

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday, Oct. 2, publishes a conclusive article in reply to the calumnies of M. Louis Blanc, relative to the prisoners at Cayenne.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "Many absurd reports have lately been circulated concerning the health of the Emperor of the French. I am able to assure you that they are without foundation. His Majesty is perfectly well."

DEATH OF AN OLD CELEBRITY.—The Paris correspondent of the *New Orleans Picayune* says:—"I must chronicle the death of the venerable Count Gustave de Lowenheim, who has for thirty-seven years represented Sweden here. He was eighty-six, and died recently in an apopleptic fit. His life is a new instance of the truth of the old say, that truth is stranger than fiction. He remembered to have seen Louis XV., the Sultan Mustapha, Louis XVI., Clement XIV., Catherine the Great; he recollected the appointment of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the 'Rebels'; he had heard Herschel narrate his discovery of Uranus, De Saussure his discovery of the bygonimeter; he was at the funeral of Frederick II.; he heard Necker discuss the Revolution; he had listened to Mirabeau's orations; he saw Count de Grasse sail for Tobago; he knew Franklin, Jefferson, Monroe, Gouverneur Morris, Edward Livingston, Albert Gallatin, Aaron Burr, John Marshall, Fulton, Gibbon, Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Byron, Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Laperouse; Gustave III. leaned on his arm (his uniform was covered by that monarch's blood) when Ankerstroem assassinated him at a masked ball the 17th March, 1792; he was one of the Commissioners who received Bernadotte as King of Sweden; he was one of the signers of the treaty of Vienna, 1815; he represented Sweden at the coronation of George IV."

SPAIN.

The sequestration of the property of Queen Christina has been formally removed by a royal decree published in the *Madrid Gazette*.

The *Journal des Debats* has the following on the suspension of the law for the sale of Ecclesiastical property:—

"The Council of Ministers having assembled on the 16th of September, the Minister of the Interior communicated to his colleagues the draft of a decree enacting that the sale of Ecclesiastical property should be definitively and indefinitely suspended, and that the law should only be executed, as regards the property of the state, the communes, and the charitable and educational establishments. Gen. O'Donnell understood without difficulty the reasons of high policy invoked by M. Rios Rosas, and approved them without reserve. The decree proposed was accordingly adopted, in spite of the opposition of M. Cantero, and of the Minister of Marine, M. Bayarri. The opposition of those two ministers justified the apprehension of the public and the opportuneness of the proposed measure. The new decree was immediately approved of by the Queen, and is shortly to be published in the official *Gazette*. A clause in the decree declares that the sales already effected shall not be meddled with, either as affects the interests of the Treasury or those of purchasers. The report which precedes the decree sets forth the strong legal and equitable considerations which prevailed against the decree of M. Cantero, and recalls the engagement to which the government is liable by the Concordat of 1851. This is a just reparation to the Court of Rome, and will facilitate the re-establishment of interrupted relations."

AUSTRIA.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent states the relations between Austrians and Russians are still extremely cool. The same writer states that the Austrian finances are in an infinitely better state than they have been for the last eight years. An outcry has been recently raised in Paris and London at the great dearth of silver, but it does not seem to strike the foreign public that almost four millions of the missing coin is now lying in the Vienna Bank, and a long time will elapse before the eight millions seven hundred thousand pounds in silver, which form its reserve fund, will again find its way into circulation.

The Austrians have still 14,000 men in the principalities, and the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that as the tricky policy of Russia is likely to render the presence of the combined fleets in the Black Sea necessary for some time to come, neither Turkey, England, nor France would object to the prolongation of the Austrian occupation till the affair of Bolgrad is settled.

A MILITARY MATTRESS.—The ex-King Louis of Bavaria, who recently attained his 70th year, was, a few days ago, waited on at his chateau at Ludwigshöhe, in the Palatinate, by a deputation from Strasburg, in which palace he was born, who paid their respects to him on the occasion. The King received them most kindly, promised to visit their city, and related to them a curious circumstance. At the time of his birth, in August, 1786, his father, who was then only Prince des Deux Ponts, commanded the Alsace regiment in the service of France, which was in the garrison of Strasburg; and a few days after the birth he was astonished to see that all his grenadiers had cut off their beards and moustaches. On inquiring why they had done so, one of the men stepped forward and said that they had determined to beg his acceptance of a velvet mattress for the newly-born prince, and that they had stuffed it with their beards and moustaches. "I have the mattress still," cried the King, "and will show it to you." The mattress was produced, and the King added, "I do not think that there is in the world a bed which can be called more strictly military than that."

ITALY.

NAPLES.—If we were to give all the reports of the week upon the Neapolitan question, the summary would exhaust our space. It is said that Austria will send a fleet to the Bay of Naples, so will Russia, so will Sardinia, France, and England. It is said that Austria encourages the

King of Naples to resist, and assures him of support. It is said that Austria has exhorted him by Baron Hubner to submit. It is also said that Austria and France have come to an understanding, and that care will be taken that the English fleet shall do no harm. It is also said that the Emperor of the French objects to proceed, and that the King of Naples intends to yield under protest. Meanwhile, the Russian Government has seized the opportunity of publishing a diplomatic note, which has been the one topic of conversation over Europe for the week. As far as the merits of the case in question are concerned, it is firm, moderate, and unanswerable. Of course, the effect is somewhat impaired by the antecedents of the power which puts it forth. A dignified protest against intervention by the friend of "the sick man" is an incongruity, but is the situation of France and England less incongruous, who have exposed themselves to have their own sermons preached to their own condemnation by culprits whom they first lectured, then punished, and now imitate?—*Tablet*.

The Sardinian government has addressed a circular to all the superiors of the convents suppressed by the law of May 29th, 1855, summoning them to deliver up to the authorities all the title deeds, contracts, and registers still in their possession, it having been discovered that the clause of the above law relating to such documents has been in many cases eluded.—*Daily News*.

ROME.—The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the rumor that strong reinforcements were to be sent to Rome is unfounded. Eight hundred men are merely going to Italy to fill up the places of those on leave of absence.

It is confidently stated that the difficulties which had hitherto retarded the conclusion of the Concordat between the Tuscan Court and the Holy See, have or will be surmounted, and this much to be desired object will speedily be attained.

The Cardinals and Prelates belonging to the Congregation of Extraordinary Catholic Affairs had lately met at Rome, to consider various questions connected with the religious affairs in the East. The Sultan, it appears, had made propositions to the Holy See, through the medium of Monsignor Hassoun, Latin Archbishop of Constantinople, to the effect of establishing diplomatic relations with Rome which would be extremely advantageous to the Catholics of the Ottoman empire.—*Times Correspondent*.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The state of religion in Sweden has frequently been commented on by us, but we have rarely had any fact so striking to communicate as what the *Univers* presents us with this week. That Protestant Pope, the Swedish King, roused by the declaration of the Lutheran Bishops that extreme coldness and lukewarmness exists even among the Pastors, that some are hostile to Christianity and to the Church, and that others fall into bigotry and heresy, has ordered the Ministry to submit to the Diet, which is convoked for the 15th instant, a plan of radical reform. To this lay assembly dogma, morals, discipline, and liturgy will be referred. A committee has been appointed to revise the Catechism, another to reform the Liturgy, a third to re-edit the Book of Psalms, and these various committees have already prepared their projects of reform, which are ready for discussion by the Diet. Moreover, the Grand Governor of Stockholm has been charged by the King to prepare an official report "on the ameliorations to be introduced in the direction of the cure of souls in the capital." The report has been presented, and the King has charged the Grand Governor to form a committee to elaborate a bill to be laid before the Diet. From the Grand Governor's report the following passage will suffice:—

"Though for some time the number of great crimes has diminished, the Grand Governor acknowledges that the number of prisoners is very great; that the disorder of sensual enjoyment, and of luxury is general in the classes in easy circumstances, as is libertinage among the poor. The number of illegitimate children in Stockholm is greater than in all other capitals. Concubinage is very frequent; to such an extent that the number of persons who are living in that state seems to exceed the number of persons living in the state of marriage."

Sweden is the country where Lutheranism has had the longest, fairest, and fullest trial. There have been no disturbing elements. Protestantism has had: absolute sway, and the results are what might be expected.—*Tablet*.

A Catholic church has at length been built and consecrated in Christiania, the capital of Norway, by Mgr. Staudach, Vicar Apostolic of Scandinavia and Almoner to Her Majesty the Queen of Sweden, who is a lineal descendant of St. Olave.

As in the north of Norway, so in the northern half of Sweden; in this still half-Finnish territory, rich food for sectarianism is found. In the parish of Ljuskorps, near Hernösand, at a general parish meeting, fines ranging from 100 to 300 dollars were resolved on to be paid by every household, who, in his house, or in premises belonging to him, holds or permits any religious meetings at which either unauthorised preachers appear, or persons, other than the inhabitants of the place, attend. Moreover, the parish has appointed guardians, whose duty it is to watch over all vagrants, and persons unknown or unprovided with a pass. Each is charged, on the first occasion in his district to arrest every unauthorised preacher or distributor of the Sacrament, and bring him before the Parson, in order that the latter may give due warning in presence of the guardians, with a view to proceedings being taken later in due form, and according to law, against the "seducer of the people."

RUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 21st September, in the *Westen Gazette*, says:—

"We have just learned from a good source that the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg has sent to the Russian cabinet a note relative to the 'Isle of Serpents' so serious and so categorical that the Emperor Alexander has expressed himself at Moscow to Lord Granville in terms which proved that that proceeding of the English go-

vernment has made a great impression, and was entirely unexpected. The Emperor has said to the representative, that, peace being made, the relations of the powers should have become friendly, and that, in consequence, he could not understand that proceeding of the cabinet of London. The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following circular despatch, addressed by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to every representative of Russia at foreign Courts. It explains the principles that will guide the foreign policy of the St. Petersburg Cabinet:—

"Moscow, Sept. 2, 1856.

"The treaty signed at Paris on the 30th of March, which put an end to a struggle the proportions of which threatened continually to increase, and the final issue of which was beyond human prediction, has been invoked to re-establish the normal state of international relation in Europe.

"The Powers which had coalesced against us assumed for their motto the respect of right and independence of Governments. It is not our intention to return to an historical examination of the question as to how far the attitude of Russia endangered either of those principles. It is not our wish to raise fruitless discussion, but to obtain the practical application of the same principles which the great Powers of Europe have proclaimed by placing themselves directly or indirectly as our adversaries, and we invoke them the more readily as they never ceased to be our own.

"We do not do any of the great European Powers the injustice of supposing that their object was simply to have a watchword for the occasion, and that the struggle once over, each deems itself authorized to pursue a line of conduct suited to its private views and interests. We accuse no one of making use of those fine words as of a weapon ready to hand at the moment to extend the area of the struggle and then consigned to rust in the dust of the armory. On the contrary, we would remain convinced that all the Powers which asserted those principles did so in perfect honesty and good faith, and with the sincere intention of carrying them out under all circumstances.

"Starting from this point we must suppose that it is the intention of all the Powers which participated in the last war, as it is the thought of the Emperor our august Master, that the general peace should be the fixed point of departure for the re-establishment of relations based upon the respect of right and the independence of Governments.

"Has this not been fulfilled? Has the state of international relations been re-established?

"Without entering into the minute details of some secondary questions, we regret that we are compelled to say that there are two countries which form part of the European family, in one of which the normal condition does not yet exist, and where in the other it is threatened with attack.

"We allude to Greece and to the kingdom of Naples.

"There is no longer an excuse now for the occupation of the Hellenic territory, against the will of the Sovereign, and in opposition to the sentiments of the nation. Political motives might, to a certain point, explain the violence done to the person of the Sovereign. Necessities of war, more or less proved, might be urged to give a colouring to the infraction of right. But now that none of these motives can any longer be alleged it appears to us impossible to justify before an equitable tribunal the continual presence of foreign troops on the soil of Greece.

"Thus the first words pronounced by our august Master when the restoration of peace enabled the Emperor clearly to express his views on the subject have been, with regard to this matter, clear and precise. We did not conceal our opinion in the council of the Cabinets, and we still maintain it.

"We feel it, however, a duty to add, that although the results have not yet fully answered our expectations, we entertain the hope of not remaining isolated in a position where right and justice are evidently in favor of the cause which we support.

"As regards the kingdom of Naples, if it has not yet come to a question of cure, it appears to us much to be feared that it is high time to think of prevention. The King of Naples is the object of a pressure not because his Majesty has transgressed any engagement imposed upon him by treaty towards foreign Courts; but because, in the exercise of his incontestable rights of sovereignty, he governs his subjects according to his fancy.

"We could understand that as a consequence of friendly forethought a Government should give advice to another in a benevolent spirit; that such advice might even assume the character of exhortation; but we believe that to be the furthest limit allowable. Less than ever can it now be allowed to Europe to forget that Sovereigns are equal among themselves, and that it is not an extent of territory, but the sacred character of the rights of each, which regulates the relations that exist between them. To endeavor to obtain from the King of Naples concessions as regards the internal government of his States by threats or by a menacing demonstration is a violent usurpation of his authority, an attempt to govern in his stead; it is an open declaration of the right of the strong over the weak.

"We need not tell you the view our august Master would entertain on such pretensions. His Majesty flatters himself with the hope that they will not be carried out. He entertains this hope the more confidently as it is the doctrine also of the States, which place themselves at the head of civilization, and where the principles of political liberty have received their greatest development, who have never ceased to proclaim as their creed, so far even as to endeavor to apply it, where circumstances only allowed this by forcing the interpretation.

"You will have a care, whenever the two questions we have above touched upon are mooted at the Court where you reside, to leave no doubt upon the view taken by our august Master. Such frankness is the natural consequence of the system the Emperor adopted on the day he ascended the throne of his ancestors. That system is not unknown to you.

"It is the Emperor's wish to live on friendly terms with all Governments. His Majesty thinks that the best means of doing so is not to dissimulate his views upon any of the questions which are connected with European international law. The compact union (*faisceau*) of those who for many years maintained with us the principles to which Europe for more than a quarter of a century was indebted for peace no longer exists in its former integrity.

"The will of our august Master was a stranger to this result. Circumstances have restored us, to our full freedom of action. The Emperor is resolved to devote his care in preference to the welfare of his subjects, and to concentrate upon the development of the internal resources of the country an activity which will only take an external direction when the positive interests of Russia resolutely demand it.

"Russia is reproached with isolating herself and with remaining silent in presence of facts which are not in keeping either with right or justice. Russia, it is said, 'skulks.' Russia does not skulk; Russia is collecting herself.

"As regards the silence of which we are accused, we might call to mind that formerly an artificial agitation was got up against us, because our voice was always heard whenever we thought it necessary to support the right. That action which was the safeguard of many a government, and from which Russia herself derived no advantage, was made use of to accuse us of aspiring to know not what universal denomination.

"We might shelter our silence under the impression of that recollection.

"But we do not think that such an attitude is suited to a Power to which Providence has assigned in Europe the place which Russia occupies there. This despatch will prove to you that our august Master does not confine himself to this part when he

feels it his duty to express his opinion. It will always be the same when the voice of Russia may be of use to the cause of right; or when it may concern the dignity of the Emperor not to allow his views to remain a secret.

"As regards the employment of our material power (nos forces matérielles), the Emperor reserves this for his free consideration.

"The policy of our august master is a national one; it is not an egotistical one; and, if his Majesty places the interests of his people in the first line, he does not admit that even the service of those interests can excuse the violation of the rights of others.

"You are authorized, &c.,

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN RUSSIAN ARMENIA.—A discovery has just been made in the village of Alexandropol in the government of Elntherinoslow, which has caused an immense sensation among archaeologists. M. Luchancho, the Director of the Museum of Kertch, has found, in a small mound, the catacombs of the Scythian kings. Numerous articles in gold, silver, bronze, iron, earthenware, &c., have been discovered there. The existence of the Gherros, or Neocropolis of the Scythian monarchs, spoken of by Herodotus, is thus proved.

CATHOLICISM IN RUSSIA.—One of the most remarkable precautions against the spread of Catholicism in Russia is the rigorously enforced interdiction upon the Roman Catholic Clergy ever to employ in the pulpit, in their catechisms, or in their tracts and publications, the Russian language; they may preach and write in Italian, French, German, Polish, English—any tongue save Russ. Any breach of this rule is impossible, at least a second time; for the offending Clergyman is removed from his church and from every church; he is never allowed to officiate again; and if he prove obstinate—which, with the Russian internal passport system, is the easiest thing in the world to trace and ascertain—he is sent, without hesitation, to Siberia. The Roman Catholics of the Russian empire are positively, though not relatively to the whole population, numerous; including Poles and United Greeks, they number about 14 millions. Another precaution taken is that, once in Russia, a Roman Catholic Priest will not easily be able to leave it. The usual changes, substitutions, promotions, &c., emanating from Rome, are all dislocated and arrested. It takes years—and even then some interest—for a Priest to be able to quit his cure; and such a thing as his timing his departure, so as to coincide with the arrival of a new Missionary, is simply an impossibility. Thus, on the one hand, all the natural hopes of the working Clergy, and, on the other hand, all the arrangements and all the discipline of Rome, founded on local events and individual aptitude, are upset, or rather are forestalled and prevented. Theoretically, most of these jealous measures apply equally to all other religious denominations except the Greek; but two circumstances render the enforcement of the rules less to all bodies than to the Roman Catholics. First, no other religious class at variance with the State Church is at all numerous enough to give the Russian government one moment's uneasiness; secondly, some of these others are under the direct or indirect protection of various foreign embassies.—Dr. Law, for instance, is the Chaplain of the British embassy at St. Petersburg. He experiences no difficulty in visiting England whenever he pleases; he was there when I passed through St. Petersburg; were he to be replaced to-morrow, the substitution would be effected without interference or notice from the Russian government. But I was told by a Roman Catholic Priest that if he and two or three others were to call upon E. de Morny, Prince Esterhazy, or any other ambassador (these Priests being Russian subjects), and were to beg them to petition the Emperor that they might be allowed to preach in Russ to the Russian portion of their flock, they would be handed over to the police as delinquents against the state by the very act of such a deputation. For the rest, the profession of the Catholic religion does not hinder a man from reaching a high dignity in the empire; the present Governor of the Kremlin, General Baron Bode, being a Roman Catholic.—*Times Correspondent*.

TURKEY.

The Turks do not consider any one object of the war to have been attained. In this they are wrong, for the destruction of the Russian fleet certainly frees them from the danger of any sudden invasion. They will not believe but that the Russians will find and prepare means of transport. They think the settlement of the Danube not preferable to what existed before, and they consider themselves so weakened in Asia, and so discomfited, that their entire prestige in that country is gone. We English look upon the gallant defence of Kars as a great triumph, and we glory in the achievements of Turkish soldiers, inspired by an English commander. The Turks, on the contrary, consider the entire Asiatic campaign to have been spoiled by the interference of the English there. The great defeat which they suffered in the field they maintain to be Guyon's fault, although Guyon was merely anxious to do in the field what Williams did behind fortifications. They insist that Kars should not have been held, that it was madness to shut up an army in it, an army, too, that was strong in cavalry, with the fortress in which it was enclosed ten or twelve days' march from any relief or support. Sir W. Williams may have immortalised himself in Kars, but he gave a great blow to the Turkish empire by allowing an entire Turkish army, with all its equipments and everything else, to be taken, as it were, in a mousetrap. Such was Kars in Turkish estimation. They would not have held it, but would have defended positions from which they could have retreated, not a fortress in which they must eventually have surrendered.—*Examiner*.

NEW ZEALAND.

Advices from Nelson, New Zealand, dated the 20th of May, confirm the report of gold discoveries in the neighborhood of that settlement. They are at a distance of about twenty miles, and a considerable number of persons were flocking to them. The deposits lie at a depth of about five or ten feet, in a gravelly soil, and consist of flakes or pieces ranging from minute grains to the size of a pea. At the latest dates about 300 people were at work upon them, and the report was

that no one obtained less than half-an-ounce a day.

AUSTRALIA.

We (*London Reporter*) have received the following extract of a letter from a young man whose brother left for Australia about a twelvemonth since:—

"On arriving at Melbourne, after a long though agreeable voyage, I met an old acquaintance who was about to start for the 'diggings,' and as it was exactly the thing I devoutly to be wished for by me to have a companion, I gladly consented to accompany him. Although I went to the gold fields, I began again at my former avocation, which I found to be very profitable. I have a comfortable house and shop well furnished.

"As to trade, digging is the chiefest and best; few are otherwise employed; it is a cause of surprise to see a shoemaker or tailor working at his own business. I am sure several are here, but they go *theog*; the spade proves a more fortune-making implement than the awl or the needle. All the wearing apparel is of English manufacture; in fact, little trouble people give themselves about what sort of a coat they wear on week days, but on a Sunday—

"A change comes over the spirit of their dream."

"This is a beautiful country; so say I, at least, to reside in it: plenty of work for all, and good remuneration for it. Though food is rather 'considerable of a snarl,' as Yankees say, yet eatables are not scarce. I am aware 'home-made' accounts picture frightful famine, scarceness of provisions of every sort, other terrible things also—all fireside talk—experience tells a different tale. I often feel to see the food that many a poor family in Ireland would often thank Heaven to send in their way, thrown out to the dogs.

"I would not advise young men who look to the quill for a support, to emigrate to this place; if they insist in doing so, I caution such to spend three months of their time to learn stone-breaking, or the spade and shovel, previous to coming here; for to this line of life they undoubtedly will turn when they arrive. I see daily, and know gentlemen's sons carrying a pick-axe on their shoulder, passing my habitation to and from the diggings.

"Tradespeople of every description, though in this immediate locality of little demand, yet in Melbourne they receive fine wages for their time. I will give a few samples:—Carpenters get 14s. per diem; masons, 16s.; blacksmiths, 16s.; laborers, 9s. to 10s., with fuel and tents. A great demand for female servants; they receive about £40 a year, with rations. I send you a present of £21 which will answer as a sort of introduction to what you may expect.

"Your affectionate brother,

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A young buck went to see the daughter of a Presbyterian elder lately, whose house was near a mill dam. It being the spring of the year, the waters made considerable of a roar as they tumbled over the dam. The modest young gentleman tapped lightly at the door at first and received no answer. He tapped again—still no answer. Again and again he repeated his knock, but still he was unheard.—Mustering up courage, he proceeded to inflict some severe thumps on the door, which brought the staid old gentleman out.

"I suppose," said the youngster, who had by this time become slightly savage, from being compelled to wait so long, "I suppose you could not hear me knocking with the dam roaring."

"The dam roaring! What do you mean, sir?—How dare you speak in that way?" said the divine, somewhat angered at hearing the young man swear in his presence.

"I mean to say, sir, that I suppose you could not hear my knocking on account of the dam roaring."

"Dam roaring again! You young scoundrel, have you the impudence to insult me with a repetition of those words? Begone sir!"

"My dear sir?" quoth the now bewildered youth, "I intended to say that I presumed I could not be heard on account of the 'dam roaring,' laying particular emphasis on the last two words."

"Insult on insult!" shouted the infuriated man, and he rushed at the poor fellow with the intention of ejecting him, but was restrained by the voice of his daughter, exclaiming:—

"Papa, I suppose the young man intended to say that he could not be heard on account of the roaring of the dam."

"O—I beg your pardon sir—I beg your pardon—walk in, walk in, really—ah well! I declare! The dam roaring! Capital! come in, come in! That's really too rich."

It is needless to add that the youngster went in, and in the excellent society of the young lady, soon forgot the "dam roaring."

RESIGNED TO HER FATE.—Dean Mavrie, a large landowner and an exemplary man, was exceedingly eccentric in some of his notions. His courtship was said to have been as follows:—Having one day mounted his horse, with one sheepskin for a saddle, he rode in front of the house where Betty Lee lived, and without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him.—On her coming he told her that the Lord had sent him to marry her. Betty replied, "The Lord's will be done."

POST-OBITUARY NOTICE.—The remains of the late John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., who, as is well known, died upon the floor of the House of Commons, a few years ago, in compliance with the terms of a solemn vow he had made, and in defiance of the liberties of Ireland, were finally deposited, last week, in the office of the Irish Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, where the late honorable gentleman's body will remain till further notice. The place was given by the Government.—*Punch*.

LORD LUCAN AT LAW.—Lord Lucan, as a vituperated hero of the Crimea, has entered an action against the naughty *Daily News*. More work for the wig! Well, some people are never content; still we should have thought that Lord Lucan, above all men, had quite enough of horse-hair.—*Id.*

A PROTESTANT BISHOP (ANDREWS) ON CONFESSION.—In a sermon on St. John xx, 23, he says:—"We are not, the ordinance of God, thus standing, to read off one part of the sentence. Three are here expressed:—1st. The person of the sinner, 'whose'; 2nd. Of the priest, 'ye remit'; 3rd. Of God, 'are remitted'."

Three are expressed; and where three are expressed three are required; and where three are required, two are not enough. It is St. Augustine that thus speaks of this ecclesiastical act in his time, 'Let no one say to himself, I repent in private, I repent before God; God, who pardons, knows I repent from the heart'; Then to no purpose was it said, 'Whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.'—Then to no purpose were the keys given to the Church of God. Then we make void the Gospel: we make void the words of Christ (St. Augustine). In our ordination of Priests are these very words, 'Whose sins ye remit, they are remitted, &c.' From these words they have their parts in the work, and cannot be excluded. And to exclude them is to wring the keys out of their hands to whom Christ has given them; is to cancel and make void this clause of 'ye remit,' as if it were no part of the sentence; is to account of all this solemn sending and inspiring, as if it were a mere idle and fruitless ceremony."

THE FORDS OF ADULTERATION.—One of our most fashionable bakers, upon being shown a specimen of the bread tree, rejected it with scorn, saying contemptuously, "Call that bread? Pshaw! Why there's no alum in it!"

"My dear," said an affectionate spouse to her husband, "Am I not your only treasure?" "O yes," was the cool reply, "and I would willingly lay you up in heaven."