OTHE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHORICOHNONICLE. 229 JANUARYA B, 4860.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Carey, of a murcher

I off to dive our FRANCE on white that of "In an autograph letter of the Pope to the Emperor, his Holiness declayes that he is willing to be represented at the Congress, having, full confidence 'in the loyalty and firmness of the eldest son, of the Church, to whom God has entrusted the mission to protect the patrimony of St. Peter against illegal

covetousness. "The health of Prince Jerome continnes to improve.

In the " Ohronique" of the Revue des Deux Mondes which has just appeared; M. Forcade returns to the subject of the Congress, and the maintenance of friendly relations between France and England. which he so ably treated in the preceeding number of that periodical. He says :--"If one could estimate beforehand the results of

this coming Congress from the effect produced on the public mind by the simple unnouncement of the invitations seut to the Powers, we may be permitted to entertain favorable presentiments as to the issue of its deliberations. The influence of that announcement is excellent. At the same time that an impression of an encouraging kind existed, certain facts and rumors, generally credited, dissipated the fears inspired by our relations with England, and gave us to believe that, far from becoming embittered, the feeling of the English and French Governments tended towards mutual goodwill, a good understanding, and concerted action. We are not as yet enabled to establish the extent of these facts, or the foundation of these rumors. Among the facis, we have already indicated as the most notable the circular of the Minister of the Interior, which has moderated the Anti-English zeal of the unofficial press. We may also mention the satisfactory reply of the Emperor's Secretary to the eccentric proceedings of the four Liverpool merchants-very honest persons, and beyond any doubt worthy of figuring among those men of 'good will' to whom peace was promised at the birth of the Redeemer, but whose extraordinary and somewhat ridiculous act is charged with indiscretion and almost with felony by their over-severe countrymen The chapter of rumors would be more curious perhaps, but who would dare, without having the mission to do so, to repeat publicly the verbal protestations attributed to great personages? Above all, we would dare to guarantee the fidelity of the many and successive echoes thro' which they reach the political world? Be this as it may, we believe in the good intelligence between the Governments of France and England. Strong in this faith we patiently await the Congress, without wishing to examine beforehand any of the problems which are to be resolved, and without wishing to anticipate by any conjecture the difficulties of its task. This alleviation, this repose, this quietude, caused by the certainty of the approaching meeting of the Congress, and the improvement of our relations with England, are advantages we desire to possess, and to enjoy at leisure, and which we would not have disturbed during the short interval which separates us from the diplomatic council by unpleasant speculations This sentiment of absorption and confident concentration at the present moment is so general that it seems to us the Governments themselves must have a difficulty not to share it. We are not in their secrets, but we should not be surprised if, yielding for a moment to lassitude after a year so passed, and to the apprehension of difficulties for the future, they hesitated to sound each other, mutually avoided raising by any preparatory negotiation questions which might divide them, and adjourned to the pe-riod of the Congress inevitable controversies. To them also this rest must be grateful. By tacit and general assent a real truce exists on the affairs of Italy. Let us respect it, and guard ourselves against agitating before the meeting of the Congress any Italian topic.

"We take advantage of this short respite to reflect on the spirit which ought to animate the Liberal party during the new series of discussions and events into which the affairs of Italy are about to enter. The influence of public opinion on the diplomatic deliberations which are about to commence will be great, as is to be expected, and we should be prepared for them. There are but two ways possible to sanction the decisions of a Congress-by material force or by moral force-by military action or by public opinion. Military action appears to be set aside on principle; the declarations of the Emperor on this point are in accord with the principles an-

budget for the year 1860⁴¹ the¹³ Council of State. The expenditure will erced the realists by 1700,000. for was, 17he deficiency is chiefly so castoned u by the jextraordinary expenses of the War, Department. It must be observed that the Minister, of Finance, has calculated in his budget the expenses and the re-cepts of the Government of the Romagnas, as if these provinces were not in a state of insurrection. The separations of the Legations has diminished the receipts by something more than 300,000 crowns monthly, but it has likewise diminished the ex-Bense of governing these provinces. The Papal Government is still occupied in increasing its army, 800 young men enlisted in Germany have arrived at Trieste, and Colonel Oialdi, who commands a Papal steam frigate, has been appointed to convey them to Ancona. A battalion of riflemen is to be organized with these Germans. The Holy Father has received letters from the Austrian and French Governments, inviting him to send representatives to the Congress. It is said that Cardinal Savelli will probably resign the Presidency of the Council of State. speech he addressed to the Pope when presenting the report of the Council astonished the members of that body, who had not authorized him to use such strong language, and who regret that he should have compromised wise and just demands by mixing with them complaints against the expenses caused by the army. The Pope said as much when he told the Cardinal that in revolutionary times the army required rather to be increased than diminished.-The new ecclesiastical college for North Americans was opened at Rome on the 7th inst. It is a magnificent building, capable of lodging more than 100 pupils. Cardinal Bernabo, in his quality of Prefect of the Propaganda, inaugurated it with a speech, in which he gave a description of the moral and religious state of North America. He pointed out the advantages the United States would derive from the new college founded in the Eternal City by the munificence of the Sovereign Pontiff. Mr. Stockton, the American Minister to the Holy Sec, was present at the ceremony of the inauguration .--Pius IX, having considered the increase of Catholicity in the United States, where there are already 50 Catholic dioceses, did not hesitate to expend 70,000 crowns on this institution. The Bishops in the United States have already sent 40,000 crowns to Rome to endow the college. The college of the Propaganda will consequently no longer receive pupils from the United States.

Land a few many for the second s

The Roman correspondent of the Univers asserts again, that Cardinal Antonelli will be the Pontifical representative in the Congress; and says it is reported that he will be accompanied by Mgr. Berardi, one of the most learned and able lay-prelates in the service of the Holy See.

A consistory is shortly to take place. The correspondent of the Univers announces that the regiment of Pontifical dragoons has been dissolved by decree of the Cardinal Secretary of State.

In a brief, addressed by the Holy Father to the Bishop of Belley, the Pope characterises most forcibly the intention of the present enemies of the Holy See as "Jura omnia, divina et humana, funditus delere connituntur."-" Striving to destroy radically all divine and human rights."

FRENCH POLICY IN THE ROMAGNAS .- The following observations have been addressed to the Armoniu, from which journal we, London Tablet, translate them, by a citizen of Bologna.

Singular in fact, and, perhaps, without an example in history, is the French policy in the Romagnas .-On one side stands the legitimate sovereign, the Supreme Pontiff of Christianity (towards whom the Emperor expressess so much obsequiousness) who solemply manifests his determination to preserve his rights intact, and declares that he confides in the sincerity of the promises and protestations of the monarch of France. On the other side are rebels against the Pope, foremost among whom is a relative of Napoleon's. who, before all Europe, in every act of their's, proclaim that they have full confidence in the magnanimity of the French monarch, who is sure to sustain them.

From these two evident and established facts arises this first consideration :- Very dark must be the policy of a "Catholic Prince" in whom, at the same moment, both the Pope, assailed by treason, and the factions traitors against the Pope declare their confidence!

There is more. The Supreme Pontiff, professing in the Consistory his confidence in the loyalty of the Emperor of the French, founded his hopes upon authentic and most explicit words uttered before the world by the Emperor himself, or, what is the same thing, by his Minister. On the other hand, no docuwent, official, or even afficious, has indicated to Europe upon what the Romagnese rebels can rest their hope of support from this Catholic Sovereign. Officially then, the Vicar of Christ alone can justify the hone to which he gave expression in his June Allocation. But here cames a puzzle. If the insurgent Romagnese had no ground, official or officious, for reckoning on the support of the Emperor of the French, why has he not repudiated the responsibility which these insurgents have officially, though indi-rectly, more than once laid upon him? Why has be not, even as a matter of policy, by inserting a notice in the Monitcur, done away with this unpleasant imputation, which dims the brightness of the Imperial glory ? If points of much less consequence have been (as is certain) cleared up in the Moniteur, the Imperial organ, why has not a tittle been said about

putable rights of the Pope over the Romagnas, already arecognized by . Muropel so And suppose the (Congress should; disavow those jarights, will, the French Emperor consider himself, absolved from his engagement on his Imperial word?. What need is there to consult a congress on this point?" Who is it that has raised this question, which, without the. Italian-war, would probably never have come on the

diplomatic *tapis*? But, let us grant that the coming Congress will not have to discuss the soversignity, too evident, of the Pope over the Romagnas. Let us grant that these desclated provinces finally obtain the repose they so much need, under the ancient sceptre of their priestly kings. When is the Pope, then, to enter upon the possession of his own? After the Congress? Be-hold, then, secured for a while still to the Popolis, the Farinis, the doctors, the lawyers, the insolvent nobles, that piece of plunder in which they have already revelled for six months! Behold the people miserably doomed to grown under the revolutionary roke for a time which is even now too long !

Now, how can those people bless France? Who will tell the history when their Government is judged ? But, what is worse, how will the Emperor of the French acquit himself when he has to render an account to the King of Kings and the Judge of Emperors? We will in charity suspend our final judg-ment of this incomprehensible policy ; we suspend at this moment because we know that there is an Eternal judge, to whom it belongs to reunite the things that have been divided, and to render, sometimes in this world, but always in the next, unicuique suum. NAPLES .- The following particulars relative to the attempt to assassinate the Director-General of Police at Palermo have been received :-" It was at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th of November, that the Commander Salvator Maniscalchi, Director of the Sicillian Ministry of Police, slighted from his carriage in front of the Church of St. Rosali. M. Maniscalchi was accompanied by his young wife and his two children. At the moment he was about to enter the church he was stabbed by an assassin. The dagger entered deeply into the lower part of the back, and the shock was so violent that M. Maniscalchi, in order to avoid falling, was forced to lean on the arm of his wife. The wounded man, however, was able to turn round and to obtain a view of the assassin. The latter is a man who does not appear to belong to the operative classess. He was dressed with a certain elegance, and wore a watch chain. M. Maniscalchi had sufficient strength to draw the dagger from his back and to pursue the assassin. His coachman and a police agent followed him, but the wounded man was soon compelled to stop, and the assassin escaped. A search was made in every direction, but without success. It is believed that the assessin relied on the aid of accomplices to save him from detection. It is hoped that the director's wound, though dangerous, is not mortal. It was feared that an insurrection might be the consequence of this attack, but Palermo remained perfectly tranquil. The city, nevertheless, has been placed in a state of siege. It was reported at Naples on the 3d inst., that the Director of Customs at Mes-sinn had been similarly attacked.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Private letters from Cadiz received in Paris state that the plan of the Spaniards is to attack Tetuan on two sides simultaneously-by land from Ceuta, and by sea from the river of Tetuan. The bad state of the roads and the defensive measures adopted by the Moors will render the attempt very difficult. It has been ascertained that Tetuan is defended by earthworks and redans, as at Sepastopol, constructed with a decree of skill not to have been expected from the Moors.

Notwithstanding the advantages gained over the Moors, and, if we give credit to the despatch of the 16th from Madrid, the great discouragement of the enemy, we do not find any decisive change in the relative positions of the belligerants. It is not easy to form a correct estimate of military operation carried on at a distance. We make every allowance for a General who may have difficulties to contend with not known to the public; yet, if any wrong be done to O'Donnell and those under him he bimself is to blame for having raised hopes which are not yet realised. Our latest News from head-quarters announced that O'Dounell, reinforced as he has been by Ros de Olano's division, and having now the whole of his troops in hand, was on the point of assuming the offensive, whereas, up to the latest date, at all events to the 16th, we find that it is still the the Moors who are the assailants, and that they attack with the same impetuous bravery, and each time in greater number. As for the loss as reported in the Spanish bulletins, though probably less than that of the Moors, we cannot accept it as literally correct, particularly as we find the Commander-in-Uhief of the Spanish army, whose casualties are reported to be so trifling, earnestly calling ou for reinforcements. 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.

Féachéd' (hé Talla Búng Alow about three 1 and 13 a-balf hours after lasying the top of the Pass 1 a ron 1 a top 1000 An amphitheatte of woods! and 12 a three nabout 1000 Gaids wild Phiphing and boiling to market certain point; where it is lost in a perpetual mist and in can unceasing deafening roar, must first be imagined. ver, and assending to a position below the river level, you work-your way up carefully and tedioualy over slippery rocks, until you reach a point, where a rock about twice the size of a man's body, juts out over a precipice. Resting flat upon this rock, and looking over it, you see directly before you two out of the four principal Falls; these two are called the (Great Fall, and the Rocket.) The one contains a large body of water, the main body of the river, perhaps 50 yards across, which falls massively and apparently sluggishly into the chasm below, and the other contains a smaller body of water, which shoots out in successive sprays over successive points of rocks, till it falls into the same chasm. This chasm is at least 900 feet in depth, six times the depth of the Niagara Falls, which are about 150 feet, and perhaps a quarter to a half a mile in width. These are the first two falls to be visited. Then move a little below your first position, and you will observe first a turgid boiling body of water of greater volume than the Rocket Fall, rushing and steaming down into the same chasm, this is the third fall the 'Roarer;' add then carrying your eye a little further down you will observe another fall, the loveliest, softest, and most graceful of all, being a broad expanse of shal-

low water falling like transparent silver lace over a smooth surface of polished rock into this same chasm; this is La Dame Blanche,' and the White Lady of Avenel could not have been more graceful and ethereal. But do not confine yourself to any one place in order to viewing these falls, scramble everywhere you can, and get as many views as you can of them, and you will be able to decide upon which is the most beautiful. And do you want to have a faint idea of the depth of the chasm into which these glorious waters fall? Take out your watch, and drop as large a piece of rock as you can hold from your viewing place, it will be several seconds before you even lose sight of the piece of rock, and then even it will not have reached the water at the foot of the chasm, it will only have been lost to human sight; or watch the blue pigeons wheeling and circling in and out the Great Fall within the chasm, and looking like sparrows in size in the depths beneath you. But you have yet only seen one, and that not perhaps the loveliest, and at least not the most comprehensive view of the falls. You must proceed two miles up the river above the falls. and cross over at a ferry, where the waters are still and smooth as glass, and sluggish as a Hollander and proceed to the Mysore side of the falls, walking first to a point where you will see them all at a glance, and then descending as near as you can to the foot of these, to be drenched by the spray, deafencd by the noise and awe-struck by the grandeur of the scene and by the visible presence of the Creator of it, in the perpetual rainbow of many and brilliant hues which spans the foot of the chasm."

It is curious that these Falls should have remained hitherto almost unknown.

BEREHAVEN HARBOR AND FRENCH IN-VASION.

It was rather amusing to find the Dublin Evnning Mail, in the following article, pointing out to the French how easily they can now effect a landing at Berehaven, and hold their ground against all odds.---The Muil (sly rogue-for the Papist pretends to be an O.angemen) seems to be directing the attention of the British Government to the place, with advice to fortify it against invaders. But everybody now know that England is too much occupied elsewhere, and cannot spare any money for that barren Irish harbor. There is every reason, therefore, to fear that the "Orange Papist" of the Mail (the wicked rog le) is only using this pretence as an indirect way of calling France's attention to that splendid harbor n which a whole invading navy might ride at anchor. Now is not this very wrong? Shocking :--At the present day there not two opinions upon Berchaven's pre-eminence as the finest natural harbor in the United Kingdom for ships of war-for a

large fleet-besides the remarkable advantage that it postesses in its geographical position; and there is also, at the upper end of Bantry Bay, a station inside of Widdy Island "where a fleet might anchor." these are the words of Captain Geoge Evans, R.N.,

alim: meak the western matance, owhen Lissaw usix dilmin near the western an same and we near its aw usix heavy ships of the signal grass off the Mizen Head and J sent sy acht. Out for pilot them, in . They proved to be a squadron of six three-deckers detach ed "from the Changel' fleet, under the command of Sir Madrew Mitchell and 200 they the towns. 31" The yacht fortunately reached them just as they had determined to stand off the, land : for, the night, had determined we shall be from the south-east, and the crew brought them in through a narrow entrance, and they were soon at anchor. 'It saved them a night's encounter with perhaps, the heaviest storm that had been witnessed for that year. I hope the Government, will not rue their economy in the defences of both countries. For the accommodation of a large number of vessels there is nothing on the coast of England or Ireland to be put in comparison with Berchaven. The masts might be blown out of a vessel in Berehaven before the anchor would stir."

Mrs. N. Devereux, of Utica, N. Y., made the magnificent donation of \$1000, toward the American College at Rome.

The progress of the Church in the United States during the last ten years has attracted the attention of all Ohristendom, 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 whole 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 United States was 230-to-day there are 2,400, while of Stations and Chapels the number is put down at 1,128. fn 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 omly 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 472 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 291, 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 quoia of the taxes for the support of the public schools in addition to the liberal contribution made to maintain their own. While providing liberally of 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 in-stitutions 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 Ameri-can, 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 fumily 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 deqts 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 incontinently should they endeavor "to break the habit." They shout at political meetings, and show dirks and pistols in barrooms. They run races on the public roads, and fight with market-wagon drivers and barkeepers .--In short, they can accomplish all the feats of rowdyism their imaginations may conceive. At eighteen they have conquered the world. They have known it and triumph in their knowledge. They can go where they list, and meet acquaintances; may, they have friends in every circle. The staid 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 Other fast fall into the "sere and yellow leaf." 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 loaf-ers, 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 eketch 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 .- Cincinatti Telegrnph.

nounced by the English Ministry. The authority of the Congress can consequently be exercised by moral force alone-that is to say, the decrees of the Gongress can have no force except that afforded them by public opinion; that if the Congress wishes that its work he at all efficacious it must attentively listen to the inspirations of public opinion ; that public opinion, in a word, will be the real Sovereign.

The Monitcur of Friday cantains an account of the ratification of the treaty concluded between France and Japan on the 9th of Oct. 1858, which took place on the 22nd of September last. By this treaty the public practice of the Catholic religion is solemnly re-installed.

AUSTRIA

In the last Cabinet Council presided over by the Emperor it was resolved that in the next budget a reduction of 38,000,000fl. shall be made in the expenses of the War Department.

It is stated that Austria is about to proceed to a complete disarmament.

The report of an intended abdication of the Emperor is totally unfounded.

During the last few days there have been indications of an approaching schism between the Magyar and Slavonic Protestants in Hungary. 380,610 Hungarian Protestants (principally Slaves) have voted an address of thanks to the Emperor for his patent, and the other 324,498 have not yet given expression to their sentiments. On the 13th instant, four Protestant communities in Pesth protested against the Imperial patent, and one, the Slavonic community, thankfully accepted it.

ITALY.

If any one could hitherto have doubted the diabolical animus of Mazzini and his fellow-conspirators. they must draw conviction from his last production, consisting of sinta pages, published at Lugano, and addressed to the "youth of Italy." He looks upon the self-crected independence of the Central Italian States as a false direction of the movement, and appeals to those who have enlisted as volunteers to "rally round Garibaldi and wage a holy war." He reproaches them with confiding too much "in the man (Napoleon III) whose hands are still red with the blood of your best youth, who have fallen during the last ten years, to replace that Vicar of the Genius of Evil (the Pope), whose name is a negation of You have kissed (be.concountry and freedom. tinues) the hem of his usurped garments, saturated with the blood of brave men and the tears of mothers, and you adored him like idolators, disinherited of every ray of truth and justice. His genius is the consciousness of evil, his word a 'lie, his strength treason and contempt of everything which men love and believe in. His soul, balancing like a pendulum in the hands of Satan, between cunning and licentiouaness. His works are those of the fox and hyena." In this pamphlet the monster Mazzini openly throws off the mask, and proclaims the war-cry of annihila-tion to religion. If he does not now-as he did before-recommend the "boly dagger" as the "blessed instrument" of freedom, it is because he desires by his demoniac incitations to encompass religion, society, and all in one universal conflagration throughout 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.

ROME.-A letter from Rome of the 8th Dec. informs us that the Minister of Finance has presented the

this grave matter? Why?

His French Majesty wishes that all the Catholics in the world should be convinced that he will keep his word. We do not wish it to be called in question ; but let him, however, take this mote from our eves, let him say frankly that the revolutionists of the Romagnas vainly expect protection and help from him; let him assure us, once for all, that this pretended Government has done him an injury, by declaring that they put their trust in him.

Pending this official silence of six month's duration, the rebels may well believe that they are favored at Paris, and the Pope's true subjects, and the Catholics of the universe, may well suspect that under this silence lurks a policy opposed in fuct to the policy vaunted in words. From which this curious result would follow : that both the duped "Italian Nationalists" and the penceful citizens of Italy, would have to lament, at the same moment, that they were humbugged aliter alque aliter. Even now the Italianissimi growl that it it is so. For goodness' sake, do not give honest Italians any solid reason to make the same complaint!

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 ? Pehaps, 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 daty to put an end to disorder of which she has herself been the (perbaps involuntary) cause It is France's right to redeem her solemn pledges to the Pope, even at the cost of Perhaps, they await the decision of the Conforce. gress ? Good Heavens I with what face can a Gov-

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburgh Gazette publishes the following speech from the Emperor Alexander to the nobles of Pakoff on the 22d ult., on the occasion of a general presentation of the nobility :- "I have long been anxious to visit you. The nobility have always promptly responded to the appeal of the Czar, and I have ever addressed them with entire confidence. It was with the same confidence that I appealed to you, gentlemen, on the question of the peasants, and I that you for baving responded with

sympathy to my application. At present that affair, with God's help, is drawing to a close : I hope you will await its conclusion with the same confidence that I myself have shown in appealing to you, and with the full conviction that this affair will be terminated to the common advantage of both parties, in such a manner that the interests of the nobles may be, as far as possible, guaranteed, and that the condition of the peasants at the same time will be really improved. I um convinced that you will jus-tify my confidence." The next day, at the moment of leaving Pakoff, when the marshals of the nobility presented themselves before his Majesty to thank him for having been present at a ball given on the previous evening, the Emperor addressed them as follows :-- " I thank you for your cordial reception, and I shall remember with pleasure the agreeable evening I passed with you. Remember, gentlemen, my words of yesterday. 1 am convinced that you have confidence in me, and I have equal trust in you. Be assured that your interests are always near my heart; I hope that by our common efforts, and by God's help, we shall attain the end desired in this matter, to the advantage of everybody. I pray you to give no credit to reports spread abroad by the evil-disposed, but confide in me alone and in my word."

The following is an extract of a letter dated St. Petersburgh, 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 Pekin is 'sealed up' in its palace."

INDIA.

AN INDIAN NIAGARA---- The Times' correspondent quotes an account of the Gairsoppa Falls, near Ho-nore. 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 car- evening of a winter's day, in the year 1802, during ground on which the first family crected their buildernment calling itself Catholic submit to the sanction of a congress the sacred, inalienable, and indis- ried for twelve miles up the Malimunch Pass, and the short peace, I happened to be shooting on the ings was little better than a swamp. The settlers,

in his evidence before the Commissioners for inquiring into the ports suitable for an Irish Ttransatlantic Packet Station. For that purpose other harbors might be preferred to Berehaven, but for men-of-war it was considered, by every naval officer who gave evidence, beyond comparison with any other. Captain Ev.ns said, "there is no harbor anywhere in reland equal to it; it has two entrances; when difficulties were thrown in the way of a railway to Berehaven, I proposed that the packets should run up to Bantry, inside of Whiddy Island, where a fleet might anchor. When you get into Bantry Bay there is not a rock all the way up to Whiddy Island anchorage." On this it may be mentioned that, "on the 30th December, 1796, two French 74 gun ships, and two frigates, came to anchor opposite Whiddy Island, on the north side, close to the mainland." It s so stated in a journal kept during the stay of the French fleet in Bantry Bay, published at Cork at that period, and that from the windows of Bantry House all that was doing on board could be distinctly seen." In the report of the Transatlantic Commission there is an interesting letter from the Inte Mr. Puxley, of Dunboy Castle, a gentleman of large fortune in that quarter; it is addressed to Admiral Gordon, "who fortunately," Mr. Pur'cy says,-" had an opportunity of judging of Berehaven from experience."

I take 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. reland would assuredly be the first point of attack. Numerically, the greatest proportion of the population of Ireland are adverte to the government of Great Britain, and that fee'ing will not be lessened by late occurrences. Where could there be a more favorable spot to establis' themselver in than Berehaven harbor. Steam navigation has so done away with all that uncertainty occasioned by shift of wind or weather affecting sailing vestels, that a powerful fleet of steamers, with a well-appointed army on board, might run over and fird 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 French made an attempt to lard an army there. The Fienchmen 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, be-

tween 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

DECLINE OF A PROTESTANT SECT .-- The New York Independent gives the following details concerning the Stakers, once a very thriving branch of the Protestant Oburch 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 eighty years ago, on the site of the present town of Watervliet, about seven miles east of Troy. The country, those three days if I had been so inclined. In the in this region, was at that time a wilderness; the