

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The plot, Mazzini, Greco, and his accomplices, with the shells, revolvers, pistols, &c., which at any other time would have caused intense interest—the possibility of war in the Duchies—Poland—Italy—the Congress, general and restricted—all are just now forgotten for M. Thiers's speech in the Legislative Corps on Monday, M. Rouher's reply, and the punishment of this last by Jules Favre. The *Moniteur*, which is usually posted up at the various Mairies, attracts groups of working men, who stand for hours perusing and commenting, and evidently taking great interest in the debate, and praising M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre in moderate, but still marked, language. They observe with surprise, in which pleasure is largely mingled, that some of the boldest passages of that fine oration, though calling forth murmurs and exclamations on one hand, were followed by applause, not only from the Opposition benches, but from those where the majority sit. The concluding words, which he uttered in a firm tone and with marked emphasis of voice and gesture, produced great sensation. He warned the Government to take care, for the country so ardent in its nature, and in which the exaggeration of desire is always so near its awakening, the country which now demands its liberties in a delirious tone will one day exact them. Among those who applauded the loudest and the longest was Prince Napoleon, who sat in the Senators' gallery.

The *Droit* has the following details concerning the four Italian Liberals lately arrested in Paris:—

From information received, and from the documents which have been seized, it appears that Mazzini has been the organizer and director of the plot, and that he was to pay the expenses of it. It is he who at Lugano paid the men to assassinate the Emperor. Greco seems to have been chosen by Mazzini to be the chief of the undertaking, and Imperatori and Saglio were adjoined to him. Trabucco, who has been condemned at Paris and at London as a thief and a swindler, solicited by a letter to Mazzini the honor of becoming one of Greco's lieutenants.—The request appears to have been favorably received, since the letter from him, addressed to Mazzini, was found at Greco's lodgings. The four left Lugano, bringing with them about 4,000*l.*, handed by Mazzini to Greco; also pistols, revolvers, percussion caps, and explosive bombs of the kind used by Orsini. They are about the size of a man's hand, and have 12 fuse-holes, intended to receive as many caps.—Eight of these bombs were found at the time of the seizure. After passing through Switzerland and France the four arrived in Paris on the 25th December. They thought it best to separate, reside in different hotels, and frequently change their lodgings. Several days were passed by them in ascertaining the places to which the Emperor was likely to go, and the hour at which he would leave the Palace. They consequently repaired to the Tuileries, to the Champs-Elysees, and to the Bois de Boulogne, but fortunately their movements attracted attention, and allowed the police to arrest them before the execution of their odious project.

It was reported in Paris that several Italians had been arrested in Marseilles who were implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor. The fact is that three Italians arrived a few days since at Marseilles, and were suspected of passing false money, and of swindling. They were arrested on Friday last, and, on a close examination, it was discovered that they had swindled some credulous people by the old trick of one of them passing for an American, who offered a large sum to his victim to act as a guide through the town, and then to deposit some money which was withdrawn by his confederates. This species of swindling is known in Paris by the name of *Vol a l'Americaine*.

When that great and good man, Dr. Titus Oates, met with contradiction or incredulity—that sound Protestant Whig did so occasionally—he cried out that men were "stiffing the plot." It was his triumphant refutation of his adversaries, because the existence of the plot was a fact which admitted of no dispute. If anybody now were to insinuate that the newly discovered plot in Paris is a work of the police under the direction of the Emperor, in a conspiracy with Victor Emmanuel against Austria, he would be answered with the same formula which was so efficacious in the mouth of Oates. Unsuccessful plots labor under one great disadvantage; they are always discovered when it is most convenient for the person or persons against whom they are laid. The plot of Oates was perfected at the time when the governing powers of the Whigs required it most: the Orsini plot enabled the Emperor to make war upon Austria, and to rob the Pope, and even now there is an opportuneness about this last plot which is unpleasantly suspicious.—*Tablet*.

A letter from Paris says:—The preliminary examination of the four Italians is nearly finished and the case will come on for trial at the Assizes of the Seine during the early days of February.

The following details of the arrest are authentic: As I told you, the four Italians were met at the station here, and never left afterwards. They were in the crowd, waiting to see the Emperor to the Grand Opera, on the first night of *Mozart*; the agents of police, however, contrived to feel their coats, and were sure they were unarmed, and so did not arrest them on the spot. The Emperor was warned of his danger, as he was again of a probable attack in the Bois; but he declined taking any precautions. The police did, however, cause an empty imperial carriage to go before that in which his Majesty went to the opera. Another curious fact in the annals of police history is, that at a dinner given in a restaurant by Greco to his colleagues the night before their arrest, no less than twenty-four police were in the room, and it is even said that the waiters were in the pay of that body.

*La France* of Jan. 18th says:—It is asserted that the Archduke Maximilian will

come to Paris in February with the title of Emperor, and will be received with the honours due to that rank.

The *Constitutionnel*, in reference to the rumour that a British squadron was to proceed to the Baltic to protect Denmark, remarks:—No despatch from London has confirmed the news. We may therefore suppose that the statement is unfounded, and that if the rumor of sending an English squadron into the Baltic has been current, the reason is that such a measure appeared to accord with the comminatory language made to Germany by the English cabinet. That aggressive policy of the British government has moreover met with but little beyond the Rhine. Far from intimidating, it has become the object of rillery on the part of the German press. The *Austrian Gazette* qualifies it as a "blustering policy," and advises Earl Russell "to go to school to the prudent Napoleon." The *Botschafter* only regards the English act delivered to the Diet "as a diplomatic curiosity of the present day," and declares that Germany will not allow herself to be frightened "by a gross threat." As to the "idea that the English ministry would lend assistance to King Christian, no German journal admits it." Much noise for no result, is the general opinion entertained in Germany of the present proceedings of England.

It is rumored that, to prevent any possible disappointments, Napoleon III. is already contemplating the possibility of an alliance for his only son, not yet eight years old. A semi-official Austrian paper, *l'Europe*, of Frankfort, reported some months ago that serious negotiations to this effect had been entered into between the Court of the Tuileries and a sovereign family in the south of Germany, designated as nearly allied to the house of Hapsburg.—*Spectator*.

FRANCE'S WAR MATERIAL.—A return has just been presented to the senators and deputies concerning the number of guns and other weapons, and also the stores, at the disposal of the government in the year 1860. The number of cannon of all kinds, including mortars, was 21,065. The greater part of these were not mounted, but the means of mounting nearly the whole of them were in readiness. There was an enormous quantity of ammunition in store, and also of small arms, the total number being 2,141,373 percussion weapons, and 98,033 flint weapons of various kinds. Of sabres there were 1,338,915; of axes, pikes, &c., 44,170; lances, 55,710; and 34,577 cuirasses. The clothing stores were well filled, and 48 hours would have been sufficient notice to obtain all the clothing required for the 217,621 men forming the reserve; in fact, there was sufficient to clothe twice that number. On the last day of the year mentioned the number of animals at the disposal of the government was 41,643 troop horses, 29,576 draught horses, 645 used in the manures of the military schools, 5,260 officers' horses, and 2,452 mules; total 79,576. The estimated value of all this material of war was 642,911,277*l.*, or, in English money, 225,720,000*l.*, the clothing figuring for rather more than 23,000,000*l.*—*Colburn's United Service Magazine*.

One of the recently published French works maintains that every ten thousand five hundred years, the waters of the sea, pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overwhelming in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. According to the author of this theory, M. Paul de Jouvenel, the last of these deluges occurred 4,500 years ago; the next one is due in 6,000 more.

BELGIUM.

One of the most gratifying events that the electric telegraph has communicated to us for many a day is the triumph of the Catholic party at the recent Belgian elections and the resignation of the Freeman Ministry of that country. How Catholic Belgium ever tolerated such a Cabinet of infidels has been always a source of astonishment and perplexity to us. They came into office by flagrant revolutionary means, and in some measure by the timidity of their predecessors. It is to be hoped that the Catholics of Belgium are now sufficiently bold and firm to maintain the position which they have regained at the hustings.—*Weekly Register*.

Petitions to the Chamber of Deputies are now being—umerously signed in every part of Belgium against the gross injustices inflicted upon the Catholic body by the recent and unjustifiable case of violation of the cemeteries. All that the Belgian Catholics demand is, to have the same liberty accorded to them as to other religious bodies less numerous than themselves. What can be more reasonable or more just than that they who have worshipped in the same temple during life should be permitted to repose side by side in the same burial ground after death, and what can be more unreasonable than that Catholics should be compelled to admit into their own consecrated cemeteries the bodies of those who during life professed the greatest hatred and contempt for all Catholic opinions and practices.

SPAIN.

By the kindness of a Spanish friend, we are enabled to announce an occurrence which will afford real gratification to all who watch with anxiety the incessant efforts of English proselytisers to foist the germs of heresy into that ancient Catholic land. Don Nicolas Alonso Marselan, a Spaniard of distinction, has been vaunted of as one of those who in an evil hour were induced to renounce the religion of their fathers, and to join the miserable band of apostates located at Grenada. He has subsequently visited England, where he has enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing scriptural Protestantism in full practical operation and of studying its results as developed in the incomes of the Clergy and the morality of the masses. The effect on his own mind has been decisive: for we learn by intelligence on the exactness of which we can rely, that on his return to Spain, Don Nicolas Alonso abjured the errors of his new-found English religion, and was received by the Archbishop of Grenada back into the bosom of the Catholic Church.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received further information which apprises us that Don Marselan is not the only one of the so-called "Grenada Protestants" who have been reconciled to the Church. Martin Escalante has also made a public retraction of his errors.—*Weekly Register*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Italy is in a ferment from Messina to the Minico and the secession of Garibaldi from the Chambers though he will be no loss at a debate, will have considerable effect on the masses. Already the various liberal associations are calling on their Deputies to resign their seats and abstain from Parliament. The journals of the Left are refusing to report the sittings in consequence of the vote of confidence. With such a protest against the administration, with an enormous army eating its own head off, and with Naples in a perpetual ferment, Italy has enough to do to pay her way. The deficit is increasing and will go on increasing, for till Venice and Rome are won the Cabinet must appease the party of action by keeping up the immense standing army, and the conscription is proceeding in a more ruthless fashion than ever since the vote showed the military they had no one save La Marmora to account to.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Keeper of the Seals presented a Bill for the suppression of religious corporations and the abolition of tithes.

In the military circles of Florence, war is openly talked of as imminent in the early spring. The general in command of the district says to his officers, "The opportunity we have been expecting for the last two years is at hand; so prepare yourselves for action." The general, too, who says this Piedmontese—that is, official and well-informed—and so his words carry weight.—*Cor. of Daily Telegraph*.

THE CHURCH IN ITALY.—In no country is the state of the Church at this moment more deeply interesting than in Italy.—For whatever reason, men in the

Southern Catholic countries, who become Liberals in politics have generally become revolutionists in the State and enemies to religion. In England and Ireland, in France and Belgium, in Germany and Poland, this has not been seen. It is chiefly in the two Peninsulas of Spain and Portugal and Italy, and in Spanish and Portuguese America. The result is, that when (as in Italy in our day) revolutionary principles are the fashion, there is much to fear for religion. In fact, wherever Victor Emmanuel is in possession the Church is more or less under persecution. In those countries we see the worst form of that system which Montalembert denounces—"the Church under tyranny in a free civil Government." Sir George Bowyer's letter to the *Times* puts this beyond dispute. The Bishops of Italy are imprisoned or banished, not for "Brigandism," as has been impudently pretended, but for refusing to order the singing of a *Te Deum* in thanksgiving for events which, in their inmost consciences, they know to be sinful. What should we say of this in England? Things have been done here to which some of the Protestant Bishops have felt a conscientious objection. The Bishop of Oxford believes that no human authority can dissolve a valid marriage, and therefore that the Act of Parliament by which the Divorce Court was constituted, is a national sin. Still it is the law of the land. If Lord Palmerston should call upon him to order the singing of a *Te Deum* in every church in his diocese in thanksgiving for the institution of the Divorce Court and if he were thrown into prison or exiled for refusing, this would be a much less violent proceeding than what we have seen in Italy. For, after all, the Bishop of Oxford stands, we believe, alone among the Protestant Bishops in declaring, what is most true, that the Divorce Court is evil, while every Italian Bishop agrees in believing the usurpation of the Pope's dominions to be a sin. It is for refusing to identify themselves with this sin, that Bishops, willing to confine themselves to their spiritual functions and leave politics alone, are now in prison or in exile! Such is the liberty of Catholics under a Government supported and maintained by Her Majesty's Ministers.—*Weekly Register*.

Rome.—The Pope has received a deputation of 300 Catholics from different countries, presenting an address of fidelity and devotion to the Holy See, and protesting against usurpations and sacrileges. His Holiness replied that he desired to leave the patrimony of the Church intact to his successors. He would consequently not enter into any arrangement or treaty contrary to that end. He placed his confidence not in the strength of arms, but in a protecting Providence, and justice.

The Montebello affair seems to have been quietly arranged, thanks to the sensible and considerate tone of the Pontifical minister, and the eagerness to meet them in the same spirit evinced by M. de Sarriguet, who so far has shown every friendly disposition possible. The sojourn of his excellency at Turin seems to have had no very favorable influence on his affections for the Italian party, and on M. Minghetti's saying on his departure, "Vous emportez avec vous plus vifs regrets," the ambassador is said to have answered, with more truth than politeness, "Soyez sur Monsieur que je ne les laisse pas." The probability is that the occupation will be very materially strengthened soon, it is said, by an increase of 4,000 men, and I think that those who deceive themselves by the idea that France has any idea of abandoning the protectorate of Rome, at any rate as long as she has another card to play, will find their mistake out ere long. Many of the Neapolitan officers in Rome have gone to enlist in the Austrian service, and a large body intend to demand the King's sanction for the formation of a Neapolitan battalion in the service of Austria the instant war breaks out.

THE STARS OF ROM.—An extract from the *Politica* of Turin this week is worth transcribing, as to the dispositions of the Romans themselves in regard to the government:—"Do not hope in the Romans; they will always be quiet and content with the temporal power until the day you enter and destroy it. The feast of the Immaculate Conception, at which I assisted, convinced me of this. They adore their Pius, and to believe that a day will ever come when, tired of this pestilent regime, they will rise against the French and the gendarmes, is a sick man's dream. There are some few of the 'good' (i buoni) here, I need not say, but the mass are content."

The Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet* gives an interesting account of the celebration of the Feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at the English College in Rome:—

The little chapel was crowded throughout the service as well as at Vespers by the many English Catholics resident this winter in Rome, and the accommodation was universally observed to be very far short of the requirements. The Delegate Protector, Monsignore Talbot, passed the day at the College saying the early community Mass and receiving the Cardinals and the Bishop of Osimo, who celebrated High Mass. The coincidence could scarcely escape notice that the Prelate chosen to officiate on this Festival of the especial Champion of Ecclesiastical rights, was one of those recently consecrated by Pius IX., to the no longer vacant See of Piedmont, and who may in a few weeks be waging a similar battle with the Secular Power, and with the same spirit of righteous resistance to the edicts of a King far more impious than Henry II, and the entire strength of the Revolutionary Sect in the annexed provinces. A crowned rebellion to the authority of the Church was a religious phenomenon then, it is the rule now, and in Italy, at least, every Bishop is called on to be a St. Thomas in spirit, in suffering, and in the strife with evil, if not in actual martyrdom. Already Italy can boast of her Mitred Confessors,—in Turin and Spoleto, from the prison of which latter city the saintly and heroic Archbishop has just issued a Pastoral; and the days are such that no one can count on the lengths the spirit of evil may carry its rulers and the mob who rule them—and certainly never has there been a time when the example of our Patron Saint should bear more fruit or when his spirit was more needed at home and abroad. The love of Rome, which was the leading feature in his sanctity—his zeal for the mother—rights which none can touch without evil coming on the most distant of the Church's sons, the grand and Catholic patriotism, which loved England much, but Peter's See more which knew how to render just Sovereignty to the House of Plantagenet, but which never wavered in fealty to the dynasty of the Apostles—when shall we see these, and the blood shed five hundred years since, bear the fruit it should in loyalty not on paper merely, but a strong personal feeling, which is sadly wanted among our ranks at home, and which must come in all fulness before we can ever hope to be the leaven to the mass of Protestant prejudice and infidel hatred to the mass of Protestant prejudice and infidel hatred of the Church. There is more devotion in France to the English Martyr than to almost any recognized Bishop, on account of this very sentiment, so prominent a one in the French Church; and it is certain that wherever Peter is honored and Rome loved, Thomas will hold a high place in the popular veneration as one of the noblest of the Noble Army of Martyrs dead in Christ for her cause.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

FLENSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Envoys of Prussia and Austria have represented an ultimatum calling on the Danish Government to withdraw the November constitution. The Danish government have rejected the demand. The Envoys left Copenhagen at two o'clock this afternoon in a private steamer.

SPERM OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

In answer to an address from the town of Ralster, the King said: In the event of a war for the independence of Denmark, if all others forsake me, I hope for the support of the Danish people.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

CRACOW, Jan. 18.—Advices received here state that a circular of the National Government, dated the 4th inst., announces the dismissal of General Mieroslawski from his post as General Organizer of the Revolutionary Forces. He is said, nevertheless, to be actively engaged at Liege in services for the National cause.

The *Ost-See-Zeitung* publishes the following account of the preparations made by the Poles for the winter campaign, and of the organization which prevails in their camps:—"The detachments of insurgents occupying the Palatinate of Lubin set about building wooden huts in the forests when the cold weather approached, and have thus found means to protect themselves in some measure from the rigors of the season. In these huts they can make fires for the twofold purpose of cooking food and warming themselves. Their camps are surrounded by ramparts, mounds of earth, and barricades sufficient to protect them from any sudden attack. Patrols scour the neighboring country, and advanced posts have been established to give the alarm in case of danger. A surprise is next to impossible, because the chiefs of the insurgents are kept well informed of the movements of the enemy by the landowners and other persons in the neighborhood. The detachments in the palatinates of Lubin and of Podlacia are pretty well supplied with warm clothing and furs, a considerable convoy of the latter articles having recently arrived from Galicia."

The *Vienna Lloyd* gives the following review of the state of the insurrection of the year which has just concluded:—

Never were there so many bodies of insurgents in the government of Lubin as now. Since the battle of Chelms, in the middle of November, the corps of Walligorski, Wierzbicki, Krynski, Owick, Marecki, Szydlowski, Lejnowski, Ejtmanowicz, and many others numbering 5,000 men in all have been placed under the chief command of General Kruk, who himself is at the head of a body of horse. These numerous little bands do much damage to the Russian garrisons, which, including those of Zamosc and Iwanograd, number upwards of 18,000 men. In the neighboring palatinate of Sandomir, in which General Bosak is the chief commandant, the insurgent corps under Rembajlo, Rudowski, and Eminowicz, number 3,000 men. The brilliant assault on the town of Opatow, and Kruk's victories at Ocosienko and Dziadowy, prove that the insurgents are in this palatinate more than a match for the Russians, although the latter are 8,000 strong. In the other palatinates the military forces of the insurrection have to a great extent been absorbed by the civil organization. There

are, however, still the little bands of Okniewski Nowicki, Kogonowski, Korytowski, Putt-Kammer, Scumanski, Szwajczyk, Zychliński, Gleba, and many others, which harass the Russians by constant skirmishings. In Samogitia the insurgents are again increasing in numbers. They are led by Kolyzko, Wyszniuch, and Kusleyko. The little bands amount in all to about 10,000 men, besides 10,000 in Samogitia, Sandomir, and Lublin.

Private letters from Lithuania to the 25th of December are lamentable. One of the latest acts of General Mouravieff was to order the General commanding the district of Jezoroy not to appear before him until he had suppressed the insurrection in that quarter. The General came to the conclusion that it was useless to make any distinction in a country where the entire population is favorable to the insurrection, and he determined to strike a great blow. Having selected a colonel and two other superior officers notorious for their cruelty as his assistants, he arrived at Dasiaty, a *chateau* belonging to the Counts Ledzias and Cesar Plater, which had been confiscated by Mouravieff, and there, established his headquarters. He commenced by transporting all the farmers on the estate en masse without any trial and with them the Abbe Viotwaricz, the parish priest of Dasiaty—a man beloved by his parishioners. The Canon Maczewicz was the next victim. Having got rid of all the clergy, the General proceeded to the village of Aulozes, consisting of ten farmhouses. Determined, if possible, to discover the chiefs of the national organization, he ordered ten peasants to be brought before him, the greater number of them being fathers of families, and having selected two, the bastinado was applied to them during the night. The following day he ordered ten victims to be led to the market-place of Dasiaty, and in the presence of the peasants of the neighboring communes the General ordered that from 200 to 500 blows with a stick should be inflicted on each. He nevertheless failed to extort any confession from them. Their mutilated bodies were then removed, and the General ordered Norbert Urbanus, 50 years of age, and possessing great influence in the country, to be brought forward. He first spoke to his prisoner with great mildness, in order to induce him to give information, but he could obtain nothing from him. He then ordered that he should be beaten without mercy, and that his wife and two children should be committed to prison. Finding that all was in vain, the General endeavored to terrify Urbanus by commanding that he should be shot. All the preparations were made and he was led to the place of execution. He there exclaimed with a firm voice, 'You have commanded that I shall be shot, but that is nothing new here. It is not two months since we witnessed in this little town the death of one of our brothers. If it be necessary that I should die for the advantage of my country and of my religion, I do not fear death.' He was then released.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand war is making no progress towards a termination. The Moaris lately gave General Cameron the slip just as he was about to attack their stronghold at Mere-Mere with an overwhelming force.

We, (*Weekly Register*) translate from the *Correspondance de Rome*, a French Catholic journal published in the Eternal City, the following retrospect of events affecting the interests of religion in the eventful year that has just elapsed:—

Two principles (says the *Correspondance*) are before us: one fatal and destructive, the dissolvent action of which compromises the political existence, both moral and religious, of nations; the other, life-giving and conservative, which tends to repair the ravages of the former. But, sooner or later, life will gain the victory over death.

Never was drama so moving, so instructive, displayed before the eyes of mankind.

In Poland we see the implacable warfare of a population rising for its faith and its nationality against a colossal empire. Europe is stirred, diplomacy exhausts all its expedients, public opinion protests, but blood flows on. In Prussia dissension between the Government and the national representation bursts forth; the King closes Parliament, and suspends the liberty of the press; payment of taxes is refused; the strain is becoming more and more severe. Always ready to fly to the rescue where great interests, Catholic interests, are at stake, France sends a *corps d'armee* to Mexico, grapples single-handed with Juarez, and makes herself master of Puebla, and of the town of Mexico; Catholicism, persecuted by the Mexican revolution, recovers liberty and peace, and the Bishops preconized by Pius the Ninth, and under the foresight of what God was going to effect by the arm of France, go to take possession of their See.

The Emperor Napoleon, concerned for the state of Europe, proposes a Congress of all the Powers without attaining the result which he had in view.

At Vienna, the Parliament draws upon itself the animadversion of the Liberals; obstacles are raised to the execution of the Concordat, and the populations protest, especially in the Tyrol where the Bishops publish a petition relating to the decree of liberty of conscience. The anniversary of the Council of Trent is celebrated with a faith and enthusiasm which reminds us of the best ages of the Church. The Venetian Episcopate publish a collective pastoral against bad publications and hold the Synod of Vicenza. The Emperor Francis Joseph invites all German Sovereigns to a Congress, but the opposition of the King of Prussia causes this attempt to fail.

In Belgium, great events are taking place. The Conservatives are triumphant in the elections of Louvain, and a Catholic Congress held at Malines fixes the attention of the whole world. The Ministry of Justice and of Worship shows itself more and more hostile to the Clergy; secret societies hold meetings to sharpen their arms again.

In Holland the Ministry acts against the Church, and seems to detach her from Rome, and to deprive her of State recognition; the Chamber rejects the proposal to suppress the Dutch legation at the Holy See.

England, which abandons France in Mexico, exerts her whole moral force to bring about the evacuation of Rome, and firmly refuses her assent to the European solution proposed by Napoleon the Third. The Catholic cause, nevertheless, gains ground there day by day, and numerous conversions take place.

Spain shows herself worthy of her past. The Queen raises her voice in favor of the Head of the Church, and the Catholic deputations to Rome give striking marks of sympathy. The Government sends no soldiers, but missionaries to repair the scandal of the heresy at Logis; and to protest against this attempt on the part of error, 12,000 of the faithful, with Marshal Narraez at their head, approach the Lord's Table. At Lisbon the attempts on the liberty of the Church call forth an address to the King, and the Episcopate, who were forbidden to go to Rome in 1862, at the time of the Canonization of the Martyrs of Japan, now display an energy which is quite apostolic. The persecution and spoliation of the Clergy mark the year 1863 as infamous in the annals of Italy; the Mazzinian party increases day by day in number and in boldness by the neglect or complicity of those in power, and threatens to become all powerful; in the south is still a prey to civil war, which the Draconian severity of the Pisan law is impotent to suppress; and disorder reigns everywhere in the administration, in the army, and in courts of justice; the extreme parties are about to force the hand of Government and drag it into a rupture with Austria; this will be the breaking of the ice.