

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article upon the Regency of Central Italy, signed "Grand-guillot," which asserts that, previously to the Italian war, France had desired a Congress; and defends the propriety of European intervention on the following grounds:—

"What has not been said about the right of intervention? Great satisfaction has been expressed at the other side of the Channel at its having ceased for Italy. Note has been carefully taken of the successive declarations of the French Government to the effect that it will not suffer any, and will not claim for itself the power of making an abusive use of that right which it has taken away from Austria. It is, however, the very persons who now dare to blame Piedmont for not having intervened in Central Italy. We know well that both in France and elsewhere there are persons who will maintain that the intervention of Sardinia in the affairs of the Duchies took place long ago. But in so doing they make, in our opinion, an intentional confusion of facts. Piedmont, no doubt, has not remained indifferent to the memorable events which have changed the political condition of Central Italy. She has exercised the influence that her devotedness to the common cause and her recent victories justly given her. In what limits and with what measure has that influence been exercised? We are not called on to examine that point at present, and it is sufficient to state that the influence has thus far been exercised by the same right as that by which France, England, and other Powers have exercised theirs. But if the Piedmontese Government had not declined the Regency offered to the Prince de Carignan the influence would have ceased to be legitimate; it would have changed its character and have become a positive intervention."

"In an exclusively Italian point of view, the conduct of the King of Sardinia has been still more logical, and the resolution which he has adopted still more necessary. Yes, it is to be regretted that on the eve of the Congress the different Assemblies of Central Italy should have voted, first of all, the annexation to Piedmont, and next the Regency of Prince de Carignan.—We must have the courage to say that if on these two occasions these Assemblies have not failed in patriotism, they have failed in political intelligence. What signified in reality that double vote? Simply this—that Italy no longer confided in the wisdom of Europe; that she even distrusted her decisions, since she forestalled them; and that, having become mistress of herself *de facto*, she would, if necessary, dispense with the sanction of international law. But nothing, absolutely nothing, justified that distrust of the future resolutions of the Congress. Let Italy be convinced of this fact—that the Congress of which she is now advised to decline the jurisdiction can only achieve and sanction her deliverance. The Congress alone has the power of consenting to the territorial arrangements which may be useful to her new organization."

With respect to the possible restoration of the former Princes, M. Grandguillot observes:—

"What has alarmed the Assemblies of the different States and precipitated their double vote is the fear of seeing the restoration of the former Sovereigns. But that restoration was a counsel, not a menace. France has declared a thousand times that it should not in any case be imposed by force—and must she declare it again? Therefore let Italy have no apprehensions on that head. In the name of the fraternity of race which unites her to Italy—in the name of the blood shed for the same cause on the same field of battle—France adjures Italy to remember that aim is the force of nations which are really worthy of the name, and that patience is the apprenticeship of liberty."

About a year and a half ago the curiosity of the Parisians was excited by the publication of a map, purporting to give a new distribution of the States of Europe for 1860; the dismemberment of some, and the compensation of others. The map was exposed for sale at various print-sellers'—sufficient no doubt for the purpose intended,—when it was all at once withdrawn, (it was said by authority) from circulation. It was at first thought to be merely the catchpenny contrivance of a map-seller; it was then whispered that it was the work of a superior hand, cunning in these matters, and that public attention having been turned to the revival of the map of Europe, and men's minds being familiarized with the notion of territorial changes, the object was fully attained, and the thing disappeared. Of the hand whose work it was I can only, with the rest of the public, offer a conjecture; to the effect produced I alluded at the time. The events which have passed in Italy, or may still pass there, and the war in Morocco, have recalled that geographical programme strongly to my memory, for I find that a part of it either has been carried into or is in course of execution. According to this map the Emperor of Austria will be found in 1860 to have acquired Egypt (probably by means of the Isthmus of Suez Canal), Servia, and Bosnia; that he cedes Galicia to Russia, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to Piedmont; and that Victor Emmanuel will have acquired the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Legations. Austria has ceded Lombardy to Piedmont. That Venice does not belong to the latter would show the difficult position of the belligerents on the day the Peace of Villafranca was signed; but we know that Venice was comprised in the French Imperial programme. We also know what are the Emperor's intentions with respect to Parma and Modena, and that they coincide with the map of Europe in 1860. You may have noticed the passage of the Emperor's letter to the King of Piedmont, relative to Tuscany,—"Tuscany, perhaps increased by some territory, &c." If you add Romagna you may not be far mistaken. The Pope acquires the two Abruzzi, but cedes the Legations to the Kingdom of Italy. I pass over the other arrangements, and come to the changes this new map of Europe contemplates for Queen Isabella of Spain. Her Majesty is described under the title of Queen of Spain and Morocco—Morocco being the acquisition in view for the Crown of Castile,—and this before there was a talk of war between the countries. The coincidence is at least curious. The Sultan Abdul-Medjid Khan is dismissed in this fashion:—"The Sultan of Asia cedes the whole of his possessions in

Europe, and all those in the East of the Mediterranean; the Crescent returns to Asia Minor, after three centuries of usurpation and of shame to Christianity." It is known that the opinion, entertained by the Emperor of the actual condition of Turkey, coincides with that expressed in the foregoing. No doubt several modifications must take place in the execution of the plan, if indeed it be traceable to a high authority; but it will be curious to follow with this sketch before us the changes that may take place in the course of the coming year.—*Times Correspondent*.

I hear that letters of convocation, or, more properly speaking, of invitation, from the French Government to the Powers who signed the Treaties of Vienna, to send Plenipotentiaries to Congress, were to be issued this day.

General Montauban is named General-in-Chief of the French expeditionary force to China. It is, I understand, a most unpopular nomination in the army. The General appeared as a witness at the celebrated Doineau trial.

A letter from Brest states that the armaments of the Rhone and Perseverance are nearly completed, and that orders have been received to fit out the steam gunboats Pulminante, Belair, Fleche, and Etincelle as rapidly as possible, with the view, it is presumed, of their being employed in China.—*Cor. of the Times*.

The French Government will probably, at no distant day, make a decisive move in support of the Suez Canal; the *Constitutionnel* seems to hint it will be *vi et armis*. One thing is certain: Louis Napoleon is trying his best to rouse Latin Europe, indeed all Europe, against England, to wage war to the knife against her. We are unquestionably on the eve of the most terrific struggle the world has witnessed, for everything that canning, joined with an unprincipled policy, led on by the perjured adventurer that now holds France, sword and purse, can do to overthrow the German race in both hemispheres, is about being attempted. The result will be disastrous to France; the frog will collapse in endeavoring to dislodge his belly. All the theatres, all the concert-rooms, all the newspapers, are preaching war on England. The consequence of this uncertain state of things is the ruin of French trade—it is completely stagnant. France is fast isolating herself, as she must do, from the nature of things, if she attempts to play the first part in Europe, or even a leading part in Europe; it is the common interest of the world, from the prince on the throne to the peasant in the hovel, that France should be kept in an inferior rank, for the very same causes that led to the partition of Poland force Europe to band herself against her. France loves war, has talents neither for trade or manufactures, has no respect for law, no moral sense, is a nation of idlers who are devoted to money and to pleasure.—Her humiliation, which lasted forty-five years, was peace and improvement in every direction in Europe; her rise has kept Europe embroiled more within the last eight years than ever before. The Holy Alliance seems to be forming again: Russia and Prussia and, in all probability, England and Austria, are entering into a treaty which cannot but be directed solely against France. It is said Louis Napoleon has offered to advance Spain money and material of war during its operations against Morocco. The French Bishops still pursue their crusade for the Pope with great activity. It is said the Pope is about to grant everything France demands in improvement. The appointment of M. La Rociere Noury, who is a "confidential" friend of Louis Napoleon, to the command of the Levant station, gives rise to some uneasiness, especially since the *Independence Belge* hints delicate questions with England are shortly to be raised there; it says the time has not yet come to say what they are. It is now said, the Government papers denied it stoutly at the time, that Marshal Pelissier negotiated a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Spain and France when he went to Madrid; France is sowing the seeds of trouble everywhere in Europe.—*Cor. Boston Traveller*.

The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday, in an article signed by its Secretary Boniface, announces that the French Government, true to the principles of its policy, has recommended to the Cabinet of Turin to annul the expedition of the Regency, which the Government of the King of Sardinia has delegated to the Chevalier Buoncompagni, as such a course would prejudice the questions brought before, and encroach upon the competency of the Congress.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"This advice must be considered as a proof of the solicitude of the Emperor for the Italian cause, which cause he made to triumph on the field of battle, and the final settlement of which awaits to-day but for the decision of Europe."

The *Courrier du Dimanche*, alluding to the opinion expressed by the English press on the prosecution intended, but now to all appearance abandoned, of M. de Montalembert for his paper in the *Correspondant*, says:—

"The English press has availed itself of this occasion to make a profession of faith, of which we are happy and proud. Yes! we are happy and proud, because to love, as we love it, the political life of our neighbors; to appreciate, as we appreciate it, the civilization of the English people; to desire, as we desire it, the maintenance of the alliance with England, is to be convinced that there exists on the other side of the Channel not only free, politically speaking, but still determined to live free, with all the morality of liberty; that is to say, a nation which, in spite of the defects inherent in every people, and particularly in an insular and commercial people, knows when necessary to throw aside the narrow inspirations of wounded self-love, or the force of prejudices which so many international incidents excite among States. Thus the English press, unanimous in combating the attacks of M. de Montalembert against British policy in Italy—unanimous in condemning the doctrine put forth by that eminent writer in his essay—unanimous in regretting that the glory won by M. de Montalembert as the greatest orator of contemporaneous Catholicism forced it to separate itself on Roman affairs from the policy of the liberals,—the English press is not less unanimous in demanding on principle for its adversaries the right of combating it itself. It consequently regretted the proceedings threatened against M. de Montalembert. It pays homage to the character and merits of the illustrious publicist. Such conduct does honor to journalism, and stands out in strong contrast to certain newspapers which are always eager to demand that their adversaries should be reduced to silence."

M. Emile de Girardin's new pamphlet, entitled *Napoleon III. et l'Europe*, has been seized at the printer's. Apparently it was not allowed to go so far as publisher's, but it is reported to be excessively hostile to England.

A Paris semi-official correspondence contains the following:—"The message received from Turin, stating that the Prince de Carignan did not confine himself to the Regency, but undertook to offer a substitute in the person of M. Buoncompagni, has produced a very bad impression here."

"It was stated that the Government of Sardinia had not followed the wise counsels offered by the Government of France, as expressed in the letter of the Emperor to the King."

"It is questioned by what right Sardinia undertakes to prejudice the decisions of the Congress, in naming a Regent for Central Italy, and thus by his nomination assuming that the Duchies were already annexed to Sardinia. This proceeding is contrary to all custom, and not in accordance with the rights of the people."

ITALY.

His Majesty of Sardinia has, it appears, received his second "warning," the first having been given in the form of friendly epistle, and the second in the more frigid shape of an Imperial intimation. "Queen

Domestic Affairs," a very "pleasant" letter, addressed to Victor Emmanuel, whose brain the acquisition of a new kingdom seems to have fairly turned. The Syrian ambition, who appears to have taken thorough possession of him, is gradually dragging him to an eminence from which he will, most assuredly, ere long, hurl him. He that so suddenly made, can as suddenly unmake him, unless the warnings be taken in time, and in the manner prescribed by the Imperial mentor. The giddy monarch stands at nothing; he would take the crowns of all European Sovereigns into his keeping, and all their territories into the bargain, if he were permitted: he has neither wisdom, prudence nor forbearance.—Were he allowed to go on as he has begun, therefore, he would soon plunge himself into inextricable difficulties. He yields to counsel and direction with evident reluctance and exceedingly bad grace, as, for instance, in the case of Prince Carignan, he trumped up a temporary substitute whom he thought he could displace whenever he chose. But Louis Napoleon was not to be thus blinded, and hence the second warning in terms the most curt, formal and peremptory. We shall now see what we shall see, particularly as it is said Garibaldi has resigned his command of the force hitherto under his distinct direction, but the King has, by way of set-off, made him Lieutenant General in the Piedmontese Army. This is another blunder on the part of the perverse monarch; and unless he amend it soon, we apprehend Victor Emmanuel will soon be compelled to exclaim with Wolsey—

"Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness!"

It is said that the Sardinian Chambers will be summoned to assemble before the Congress meets.

"The question of the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia will be fully discussed, and numerous addresses from the people of the Duchies will be presented in order to give an additional weight to their cause."

It is asserted that General Garibaldi is about to resign his military functions and retire to the island of Sardinia. It is also stated that the departure of the Chevalier Buoncompagni for Central Italy is postponed.

The *Times* Tuscany correspondent says he is not quite sure that the Tuscan rulers, or the dictators, ministers, presidents, &c., on the other side of the Apennines have been altogether above the temptation "of feathering, if not their own nests at least those of their friends and gossip, by the outrageous multiplication of all possible offices, and the indiscriminate lavish award of salaries and pensions. In Tuscany alone he says the abuse of public patronage has nearly doubled the expense occasioned by the exigencies of the national armament. He adds that—

Prince Eugenio of Savoy Carignan, or any other Regent likely to take the management of these Central Italian Provinces into his hands, will have no trifling difficulty in settling the chapter of ways and means, in finding money to pay the employees who have been palmed on the State, and in resisting the demands of the vast body of applicants whose expectations have been raised to the most irrational pitch by the reckless precedents established by the Provisional Government."

The column on which Anviti's head was posted (whilst his murderers danced with frenzy around it,) is doomed to destruction by the authorities of Parma as they have utterly failed to lay hands upon the perpetrators of this foul deed, and in consequence have down the column as an accomplice. Reports of much insecurity in life and property prevail, and in existing anarchy and absence of law in Italy; what else may be looked for? But few travellers, in consequence, will venture there this winter, and it is understood that old residents are withdrawing under pressure of events.—*Cor. London Tablet*.

The Union states that the Archbishop of Modena and his suffragans, the bishops of Reggio, Corpi, Guastalla, and Massa, have addressed a memorial to M. Farini, complaining of certain violations of the Church by the dictatorial government, and especially of the suppression of a religious order, and the sequestration of its property without the sanction of the Pope. They also protest against the imprisonment of several priests; the licentiousness of the press; the introduction of civil marriages; and all violations of the old laws respecting the acquisition of property by conventual establishments.

The *Univers* prints a letter from Rome, dated the 4th ult., which says:—"There is now no doubt of the introduction of some reforms, authorized by the Holy Father. Cardinal Antonelli is to represent the Papal States in the approaching Congress."

RUSSIA.

A letter from Warsaw has been received, purporting to give the reply of the Czar to the nobility of Charkoff during his stay in their town. His Majesty is reported to have said:—

"Finding myself in the midst of you I take this opportunity of thanking you for the zeal you have displayed and the sacrifices you made during the last war. With respect to the enfranchisement of the serfs I have addressed myself to you in perfect confidence of obtaining your willing assistance. We await, you and I, the conclusion of this important question with impatience. I feel much pleasure in informing you that this important reform is advancing, although slowly, in a regular and conscientious manner, and I hope that, by the aid of Providence, we may arrive at an equitable and satisfactory solution, both in the interests of yourselves and of your serfs."

An Imperial ukase, granting to the serfs of the Imperial domains personal rights and the faculty to possess landed property, has appeared.

The Progress of New South Wales.—The commercial and other statistics of New South Wales indicate a most remarkable rate of progress. We will recapitulate a few of them. In 1818 the quantity of wool imported into the United Kingdom from Australia was 89,255lb.; in 1828 1,574,180lb.; in 1838 7,837,423lb.; in 1848 30,430,967lb.; and in 1858 51,104,500lb. In 1845 the population of New South Wales and Port Phillip was 181,556 souls. In 1856 New South Wales alone numbered 289,873 inhabitants, and on the 1st of January, 1858, 305,487. In 1845 the value of the exports of New South Wales was £1,092,389; in 1856 £3,430,880; in 1857 £4,011,592; and in 1858 £4,246,277, having quadrupled in 14 years. In 1845 the imports were valued at £885,561; in 1856 at £5,400,971; in 1857 at £6,729,408; and in 1858 at £6,029,366; having increased six-fold in 14 years. In 1845 the British produce and manufacture imported into New South Wales were worth £612,912, and in 1856 £3,475,359. In 1845 the wool exported was worth £612,705, and in 1857 £1,275,067. The gold exported from New South Wales in 1851 was valued at £408,336; in 1852 at £2,600,946; in 1853 at £1,781,172; in 1854 at £773,209; and in 1857 at £187,249. A considerable proportion consisted of Victorian produce, hence the fluctuation. The coinage of the Sydney Mint is at present at the rate of nearly £1,500,000 sterling per annum. In 1849 the coal raised in New South Wales was valued at £14,647, and in 1857 at £148,158. Yet a colony whose progress presents results of this wonderful character is, apparently, regarded by Her Majesty's Government as not worthy of special consideration in the arrangement of the steamship service.—*Australian Mail*.

PASTORAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF BUFFALO, ON GODLESS SCHOOLS.

John, by the Grace of God and the Appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of Buffalo. To the Faithful of this Diocese, Health and Benediction.

The blessed Apostle Paul, in his Epistle to Timothy, says:—"If any man have not a care of his own, and especially of those of his house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." C. v. And, in his charge about widows, he requires that no one be chosen "except she have a testimony

of good works, if she have educated children," &c. Many other texts of Scripture are of the same import, while very many speak of punishments, even in the temporal order, upon parents who neglect the education of their children, and rewards, to such as "bring up their children, in the discipline and correction of the Lord." Ep. vii. Hence, parents who value their happiness in time and eternity, should bring up "a young man according to his way, for, even when he is old, he will not depart from it." Prov. xii. The Church of the Living God, as spouse of the Incarnate Word, and mother of His redeemed, has ever "the mind which was in Christ Jesus." She wants "little children" to come to her, that she may lead them to Him, to consecrate the sweet morning of life to God. Hence, even in ages the most unfavorable, amidst the wildest tumult of war, and the threatened approach of a second barbarism, she made gigantic efforts to instruct and educate youth. She covered the civilized world with seats of learning, from the noble University down to the Common School; and when violently despoiled of the stately edifices which she had erected, protesting against the unjust spoliation, she patiently, resignedly, confidingly set to work and erected others in their stead. Notwithstanding the unblushing hardness with which, almost daily, it is falsely stated Catholic countries are miserably deficient in schools and in school attendance, it is a fact vouched for by learned Protestants who have examined the question, that, in proportion to population, non-Catholic countries are behind Catholic ones in schools, and in school attendance; and that, in this particular, Rome and the Pontifical States are far ahead of boasted England.

But instruction without education may become a curse and not a blessing. If, whilst cultivating the intellect, the heart becomes corrupt, the additional force which learning adds to a wicked nature increases the power for evil. The proverb, "that ignorance is the mother of crime," is not true in its commonly received meaning. Ignorance is barren; it cannot be a mother; but when allied to false principles in morals or dogma, that false learning begets, in fallen nature, the crimes which still further degrade it. An unlearned man, who firmly believes in God, as his first beginning and last end, can be more safely trusted with his neighbor's fortune, honor, or life, than the smart learned man, who scarcely believing in God, makes himself the last end of his being. We need but examine the dark record of crimes which disgraces our age, to be assured of this truth. Deceptive statistics induce some to believe that a large proportion of crime is committed by the unlearned, but a close examination of details shows that great numbers of the ignorant, who figure as criminals, are punished for faults, or crimes, by no means of the darkest hue, many, perhaps, of which would have been overlooked, if committed by the respectable. But suicide, parricide, poisoning of parents and relatives, cold-blooded murder under a false code of honor, murder long planned for sordid gain, or dark revenge; forgery, arson, swindling on a gigantic scale which destroys public confidence, brings on a commercial crisis, and ruins thousands, &c., are generally perpetrated by the well instructed, intellectual men and women, who false principles of religion, or irreligion, have led to substitute self for God, and vice for virtue; and taught to call good, evil, and evil, good.

The wisdom of experience coincides with the wisdom of the Bible, and with the wisdom of the Church, in assuring us that to make instruction profitable for true happiness in time, and for boundless happiness in eternity, it must be based on religion, and "seasoned with the salt of earth," that is, seasoned with the doctrines of Him who is "the Truth, the Way, and the Life." Certainly in ancient Greece and Rome, the age of highest mental culture was also the age of corruption, and of wide-spread crime, which menaced to render human society impossible. God forbid that we should seek, by these remarks, to disparage learning, or to encourage ignorance. True learning, the highest intellectual culture, leads to the Church, is her boast, her glory, and her strength. But learning or intellectual culture without religion or virtue too often only increases power for evil, and enables the unprincipled man to heap up greater treasures of wrath against the day of wrath.

Within those later years, from the Chair of Saint Peter, our beloved and venerated Chief Bishop, the charitable, learned and holy Pope Pius IX., has frequently raised his saintly voice to warn all parents through the Christian world of their strict obligation to give their children a Catholic education, to remove them from Godless schools and to send them to Catholic ones. His honored voice has been echoed by Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops and Councils throughout the Christian world. And lately, the learned and pious Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, has, with all the Archbishops and Bishops of the country, denounced the Irish system of Public or National Schools, though it is far, very far less oppressive and tyrannical than ours. The Archbishops and Bishops of our country, also, denounce or deplore the evils of our Public School system. We, too, have often protested against the proselytizing, sectarian spirit which often is displayed in its administration. And often we have warned, as now we warn the faithful, not to send their children to "Godless Schools," lest they awake, when too late, to conviction of the danger, when their loved offspring will have either lost faith, or all will to practice the sacred duties of faith; and, with faith, having lost reverence for their Heavenly Father, the reverence and obedience to their earthly parents will also depart.

In many Public Schools the Protestant Bible is read; we consider it as much a controversial work as any other; Protestants themselves admit that it is mistranslated, and seek in vain to make a new translation which their different sects can adopt. Their Bible is also mutilated, many of the sacred books are omitted. Can we, without sin, permit our children to read or study, as the word of God, a mistranslated, mutilated version of Holy Writ? We have often most earnestly begged that, if our Protestant fellow-citizens persist in using the Bible as a school book, they would at least permit our children to make use of their Catholic Bible, whilst the Protestant children still retained their Protestant Bible; this just request has always been refused. Our Catholic youth, at the wish and will of Protestant Superintendents or teachers, must read, or hear each morning read, as the true word of God, a Bible, so mistranslated, so mutilated, as to be, perhaps, the most efficient work of controversy against Catholics.

In Public Schools, Protestant prayers and Protestant hymns commingle with the reading of the Protestant Bible, and poor Catholic children must assist at such Protestant religious exercises, or be flouted or punished: whilst too often their favored Protestant school-fellows use the effective argument, which at home, or from their teachers, they learned too well: "No wonder you'd be poor, you go there to the Catholic Church, no respectable people go there." Alas! even in the first age of the Church, we learn, what poor success taunts had when rich Gentiles used it against Christians, who were generally poor. No wonder then that we consider each Public School a proselytizing institution; and that we deeply feel the injustice of making us pay a heavy tax for them, and for libraries in which some of the worst books against our faith abound.

Were Catholics the majority in this country, and did they frame such a school system for Protestants, how awful would be the outcry? Did a Catholic majority tax the Protestant minority, for the purchase of school libraries, full of books that insult, ridicule, and malign Protestantism, how would the Protestants protest? Did Catholics tax them for schools in which the Catholic Bible would be read and studied; tax them for Normal schools, in which all the students, educated at great cost, to be the future teachers of youth, were Catholics; tax them in order to pay high wages to, almost without ex-

ception, Catholic teachers, who in many ways, by word or by gesture, would show their contempt for Protestantism; tax them for splendid schoolhouses in which poor Protestant children could not study, without danger of being, by a thousand appliances made ashamed of the faith of their fathers; oh, were this the case, how the world would ring with the cry of Catholic injustice; and Protestant suffering! But never have Catholics done this. See in Lower Canada, the just and liberal system which Catholics have enacted for Protestant schools; see in Catholic France and Belgium, the fair, just, and liberal regulations, in favor of Protestant schools; see in the much maligned Austria, containing a population of about forty millions, with scarcely three or four millions of Protestants (mostly Lutherans and Calvinists), how, up to our day, this handful of Protestants have, as regards instruction and conscience, rights for which we, in this land of liberty, would be most grateful. The *London Times* of last Sept. 13th, tells us that those Protestant liberties in Austria have lately been placed in the organic law, with the following clauses:—

"The Protestant schools are, for the future, to be under the direction and inspection of their own ecclesiastical organs."

No books can be used in Protestant schools, which have not been approved of by the general conference (Protestant) and by the ministry for ecclesiastical affairs."

If a Protestant school is established at the expense of the State, only Protestant teachers can be employed in it."

How ample this liberty. If in Austria, Protestants build private schools (where, of course, the teachers are Protestants), no one even talks of making laws to force their children to frequent Public Schools, hostile or dangerous to their faith; yet, in different States of our country, people have not only talked of this, but even tried to enforce it by law. In Austria, when the school buildings for Protestants are erected by the State, the teachers must, by law, be Protestants. There, no spirit of proselytism is found in the schools, no insidious influence to warp the judgment of unsuspecting youth. Oh! may God grant to poor oppressed Catholics in this free country the liberty of conscience and of education which Protestants enjoy in despotic, yet Catholic Austria!

Our Lord says: "The children of the world are wiser in their generations than the children of light." Hence, whilst the enemies of religion have united to fasten upon Catholics an infidel proselytizing school system, Catholics have trusted in honied words, until the fetters were riveted upon them until their children were weaned from their religion, estranged from parental affections, and often torn from their paternal homes! Gradually commingling with the Common School system, we find "Industrial Schools," "Houses of Refuge," "Homes of the Friendless," to which poor Catholic children are inveigled or forced. Kindness, alas! we are forced to say, sometimes that of the serpent, is shown to them until apostasy is effected or made necessary; then, their names being generally changed, they are sent to the far west and bound apprentice to Protestants; parents seek them in vain; and in vain do the children seek their parents, or sigh for Altars once so dear. Perhaps, indeed, as we have known in some cases, the poor children escaped from the real slavery and slavery in which they are kept, and, at the risk of life, find their way back to the poor, yet loved homes of their youth.

Formerly the war against our holy religion was by controversy; but this has only brought out more fully the holy evidences of God's truth in "the Old Religion." Hence controversy against the grown up is now almost abandoned. Dogma is considered unimportant. A man may believe everything, or nothing, provided always that he do not believe "in the Holy Catholic Church." Almost the whole warfare of error is now directed against the wretched poor whose faith may be bartered for bread; and against children whose young intelligence may be warped. The generous soul recoils at the idea of thus making a traffic in the consciences and souls of youth—alas! alas! it is too common—the sad fruits are seen, not in the multiplication of Protestants, but in the startling increase of infidelity and crime.

Devoutly attached to our country, we joyfully declare that the vast majority of our Protestant fellow-citizens would frown upon such conduct. Many of them are, however, deceived by well told tales, which exaggerate the charitable side of the picture, and hide the dark unchristian one, which perverts charity into proselytism. The truth is, however, gradually becoming evident, soon our generous fellow-citizens will see that we are oppressed, and offer us justice. Until then it is the most sacred duty of parents to use every opportunity within their reach for saving their children from the baneful effects of the public schools and for giving them a Catholic education.

We therefore declare that wherever Catholic schools exist, all Catholics are bound in conscience to send their children thither; or, if the child require higher instruction than such schools afford, they are bound to send them to the nearest Catholic school of the required grade; or, when no such school is in reach, to that school which the Rev. Pastor may point out as the one in which the faith and morals of the child will be least endangered; then, also, the parents should watch with special care, that Catholic religious duties be faithfully complied with.

Given at St. Joseph's Cathedral on the Feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A. D. MDCCCLIX. J. Joux, Bishop of Buffalo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Smethurst has received a free pardon on the charge of murder, accompanied, however, by something like an assurance, from the Home Secretary that he owes his escape to the imperfection of medical science, than to any belief that he is innocent. There is just a possibility that Isabella Banks died a natural death; and though the probabilities are a thousand to one that she did not, the thousandth probability cancels the nine hundred and ninety-nine others. Never was the British maxim which gives a prisoner the benefit of a doubt more scrupulously observed. But Dr. Smethurst is only relieved from one charge to be committed on another. The preliminary inquiry before the Police-court sets at rest the question of marriage, with Isabella Banks, by the production of the parish register and the witnesses who were present when it was solemnized. Upon this charge there is no possibility of Dr. Smethurst's escaping the hands of justice, and the peculiar circumstances of his case will no doubt weigh with the Judge before whom he is tried, as to whether the full punishment for bigamy, which is four years' penal servitude should be inflicted.—*Tablet*.

ENGLISH HUMANITY.—In reading the accounts of the late terrible disasters by sea, most persons will be astonished to learn that in a country which is perpetually holding itself forth as a paragon of enlightened humanity, as England is in the habit of doing, every soul on board a large ship was allowed to be lost for want of a little of that virtue for which so much credit is continually taken. In the case in question—we do not allude to the Royal Charter—the carriage of a life-bark for some distance overland would have been the means of saving all the lives on board; but, to the eternal disgrace of the country, the party who was applied to for the use of his horses for this purpose, refused point blank, a request which one would have hastened at once to comply. Had this occurred in Ireland, we should at once have been assailed by the English press as semi-barbarians whose imperfect civilization would justify an exceptional legislation for centuries. The *Times*, upon whose authority we give the statement of the disreputable fact, would have ascribed this unfeeling conduct to the levity and want of consideration so characteristic of the Celtic temperament; while the *Post*, the *Herald*, the *Standard*, and the