

FRANCE

AUSTRIA

ITALY.

General Dabormida has officially communicated to the French Government that Count Cavour and the Chevalier Desambrois will be the representatives of Sardinia at the approaching Congress.

There is another matter which gives much umbrage. On the one side, we are certain that France is in these days omnipotent in Italy, and that her commands are obeyed as the commands of a master. Why has not the Prince of Carignano accepted the Regency? Why has Cipriani cut his stick? Why does Garibaldi repose at his farm? Because the Emperor of the French has "advised" it: the whole press of Paris tells us so. Now, why does he not advise the usurping Government of Bologna to go about its business also, and leave the Pontifical forces to do the rest? Perhaps, because he can't.—But he is omnipotent. Perhaps, it is because he does not wish it? But his pledges to the Pope forbid us to believe that. What then are we to think? Perhaps, we ought to persuade ourselves that the Romagnese rebels would not heed the advice? But Napoleon has an army in Upper Italy. Perhaps, the pledge of non-intervention hinders the use of that army? But French intervention in the Pontifical States has now existed for ten years. And French intervention would be justified, as a duty and a right, even in opposition to a promise subsequently made. For it is France's duty to put an end to disorder of which she has herself been the (perhaps involuntary) cause. It is France's right to redeem her solemn pledges to the Pope, even at the cost of force. For good heavens! with what decision do the Congresses call itself Catholic submit to the sanction of a congress the sacred, inalienable, and indis-

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

From a French and trustworthy source it seems that the loss by cholera of the French expedition against the Morocco tribes, now terminated, amounted to no less than 4,000 men. This is of evil omen for the Spaniards. It is stated, however, that the cholera is making great ravages among the Moors. If it has broken out among them, their want of proper medical attendance will be likely to render it fatal in a large proportion of cases.

RUSSIA.

The following is an extract of a letter dated St. Petersburg, the 19th of November, (1st of December), and received yesterday :—"A courier arrived to-day, in forty-two days, from the Amoor, with great news. The Emperor of China has given the Russians notice to quit, as he had never authorised the cession of territory, and had only just heard of the settlement! Meanwhile the Russian Embassy at Peking is 'sealed up' in its palace."

INDIA

AN INDIAN NIAGARA.—The *Times'* correspondent quotes an account of the Gairsoppa Falls, near Honore. They are six times the depth of Niagara. From the village of Gairsoppa, reached by a river of the same name, the writer of the account was carried for twelve miles up the Malimunch Pass, and

BERHAVEN HARBOR AND FRENCH IN- VASION.

frudging it for granted that you do not agree with friend Bright, and the other members of the Peace Congress, that we are never to have war again (written in 1851) and if we have one with France, Ireland would assuredly be the first point of attack. Numerically, the greatest proportion of the population of Ireland are adhering to the government of Great Britain, and that feeling will not be lessened by late occurrences. Where could there be a more favorable spot to establish themselves; in than Berehaven harbor. Steam navigation has so done away with all that uncertainty occasioned by shift of wind or weather affecting sailing vessels, that a powerful fleet of steamers, with a well-appointed army on board, might run over and find themselves there, even before it was known to the Government they had left France; and you know how easily (Admiral Gordon had commanded the channel squadron in Berehaven) and in how short a time, they could put it into such a state of defence as to resist almost any force that could be brought against them (unless we should anticipate them, as suggested by the Duke of Wellington.) It is little known how narrow an escape we had in 1786, when the Frenchmen made an attempt to land an army there. The Frenchmen mistook the Dursey Head for the Mizen, and, with the wind at south-east, they ran down so far to leeward that it took them three days to beat

up as far as the eastern point of Bere Island, between which and the southern shore of Bantry Bay, they were obliged to come to anchor. The gale increased, so that they veered out second cables to each anchor, and after all they were obliged to slip them and go to sea, and that was the reason why the body of the fleet, when returned to the mouth of the bay, made signals to the few ships that got up to Bantry to join them, as they had no cables with which to come to anchor again. With the wind at south-east, as it was at the time, if I had been on board one of their ships, I could have taken the whole fleet through the narrow entrance, and placed them in safety in Berehaven harbor on the first of those three days if I had been so inclined. In the evening of a winter's day, in the year 1802, during the short peice, I happened to be shooting on the

The progress of the Church in the United States during the last ten years has attracted the attention of all Christendom, and is the most powerful refutation of the assertion: that a republic is unfavourable to the extension of our holy religion. We do not propose to enter into a historical review of the Church in this country, for it would be impossible to do so as fully as we should desire at the present time. Indeed such a task would require whose volumes for its proper performance, and we shall, therefore, merely present a few prominent facts, showing the practical work that has been done. In the year 1830, just 30 years ago, the number of churches in the United States was 230—to-day there are 2,400, while of Stations and Chapels the number is put down at 1,128. In 1830 there were but 230 priests and ten bishops while the number of priests at present in the country is 2,235, and the number of Bishops 49. Of ecclesiastical institutions we have 48, but in 1830 there were only 9. Thus in a single generation there has been an increase of 2,155 in the number of churches, an increase of 2,005 in the number of priests; an increase of 39 in the number of Bishops, and an increase of 39 in the number of ecclesiastical institutions. Let us look at the practical evidence of the progress of the church during the last decade. In 1850 there were three Provinces to-day there are 7; in 1850 there were 27 Bishops, to-day there are 49; in 1850 there were 1,081 priests, to-day there are 2,235; in 1850 there were 1,073 churches, to-day there are 2,385; in 1850 there were 505 stations and chapels, to-day there are 1,128; in 1850 there were 29 ecclesiastical institutions, to-day there are 48. Thus we see that the increase has been more than twofold. The progress of Catholic educational institutions has been not less marked, for we find that there are no less than 473 Parish Schools in which about ninety thousand pupils receive instruction which is almost gratuitous. Of the higher class the number is put down as follows:—Colleges and male academies, 89; female academies and boarding schools, 202, making a total of 391, in which about thirty thousand pupils receive instruction. These colleges, academies, &c., are almost all under the charge of religious orders, but there are quite a large number of schools conducted by Catholic lay teachers. In the consideration of these facts it is well to remember that a large proportion of our Catholic population are obliged to pay the quota of the taxes for the support of the public schools in addition to the liberal contribution made to maintain their own. While providing liberally for their means for the increase of the facilities for the diffusion of a sound system of Catholic education our fellow Catholics throughout the country have not been unmindful of the claims of charity, for we find that the number of orphans supported is between eight and nine thousand, the number of asylums being 102. The number of other charitable institutions is 81 including hospitals, houses of the Good Shepherd, houses of industry, &c., &c.—*New York Metropolitan Record.*

"YOUNG" America; or THE FRUITS OF "COMMON SCHOOLS."—There is, in almost all our large towns and villages, a species of youth, peculiarly American, which ought to be studied and attended. It consists of those who are old men at twenty-four, and who die of *delirium tremens* before the age of thirty or thereabouts. These are sometimes called "loafers about town," sometimes "wild young men," sometimes "vagrant boys," according to their pecuniary means or family standing, and the stage of development their life has reached. But whatever name they are called, the specific notes of this class of young men are clear and sharp. They exhibit extraordinary acuteness of mind at a very early age. They can "head" their parents and superiors—and boast of it. They cannot avoid a serious occupation. They can go to the theatres and coffee houses, in spite of prohibitions and watching. They can contract debts so dexterously that no unwilling parent can avoid the payment of them. At sixteen they will tell you that "they have smoked since they were boys," and would perish incontinentally should they endeavor "to break the habit." They shout at political meetings, and show dirks and pistols in bar-rooms. They run races on the public roads, and fight with market-wagon drivers and barkeepers.—In short, they can accomplish all the feats of rovmanship their imaginations may conceive. At eighteen they have conquered the world. They have known it and triumph in their knowledge. They can go anywhere and easily meet acquaintances; nay, they have friends in every circle. The stud citizen and the "worthy Pastor" are their friends, because there seems to be some good in them; yet. The politician courts them, because they can talk and fight, and, if need be, put on false whiskers and vote. They are known and liked in other circles, where a knowledge of the world is rapidly communicated, for their animal spirits and recklessness. At twenty they begin to fall into the "sere and yellow leaf." Other fast young men—perhaps of their own training—have pushed them off the track of popularity and leadership. They begin to go in debt for buggies, and sponge on others for drink. They hang about drinking saloons, and now and then do an odd job of swindling. Sometimes they get before the Police Court, and escape with slight penalties. They go to public meetings, now, but are watched there as loafers, and are first to be arrested when their neighbors make a row. At twenty-two the practice of impure and sensual excesses has nearly done its work. The almost preternatural "smartness" is gone. He who once delighted in over-reaching others, is now the jest or scorn of those who know him. He is known to the street boys as a common loafer, and he is not ashamed of it. In another year he is in the jail, or lunatic asylum; and shortly after is buried at the expense of the public. This sketch is a truthful description of a character not uncommon in American cities—even among the children of nominally Catholic parents. What is to be done with such young men?—or, rather, what is to be done with the parents, who are responsible, before God, for their rearing.—*Cincinnati Telegraph.*

DECLINE OF A PROTESTANT SECT.—The New York *Independent* gives the following details concerning the Shakers, once a very thriving branch of the Protestant Church in the State of New York:—

"SOME FACTS ABOUT SHAKERS.—The Shakers exist only in this country. It is doubtful whether such an independent community, with such peculiar views and practices, would be suffered to continue their institutions without uncomfortable molestation in any other. The first settlement was begun thirty years ago, on the site of the present town of Waverly, about seven miles east of Troy. This country, in this region, was at that time a wilderness; the ground on which the first family erected their buildings was little better than a swamp. The settlers,