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# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, March 25 .- The answer of the Rishop of Poitiers to the bill of charges communicated to him by the Council of State, for having uttered and published language disrespectful to the Emperor in his famous "Pontius Pilate" pastoral, has been received by the Council, and is under consideration. The Bishop declines, I understand, to admit the competency of the Council of State, on the ground that its intervention in ecclesiastical matters of the nature in question is founded on the "organic lawt" framed subsequently to the Concordat, and that the said "organic laws" have never been recognised by the Holy Sec. The Bishop, moreover, expresses surprise that the Council of State should intervene between him and M. de Lagueronniere. M. de Lagueronniere published, in his own name, a certain pamphlet entitled La France, Rome, et l'Italie, on a subject in which the Bishop felt deeply interested. He had a perfect right, he says, to answer M. de Lague-ronniere, and the Council have not the right to assume that his language was applicable to the Emperor, the Emperor not having mixed himself up in the controversy between himself and M. de Lagueconniers. What further steps the Council will take in the matter, or whether they will allow M. de Lagueronniere to consider himself, after all, the real Pontius Pilate, I cannot say .- Correspondent of the Times.

One of your London morning contemporaries, says the Times' correspondent, published an article on Thursday last commenting on the charity sermon which it states was preached on St. Patrick's Day in the Church of St. Roche by the Bishop of Orleans, for the benefit of the evicted tenants of Lord Plun-

"Repeating every abominable falsehood, embodying every possible accusation of cruelty, tyranny, and religious persecution against the Bishop of Tuam, and ignoring altogether the remotest doubt of their absolute truth;"

and adding that, as "Roman Catholic priests, like the Roman augurs, cannot meet each other's eyes without a smile, there must have been rare merriment in the Sacristy of St. Roche after the sermon of Monsignor (sic) Dupan-

The sermon may, for aught I know to the contrary, prove to be of the kind described by your contemporary, and it may excite merriment among the priests in the sacristy of St. Roche; but such, at all events, has not been the case as yet, for the simple reason that the Bishop of Orleans preached no sermon of any kind, good, bad, or indifferent, on St. Patrick's Day in the Church of St. Roche, nor in any other church in Paris. Indeed, for some months past the Bishop has not made his appearance in any pulpit in the metropolis. It is this day, the 25th of March, that the Bishop preaches, and he has just addressed the following letter to the Journal des Debats in reply to that of Lord Plunket to Lord Cowley, and published in that paper, on the "Partry" ser-

"Sir-Permit me to express some surprise at your having inserted in your paper of the 22nd instant a letter having for its object to protest before hand against a charity sermon which I have to preach in Paris on the 25th, for the Irish poor.

"The writer of that letter, M. Plunket, Lord Bishop of the Anglican church, and a rich proprietor in Ireland, designates my future words as a scaffolding of calumnies.' He is a very clever man if he knows what I shall say, for I humbly confess that I am not quite as well informed on that point as

he is. "He does not deny that there are poor persons in Ireland, and that fact suffices for me to ask charity

for them. "Who has made these persons poor?

"I do not mean to accuse any one, nor yet to contest M. Plunket's right to dismiss his tenants, in the winter season. I merely congratulate him on not being a bishop in the States of the Church. To what accusation would he not be exposed at this moment throughout all England?

" As for myself, who am a Catholic bishop, wheresoever I find poverty, if I inquire into the cause of it, I seek above all to diminish the weight of it .-This will be the whole object of my sermon, by Bishop Plunket's leave, whose cause has been sufficiently judged, and about whom I have no intention to ocvself. I surrender to his criticisms mon the moment it has issued from my lips. But, though much habituated to discussion, this is the first time that I have had to answer words which have not as yet been uttered.

"You will, I am sure, as an act of justice, insert these lines in your next number.

" Receive, &c., "FELTX, Bishop of Orleans."

The Bishop of Orleans preached on Monday, at St. Roch, the famous sermon about Ireland, which one of your contemporaries prematurely-and it must be added inacurately -reported as having been delivered on St. Patrick's Day. I was not able to get into the church, the doors of which were shut to prevent accidents from overcrowding, long before the sermon commenced. I heard from a friend who was there, that Mgr. Dupanloup did not say a word about Lord Plucket or his tenants; but he preached a violent sermon against England, the moral of which was that English ideas of what was good for Italy must be bad, because England was the oppressor of Ireland. He read long extracts from O'Connell's speeches and parliamentary blue books, from which he drew the conclusions that seven-tenths of the great men of England were Irishmen, that the population of Ireland had been reduced from eight millions to five millions, entirely by English oppression, and that Ireland was the most ill-used country on the face of the earth. In the course of the compliments, many of them most deserved, which he paid to the Irish character, he said that the emigrants sent home one million sterling a year to their poor relations in the mother country.—Paris Correspondent of Express.

The Times' correspondent writes :-General Goyon has been authorized to make contracts for supplies for the army at Rome for six months, which would show that there is no intention of withdrawing the troops for the present.

The Paris papers were "invited" two or three days ago not to publish the Pope's allocution, delivered in the Consistory of the 18th. I hear, however, that the "invitation" is modified, and that they will be allowed to publish it amended and corrected (in Paris) by authority. The original document as delivered in Consistory was somewhat strongly worded.

The rumours in circulation to-day are warlike, and have produced a certain impression on the public. If these rumours are well-founded hostilities would appear not merely probable, but imminent, between the Austrians and Piedmontese. In spite of the assurances given on behalf of Austria that no aggression should be committed by her armies, the massing of troops goes on; and, to be ready against all emergencies, it is said that Cialdini has received orders to form a fourth corps d'armee on the Po. The Austrians have declared they would not be the first to attack; the Piedmontese, I suppose; have said the same; but, as there is bad blood on both sides, any pretext will serve for either party to begin. Austrians, doubtless, feel irritated at being bearded by an enemy towards whom hatred is probably mingled with another feeling; and the Piedmontese. perhaps, count on assistance from their great protector, notwithstanding his warnings; or it may be that both Austrians and Piedmontese are inspired by mutual apprehension and exaggerate the danger:

'Among other reports, Victor Emmanuel is said to have written to his son-in-law, Prince Napoleon, that he was in daily expectation of an attack, and urging him to represent matters to the Emperor in

their true light. In the latter part of the day a behef gained ground that a collision between some de-tachments of Austrian and Piedmontese troops had

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The Minister of Marine left Paris to-day for L'Orient to visit the port, and to be present at the launching of a steel-plated frigate to be called La Couronne. PARIS, Thursday. - The case against the Bishop of Poitiers in reference to his late mandement on the Roman question was decided to day by the Council of State. The Bishop, who was defended by M. Cornudot, was condemned to be formally reprimanded.

Thursday Evening .- The Patrie of this evening publishes an article, sigued by its chief editor, M. Leymairac, on the official ceremonial observed at the funeral of the Duchess of Kent, and directing the attention of its readers to the presence of the Princes. of Orleans, who accompanied the English Princes. The article continues :-

"It will be asked in France, 'What does such a demonstration mean? What does the Royal family of England intend by inviting to this official honor a family who have fortified their rights by the will of the neople?'"

The Patrie enumerates the reasons for an union between France and England, and asks why there appears to be an intention to encourage divisions in France.

"The English people," concludes the article, "have no participation in such puerile manifestations. The two peoples need more than ever to become united, and, thank God! the great interests of the world are not subordinate to the caprices of Courts." The Patrie and the Poys of this evening states

that the concentration of the Austrian troops on the

Po is a purely defensive measure. THE CATHOLIC PARTY IN FRANCE. - It is reported in Paris that a certain number of the Catholic party in the Chamber of Deputies had proposed an amendment in the address, thanking the Emperor for the Catholic sentiment he has exhibited towards the Pope; and they were only prevented from pressing the point by the intimation from the highest quarter that such a step would be followed by a decree of

dissolution.

THE FRENCH ARMY .- It appears from the Annuaire Milisaire for the present year, just published, that the French army under arms consists of 387 battalions of infantry, 384 squadrons of cavalry, 722 batteries of artillery, 13 companies of pontonniers, and 32 squadrons of artillery train. There are moreover, three corps of Gendarmerie, who in case of war, could supply four battalions of infantry and five magnificent squadrons of cavalry. The general staff of the French army comprises 10 Field Marshals, 94 Generals of Division on active service, 10 of whom have held the rank of commander in chief, and 162 Generals of Brigade; 340 Colonels, 317 Lieutenant Colonels. 1,370 Majors, and 6,871 Captains.

LETTER OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.-HIS ROYAL Aighness the Prince de Joinville has lately addressed a letter to a friend in Paris, of which the following translation has been communicated to us (Weekty Register) for publication :-

I should like nothing better than to occupy myself (such sacrifices would cost me little) with the press the journals, but I want somebody to show me We cannot engage on equal terms with the how. Government in disputing for what is purchasable, and, when it does find what is saleable, the Government crushes. Now, we have got Prince Napoleon's speech, which is, as Persigny says, an "event." Diplomacy exists, only to lie; the truth is to be found in the speech. It is there in every shape, not only in the announcement of the immediate abandonment of the Pope, but also in the court basely paid to the we powers of the day most accessible to flatterythe revolutionists and the English. At any rate Prince Napoleon ought to be satisfied; he has found a battle-field to suit him, and the doughty Larocheacquelin has given him the opportunity of a singlecombat of the sort he likes. But what a pity that there was not found in that Senate one voice to reply to him! What a shame that amongst the former friends and flatterers of Lamoriciere not one should have arisen to vindicate him from the insults of Pie-Yet, in the Senate, nominated by the Emperor, this is intelligible; but what a reproach should we not have to make against ourselves, if the occasion of opening the doors of the Corps Legislatif to a courageous orator presented itself, and if we allowed it to escape through cowardice, love of ease, or jealousy! To be free to speak in France, and to hold he language of symp surrender all the living forces of humanity.

And the Catholics-what are they going to do ?-Amidst all the irritation which Prince Napoleon's speech has caused me, I have asked myself if this startling avowal of war declared by the Bonapartes against my religion was not a fortunate occurrence. The bandage has fallen, it has been torn away from those who were determined to keep it on. Henceforward Napoleonism is avowedly false to religion. In the immediate future our troops will be reduced to guarding the Pope in his palace, and not even that. The Pope without his States, without an in-dependent civil list, whether he remains at Rome as prisoner, or retires into a neutral country, that is still for us a religious revolution. It is not the Italians who are accomplishing this revolution, and I do not charge them with what is happening : I go to a higher quarter than that, they are tools in the hands, first of the Protestants, who welcome as an unexpected blessing the occasion for striking a blow at Catholicism, and then of the two men who, by flattering the bad passions of the two greatest countries in the world, have become their masters, and make any use they please of their passions and their fears. Thus attacked, shall not Catholicism stand on its defence? A man defends his country against invasion, his home against thieves,—shall we not defend our religion? Why should not our Bishops and some other leading persons take the initiative in forming an association for the defence of religion? Such associations exist here, where they give proofs of their power every day. Let the Bishops unite, let them nominate a lay committee; let that committee organise the bases of a broad association. Let them through the clergy, ask each Catholic family to appoint one of it members, male or female, who will become affiliated to the society; let them organise this affiliation in regular ranks, to be used either for raising subscriptions, circulating documents, or mots d'ordre; in a word, for acting legally in the defence of religion. Let us spread this association throughout all Catholic countries, here, in Ireland, and even in Italy; it will not be long before it gives your angry revolutionists some trouble. I think all this possible and feasible, if we engage in it with energy and altogether. At any rate, this new league would be too strong to be strangled without defence. Oh! what results do I see in perspective, if we had only a little boldness and a spirit of interprise, with a militia so organised as that of the clergy! But we should have two or three persons to give the signal, for the Pope cannot order such a raising of bucklers. This must be a spontaneous effort coming from be-

low. The subscription for a bracelet to be offered to the Queen of Naples is an excellent thing, but it is a matter of small detail, a trifle. What we want is the general effort-the united movement of which I have spoken above. Even though we should be beaten, a fight is better than a flight. Are we still men. or are there no longer any males in France but the revolutionists? Let us strive to imitate what the "Procestant Alliance" is doing here. Begin with the women, and the women will draw ou the men. The popular Italian question should be represented (as it really is) as an anti-Catholic, and anti-French campaign of English Protestantism, which constitutes itself in Syria the protector of the as-

By means of the organisation of the ecclesiastical militia to get up a petition to the Emperor, to the Senate, to the Corps Legislatif, a coup of universal

suffrage, springing from the plebiscile of French Ca-tholicism—that might go very fur.

A PESTILENTIAL LIQUOR. The uneasiness inspired, in the French Government by the use and abuse of the pestilential absinthe has induced a fresh inquiry to be instituted, with a view to the creation of a legal impediment to the progress of it among the working population of Paris. But the Government having lone its utmost, by forbidding the use of the noxious liquor on board the vessels belonging to the navy, and by instituting the severest punishment in cases of its sale to the army, finds itself powerless against the free will of a free population, and has no other resource than that of increasing the tax upon the dechol with which the poison is prepared; thus injuring, to a mortal extent, every other branch of trade in which the same alcohol bears a part. More pernicious than brandy, more poisonous than giu, it seems that absinthe undermines the intelligence long pefore its ravages are perceived upon the physical powers. Legrand de Saulle quotes the example of a fellow-student in medicine, endowed by nature with such powerful intellect and capacity of labor that he was regarded by his comrades as destined to take an early place among the princes of medical science, who, from the abuse of absinthe, has sunk to the lowest state of mental degradation, while his physical strength remains to outward seeming unimpaired. He is well known in Paris. Still young and active, the anticipated successor of Dupuytren sells checks at the door of a second-rate theatre of the Boulevards, and sweeps the pavement of the fish market for a living! The unconsciousness of debasement is one of the most painful symptoms of the malady brought on by absinthe. Memory being the first faculty to fail, entirely annihilates that of comparison, which alone could create shame or regret in the victim. The ravages committed in the army and colonies of Algeria by the abuse of this exciting liquor have long been subject of the most earnest reports from the various administrators of the colony. In 1857, Marshal Randon, by a peremptory order, forbade "mercantiles" to follow the army in expedition against the Kabyles. The consequence of the order became visible at once in the slackening of the manufacture of absinthe at Lunel, where the principal preparation of the drug is carried on. The most saisfactory results in point of military hygiene were obtained during this campaign, but as soon as the expedition returned to Algiers the old symptoms reappeared, and the hospitals became once more crowded with blear-eyed idiots waiting to be conveyed home to their friends. The detestable adulteration of the liquor by sulphate of copper is so well-known in the army that it is called familiarly infusion de gros sous, and yet even this knowledge is not sufficient to deter the soldiers from seeking the forgetfulness it procures. At the beginning of last year a great sensation was produced in Paris by the morality which carried off in a short time, with every symptom of poisoning, a considerable number of men belonging to the 1st Regiment of Dragoons .-Every research had been made to discover the cause, when the doctors determined to have the absinthe of the canteens submitted to examination. The presence of a large proportion of sulphate of copper was detected. By order of the colonel, and with solemn ceremony, in presence of the whole troop, the casks containing the liquid were stove in, and their contents swept into the gutter. Health was restored after this execution, which served as a lesson both to the consumer and manufacturer-for the latter is said to substitute chloride of antimony, a far more dangerous poison, and much more difficult of detection than the sulphate of copper. Philanthropists are eager in their suggestions to the Legislature concerning the speedy removal of this scourge, which is most certainly destroying the very sap of life in the youth of all the large towns of France .-Star. ITALY.

There seem to be something out of order in the evolutionary camp at this moment-though the explanation of the fact may make it of no importance -which shows to those not within it, that the final issues of the battle are somewhat doubtful, even in the estimation of those who are most sanguine of final success. Something has occurred to arrest for an instant the progress of the wicked, and men are obliged to wait for somebody's convenience or unwillingness. The work has been done hitherto rapidly, day after day brought us new news of great events, and people were terrified at the wicked daring of the conspirators who had undertaken to dethrone God and to govern the world in His place. There may be obstacles in the way, somebody may have met with unexpected difficulties, at the least, there is a lull in the storm, and people have time to look about them, and ascertain where they are .-London Tublet.

# ROME.

Those of my Roman friends who, in the teeth of persistent reports of the progress of negociations between the Pope and the Italian Government, have all along denied the possibility of an arrangement, and have declared that if the French went Pius XI. would prefer departure to concession, have been, to all appearance, in the right-at least as regards the first part of their prediction. The party in the Papal Councils which inscribes on its banner "No compromises and no surrender!" is manifestly in the ascendant. You will remember that the existence of negociations with the Court of Turin was officially denied by the organ of the Pontifical Government and the report was completely discountenanced that the Abbe Passaclia had gone to the Piedmontese capital on a mission from the Vatican. It is not the less true that strenuous efforts have been making by certain persons here-the position of some of whom gave them access to the Pope, while others were understood to be in communication with Count Cavour -to bring about an amicable arrangement, and it was as the agent of these persons that Passaglia visited Turin. The Pope's recent Allocution sufficiently showed how vain all efforts in that direction were likely to be, and converted the misgivings previously entertained into a desponding certainty. Times Cor.

The Duke de Garmont has undergone a little mortification lately. He went to Cardinal Antonelli, and begged that he would not attach any importance to that unfortunate brochure of La Gueronniere, which, the Duke, said, " had greatly displeased the Emperor himself." The Cardinal remaining silent, the Duke repeated this many times over, pausing for a reply in vain, till at length becoming clamorous for some acknowledgment, the Cardinal said, "M. le Duc, I have listened to you with the utmost civility; do not, I pray you, force me to be so uncivil as to say I do not believe you!"-London

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION .- The Journal of Rome. containing the text of the Pope's Allocution, has been seized at the Paris Post-office.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN ROME. - The intended reinforcements for the French garrison at Rome were contemplated with a view to counteract the movements of the Austrians towards the Mincio and the Lave occupied Ancons.

The Times' correspondent says :-

I may further contradict a most astounding statement of an encounter between a French regiment and 700 Papal Zouaves, in which the French were said to have lost between 40 and 50 killed and wounded. There is not a shadow of foundation for this, unless we are to seek it in the incident I lately mentioned of the arrest in a Roman cafe, by a French gendarme, of two Zouaves who sang the scurrilous song of Budinquet.

FELICITY OF THE NEW KINGDOM OF ITALY.—Seve-

with violence, are perpetrated by bands of three or four thieves armed with knives and pistols. The citizens are plundered of their money, watches, breast; pins, their coats, and sometimes stripped even to their shirts—so writes the Monarchia Nazionale of the 6th of March.

THE DELIGHTS OF NAPLES .- The Independente of the 4th March says that the crimes-murders and thefts-committed of late at Naples are so numerous that it is obliged in stating them to arrange them in classes. We will only select a few instances :- On the evening of the 25th February a certain Luigi Pugliese, was stopped in the Via Armiere, by about eight persons disguised and robbed of his cloak and six ducats. In the district of S. Lorenzo, a Davide Torcia was also stopped towards evening by five persons who relieved him of his watch and two plastres! In the Via Dounargina on the evening of the 26th of February, a jeweller named Salvatore Cappola, was attacked by three armed men who took away his watch and umbrella. The same happened to a priest, Don Francesco Secolare, on the same day and about the same hour; and on the following day to an officer, Signor Raffælle Petrucelli. Nor is this all—on the 25th Feb. a poor labourer was killed after having been robbed of his linen and other clothes; and a soldier of the National Guard named Raffæle Faucitano shot one of his companions for some unknown cause.

We fear to sicken our readers by the further recital of such atrocities, but we declare that we have not related a tenth part of the catalogue-but it is more than enough to convince any one of the deplorable state to which the city of Naples has been reduced by its "regenerators."

DISORDERS AT NAPLES .- A Neapolitan correspondent of the Rinnovamento, a journal of the Abruzzi, relates that on the evening of the 13th of February, though himself, a so-called "martyr of liberty," received several wounds on the head from stones thrown by the mob assembled on occasion of the surrender of Gaeta. He adds .- That a lady walking arm-in-arm with her husband was suddenly shot

dead with a pistol; that another woman received her death-wound from the dagger of a Garibaldian; that a youth was killed at the Villa Reale, and another wounded in a shop in the middle of the city. These are the annals of liberty!

#### RUSSIA.

We [ Weekly Register] have great pleasure in publishing the following letter from St. Petersburg, dated March 9. [21] :--

"China is better known than Russia-our society and the rites, hierarchy, and discipline of the Russian is almost Greek to Western Europe. So it has been ever since the Council of Florence. Nothing has been done for these poor schismatics, while for the Protestants, whose schism is so much more serious and obstinate, piles of books have been written -and with what result? The status quo has been pretty nearly preserved since the Council of Trent. f a tythe of the pains that have been expended on the Protestants had been devoted to the Greek Church, would not something better have been gained? I intend to call your attention more than once to this topic; allow me to-day to give you some information about the Russian nobility, and to prove to you how unjust it is to declare them not yet fit for liberal institutions. They have, however, been claiming them for centuries, without a thought of their unfitness. In old times there was no distinction of classes in Russia, as Prince Dolgorouki has clearly shown; every Russian was a free man, exempt from corporal bondage, and there was no serf but the prisoner of war. There are in Russia princely families descended from Ruric and Guedimine, and some others whose genealogy reaches to the eleventh century; but these families, however illustrious, never formed a distinct class before the fifteenth century, and it was only at the close of the sixteenth, when serfage was established, that the nation was rent into three classes-the nobles, citizens and peasants. These three classes depended on the good pleasure of the Tzar. In 1813, the States-General tried to limit the arbitrary power. The Dolgoroukis and the Galitzans repeated the attempt in 1730, but these movements had only a temporary success, because the nobles only sought their own emancipation, and intended to leave all the agricultural populationthat is, the majority of their countrymen-under the yoke of slavery. The constant aim of the Russian Government from the days of Godonouf to our own was to neutralize the people through the nobility, and to rule the nobles through their fear of the peo-ple. Peter III. first exempted the nobles from corporal punishment, and from the obligation of service. Catherine II. gave them a kind of charter which really meant nothing; its privileges were as follows: -1, to be officially exempt from corporal punishment-but to be liable to private whippings; 2, A right of entering the service of the State-if they could get admission; 3, The right of quitting that service-if the Government would accept their resignation; 4, The right of travelling abroad-if they could get their passports; 5, The right of living where they liked-unless the police fixed their residence for them, or locked them up without form of trial. Under the most corrupt constitutional government the meanest beggar has more civil rights than the Russian noble. Hence every Russian worthy of that title, has for years been demanding a form of government which only thieves and fools dislike; the latter because it puts them in their pro-

Moreover, we consider that we have all the more right to demand a constitution of Alexander II., because his authority has no legal basis. You will be surprised at my saying so, but it is true. The house of Romanoff succeeded to the Russian crown Feb. 21st, 1613, subject to conditions which limited the power of the Tzar and determined his action. The Tzar Michael swore solemnly on the Gospels to observe these conditions; but after six years he violated his oaths by the advice of his father, the Patriarch Philaretes, and consequently freed his subjects from the obligation of their oath to him; for it s clear that no contract binds one person without binding the other. This would be enough, as it was

per level, the former because it binders their pilfer-

enough for the poor King of Naples, but it is not all. The male line of the Romanoffs came to an end January 19, 1730, in the person of Peter II. After him. the Russian throne was defiled for ten years by his aunt Anne, who devised the crown to her greatgrandchild, the Prince of Brunswick, then two months old, who was proclaimed Emperor under the name of Ivan IV. Thirteen months afterwards, in November, 1764, a rebellion was organised in the regiment Proebrajinski; if it had not succeeded, it would have been called a crime; having succeeded, it is only a coup d'Etal. Its managers, Lestocq, Razoumofski, and Schouvaloff, were loaded with honors and rewards; they shut up the young Emperor and his family; and, without consulting the nation, they placed on the throne Elizabeth, the illegitimate daughter of Peter I., and Catherine I., then servant to Menchikoff. We say 'illegitimate' because there is no record of the marriage; and even supposing Po, as it was intimated that an aggression against that it was contracted in 1711, as the courtiers of Piedmont was intended. A French division was to St. Fetersburg declare, it will still follow that Anne, Duchess of Holstein, born in 1768, and Elizabeth in 1709, were illegitimate. Moreover, the legitimate wife of Peter I., Eudoxie Zapoukhin, was still alive, and indeed only died after her husband in 1730. But Elizabeth kept the crown, and bequeathed it to her rephew, the son of the Duchess Anne of Holstein Gottorp, who was also an illegitimate daughter of Peter I. The Duke of Hols ein succeeded to the Russian crown December 25, 1761, under the name of Peter III.; he was the great-grandfather of Alexander II.

Now, if Alexander II., gives a constitution, then he and his descendants will be acknowledged by all

mate sovereigns because they descend from Alexander Hin that great Tzar, who was the real regenerator of our country; who transformed the slaves into free citizens, changed an immoral and arbitrary government into a civilized one, and an Asiatic despotism-into a Christian, and constitutional monarchy." But if we get no constitution, it is the dynasty that is in peril.

THE EMANGIPATION OF THE RUSSIAN SERFS. The text of the manifesto of the Czar announcing to his subjects the emancipation of the serfs, has been published in the St. Petersburgh Guzette. His Majesiy tells them that "on ascending the throne he resolved in all sincerity to acquire the affection of his subjects of every rank and condition-from the warrior who nobly carries arms for the defence of his country to the humble artisan engaged in the works of industry from the functionary who pursues the highest employments of the State to the laborer whose plough furrows the fields." His Majesty proceeds to glance at the patriarchal relation which have hitherto existed between the peasants and the proprietors, and to that as simplicity of manners has disappeared, the condition of the serfs has been unfavorably affected. He was convinced, therefore, that a great amelioration of their lot was a mission to which he was called by Divine Providence. The steps which have been taken in consulting the nobility, in forming the committees, and in considering the various propositions, are successively detailed; and the mode of emancipation ultimately agreed to, (the substance of which has been given in our columns) is described at length. The co-operation of the nobility is warmly spoken of in the manifesto. 'Russia," says His Majesty, "will never forget that the noblesse, moved solely by their respect for the dignity of man and by the love of their neighbor, have spontaneously renounced the rights which the serfdom now abolished had given them, and have laid the foundations of a new feature for the peasants." They are then called upon to carry out faithfully and conscientiously the regulations which have been deemed fittest for the great end in view. INDIA.

A PROPHECY.-Prophecies sometimes create the event. The following is of some hope:—The arrival of Dulleep Singh in India is, so say the Sikhs, a most portentous event, for they now, more fully than ever, predict the fulfilment of their long-stand. ing prophecy, viz, that in 1862 a contest between the British and the Sikhs will take place, when the latter will prove victorious and regain possession of the Punjab. The advent of Dulleep Singh, they say, is a proof that he is sent by God to be their king, and to be the leader of the Sikhs in this important and auspicious struggle- A few Sikhs in these parts have already resigned private service, and betaken themselves to the Punjab in anticipal tion of the coming struggle.

### UNITED STATES.

In Boston Recruiting has been begun both for the army and navy, and men have been rapidly enlisted for both. These are chiefly Americans, and besides a fair number of able bodied seamen, many men from rural labour, and from the shoe trade, are offering themselves. Indeed, the numbers who present themselves are so large as to prove that great want of employment is felt. Only the most healthy are selected. The officers can afford to be so particular that they rejected a man who had served in the British navy because he had lost a finger. From the West the news reaches us that the new Marshal at Chicago, anxious to show that the Republican Government will enforce the laws, and probably to put money in his own purse, is beginning a persecution of fugitive slaves living in that city, to which they have not hitherto exposed. The Republican party in Chicago hang their heads with shame, and all negroes who incur any risk of being sent back into bondage are being rapidly transported into the Queen's Dominions. Within a week three hundred respectable citizens most of them earning a good living, and rendering the same service to the community as the same number of men of a different colour, have left the city. On Sunday one hundred and fifteen all went away together by railway for Canada, after an affecting service in their own Baptist chapel. It would be well if the countrymen of Prescott, who has given us so eloquent an account of the exile of the Spanish Moors and Jews, would ask themselves whether the banishment of these unoffending but much oppressed blacks is one whit less barbarous than the offences against humanity the Spanish Kings. The Commercial Advertiser, a paper by no means given to sensation articles, seriously sanctions the statement that President Lincoln's assassination during his progress to the copital was planned by an association of some twenty villians, whose plans were discovered and whose names are known. It is, moreover, alleged that a package directed to the President was opened in the Post-Office and found to contain two snakes of a very venomous and dangerous character.

DEPARTURE OF NEARLY THREE HUNDRED FUGITIVES FOR CANADA. - The Chicago Tribune says that the presence in that city of numerous bands of slave hunters who have lately found in the United States Marshall an efficient aid in their nefarious business, has caused great excitement among the coloured people. The Tribune states that within one week nearly 300 people of colour from Chicago have sought refuge in Canada.

SLAVERY AS IT IS .- The interior papers of Mississippi and Alabama, for the last few weeks record an unusual and alarming number instances in which slaves have murdered their overseers and masters. I have no specific information as to the cause, but prudence and common sense ought to teach slaveholders in such times as these not to converse as freely and unreservedly about the progress and strength of Abolitionism, and other kindred topics, as they almost invariable do, in the presence of their negroes. — Triuunc.

Father Chiniquy, the noted French Canadian convert from Catholicism to Presbyterianism, is charged by men of high standing, both Presbyterian and Episcopalian, with procuring money in England and Ireland on false pretences, and by untrue representations .- New York Christian Inquirer (Protes-

PROTESTANT EXPOSURE OF THE CHINIQUY IMPOS-TURE.—Last year a certain "Pastor Chiniquy" was feted in London as the legitimate successor of the renowned Achilli, and his wonderful account of conversions from 'Romanism' of tens of thousands of Canadian Catholics produced the desired effect in enabling him to return to Canada with a large amount of money contributed by the Exeter-Hall-ites All sensible men knew he was imposing on the credulity of the Anti-Catholic party, and it was foretold that in due time there would be an exposure. This has now arrived. The Cork Examiner says:— The name of Father Chiniquy has been great among the godly. His conversions from Popery have been sounded upon the "drum ecclesiastic" in England and Scotland, and, if we do not err, the Venerable Apostle made his appearance in favoured Belfast. We need hardly say that the excellent French Cansdian made his bow with his hat not upon his head but in his hand. This attitude was assumed, not exactly through mere politeness, but in accordance with a remarkable habit we find amongst all converted Priests, whether their names be Achilli, Gavazzi, or Chiniquy. It seems the natural tendency of these parties to hold forth the begging head gear, and t seems to be the part of an enlightened Protestant public to fling their coppers into into its crown. Perhaps it may be considered ungenerous upon our part ral Neapolitan journals bewail the negligence of the police in protecting the property and the lives of the cittadine. The streets of Naples are infested with robbers, worse than the clooked paths of the wood. In most frequented quarters, at day-light, robberies

| Neapolitan journals bewail the negligence of the police in protecting the property and the lives of the police in protecting the property and the lives of the cittadine. The streets of Naples are infested with then call to mind that they are Germans and not will be acknowledged by all to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the will be urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to as