

FORBIDDEN INTERFERENCE.

We rejoice (says the Times) that the Emperor of the French has given conclusive proof that what ever his feelings, he does not now wish to see any ill-will in the minds of France towards England. He has given us an assurance which it is impossible to misunderstand; that, so far as he is concerned, he wishes all causes of irritation between the two countries which lie within his control to cease, and we willingly accept this declaration as the first faint streak of the dawn which may be the herald of a day clear from the clouds which have been so long gathering round us.

The Treaty of Zurich is duly reduced to a diplomatic record. It has been signed and sealed at Zurich, and now, by the hands of the Marquis de Banneville, it has been duly delivered in Paris, to be laid up in the Imperial Chancery. Thus closes one act in this Italian drama, which has pressed heavily upon the attention of the spectators, and which has done but little towards the development of the plot.

The following is from the letter of Times' Paris correspondent, dated 24th ult. The delay which has occurred in expediting the letters of invitation to the Governments for the Congress has not arisen, I am assured, from any difference between the English and French Cabinets, but is rather owing to some difficulties started by Austria on the Regency question. The letters have been made out for several days past, and the date specified for the meeting of the Congress was the 15th of December.

A letter from Rome, in the Journal de Bruxelles, speaks of serious disagreements between M. Rouland, the French Minister of Public Worship, and the Papal Nuncio at Paris, Mgr. Saccani. M. de Montalembert is to have the honor of a prosecution. The French Government has formally announced this determination. The delay is granted, on account of the domestic affliction which has recently befallen M. de Montalembert in the death of his brother, the Colonel de Montalembert, in Africa.

The number of deaths from cholera in the French expeditionary army during the 20 days' campaign against the frontier tribes of Morocco has been 2,100. As the total of effectives has not been given, it is impossible to ascertain with certainty the rate of mortality, but if we suppose it to have been 10,000 men, the death-rate would have been 21.6 per cent in less than a month.

A recent letter from Boulogne says:—The town of Boulogne-sur-mer is, as it was in the days of the Crusades, the chief port of embarkation for Britain, and it may be called the advanced out-post of Catholicity. Lying at the very gates of Protestant Albion, Boulogne, like all attractive watering places, contains a large floating population of strangers who are non-Catholics or irreligious; and yet the good town has kept close to the faith and devotion of its fathers, and amidst the delusions of an Inkerman age, the Catholics have become habituated to the sight of a variety of sects, and hitherto no separatist has had to complain of the slightest breach of toleration either socially or legally.

Five English chapels, i.e., four Episcopalian, and one Wesleyan or Methodist, "place of worship," have successively been built: there is a Jewish synagogue; and two or three years back a Mormon congregation from America, via London, attempted to beat up for recruits here. As the efforts of these particular heretics were directed almost exclusively to the conversion of the English, it was the English Ministers who undertook to refute them and drive them back again across the Atlantic, or at least across the strait. So we had the curious spectacle in our music-hall of a theological titling match, Protestant on both sides. The English Protestants, who owe their reformation to Luther, Calvin, and Henry VIII., fought the Mormons on the ground of falsehood! They examined the origin, and proved the falseness of the doctrines of Joe Smith and Brigham Young by the same arguments with which Catholics overturn the foundation of Protestantism.

Who are you that you presume to improve on the Bible, or to interpret it for yourselves? Whence come you?—Give some proof that you are sent of God?—The good people of Boulogne viewed the controversy with indifference. It concerned them about as much as one on the origin of the pyramids, or the interpretation of the arrow-headed literature of Persepolis. Amidst many temptations to the contrary, Boulogne remains thoroughly and sincerely Catholic.

ITALY.

Florence, Nov. 15.—The Emperor Napoleon is said to be a man of nerve, and perhaps even the most timid of us think but little of dangers so long as they only loom in the distance, vague and unsubstantial. Nevertheless, it is my duty to state the real disposition of men's minds about me, whatever importance persons conversant with the working of the Italian character may attach to it. This town and Leghorn and the districts beyond the Apennines, are swarming with Mazzinian agents, male and female, Italian and English; and what is more, with people who go a few steps further than Mazzini himself; men, like the author of the attempt at the French Opera-house, charge the chief of young Italy with "moderation" and faint-heartedness. I believe I must have written to you a hundred times that what King Victor Emmanuel loses in Italy, Mazzini is sure to gain; and the day may come in which Mazzini himself shall not be considered as the greatest of evils in Italy.

The Emperor Napoleon, as wise men foresaw, is bent, in pursuance of his own private aims, upon letting mischief loose in this country; and, no doubt, his monster is sure to hurl with the random shaft his throne or his person. Yet that there is "mischief afoot" I have not the slightest doubt, and all I can say is—"Look out!" Painful as this prospect may seem in the eyes of thinking Italians, I have no doubt but many of them will cry out "Would the worst soon come to pass!" Would the deliverer who came to enslave had revealed his mind from the first; would that he had dictated his law when, by a coup de guerre he remained master of the situation at Villafranca! That promise of non-intervention was a snare laid before the Central Italians. It was by a deep design that the Duchies and the Legations were allowed, and all but encouraged, into a path without issue; they were led step by step into resolutions from which they could not recede without injury and disgrace; they were committed to a course which, by arousing their passions, by setting parties against one another, could so endanger public order among them, as to enable the nearest and mightiest despot to step in as a peacemaker, as an absolute umpire and arbitrator, free to settle their destinies, not merely with the con-

sent, but with the acquiescence of the Emperor. The Emperor Napoleon is said to be a man of nerve, and perhaps even the most timid of us think but little of dangers so long as they only loom in the distance, vague and unsubstantial. Nevertheless, it is my duty to state the real disposition of men's minds about me, whatever importance persons conversant with the working of the Italian character may attach to it. This town and Leghorn and the districts beyond the Apennines, are swarming with Mazzinian agents, male and female, Italian and English; and what is more, with people who go a few steps further than Mazzini himself; men, like the author of the attempt at the French Opera-house, charge the chief of young Italy with "moderation" and faint-heartedness. I believe I must have written to you a hundred times that what King Victor Emmanuel loses in Italy, Mazzini is sure to gain; and the day may come in which Mazzini himself shall not be considered as the greatest of evils in Italy.

General de Kalbarmatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical army, has issued from Pesaro the following order of the day to his troops:—"Soldiers!—During the last seven months you have found yourselves exposed to the most infernal seductions and machinations. The chiefs of the revolution have constantly endeavored, in their proclamations and in the journals, to calumniate the Pontifical army. At present, changing their tactics, they seek by the most insidious means to induce you to desert and swell the ranks of the sacrilegious aggressors of the States of the Holy See; they invite you to abandon your colors—that is to say, to dishonor and debase yourselves; it is a gross insult which they address to you. Those felons! they dare suppose that Catholic soldiers who have so long waited impatiently for the moment to combat for the noblest and most holy of causes, could betray their God, their sovereign, and their oaths! Patience, soldiers! the day of justice is at hand. Be proud of the important services which you have rendered to the State, and of your admirable discipline, your good conduct, and your perfect union, for they have attracted the particular attention of the Holy Father, and the admiration of the Catholic world. Your general is proud of commanding you, for he knows your worth and what he may expect from you."

It seems he communicated his venturous plan to Fanti at Bologna, and that the latter, without disapproving it, submitted it to the decision of the Turin Cabinet; this led to the successive call of both Generals to the Court of Victor Emmanuel, and to that four hours' interview between the King and Garibaldi, at the end of which the latter, sacrificing both his own convictions and projects to his affection for the King and deference to his advisers, clearly saw that nothing was left for him save an immediate withdrawal into private life. He went back once more to Bologna, probably to resign his powers into the hands of his superior, Fanti; he thence returned to Turin to bid a farewell to the King, and was last heard of at Genoa, whence he will, in all probability, proceed to his rural retreat at Nice, or to his lonely islet off the shore of Sardinia.

With Garibaldi's retirement I am afraid the Romagna legion is but a loosened faggot, soon to go asunder. Nor are the Tuscan troops, although most of them consist of old soldiers, subjected to sound military training, much more to be depended on. Among the officers of the choice regiments, cavalry, artillery, and grenadiers, there are not a few Retrogradists, who never made a mystery of their attachment to the departed Lorraine dynasty. Absent from their homes for the last four months, they know nothing and believe nothing of the change that has come over the spirit of their countrymen. They describe the vote for annexation as the mere result of a *momento e rumore di piazza* (mere street cry and riot). They protest they had only gone forth to fight the Austrians; their only subject of quarrel with the Grand Duke was his Austrian tendencies; that they would on no account bear a hand in a counter-revolution; but neither would they draw a sword against their lawful Prince, if he disconnected his cause from that of Austria, and attempted the recovery of his throne by legitimate national means.

Under such circumstances, it would be no wonder if the Retrogradists began to look up. The promise, so often repeated by France, that the restoration of the Central Italian Government is to be effected by no armed interference, deceives no sensible person here. There is such a thing as a "spontaneous choice" *per force*. As the only out-spoken newspaper in Italy, the *Diritto*, amply illustrates the subject, if you put a loathsome dish of food before a starving man, it is but little consolation to say to him that he "needs not eat it, if he does not like it;" for hunger and the lack of any other nourishment will in the end overcome his repugnance. The public apprehension for the present is rather aroused by the "Reds" than the "Blacks," as the "Pale Greens," or Moderates are lately losing all ascendancy, the Mazzinians are ready to step in their place; and it is to be wondered at if the Italians, who read in the *Moniteur* and the Emperor's letter what is to be their ultimate fate prefer to submit to it at once rather than arrive at it through all the made phases of the rampant anarchy which disgraced their cause when they trusted the democrats in 1849.

What, in the meanwhile, would be ridiculous, if it were not too melancholy, is the utter helplessness and apparent apathy of the Tuscan rulers in the midst of this fearful emergency. They send telegram upon telegram to Turin, writing in vain for orders from the Sardinian Government to embrace resolutions which their own heart should dictate.

As I began this letter by telling of Garibaldi's "disgrace," I may just as well end it by relating what I hear of the state of mind of the only other man who took the Italian cause really to heart—King Victor Emmanuel. The King is described as eating his proud heart in silence and solitude in his palace; in so sullen and savage a mood that his most intimate friends dare not accost him. Strange that their King should be so downcast, while his would-be subjects at Florence are tuning their fiddles for a dance.

A letter from Pesaro, in the *Univers*, dated Nov. 4th says:—"Discontent against Piedmontese tyranny daily increases in Romagna. Citizens and country people, all make the comparison between the paternal Government of Rome and the despotism of Turin. They perceive that reforms empty their stores and their coffers. Owners of property have been required to pay eighteen months' taxes in advance. The country populations have sent to the Holy Father the demand to be allowed to act against the towns, and to drive out the Piedmontese. A hundred thousand peasants, assisted by a few regular troops, would have restored Romagna to its legitimate sovereign and their Pontiff in eight-and-forty hours. But the Pope, in his tender solicitude, fearing the excesses and bloodshed which would have resulted from such a movement, did not think it good to accede to the wish of the peasants."

Rome.—A letter from Rome in the *Univers* says:—"The arrivals at Rome exhibit no sign of decrease. The courage of *Messieurs les touristes* sets at naught all the alarms of the political situation, and the holy serenity of the Supreme Pontiff has given confidence to ecclesiastical travellers, and to Catholics generally. The English are coming the same as ever.—The hotels in fact are filling, and lodgings are looking up. Fright had made the landlords rather easier in their bargains, and some of the English had got the singular stipulation admitted, that their agreements were to become void in case of the arrival of the French troops! This peculiarity of our 'dear Allies' is significant. These frigid, white neckclothed sons of Albion, these stiff Anglican persons, who come to crowd our temples and galleries with their wives and children, would be delighted enough to see 'Babylon' in flames, and they would prefer viewing it afar off."

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From Mantua, say the *Times*' correspondent, we learn that Austrian garrisons are about to occupy Revere, Sermede, and Gonzaga. The Austrian territory on the right bank of the Po will be divided into the districts of Revere, Sermede, and Gonzaga, and incorporated with the province of Mantua. A glance at the map will show you that the Emperor Napoleon was out-manoeuvred at Villafranca. Austria being a *cheval* of the Po, will be as completely a Sardinian patrol of 15 men passed the first line of circumvallation at the fortress of Mantua, and would probably have advanced as far as Fort Gorizkowsky, if it had not been stopped by an Austrian picket.—At first the Bersaglieri displayed an inclination to have a fight, but eventually they retreated, railing at the Austrians as they went. Soon after this violation of the Austrian territory, the Governor of the fortress of Mantua informed the Commander of the Sardinian troops at Brescia that, if the offence was repeated, the persons committing it would be punished according to their deserts.

The Trieste correspondent of the *Vienna Presse* states that many of the Lombard soldiers, who are now dismissed by the Austrians, "allow themselves to be recruited by Roman and Neapolitan agents." What share Austria has in the affair I am unable positively to say, but it is by no means unlikely that she plays into the hands of Rome and Naples. In the diplomatic world it is said that there are still many and great difficulties to be removed before the Congress can meet.

The Austrian Government is excessively angry with the Emperor Napoleon for permitting M. Buoncompagni to be regent in Central Italy; but for the moment it is powerless and must needs dance while the French monarch pipes. The prevailing impression in England evidently is, that the Emperor of the French will grievously disappoint the Italians, but it is my firm belief that the party which will be duped is Austria. A person, who during three or four years was very frequently in the company of the Emperor of the French, has more than once told me that he was much struck by his Majesty's singular custom of making a conversation which had begun at Timbuctoo or Jericho end at Waterloo or at St. Helena. "He never hinted that he was to be revenged on England for the downfall of his uncle, but he was continually meditating on the past, and the impression produced on my mind was, that he would sooner or later pick a quarrel with England."

SPAIN.

A private letter from San Sebastian, of the 22d, mentions as follows:—"Great news! Last night a telegraph despatch, announcing that on the Queen's Saint's day (St. Isabel or Elizabeth, the 19th of November) our fire opened against the Moors. Echague captured the Seraglio (a depot containing 700 cannon balls), and routed all those who defended it. The casualties were one man wounded. At this moment the news is announced to the inhabitants of this place by proclamation. We are requested by the prior to set about preparing lists, &c. Days ago we began to do so. When I heard this I tore up a quantity of linen, for lints, bandages, &c. The enlistment lists are preparing in all haste. At Tolosa there are 127 volunteers to the present date; and in San Sebastian a person set out yesterday *en poste* for Victoria, charged by the War Commission to concert with the Captain-General. One Carlos Torre has been named by the Government to command the Basque *tercios*; they arrived yesterday at Victoria, and they are forming in all haste to be ready in time. The whole nation is in a state of effervescence, and the greatest disgust is manifested against the Ministry for not having corresponded to the general activity; and every one is indignant that in the notes exchanged with the English Government they permitted the latter to put so many questions to them, and that they should have given guarantees not to occupy Tangiers. Public opinion will be brought to bear strongly on our Ministers in spite of the English.—Against the English every one is crying out. They compare these islanders to fish, which the moment you deprive them of water, die [alluding to your naval supremacy]. Weakened as they are in India, and humbled as they are by the United States, they ought to take care not to make too much noise, for fear Napoleon should show his teeth. We also may have in our turn a question to put to them about what they are going to do in China; for, if Gibraltar gives them the right to dictate to us, we also have the Philippines in their neighborhood.—*Times* Cor.

INDIA.

It has been reported that Nana Sahib was dead; and this coming after a rumour to the effect that his family and that of Bala Rao were unwell, bore a look of probability. Both rumours came through the *Lahore Chronicle*, that of his death appearing in its impression of the 13th ult. on the authority of an Order letter, dated the 7th ult. Hand-bills were also circulated, one of which was brought to Mr. Herbert Williams, of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, at Allahabad. But Mr. Williams, in a letter of the 16th ult., in which he mentions having received this hand-bill, adds that it was not believed at Allahabad, but put down as an invention of the Nana's to prevent the winter campaigns, which Mr. Williams says, "would be sure to *pucker* him." He adds that "once driven out of Nepal, he has no place to retreat to except Tartary, and at this season of the year it would be impossible for him to cross the high plateaus of the snowy range." The belief that the report is a forgery is strengthened by the fact that while the *Lahore Chronicle* gives it on the authority of the Order letter above-mentioned, and dated the 7th October, the *Oude Gazette*, dated the 11th, says nothing about it.

EXECUTION IN INDIA.—Rajah Jeyloll Singh paid the extreme penalty of the law on Saturday morning last, the 1st Nov., at the "scene of massacre."—The trial of this man reflects the highest credit on the officers who conducted it, while his execution decidedly constitutes the most vigorous act of the local administration. There is not a single disinterested as to the sentence—native or European; all agreed as to the guilt of the Rajah, and we have had too much of the fallacious clemency policy to have looked for an expiation of crimes such as Jeyloll Singh had been convicted of in any punishment short of that of the gallows, and it has been fearlessly meted out. The example is a terrible and an awful one, but justice has been avenged and society satisfied. By 6 o'clock the arrangements for the execution were complete, under the immediate superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner, assisted by the Assistant Commissioner. To the police was confined the duty of preserving order. No other troops were out. The assembly of spectators was particularly scanty. There could not have been

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PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS, TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Dear Beloved Brethren in Jesus Christ.—In the Pastoral Letter which, in our just and earnest solicitude for your temporal and spiritual welfare, we lately addressed to you, the Catholic University was one of the subjects to which we deemed ourselves bound to direct your attention. The topics which we believed it to be our duty in that letter to touch were so many that, without exceeding the limits to which such a document should be confined, we were not at liberty to enter as fully as we desired into the consideration of several matters which demanded its publication. We avail ourselves of the present occasion to address you upon one of the most important subjects to which it referred—the Catholic University.

This is a matter of grave importance, whether it be viewed in relation to the intellectual culture of the Catholic youth of the country, or their moral and religious training and character, or the peace, order, and the happiness of society. The advantages derivable from a wisely constituted and judiciously administered university are varied and signal. Some persons seem to be of opinion that a university is merely a large academical institution, designed solely for the education of the youth in the higher grades of society, and that the beneficial influence of a University is confined within a comparatively small circle. Such a notion of the nature and purposes of a university appears to us to be not only inadequate but erroneous. An university is a species of corporation furnished with the means, and charged with the obligation, of promoting generally, and in a proper manner, the diffusion of learning. The design, the organization, the high literary and scientific pursuits of such a corporation enable it to exalt and extend the education of a country. The advantages arising from the University are open not only to the more wealthy, but to many, also, in whom the absence of wealth is abundantly compensated by the presence of industry, energy and talent. But even if the higher ranks only entered the halls of the University, much benefit would accrue from it to society. An enlarged and enlightened education of gentlemen who occupy a prominent position in the country is highly conducive, not only to their own happiness, but to that, also, of the community of which they are distinguished members. They will, necessarily, exercise a great influence upon the circles of which they are they centres. If their action be in favor of order, of knowledge, and of virtue, the effects of it will be hallowing to society; but if such action be adverse to truth and uprightness, it would be calculated to produce disastrous results in the community. Then, the proper education of the upper ranks will marvellously facilitate the due training of those who are in a different social position; so that, even if the latter did not derive advantage immediately from the University, the benefit which eventually would be shared by them would be truly great and valuable.

However, not only will the more wealthy, but they also whose pecuniary resources are slender, be able to avail themselves of the advantages of our University. To render it more easy of access to the latter class, we have lately made certain regulations which we expect will be hailed with much and general satisfaction. The reduction of fees and the establishment of burses—one for each diocese in Ireland—to which bursar the bishop of the diocese will present—are calculated to stimulate the talent and reward the laudable industry of the Catholic youth. These regulations we consider to be in perfect harmony with the spirit and practice of the Catholic Church, which loves to befriend and develop the talent of the humble as well as of the high.

We cannot be surprised if the defects ordinarily incident to infant establishments of human institution were to be found in our University; but these, we trust, will be completely removed by the measures we have now been enabled to take. The constitution of the University has been maturely considered by us; we have carefully examined in what respects it may have suffered from its past organization and government. The result of our deliberations has been to take into our own hands the immediate control of everything that relates to legislation, expenditure, and appointments. We have chosen a board of our body, to which, in the intervals of our general meetings, its government and supreme direction are entrusted.

The devoted attachment of the Catholic people to their holy faith, and their thirst for knowledge, lead us confidently to expect that they will zealously avail themselves of the admirable opportunities which the Catholic University presents to them for acquiring literary and scientific learning without endangering their faith or their morals.

The want of such an institution in Ireland was great indeed. The cause why it did not exist is clearly and painfully revealed by the chequered and mournful history of our afflicted country. We sincerely desire to avoid awakening the feelings which the recollection of grievous injustice and oppression tends naturally to excite. Hence we will not unroll the volume of our sorrows, though even a slight reference to that record of the sufferings and the Christian fortitude and patience of the Irish Catholics would be sufficient to put to shame the ignorance of foolish men, who, making liberty a cloak for malice, misrepresent our views, distort our statements and deny our rights. When relieved by the relaxation of the penal code, the Catholic people evinced their zeal for learning and for religion by the erection of churches and schools, and religious houses, for the honour of God, for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, and for the promotion of Christian piety. In every part of the country we see churches rising up that rival in beauty of design and elegance of execution the proudest monuments of the zeal, the

more than the Emperor Napoleon is said to be a man of nerve, and perhaps even the most timid of us think but little of dangers so long as they only loom in the distance, vague and unsubstantial. Nevertheless, it is my duty to state the real disposition of men's minds about me, whatever importance persons conversant with the working of the Italian character may attach to it. This town and Leghorn and the districts beyond the Apennines, are swarming with Mazzinian agents, male and female, Italian and English; and what is more, with people who go a few steps further than Mazzini himself; men, like the author of the attempt at the French Opera-house, charge the chief of young Italy with "moderation" and faint-heartedness. I believe I must have written to you a hundred times that what King Victor Emmanuel loses in Italy, Mazzini is sure to gain; and the day may come in which Mazzini himself shall not be considered as the greatest of evils in Italy.

Your generous charity, dearly beloved brethren, is to us, amid our cares and solitudes, a source of consolation and of joy. The kind aid of the Catholics of other countries challenges our grateful remembrance of their thoughtful and effective sympathy. We bow our souls in humble thankfulness to the Father of Lights, and the Giver of all good gifts for the dispositions which, in his bounty, he hath bestowed upon you, and we confidently rely, under the divine blessing, that you will continue to co-operate in the great work commenced for your advantage, for the honor of religion, and for the glory of God. There were, it is true, Universities already in Ireland, and hence the Catholic University may seem to be unnecessary. Why even if the universities existing in Ireland were sufficient, the establishment of another would obviously have a beneficial rather than an injurious effect upon the interests of learning; there would be a greater and more noble emulation created, which would increase the energy and efficiency of these institutions. And even upon this ground, a liberal and enlightened policy would dictate not only the expediency but the wisdom of encouraging and fostering the Catholic University. Protestant Universities are not suited for a Catholic people. If we be asked, why? the answer is plain. We esteem our faith above all our possessions. For its preservation our fathers sacrificed everything upon which this world sets a value. We desire, under God's blessing, to preserve that faith; and hence we will not expose it to the danger to which it would be liable in Protestant or mixed colleges or universities.—Some Catholics, we are free to admit, have passed uninjured through such places. We ought to bless God for his merciful protection of such persons. But how many have been seduced by the blandishments of the place, and bartered their holy faith for the wealth and honor which the Protestant University bestows. How many, without staining themselves with the base and fearful crime of apostasy, have come out of Protestant or mixed colleges with their religious sentiment weakened—with their minds clouded by prejudices which obscure the brightness and beauty of Catholic truth—and ignorant of the history of the church, and her services to mankind. How many, under the influence of the educational training in such places, become enslaved in spirit, and regard the concession of some of the just claims of Catholics as a sufficient and full restoration of their rights. In truth, the servile tone and manner and sentiments of some of the Catholics who were educated in Protestant or mixed colleges painfully illustrate the want of a Catholic University.

It is exceedingly difficult to resist the action almost imperceptibly exercised by the spirit that pervades any system of educational training. If this spirit be objectionable, it is the more dangerous because it silently, slowly, but certainly produces its effect. The existence of Protestant or mixed universities renders the Catholic University the more necessary. If it be not in existence some Catholics will be induced to enter those universities notwithstanding the obvious dangers. Then a university is a centre of literature. It will radiate its spirit; that spirit will give its character to the teaching, at least in all the schools associated formally or substantially with it. Hence, in this empire, whilst the universities were exclusively Protestant, the literature and the teaching in the schools, and in the press generally were Protestant to a great extent in sentiment and tenor. The Catholic Church and its doctrines and practices and history were either treated with silent contempt or made the subject of misrepresentation and frequently of sacrilegious obloquy and ridicule. The Catholic people were sometimes, by the distress in their circumstances, necessitated to employ books which had received a complexion from the Protestant belief of their authors. We have not yet had time or means to provide fully in the English language a literature written in a Catholic spirit. Within the short time since we were even allowed without penalty to educate ourselves, we have done much; but without aid, and above all without the organized literary power the Catholic University will furnish, we could not hope in a brief space to accomplish so important and desirable a task as a complete course of educational works, free from the misrepresentation which is conveyed in some school books, either directly or by implication, of the history and the principles of Catholics. The desire of Irish Catholics to have a Catholic University is so natural and so just, that no enlightened and impartial person can find fault with it. The state has incorporated, endowed, and enriched the Protestant University of Dublin; the state has established a mixed university and mixed colleges, which repose upon principles that tend to indifference and infidelity. Mindful of our stringent obligation to take heed to the flock entrusted to our care, we desire to preserve our people from the dangers to which they would be either university or colleges be exposed, and we are hence most anxious, and justly so, to maintain the Catholic University. If we asked that it should be incorporated and endowed by the state, we would claim only what is fairly due to us. We contribute to the public taxes, we share in bearing the public burdens of the country; our people shed their blood for its defence, its honor, and its rights; and besides, the property which was given by our fathers for religious and educational institutions have been taken away and appropriated to objects widely different from the sacred purposes intended by the charitable donors.—If the government do not accede to our most just and reasonable demands, and if, upon flimsy and plausible pretences, we are like our fathers, to be persecuted so far as the spirit of the time will permit, we trust that God will enable us to bear our grievances with Christian patience, and in His own good time move the hearts of our rulers to hearken in just consideration to our fair and reasonable claims.

It is so just to grant a charter to our university, we cannot easily believe that upon reflection it will be denied; but even without a charter the university will, to a large extent, realise the advantages we expect. We do not deem the charter so absolutely indispensable as some seem to imagine. A charter does not increase the abilities or the learning of the professor or the student. If a university be not well organized and well administered, a charter cannot bestow the high literary or scientific education which it is the function of a university to impart; and if the institution be well sustained, its services will not be neutralised or paralysed by the absence of a charter. If the engineer, the magistrate, the member of parliament, and the country gentleman avail themselves successfully of the advantages of a university, no one steps to enquire whether they obtained degrees in arts or not. The world sees, in their ability and learning, ample proof of their useful and enlarged education, even though this be not attested by a degree. We trust, then, that the Catholic University will overlay the whole community with rich and varied blessings; it will increase and foster a Catholic literature, conveying what is useful in learning, without any debasing alloy. A Catho-

more than the Emperor Napoleon is said to be a man of nerve, and perhaps even the most timid of us think but little of dangers so long as they only loom in the distance, vague and unsubstantial. Nevertheless, it is my duty to state the real disposition of men's minds about me, whatever importance persons conversant with the working of the Italian character may attach to it. This town and Leghorn and the districts beyond the Apennines, are swarming with Mazzinian agents, male and female, Italian and English; and what is more, with people who go a few steps further than Mazzini himself; men, like the author of the attempt at the French Opera-house, charge the chief of young Italy with "moderation" and faint-heartedness. I believe I must have written to you a hundred times that what King Victor Emmanuel loses in Italy, Mazzini is sure to gain; and the day may come in which Mazzini himself shall not be considered as the greatest of evils in Italy.

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