THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE OCTOBER 18, 1861.

fenungs that their headworperceive the Wenerable is an ArLES -We make some extracis from the Times and only which is abundarily cultivated both on the FOREIGNINTBLLIGENCE. mainland and in the Danish islands." Naples correspondence .:--

FRANCE PARis, Sept. 21. The Opinion Nationale publishes the following :----"M: E. Deutu requests us to publish the following letter, which he has addressed to the editor of the Independance Belge :---

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" Paris, Sept. 18.

" In reply to the assertions contained in your journal with respect to the pampblet L'Empereur; Rome; et le Roi d'Italie, assertions which I have reason to believe to be erroneous, I beg to assure, you that 1 myself am in absolute ignorance as to the author of it.

......... E. DENTU, Libraire-Editeur. "

Both before and after the disavowal by the Government of the pamphlet great pains have some new supposition was made, which, naturally, was faithfully caronicled in the Belgian paper. Every one had his pet theory, and one person spoke" of the author as well known, but wisely abstained from naming him. Here comes now the nublisher of the pamphlet, and confesses his tions are erroneous. Is not this rather curious, especially if one remembers how bold the lanprived of his license ?- Corr. of the Times.

Another oracular article in the Constitutionnel warns us to await patiently the solution of us for indulging some remnants of those expectations which it has been the policy of the Imperial Government to foster and frustrate alternately, We are now told that "it is only Rethe immediate evacuation of Rome." This is that M. Dentu, the publisher, is content to remain " in absolute ignorance" of him-recalling M. Merode's insult to the Emperor, which, it assures us, His Imperial Majesty has not forgotten; asserting roundly that "the greatest evils of Italy have proceeded from the temporal power of the Popes;" apologising for the original occupation of Rome, while it reminds that the Emperor of all men can afford to retrace a false step; threatening His Holiness with the loss even of his spiritual power if he should turn contumacious, and proving elaborately that an immediate evacuation is for the interest of all parties. The ruse, if it were a ruse, succeeds admirably; every friend of Italy rejoices to see the arguments which he had so often employed reproduced in so imposing a form, and no one manifested by the choice and confidence of the Sovedoubts that the time for action has come. The reign, a choice which undoubtedly was not yet the next day we are ralled on our simplicity, while a choice of the Church, but which appeared as the new demand is made on our faith in the wisdom that keeps us all in suspense. " Everything will be unravelled in time."

Now that the 1st of October is approaching, the term at which the Treaty of Commerce with England is to be carried into full execution, the shop-keepers in Paris who deal in cotton goods are reducing their prices to a figure quite unpre-cedented. They fear, it is said, that the French market will be overstocked with British manufactures. Every Englishman they perceive in any public place they imagine to be a manufacturer come to compete with and undersell them. -Times.

The Allgemeine Zeilung cites the Floile Belge for its authority, that between the Victor of Magenta, Napoleon III., and the Duke of Magenta, Marshal Patrick MacMahon, some very unpleasant discussions have taken place, respecting the organisation, equipment, and training of the army. This is a matter of yome political importance, for on Louis Napoleon's position with regard to the army depends the continuance of the Empire. The Empire is a military despotism, and requires that the Empire is a should be the head of the army, morally as well nominally, and that the army should have an unconditional confidence in his military capacity. In the Emperor's case, both the confidence of the troops and military capacity are wanting. According to the best and most reliable accounts it is a matter in which not the slightest doubt can exist, that Louis Napoleon is not a captain of even moderate capacity. The Italian war is said to have proved this, in so convincing a way, that the attitude of the generals, to whom in case of a great war Louis Napoleon would be obliged to entrust the conduct of it, has become very selfrelving. Marshal MacMahon is said to be just the man to avail himself of the advantage of being indispensable, inasmuch as his personal sympathies for Louis Napoleon are extremely small. The second Empire has systematically contributed to give the army a position in the State which is in opposition to the development of the people's strength and dignity. It is some slight punishment for the author of the mischief, that he should be made to feel some of its inconveniences. We are told by the same authority :- Count Vimercati, one of the most indefatigable and valuable agents: of the Turin Government, "brought out," the pamphlet, the "Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy," at Paris and in the Times with underinble success. The main idea of it, the thought which he took as its key-note, was a phrase of the Emperor Napoleon's which may become as famous as his l'Empire c'est la paix. In his last conference with Count Arese, the Emperor said to him with his incomparable phlegm and with the drawl peculiar to him-"Oui, oui, mon cher. L'Italie jusqu'a l'Isonzo, et la France jusqu' aux embouchures du Rhin." For the development of this theme, Count Vimercati selected two most appropriate persons, M. Charles de la Verennes aud M, Leonce Dupout. The former is one of the best known advocates of Italian annexation in the French press, and the latter, who was editor of the Precurscur in Antwerp, was then, and is now, one of the most experienced agents for the annexation of Belgium and the Rhine. These two gentlemen together could invent nothing better than the fine, phrase - "L'Italie sans la Venetie est comme la France sans la Belgique." The attitude in which the Sovereign Pontiff and the French Emperor now stand towards one another makes the position of the Bishops of France, who are selected and presented by the Emperor, and instituted by the Pope, one of great delicacy, and the greatest possible interest is felt on each new appointment to hear any declaration which the new Prelate may deem it expedient to put forth, and which may at all indicate his sentiments on the present position of affairs between the Pope and the Emperor.

Successor of St. Peter, in whom is reflected with the greatest fidelity, the holy image of the Eiernal Pon-iff. Behold, in effect, with what unshaken firmuess reacted intering the nory image of the line have more on their hands, at the present iff. Behold, in effect, with what unshaken firmess he defends the shored deposit of the truth which is confided to his enstody. What indefatigable zeal to ceived 7,000 applications on that 7th of September, siss. He is busied at this moment with a social reextend the kingdom of God 1. What tender charits and during the time he was here the same voracity to compassionate the weakness and woes of men! What gentle mildness in receiving sinuers, and even the enemies of his anthority! And so God has permitted to enhance the price of so many virtues, that he should receive here on earth that crown which shines on the brow of all the snints ; a crown of sorrows and humiliations.

" But though our soul regards the future without fear, and though we rely with unshaken trust on the protection of God, persunded that He will preserve to the Venerable Successor of St. Peter not only his spiritual supremacy, but also the temporal power necessary to the exercise of his sovereign authority (mais aussi le pouvoir temporel necessuire à l'exercise de sa souveraine autorite would be more accurately been taken to guess the author, and every day rendered, but also such an amount of temporal power as may be necessary for the exercise of his sovereign authority') nevertheless we must unceasingly send up ardeut prayers to Heaven in order to obtain from the Divine Mercy that it will soon make the day dawn of the peace and triumph of the Ohurch.

"Let us hope also that France, the eldest daughignorance, but mildly insinuates that the supposi- ter of the Church, will contribute to this great and new triumph of order and of peace. And how not cherish such sweet hopes when we turn back our gaze on past years and see our holy guage of the pamplet is, and that not very long religion, daily acquiring greater authority amongst ago an incautious publisher of pamphlets was de- us. In fact, at what time was the Holy See surrounded in France by homage more universal and more zealous, by devotion more generous and more persevering? At what time did our religious Orders with more free and more rapid action extend the the Roman question. If Italy can make this frontiers of the kingdom of God? At what epoch alone which will desiroy all jealousies and confer effort of resignation, we ought to do so cheerfully did our youth show more faith and charity, more emenough; but, meanwhile, it is rather hard to chide pire over itself, more courage in those manifestations now considering the practical, the material difficulof its piety which are the admirable fruits of a **Obristian** education?

"Finally, at what time did our French army move with a more generous elan towards everything great, holy, and sublime? Whether it marches against the volution and Reactionary parties that demand most formidable powers of Europe; whether at the two extremities of Asia it defends persecuted Christians; whether it throngs around the throne of our really too bad. One day we have a slashing Father and Sovereign Pontiff; everywhere its faith pamphlet-the author of which has such influence | and its chari'r, as well as its invincible courage, inspire admiration. These, dear brethren, are incomparable benefits which our fathers knew not. These benefits, it is our sweet hope, bring down the Emperor to whom God has intrusted so many weighty interests, new graces, and will smooth the paths which are to lead back the triumph and the peace of the Church. [Ce sont la, Nos tres chers Freres, des bienfaits incomparables que nos peres ubant pas connus. Ces biepfaits, nous en avons la douce esperance, feront descendie sur l'Empereur, a qui Dieu a confie tant de graves interets, des graces nouvelles, et aplaniront les voies qui doivent ramener le triomphe et la paix de l'Eglise "]

PASTORAL LETTER OF MGR LE COURTIER BISHOP OF MUNTPELLIER. - From the pastoral of Mgr. le Courtier, on taking possession of his See, we take the following passage :--

"In spite of our weakness we come in the name of the Lord, we are yours by the grace of God. At di's name which is shouted. A popular song has it, the appointed moment this grace of God has been "Guribaldi nostro Re" and I was struck by a pothe appointed moment this grace of God has been aurora of providential dispositions, since the privilege of nomination conceded to Catholic Princes has this of venerable, that their right is not a usurpation hazarded by them, but the legitimate exercise by a regular agreement of a concession transmitted to them even by the authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. And when this right, already legitimate in its application, is exercised by the eldest son of the Church, who glories in the title, who values so bighly the respect and the honour belonging to the interests of religion, his wise and enlightened confidence already reveals some gleam of the Divine will.

"Still, the concurrence of the most religious circumstances may have its illusions. The choice of Prince could give no mission in the Church. But all is made light and all is filled with life by that word of power, the authority of the Apostolic See. milies. Such will be some of the consequences of Before this legitimate authority the gate opens-the French assistance, for any man in his senses must entry is regular and sacred—the sheep recognise know that had the Emperor given his loyal support canticle which is heard at this moment in every their Shenherd's voice. "Instituted and sent by the Angelic Ohief of the Church, let us proclaim aloud -There is, there can be no Catholic Bishop unless he has been confirmed by the Successor of St. Peter. The Bishop of Rome is the chief and centre of the Episcopate. All the chairs of the particular churches must be united and fastened to the Chair of Rome, This doctrine is the bond of our unity, and we profess that the Successors of St. Peter, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, has in the whole Church the primacy of honour, the primacy of jurisdiction. "To him, thea, who sends us, be given our sin-cere respect, our filial submission, our love, dictated by the most profound spirit of faith. To him be given our prayers in the painful circumstances in which he finds himself involved. To him our hopes better founded now than ever, that the cross of the Capitol will not cease to be sheltered when necessary by the flag of France - by that flag which has protected the Christian name in Syria, and still protects it there, by that flag which to-day floats over a cathedral in the heart of Pekin, by that flag which is never lowered but before God, which is folded only by the decrees of Providence, by that fing which always precedes a great cause, and is always followed by a great people." ITALY. These are hard times ; and hunger overrides sentiment. Bud harvests cause short supplies of food, and insufficient employment; and, at home and abroad, those who are complimentarily called ' the masses," complain that they are equally without food, and the money to buy it withal. Italy fares as badly as the rest of the world, perhaps worse; and the " sentiment of unity" does not stay the cravings of hungry stomachs. The Piedmontese statesmen said the Romagna was cursed by the feeble temporal power of the Pope-it was always in a state of chronic insurrection, or chronic hunger, they said. They took possession of the Romagna themselves; and, of course, the world expected to find a wonderful improvement-no more hunger, no more insurrection ; but peace and smiling plenty. But Piedmontese statesmanship has hac its own way latterly in the Romagna-nevertheless, matters do not seem to improve. Under the "gentleman King," the poor Italians of that region are as hungry us over; and their cry is loud for bread. Speaking of the condition of the city of Bologna, the relegraphic despatches say :- "Yesterday and to-day some turbulent demonstrations took place in this city, caused by the high price of provisions. Several of the ringleaders were arrested. The authorities have taken precautionary measures. The streets are traversed by strong patrol, and tranquillity is now re-established."- Dublin Irishman. CAVOUR'S LAST HOURS - The Civilta Catholica states that when Father Giacomo, who gave the last consolations of the Catholic religion to Cavour, was summoned to Rome, the Pope informed him that he was not asked to give Cavour's Confession; but that, since he had administered the sacrament to the dying statesman, the latter must have entitled himself to receive it by some external act of retraction. It was with respect to this act that His Holiness desired Father Giacomo to give him information The priest stated that he had not felt himself called upon ed. In general, the results exceed the . . xpectations to require any retraction, and thereupon he has been of the growers, and may be regarded as those of a august family of Bishops, who, with their eyes fixed interdicted from administering the sacrament to good year. Denmark may, therefore, have a con-

The new era has been distinguished by the skeen at 1 - thur his fr RUSSIA mails at an a fund continued. On his leaving Naples, the chambers of Ministers, were so crowded and, such disgraceful scenes ensued that a military guard was rendered necessary. Political martyrs, after taking good care to provide for themselves, were disgusted at the importunacy of the small fry of applicants; and so the struggle has been, going on from the days of Liborio Romano to those of Cialdini with unremitting energy. One of the most straightforward hunters after place - and I can guarantee the fact-lately made his appearance in the antechambers of the Lieutenacy. "I am a thief by a profession, Excellency," said the man, "my two brothers and myself are tired of prison; give us some office and make honest men of us. If you will not we must continue our calling, and the responsibility will rest on your Excellency."

The question of the occupation of Rome by the French becomes daily of so much importance, to the South of Italy especially that I think it desirable to put it before you in some of its principal bearings, as it is regarded by and as it affects the inhabitants of this province.

On that fact depends whether Italy is to be united or is to be divided into two separate kingdoms. It is useless to blink the question. Naples caunot be governed by or from Turin ; experience has already shown this, and the Neapolitans will not be patient under such an arrangement. "Brigandage" may be put down; submission may be compelled by a superior force; but there will always be a passive resistance offered to a Government which will not cease to be called Piedmontese until Rome be the capital. It is the possession of the " Eternal City ties of governing the South from the North, with a large and a hostile Power intervening, but the yet

stronger difficulties which are created by sentiment and prejudice and by historical reminiscences. These continually present themselves in some form or other, unrecognized by many perhaps; yet, for all that, no less existing. We hear, for instance, the large party of action always declaiming against what they call the "Concerteria," by which is meant those, who, whether natives or Northerns, are sup-posed to consult Piedmontese interests. There are others whose pride is hurt by being governed by a much smaller Power at a distance from their own country, and who are greatly irritated by the rapid suppression of those institutions which are consecrated by history. And what for? they ask; not to constitute an united Italy, but to append another province to Piedmont. Even moderate men, good friends of Victor Emmanuel and his authority, shake their heads, and say they do not like the present state of things, and that so long as it continues all consolidation is as much a dream as unity. I am now stating facts, not justifying susceptibilities which it is to be regretted are so strong, and that such are the facts no impartial observer can deny. People may have a very loyal affection for Victor Emmanuel, but you scarcely ever hear his name in the theatres, and in the streets it is always Garibalpular proof of the secondary place which their Sovereign assumes in the estimation of the lieges by read-ing chalked on the walls "Viva Guribaldi?" "Viva Vittorio Emmanuele?" These are unpleasant facts, and they show that national pride, prejudice, false views of interest and sentiment, are opposed to simply Piedmontese domination, and they are only to be subdued by Piedmontese rule becoming Italian in one word, by Rome becoming the capital.

On the subject of "brigandage," the same authori-LT 5873 :--

"You must not imagine, however, that the evil 13 by any means destroyed, or that in a country where two great parties have been pitted against each other for a year, under the encouragement almost of the Imperial friend of Italy, things can return to their normal state in a short time. Bitter hatred and vindictiveness will long divide the country, and if they do not desolate provinces, will ruin districts and fanever have assumed such extensive proportions as it has done, even if it had burst out at all. The few brigauds who have always infested the mountains would have taken advantage of the disorder which always follows revolution to ply their trade a little more extensively, and that is all. As it is, the very city which is under the especial protection of the French has been converted into ile hot-bed of conspiracy against the quiet of the South ; and when at last it was thought necessary that something should be done to save appearances, the reactionists had been arrested on the frontiers to be liberated in the Papal Sintes, and enrolled by Merode, while French officers have been censured by their superior for interfering. France, in fact, while pretending to put down the brigands, has been acting as recruiting sergeant for the Pope. A levy of 30,000 men has been ordered for the Neapolitan provinces,-a larger number than is necessary, 20,000 having been at first considered sufficient. The measure will, I dare say, create much opposition, and furnish political capital to the agents of sedition, but there can be no doubt that the discipline of military life would be the very best mode of demoralizing the population. I confirm what I reported in my last,-that the Government is purchasing a large quantity of grain, so as to have a stock in hand in case of need in the winter.

volution of such magnitude and of so critical a nasture that his imperious and dhuntless predecessor, the Emperor Nicholas, recoiled from the very idea of the, change with dismay....The present frame of, Russian society has been violently plucked 'nsunder, The tenure of land is involved in the most harassing uncertainty, and the vast possessions of a wealthy and proud aristocracy and the liberties of twelve millions of the human race, are set upon the risk, of a novel and most daring experiment Whatever be. the results the Emperor is responsible for all. He has set the tremendous machine in motion. He watches in unspeakable suspense and anxiety every movement, every irregularity of its working, with little sympathy to expect from those whom he has deprived of their human property, and with little gratitude to hope for from the ignorant masses whom e has emancipated. To this absolute Sovereign of dreary wastes and semi-barbarous serfs has been revealed a truth which the Southern States of America, with their Bible, their Press, their English literature, and English descent, have failed to appreciate-the truth that the property of man in his fellow-man is a thing accursed, which will surely draw after it a heavy retribution, and avenge on the third and fourth generation the wrongs afflicted by the cruelty of their, forefathers. Therefore, he is manfully striving to undo the work of Boris Gudenov, and to ennoble his Crown by making himself the first Emperor of his house who has reigned over a nation of freemen .-The Emperor has, besides, no small trouble on his hauds in the present state of Poland, which is as ready for secession as South Carolina itself, and is perpetually baring her breast and desiring her Russian conquerors to strike. The Empire has not re-covered from the fearful ravages of the Crimean Wer. The credit of the country is low, and the finances are in such a state as to excite the most reasonable apprehension. - Times.

POLAND.

M. de Montalembert has spent a considerable part of the summer of this year in visiting Poland, and in obtaining by personal inspection accurate knowledge of her present condition. For him this was a labour of love. M. de Montalembert does not appear now for the first time as the advocate of that unfortunate country, or as the avenger, in so far as the eloquent tongue and the eloquent pen can avenge, great nution crushed by so cruel an oppression, and abundoned by those in whose cause it had so often given its best blood. His best speeches were delivered in the Chamber of Peers, while France could yet boast of a free Parliament, on behalf of Poland ; and M. de Montalembert may indeed appeal to his long services in that glorious cause as his claim to be heard once more in its behalf as a writer. He has acquired a considerable mass of information during his late sojourn in Poland, and he has communicated it to the public in the last number of the Correspondent-a monthly periodical which, as you are aware, one celebrated prosecution and the menace of another have identified with his name. It would be difficult for such a man to treat any topic without adorning it, and even Poland acquires new interest from a pen like his.

Of the actual condition of the Polish people he draws the following picture :-

"Let the man who knows the Paris of 1861 figure to himself a whole nation which dreams neither of amusement nor of money-making. Poland thinks only of her past and her future. She is absorbed by her sorrows and her hopes. In presence of modern civilisation, which looks but to lucre and pleasure, which denies the existence of pain, and which enervates the will, she suffers and she wills. Her suffering is incurable; her will is invincible. With her all is grave, sad, and sombre. With her everything bears the impress of one inflexible determinationthat of accepting neither peace, nor prosperity, nor security, and of never leaving either to her masters till justice is done her. That justice is a debt of God! It will be paid. Cost what it may it will be paid ; and until it be paid we will protest, and none shall ever force us to a compromise with iniquity .---This is the dominant thought of Poland. It is this which speaks in her looks, in her words, even in every gesture of her children. It is the ever recurring theme in her conversation, in every prayer, in every hymn ; it is found in the chorus of the famous

literal translation of the hymn, " Boze cos polske," which now triumphs over all opposition, and which is heard in every church, and every public place in

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revolutionists It In shows in what the cause of Poland differs, and in what it has always differed, from the cause of revolution throughout the rest of Enrope. In the second second second

M. de Montalembert affirme that Poland has never yet for one moment become reconciled to her servitude. What she demanded in 1830, in 1815; in 1791 she now demands ; she is resolved to get it ; and she is convinced that she will get it, doubtless by other means than at these periods, but with the same resolution and the same unanimity. "What other na-

France of 1789; of her ideal of justice, of progress and liberty, of her generous aspirations, of her youthful and candid ardor in pursuit of good, of her simple confidence in right, in liberty, in reason, in Parliaments, in the all-sufficient force of reasoning? What remains to England of the grand and powerful policy which, with all her errors and all her selfishness, had so justly won the confident admiration of the world-which, with the inspired eloquence of Burke, and the firm and resistless hand of Pitt, seemed to have implanted for ever in every English heart the eternal distinction between revolution and liberty ? What remains to Germany of the memorable union of her. Princes and her people in 1813 of the immense and glorious movement which raised them up as one man against a foreign conqueror? What remains to North America of the institutions and ideas which had so long accustomed us to seek on her soil the ideal of the future? Nothing, alas! or almost nothing."

"Casting a glance nearer home, M. Montalembert observes :-

"When one comes from a country where great minds exercise themselves, now in demonstrating that the right of force is identical with the force of right, and now in quoting from Tacitus and Corneille the apology of Casarism; when we come from a country where such things find a public and official encouragement; where the litteratcures, decorated and undecorated, who direct the greater part of the press, where all those proud champions of the liberty of thought are unanimous in proclaiming, as a patriot exploit, the act of the general whom they congratulate on having applied, morally, two slaps on the face to an ecclesiastic; when we get out of that fetid atmosphere into a pare air, we experience an unapeakable relief on finding honest people even in servitude to a despotism which they have neither created, nor accepted, nor merited.

"What revolts, discourages, and frightens the bonest mind in the time we live in is not the triumph of roguery or violence ; the history of the world is full of such pernicious lessons; but was there ever a period known in which the triumph of evil was more speedily and more easily accepted ? Wus there ever less sympathy for the victim of fortune, more indifference for unsuccessful courage or for right oppressed, or when the crushing of the weak by the strong was more quickly ranged among irrevocable judgments? Hence a doubt which seems legitimate. Assuredly, there have been worse miscreants, and, above all, worse tyrants than those of the present day; but for successful iniquity and plausible tyranny, have they ever met, with honest men. so much indifference, so much indulgence, and, not to mirce the matter, so much approbation ?"

SYRIA.

A despatch from Beyrout of the 15th inst. states that the claims of indemnity to the Christians for their losses during the massacres are being rapidly decided. The Turkish Commissioner, who at first estimated the compensation at 75,000,000 piastres, has consented to increase the sum to 100,000,000.

THE "TIMES" ON ORANGEISM .- On Tuesday last 1200. "brothers" were marching in companies, at a very early hour, through the streets of Liverpool, with banners and decorations, sashes and rosettes. Crossing the Mersey, they mustered at the Birken-head station, and by half-past 10 arrived in two special trains at Raubon. Here they formed a procession and marched to the seat of Mr. Whalley, the member for Peterborough, where they formed a semicircle before the house, and heard several speeches, particularly two by Mr. Whalley, and the editor and proprietor of a metropolitan contemporary, whose name and existence we here learn for the first time. After the speeches the 1,200 " brothers" dined under two h

In the pastoral of Mgr. Oruice, the following passages attract attention :-

" in these apostolic paths in which we enter, the last and least of all, we see marching before us, the on their divine model, endeavor to reproduce his others.

The Gazelle des Postes asserts that the disturbances in the Neapulitan provinces have caused a loss to the revenue in the last six months of 14 millions of ducats.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarians show not the slightest disposition to yield, and their opponents here seem to affect a belief that things will go on quite as well whether they be contented or not. The Centralist papers de-clare taxes are being collected in the most satisfactory manner, and indulge in encers at the patriotism which abandons its opposition upon the slightest pressure. Meanwhile we still hear nothing of what is proposed to be done with respect to the financial debates in the Reichsrath. In the Imperial Rescript, when the Hungarian Diet was summoned to send its deputies to Vienna, it was very positively intimated that the budget would be brought forward in August. September is wearing away, and the opposition papers confidently predict that neither in this nor in the next month will the financial question be brought under the consideration of the Vienna Parliament. On the 1st of November the new financial year begins, and they ask what will be done ?-They suppose the Minister of Finance will impose the taxes on his own responsibility, and seek the approbation of the Reichsrath at a later date But nobody knows what course will be adopted, and probably the Ministers themselves are still quite undecided upon the subject. The question, however, is too important and urgent for its solution to be very long deferred.

DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen says :--

"The corn harvest, which is always late in the north of Europe, may be now considered as terminatsiderable quantity to export, particularly of barley

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God ! restore to us our country ; retore to us our liberty l'

"Meanwhile her mourning is complete and universal. A people gay by temperament, aident for show and pleasure, now totally refrain from them. Theatres are abandoned, gardens deserted, public and private festivities suppressed. The dance, of all pastimes the most popular among the Poles, as among the Hungarians and the Spaniards; is strictly prohibited, even in the interior of families. Every woman dresses from head to fuot in black. They who so much love ornament, and for which they are so well formed, have unanimously renounced every colour but that of mourning. For the last six months the practice has been adopted from one end of Poland to the other, in sign of reproduction and indignation, but also as a pledge of union and reconciliation. The parties which once divided Polund are now but one; all differences are suspended, forgotten, or lie hidden beneath the funeral habiliments of the common country. No prohibition, no violence, no cruelty even (and several acts of cruelty have been committed against persons wearing mourning met by the Russian soldiers in the streets) can put a stop to this terrible and mute declaration of war. The churches resound with the music of mournful chants, mingled with aspirations for a happy resurrection. The words of the verse of the old Litany, 'From pestilence, fire, and war, deliver us, Lord,' have been changed ; they are now, ' From pestilence, fire, and Muscovite servitude, deliver us, Lord.'"

"I have heard and admired," says M. de Montalembert.

"All the masterpieces of religious or profane music, ancient or modern, but neither the boasted marvels of the Sixtine Chapel nor the enchanting harmonies of Gluck or Beethoven have ever affected me so much as that chant inspired by the ardent inspirations of faith, of sorrow, and of patriotism, and which penetrates the deep mysterious of all. Every time those truly celestial sounds struck my ear, whe ther in the full choir, or in a modest village church, when the organ alternated with the voice of the peasant, or when the tremulous voice of childhood or the sweet accents of the youthful maiden were heard in a lone garden or by the hearthstone, that melody seemed to me like something superhuman. Never were imploring accents expressed in sweeter, more searching, and more passionate modulations, I pity the man who could hear them without his heart thrilling with auguish and his eye being wet with tears as the plaintive notes rise and fall in a cadence each time more and more pathetic, until the closing invocation is heard in an irresistible burst of anguish and of love. But what must be the feelings of those who have heard it rush forth, like a torrent of fire, from the lips of twenty thousand, of fifty thousand Obristians at the same moment, standing up, unarmed, before their bewildered oppressors-of multitudes determined not to conbat but to die, and breathing in the agony of death, and with their last sigh, a defiance and a protest-this irresistible appeal to the avenging Omnipotence of Heaven! It is at once the cry of a nation and a soul, both bowed down by the bitterest of griefa, and both inflamed by the most fer-vent faith. It is the cry of anguish and of confidence of reproach and tenderness, which would force itself through the vault of Heaven for eternal justice and pity to descend."

tents, the expense of the "substantial fare" being "liberally defrayed by Mr. Whalley.', By 3 o'clock the indefatigable brothers were again on their legs, and marched three miles into the 'fair land of Wales, to a tower on a hill, were they halted, and for some hours listened to more speeches, prayers, professions of faith, exposition of principles, votes of thanks, and loud cheering. They then matched back to Mr. Whalley's seat, and after some bours dancing and other amusements, towards 10 o'clock they took the rail, and about the small hours, we will hope, were finding their way home in the streets of Liverpool. As a specimen of what English people can do, and will do, for amusement or any other purpose, this is a memorable feat. It is not easy to measure it by the religious processions and pilgrimages of mediæval times, occasionally revived in some foreign countries. In these processions it must be considered that when a man or a woman starts on foot to walk a hundred miles or more, and comes in with the crowd, all that is proved is the dogged industry and small strength necessary for a longish walk five or six days running, and a certain indifference to what we think comforts. On this occasion, the 1.200 brothers had to go through a variety of exercises, to be often mustered, to bear speeches and cheer, and otherwise keep up their interest and attention from 6 in the morning till 12 at night. This was a mass of brotherly feeling and a display of physical strength not to be despised, and it is natural to ask what was the object of so ardent and well-sustained a demonstration. Were they Teetotalers, or Handloom Weavers, or Short-hours men, or Oddfellows, or Foresters, or Druids, or the employes of some great establishment, or Mormons, trying their wings for a onger flight? No; these were the Orangemen of Liverpool and the neighborhood, and the object of the movement was to overthrow the Church of Rome for which the present is thought a felicitous juncture, and this the best means to the end. The interest of the day culminated in the consecration of the tower, which was built for ornamental purposes, but which is henceforth to be set apart for lectures, or any other "steps that may be taken" for the furtherance of the cause of Protestantism. After " consult-ing with several gentlemen," Mr. Whalley has determined to give this tower to all good and true Protestants, and has delivered it into the hands of a committee of management for the purpose. So ' generous a gift" was enthusiastically accepted, and the 1,200 Protestants were rejoiced to look on so handsome a property. We cannot sufficiently admire the liberality of a gentleman who builds a magnificent tower on the most commanding spot of a beautiful domain, and then gives it out and out to the Protestants of England and Wales. We must, however, be permitted to observe that, though there were speeches and prayers, and blessings and thanks, and beers, a committee of management, and declarations of faith, and a great deal more, still we miss the essential item of a legal conveyance to a body of trustees, for special purposes described. There have been many agreements between parties who made speeches and professions and declarations, and vows of eternal constancy, and a good deal more, all quite satisfactory for the time to the parties themselves, but liable to come to nothing, and, indeed, generally coming to nothing, for want of a little legal formality. Are we to understand that any party of gentlemen "This;" adds M. de Montalembert, after giviag a Tower, or "King William Tower," as it is heuceand latties may go down to Wales and occupy Trem

ាំ ខ្លាំង ការ ್ರಕ್ಷಮದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಪಾರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಾರ್ ಕಾರ್ಯನ್ನು ಆಡಲಿಕನ್ನು ಶಿಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಡಿನ್ನು ಸಿ ಎ.ಆ.ಎ.ಶ.ಶ. ಆಗು ಎಸ್.ಕ್ರಾರ್ಜ್ ಕಾರ್ಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾನವು