of the law as a poltroon, “and made,” says a Kentucky newspaper, “another remark much more hard to bear.” What this mysterious and maddening remark was, we do not know, and perhaps may never know. Mr. Maxwell at once fired at Mr. Lowe, who returned the fire, thus, it is evident, disturbing the serenity of the abode of Justice. Whereupon more than a hundred shots were discharged at Lowe, injuring him in the thigh, annihilating the thumb of his right hand, and “ridding his clothes, including his shirt.” He retreated, ran to the house of a friend, and subsequently was conveyed to jail, partly as a prisoner of the law and partly to save him from lynching at the hands of an indignant population. Since that time he has been lynched with such effect that he was killed.

The trouble in one of the Boston Public Schools, growing out of a practice instructed into it of reciting, as a part of the school exercises, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, according to the Protestant version though a large part of the pupils are Catholics, is a very instructive case. No doubt it appeared to the Boston School Committee and to the teachers of the Eliot School a great piece of absurdity, if not of mischief, on the part of the Rev. Father Wiget of St. Mary's Church to stir up the religious prejudices of their pupils against this part of the school exercises, and to exert his pastoral authority in forbidding them to join in these recitations. It is no part of our business to defend Father Wiget; but if the Boston School Committee consider him a firebrand, what shall be said of their wisdom or common sense in going to work to arrange matters as if on purpose to furnish him with an opportunity to kindle a fire? And what is to be said of the judgment, to leave the humanity out of account, of the teacher who, by dint of corporal punishment and repeated chastisement with a rattan, makes a religious martyr of one of his pupils, and attempts to force him, on a question of religion, to obey the schoolmaster rather than the Priest?—*New York Tribune*.

MEETINGS IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.—The boys of Saint Mary's Sunday School assembled in St. Mary's Hall, on Sunday, March 20th, and on motion, Clarence B. Gwynn was called to the chair, and Bernard J. Coyle appointed secretary. An account of the proceedings at the Eliot School, Boston, as copied into the *Virginia Sentinel* from the Boston papers, having been given, the secretary read the following address of the boys of Saint Mary's Sunday School, Alexandria, Va., assembled in general meeting in St. Mary's Hall, March 20th, 1859:—

To Thomas Whall and the other Catholic boys of the Eliot School, Boston, Mass:—

Having learned from the newspapers how graciously you have been treated, because of your refusal to unite in services, and recite forms of prayer, &c., disapproved by the Catholic Church, we have assembled this afternoon to give you an expression of our sympathy, and to exhort you to persevere in the course you have hitherto pursued, as becomes the children of fathers who know how to suffer and die for liberty of conscience.

Catholics here are much less numerous, in proportion to the population, than they are in Boston, and the free school, the largest of which was founded by the Father of his Country, are charitable institutions intended for such only as are unable to pay for an education; yet such of us as attend them have our religious rights fully respected; and it is the glory of our Commonwealth that no preference is given, in any matter, to one denomination over another, within her borders.

As descendants, then, of those who were the neighbors and friends of Washington, residing almost at the threshold of the sacred spot where his ashes repose, we call on you to look upon the monument which casts over you its shadow from Banker Hill, and to remember that those whose valor it commemorates fought and died for general laws, equal rights, and equal justice.

Forget not that the eyes of your brethren, and of all true friends of religious liberty, throughout the land are upon you, and so conduct yourselves that they may have cause to rejoice in your devotedness. Signed, on behalf of the meeting, by Clarence B. Gwynn, Chairman.

On motion of G. W. Hunter, it was unanimously resolved—That a suitable testimonial be presented to Thomas Whall, as an evidence of our appreciation of his conduct in the recent school difficulties in Boston, and that a committee of three be appointed to receive contributions, and carry out this resolution.

The Chair appointed as the committee G. W. Hunter, Edward F. Lawler, and J. Samuel Wimsatt, and