

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is said that 6,000 copies of M. Cayla's pamphlet, urging the Emperor to declare himself Head of the French Church, and unite Supreme Spiritual with the Supreme Temporal power, have been sold principally among official parsons. The pamphleteer urges that Victoria of England is Queen and Pope (Reine et Papeste). The Protestant Sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation exercise at the same time political and religious power.

"In Sweden, Denmark, and Norway the Kings are Popes.

"Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, is Czar and Pontiff.

"Otho of Bavaria is King and Pope at A'hens.

"The Sultan of the Turks is Emperor and Pope.

"And we must add that in nearly all these States, especially in England and Prussia, the union of the two Powers has promoted the development of the national instincts of liberty.

"Does not England enjoy constitutional immunities?

"Is not Prussia at the head of German Liberalism?

What is useful for others will be good and useful for our dear France."

This pamphlet, however, is considered to have failed. It has overshoot the mark, and compromised those whom it was meant to serve. Therefore, although it was composed from hints furnished by the Minister of the Interior, retouched by M. de LaGuerroniere, and read in the Emperor's Cabinet (if the correspondent of the *Universel* be correctly informed), it has been disavowed in the *Constitutionnel*, and to be succeeded by another which is to have a semi-official character, and which, under the title—"The Throne and the Altar," is to reveal the intention of the Government to reform the Church according to its own ideas. The new pamphlet is intended to produce a sensation, and is to be received as a sequel to "Napoleon III. et l'Eglise," and "Le Pape et le Congres."

The conflict between Napoleon and the Pope, between the Government and the Church, is every day assuming a more formidable aspect. We published last week the circular of the Minister of the Interior respecting the collection of the Peter's Pence, and give in our present number the Minister's modification of his first step. This concession is attributed to the interposition with the Emperor himself of their Eminences the Cardinals Morlot and Gousset, Archbishops of Paris and Rheims. But a more direct and formidable blow to the liberty of the Church is aimed by the Ministerial regulation subjecting the Pastoral instructions of the Bishops to the Stamp laws, and making the printers the parties responsible for any infraction of it. We abstain from reproducing any of the reports which have reached us as to the course French Bishops contemplate under these circumstances. All reports on the subject are as yet premature, for it may be assumed that in so grave a crisis nothing will be decided on without ample deliberation and consultation.

We print elsewhere the protest of the Superior General of the Society of Jesus against the injustice and persecution inflicted in Italy, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, on that illustrious Order.

We trust that we may not soon be called upon to add the news that the French Emperor, in this matter, as in so many others, has imitated the guilt of his sordid and odious co-conspirator. But reports are already current that the Jesuits in France are about to be attacked, and indeed it would be contrary to all precedent if, when evil was intended to the Church, the Jesuits were not everywhere among the first to experience the malice of the enemy.

There is no doubt that one of the most disagreeable results to the Emperor of the French of his late policy has been the profit which the Legitimist Party has made of it. The Catholic Party in France, as is well known, was not identical with the Legitimist Party, though many Legitimists agreed in sentiment with the Catholic Party, and though many of the Catholic Party agreed in sentiment with the Legitimists. But the Legitimist Party have largely benefited by the course pursued by Napoleon III. As he has lost credit, they have gained it. He has proved himself the accomplice of Victor Emmanuel, in betraying and plundering the Pope; while the Legitimists of France have flocked to Rome in defence of the Successor of St. Peter, and have shed their blood in the cause of the Church. They have gloriously identified themselves with the interests of the Church, and of course they are entitled to the advantages earned by their devotion.

No topic of the day has excited more attention, or been discussed with greater interest, than the sudden departure from France and visit to Scotland of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Eugenie. The suddenness of Her Majesty's departure, and the variety of the reports in connection with it, have invested the incident with an exceptional importance. At this moment, indeed, everything connected with Napoleon III. and his mysterious career is scanned and discussed with feverish anxiety in every civilized country.

The chief cause assigned for Her Majesty's visit to Scotland is the alarming state of health which has been produced by melancholy and depression of spirits. Grief for the death of the Duchess of Alba, Her Majesty's sister, aggravated by the distress of mind which the complicated guilt and treachery of Napoleon III. must cause in so devout a Catholic, and yet further increased by the apprehensions of the Divine judgments which have overtaken the persons, the families, and the descendants of so many persecutors of the Church, are said to have induced a condition both of mind and body, which has made instant and complete change of scene and company a matter of indispensable necessity. In all the foreign journals, except of course those published in France, the presence in Paris of the beautiful but too notorious Count-

ess de Castiglioni, whose relations with the Emperor some years ago were matters of notoriety, is mentioned as having had a share in the determination of Her Imperial Majesty to quit France. The Paris Correspondents of the continental journals ascribe additional importance to the presence in France of the Countess by connecting it with political intrigues of the highest moment. The Correspondent of the *Journal de Geneve* says:—"I believe I keep quite within the highest regions of politics when I announce the arrival amidst us from Italy of the beautiful Countess de Castiglione. Those who affect to see mysteries in everything affirm that the Countess plays a far more important part in the history of the time than is commonly believed, and that she is the intermediary between Count Cavour and the Emperor Napoleon III. Hence the great effect produced by her arrival, since which the supply to Piedmont of all the materials of war from the French arsenals, which had been interrupted for a fortnight, has been resumed, and is now being made in greater quantities than ever.

The *Universel* publishes an anonymous note, which has circulated in manuscript in the Paris salons, and has been much talked of. The writer affirms that the Italian plot was arranged at Plombieres between Napoleon III and Count Cavour; and that in October 1848, when Austria had no suspicion of danger, General Frossard of the Engineers had traversed Lombardy and Venetia, viewed the fortresses of the Quadrilatero, and reconnoitred the future seat of the war; that all the preparations both by sea and land were made at this time, and that France was ready for war in December, three weeks before the famous speech of the Austrian Ambassador.

It is the invariable practice of Napoleon III. to reveal at long intervals his true thoughts and his inward motives, then to appear to renounce them, and to adopt others while waiting for a new opportunity.

The Emperor's Roman policy is revealed in his letter to Ney, Aug. 9, 1849: in the pamphlet "Napoleon III. et l'Italie;" and by his letter to the Holy Father, of December 31, 1859.

Between each of these there were acts which indicated a different policy, but these plans have never been abandoned. Circumstances may compel him to disguise or to postpone the execution of his designs, in order to cheat his accomplices or his victims, but the end is always kept steadily in view.

Savoie accepted by the Bonapartes, Murat at Naples, Plon-Plon at Florence, the title of Emperor or Protector of Italy for the Emperor of the French, the titular Kingship of Rome for his heir, and the banishment of the Pope from Rome to Jerusalem or elsewhere, are the leading features of his plans. There are to be no more installations for French bishops, and the French clergy, like the Russian popes, are to be subject to a sort of Gallican synod, until the rising flood of impiety sweeps away the phantom of the Church and of Catholicism. Cæsarism will be the only power in corrupt and enslaved Europe. It is the dream of the old Roman emperors.

This is his aim. I have no more doubt of it than I have of death.

He lets the truth flash out from time to time, but between those flashes there is darkness or delusive exhalations. If you trust in these, you will be lost or led astray, even as the French Bishops and Clergy were led astray by them. Keep your mind fixed on the broad and bright light of his periodical manifestations, and you will understand the past, and you will know the future.

I never believed in the Congress. He knew that he would be in a minority at it, and put out his pamphlet to prevent it. He was about to have the mask torn off, and he preferred to take it off himself. One of these days there will probably be a Tory Ministry in England. Napoleon will then have no ally but the democracy of Europe, and you will see that he will appeal to the nationalities, that is, he will incite a Polish and a Hungarian Revolution. France will then find out that she is far worse off than in 1848, that Cæsarism is the Father of Socialism, that Napoleon gives to the Revolution what it never had—an army of 60,000 men, a budget of eighty millions sterling, all France mute and torpid, and all Italy for a battle-field.—*Tablet*.

The *Monteur de la Flotte* has the following:—"Some journals have announced that Vice-Admiral Barbier de Tinan had received new instructions, ordering him no longer to oppose an attack on Gaeta by sea. We think those journals are wrongly informed, and that, consequently, it is incorrect that Admiral Persano has commenced the bombardment of that town; doubtless they meant Mola di Gaeta. "We are authorised to believe that the instructions of Admiral de Tinan have not been modified in any respect, and that the mission of that general officer is still the same—to prevent, while maintaining the most strict neutrality, any act of hostility by sea against Gaeta.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following *communiqué* received from the Minister of the Interior:—

"Several journals have endeavored to mislead public opinion as to the object and the bearing of the circular by which, on the occasion of the associations which it is endeavored to organize for the Peter's Pence, the Minister of the Interior recalled to recollection the prescriptions of the law. In presence of these attempts it becomes necessary to repeat it once more. Individual offering is and remains free, and he who cannot forward it directly may do so through the medium of his bishop or of his parish priest; but what the Government does not authorize, and what the law permits it to prosecute and to punish if necessary, is the organization of committees—of bodies of 10 or of 100 embracing in their bonds of organization an army of rate-payers, and agitating men's minds by the ardour of their propaganda. Freedom of spontaneous offerings—prohibition of committees of action and of permanent associations capable of covering by their secrecy political passions as well as religious zeal—such is the rule prescribed by the Government and sanctioned by the penal law."

The Emperor's Italian policy is making him extremely unpopular. Portraits of the Pope and of Lamoriciere are to be seen in every window of the Rue de Rivoli; and of course no other portraits are visible all through the Faubourg St. Germain. There are two portraits of Lamoriciere—one twenty years ago, in moustache and imperial; the other of the present day, a totally different face, honest and soldier-like.

General Lamoriciere has arrived at Paris.—On his arrival the General addressed his friends thus:—"I am most grateful, gentlemen, for your kind proof of sympathy in coming thus to greet me. You know our misfortunes. We did our best, however; and, indeed, I believe we did all that could be done under such circumstances.—All I have to add is, that the fact, popular feeling in France being in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, is now his best support and hope." He then, after bowing respectfully to the parties assembled around him, and pressing forward to exchange a word with him, mounted the steps leading to his apartments. Madame Lamoriciere, whose heart was too full to speak, bowed gracefully; she was pale, and seemed deeply affected. Not having seen the brave General since he rode up to the Barricade St. Denis, in 1848, the first day of the terrible insurrection of June, I found him altered a good deal; his hair is no longer raven black, and his features are marked with deeper lines; but his vigorous frame has lost nothing of its strength, and his voice has all the vigor and energy of youth.

The Bishop of Orleans, in a magnificent letter urging the collection of the Peter's Pence in his Diocese for the relief of the Holy Father, describes the diabolical plan contrived for his ruin:—"But, my dear Brethren, time presses. Our adversaries are impatient. They count the days which they must still leave to the Pontiff. The respite which they boast of giving him reveals sufficiently their plan. They trust that time will exhaust the resources of Him whose courage they cannot exhaust. The means of destruction have been perfected in our days it is not even necessary to have recourse to war. There are situations which involve destruction. Men are harassed, ruined, reduced to the last extremity, and girt with a circle of fire. Siege is laid, not to the ramparts, but to the finances. There is no taking by storm. It is a case of famine and of suffocation. The faithful population are starved, in order to provoke them to revolt. This dumb siege is to last, they say, six months, during which our enemies will have the honor of being patient. They had need have some honor. Ah! one might say to them what one would say to the Judas of every age. 'Quid facis fac illud?' What thou dost, do quickly."

ITALY.

Garibaldi was much dissatisfied with the course pursued by Victor Emmanuel in his attempts to govern Naples.

"Every mail from Europe says a Turin correspondent brings us sorrowful tidings of reactionary movements throughout the kingdom. To day we are told of a rising amongst the sailors of the Amalfi backed by the National Guards of the place. The burgher militia of Salerno, and other adjoining towns was marching upon Amalfi, to put down the rioters at the moment the steamer left. The Governor of Teramo, De Virgili, threatens the Royalist malcontents in his province with the state of siege and summary martial executions, should they venture on any outbreak."

Rome, Nov. 17.—All Rome is rife with the prophecy of a good Capuchin friar, who died on the 11th October last. Some time before his death he declared that Napoleon would cease to be Emperor of the French before the first day of 1861, and as a voucher for this prediction foretold his own death as it has happened. Let us hope he may be right again. The only comfort to be found in such anticipations, for the present posture of affairs is the worst conceivable. Everyone here is persuaded that the Piedmontese will be masters of Rome very soon; but it is not known whether the French Emperor means to insist upon having at once an indemnity for his services to the Italian revolution. He is still strengthening his garrison here, and it seems not unlikely that he will keep his allies out of what they have fixed upon as the capital city of the Kingdom of Italy, until he has fairly grasped the price of his betrayal of the Holy Father.

The report of Lamoriciere so long expected, shows how frequent and how positive were the assurances of the French Government to Cardinal Antonelli, that the Piedmontese would not attack the Pope's States, and again that if they did so the Emperor would oppose them. I know an English gentleman here who, himself heard the Duke de Gramont say aloud at the railway station at Frascati, in a way apparently meant to excite attention, that the Emperor had declared war against Piedmont. This was when the news of the Piedmontese invasion arrived, and I had it from that gentleman on the 15th September, when in fact the statement of the Ambassador was already notorious to many persons. Surely the French nation can hardly like such foul dealings and shameless meanness. For the rest the report of General Lamoriciere, as published, omits much of what was originally written; but plenty remains to attest the value of Gallican profession of honour and loyalty.

The Neapolitan soldiers are a serious embarrassment to our already distracted Government here. They arrived splendidly armed and mounted, good fighting men, and staunch to their cause—but starving. They sold horses and mules of value for a few pence to buy bread; and the Pope is now spending 2,700 scudi, or £800 a day in providing for them. And it is difficult, too, to find quarters for 35,000 men, as any of your readers may judge who know Frascati, when they consider that 900 men were assigned to that town; the population being some 3,000, and 300 French soldiers encamped about it already. The French General has liberally assisted these poor Neapolitan troops with rations. They report that Garibaldi's losses were very great, and that in the fight of the 1st October alone he lost 4,000 men, and would soon have been driven out of Naples if the Piedmontese had not hastened to his aid. The country people in the kingdom of Naples have been shooting down without mercy any suspected of Garibaldism, and we shall never know how much bloodshed has attended the overthrow of the old dynasty. It is certain that in Sicily the rule of the King of Naples was widely disliked, and resented as a foreign and usurped authority; but it is equally certain that on the mainland the people were contented and loyal, and old King Ferdinand was greatly loved by them. His successor is an amiable and religious young Prince, but he has not the long head and firm arm of his father.

Amongst the curious reports here is one that the Revolutionary party coolly intend to take the vote of Rome, despite government and garrison, upon the question of annexation to Piedmont. For such votes it is only necessary that they happen; success is inevitable. For instance, the vote was taken privately at Viterbo, where there is a French detachment, the other day, and a very small number indeed, I believe nineteen, were found to have voted for Victor Emmanuel. There was a much larger number against him, but the party of progress remedied this by scoring the latter votes as for the King of Sardinia, and the nineteen as against him! Of course Lord John's note excites unbounded sympathy amongst the Revolutionary party, and dismay amongst the good. However, it is better to

declare one's sympathy with the movement than to promote it and protest against it; the chief thing to be regretted is, that this document commits English policy more firmly to the cause of usurpation and anarchy. We must wait to see the little French account sent in. It is whispered that the island of Sardinia is no longer enough to satisfy our big brother, and that he claims Sicily also. I do not believe that he knows himself what price to ask for exactly, or what share to take, but is content to have the waters thoroughly troubled, and to take what fish chance or circumstances may bring up. As for the "Kingdom of Italy," we know well enough that it is the most gingerbread thing that ever crossed a man's dreams. It will be formed, and will stand, in the day when ropes are made of sand, and palaces built of cards and whey.

Turin, Thursday.—General Goyon is said to have declared that he would not deliver the *materiel* belonging to the Bourbon troops, who had taken refuge in the Roman States, either to Francis II. or to King Victor Emmanuel. Negotiations are, however, being continued on this subject.

PROTEST OF THE GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.—The Superior-General of the Company of Jesus has addressed a protest to the King of Sardinia against the wrongs which have been inflicted on the Order in Italy.

The General relates how, at the end of 1848, and the beginning of 1849, all the Houses and Colleges of the Society of Jesus, in the Sardinian territories, continental and insular, were suppressed, their property confiscated, and their members dispersed.

After the fact had been accomplished by violence, and against law, a subsequent decree was issued for the suppression of the Order and the confiscation of its property. Of this decree the General says King Charles Albert had no knowledge, but it has been maintained by his successor.

Since the war in Italy last year the Society has lost, in Lombardy, three houses and colleges; in the Duchy of Modena, six; in the Pontifical States, eleven; in the Kingdom of Naples, nineteen; in Sicily, fifteen. Everywhere the Society has been literally plundered of its property, estate and effects. Its members, to the number of 1,500, have been driven out of their establishments, and out of the towns in which they resided. They have been conveyed, like malefactors, under armed escorts, from land to land, thrown into public prisons, atrociously ill-treated and outraged; and so far have things gone, they have been forbidden to seek an asylum in any pious private family.

All this has been done without any allegation against them of any breach of the law, without any judicial process, and without giving them any means of defence.

All these things have been done in the name of the King of Sardinia, in professed obedience to the Piedmontese laws, and by the authority of the Sardinian Government.

The General therefore protests, in the name of the rights of Holy Church sacrilegiously violated.

He protests in the name of the founders and benefactors of these Houses and Colleges, whose express intentions are violated.

He protests in the name of the right of property, which is trampled on.

He protests in the name of the common rights of all citizens, and of personal liberty, of which none should be deprived without accusation, process and judgment.

The General addresses his protest to Victor Emmanuel's conscience, and says he lays it on the tomb of Charles Emmanuel IV., who, 45 years ago, voluntarily quitted the throne now occupied by Victor Emmanuel, and chose to die among the members of the Society of Jesus, clothed with their habit, bound by their vows, and in the Novitiate at Rome, where his ashes now rest, professing that very rule of life which the Sardinian Government condemns and pursues with inveterate and callous hate.

If earthly tribunals to give no ear to these complaints, the General appeals to the supreme and dread tribunal of a Holy, Just, and Omnipotent God. He rejoices with his Religious to have been found worthy to suffer anything in the name of Jesus, with the testimony of their conscience that they have done nothing to provoke the rage of their enemies, except to preach the cross of Jesus Christ, respect and obedience to Holy Church and its Chief, the Sovereign Pontiff, and submission and fidelity to Princes and all authorities established by God.

The Protest is signed.

PETER BECKS,

Superior-General of the Company of Jesus.

Rome, Oct. 24, 1860.

In the *Giornale di Roma* of the 9th inst., was an article stigmatizing Piedmont, pointing out the terrible calamities produced by the war she is waging in Italy, announcing the entrance of the Neapolitan army (whose numbers it somewhat exaggerated,) and concluding as follows:—

"Although seriously straitened circumstances, the effect and usurpations in the patrimony of the Church do not allow the Holy Father the means of doing all his paternal heart desire, he nevertheless, will come to their aid (of the Neapolitan army) with every kind of succour. And, full as he is of sentiments of humanity and charity, which in this case may be said to be obligatory, and jealous of the due observance of the rights of nations, he has ordered that their shelter and subsistence shall be provided for. In conformity with those beneficent and generous views of His Holiness, the magistrates of the different communes adjacent places where those Royal troops effected their entrance have vied with each other in affording them the most material assistance. And here it is pleasing to note that the French military authorities have also with the greatest readiness cooperated for the better fulfilment of that Sovereign disposition, having especially taken upon themselves the supply of a great number of rations. Measures are now being taken in order that the above-named troops may be quartered in the scanty portion of the Pontifical dominions which has been spared by violent usurpation."

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter asserts that the Austrian authorities have discovered that arms and ammunition, chiefly conveyed by English vessels, and particularly by those from Newcastle and Hull, have been secretly introduced into Austrian ports, and thence conveyed into Hungary and Poland.

It was asserted at Rome that the Emperor of Austria had requested the Pope to receive 7,000 additional troops.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has determined to show his resentment against Piedmont by ordering all Russian subjects to leave Italy, and either return home, or take up their residences elsewhere. A ministerial decree to that effect has been dispatched to all the Russian Embassies abroad.

The enemies of the Church, and they are the whole world, have begun to sing their profane songs of victory over their antagonist, apparently defeated, and are openly exulting in the disasters of the Holy See. They have no misgivings now, and but few of them look forward to less than a complete triumph in the final ruin of Rome, and the expulsion of the Pontiff from the tomb of the Apostles. Timid souls in the camp of God are also preparing for utter defeat, and some of them go so far as to see no harm in the success of the ungodly, hoping to purchase a dishonorable peace for themselves in the captivity of the Chief Shepherd of the Flock; but wholly forgetting that the sheep will be scattered, if the Shepherd be struck. In the hour of trial it always happens that some people will recommend a compromise even with Satan himself, and we must not be surprised that it should be so now. To those people it seems easy to evade difficulties by concessions, for they are prepared to make sacrifices which cost them nothing, and to abandon principles which they never intelligently held. These are the men who would have come to

terms with Arius, or Luther, or the followers of Janseus; they, having never comprehended what was at stake, see no difficulty in making a compromise which involves the loss of all for which they should have fought unto death. Though the fortunes of the Holy See are low, and the powers of the world, either actively or passively united to reduce the Roman Church to the lowest depths of abjection, there is no reason for fear. The Holy See has seen worse days, come out of greater trials, and triumphed over greater enemies. The successors of Saint Peter have been in more grievous straits, and in a hotter furnace.—We can afford to wait, and look on with a more untroubled spirit than the exulting conspirators at the apparent success of their dark machinations. Even so far as this world is concerned we are on the pleasant side, for the Pope sleeps more soundly in Rome than Victor Emmanuel in Naples; he is more certain to be succeeded by another Pope than Louis Napoleon by his son as Emperor of the French. There is not a man among the Liberals of Europe who thinks that the Napoleonic dynasty has the millionth part of a chance in its favor, compared with the chance that the Pontiffs will recover their territories. The men who are busy, as they think, in pulling down the Pope, know that he will stand up in spite of them; it is only in England that men are stupid enough to say—for perhaps they do not think—that the Pope can be got rid of, or his territories permanently withheld from him. Victor Emmanuel is less safe in the matter of Turin itself than the Successor of St. Peter in the possession of Rome. And what is more strange still is, Victor Emmanuel, lying under the malediction of God, knows it. The Italian patriots, thieves and murderers, know that they are building a house that will never be finished, for it will crumble beneath the weight of the artificers.—The Italian kingdom will never stand, for *Nisi Dominus adhaeruerit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui edificaverunt eam*. On the other hand, the general condition of the whole Catholic Church is better than it was during the previous trials of the Holy See.—There are more laymen now capable and willing to help the Pope than there ever were before. The Priests are more devoutly loyal to the Mother Church; and the Episcopate more united, more unreservedly obedient to the Sovereign Pontiff. If we except, at the most, four provinces throughout the whole Church, there is no Prelate in authority who does not openly sympathise with and intelligently serve the Chief Shepherd of the Fold. Gallicanism is almost dead in France. Josephism has been branded in Austria, and the army of the Church is really not divided. There may be weakness here and there, a want of courage, and of contempt for the world; yet on the whole the fortunes of the Holy See show better promise than ever they did when a like calamity had befallen the Pontiff. No Cardinal has betrayed his trust, not six Bishops have openly sided with the civil power against the Pope; and surely so far this is a great consolation, and a great prognostic of future success. Again the individual Pontiff has been more cautiously approached, and more respectfully spoken of, than at any former period when the world, as now, was leagued together for his ruin. If there is less faith in Statesmen, there is a greater fear of it, and a more unreserved recognition of its power. Count Cavour himself has confessed that the physical and material power of the Pontiff is as nothing compared with that moral force which restrains that restless man from imitating the Pagan Emperors. Let us possess our souls in patience, and wait confidently for the end. That end will come, whether we will live to see it or not. Victor Emmanuel has not been communicated for nothing; the invaders of the Papal territories can have but a short triumph, like their predecessors; for if they are of the same family heirs of the same dread anathema, *subito deficiunt*. The King of Sardinia has got to settle accounts with the Emperor of the French, with Garibaldi the deluded, and with Mazzini the man of blood. His own allies are sufficient to overwhelm him, but they are nothing to the avenging scorpions which the terrible sentence of his judge has quickened into life. He may cheat Louis Napoleon, make a fool once more of Garibaldi, and anticipate the Mazzinian daggers; but he will never be able to cheat the Pontiff without making plenary restitution. And, after all, his Italian kingdom is but a shadow; for those who clamour for it intend to use it not for the honor of the King of Sardinia, but for his utter ruin and disgrace. His folly and dishonor in attacking a friendly Sovereign, in plundering the States of the Church though now committed in the interest of his allies, will be hereafter remembered by those allies, not for him, but against him.—*London Tablet*.

UNITED STATES.

COURT MARTIAL.—Col. Corcoran of the 66th Regiment, will be tried by Court-Martial, on Thursday the 20th inst., for refusing to direct his regiment to participate in the reception of the Prince of Wales.

A JUST JUDGMENT.—Thomas Asten, convicted of perjury in the case of Hanity vs. Bishop O'Riley, and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, attempted to commit suicide in the Providence jail on Monday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor, and inflicting other serious injuries. His age (seventy-one years,) renders it doubtful if he can recover.

A Solemn High Mass was celebrated on the 13th of November in the Church of the Immaculate Conception here for the repose of the souls of the brave Irishmen who fell in Italy in defence of the rights of the Holy See. The Rev. Father Edwards, the Pastor of the Church was Celebrant, with the Rev. Father Magan as Deacon, the Rev. Father Cooney, S.S.C., Subdeacon, and the Rev. Father Dillon, S.S.C. President of St. Mary's University, Master of Ceremonies. The Rev. Father Magan addressed the large congregation present in a most eloquent and edifying discourse appropriate to the occasion. The Catholics of the city—especially the Irish Catholics—feel deeply grateful to the Rev. Father Edwards for being the foremost here in this great act of charity and remembrance towards the martyred dead—an example which we hope to see immediately followed by the Catholic Church.—*Chicago Cor. of the N. Y. Tablet*.

The *New York Tribune* says—"Let us devoutly thank God that, for the ensuing four years at east, the People of the United States are relieved from the annual visitation of a long Presidential lecture wherein Reason is insulted, Humanity outraged, History travestied and Common Sense defied, in the interest of Human Slavery and for the gratification of its upholders."

We (*Boston Pilot*) don't wish to ridicule efforts at what is called a revival of religion, but we may ask in all sincerity, have not the revivals of such men as Phinney and Knapp left communities in a worse state than they found them. Children of excitement, born to a religious expression during the excitement, when that has left them they continue to keep up their professions of religion. But the only change they have experienced has been that, while they retain their old spirit of unbelief, they have experienced has been that, while they retain their old spirit of unbelief, they have added hypocrisy to it. A Western editor—these Western editors are curious fellows—speaks of a girl in that region who, having "experienced religion," was so extremely happy that she was afterward heard singing at top of her voice, the old hymn—"The love of God is coming down," &c. Nothing stopped her from singing this song. One day old "Jowler," the house-dog, came in while she was singing, and helped himself to a piece of meat that was on the table.—Polly, observing the movement of "Jowler," continuing her singing, said:—

"If you don't go out I'll knock you down.  
Halle, Halleujah;  
You nasty, stinking,lop-eared hound,  
Oh, glory, Halleujah."