## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 4. - The secret of the Emperor's policy in the affairs of Italy, and particularly of Rome, is not easily ascertained .-Probably it is not clearly known to himself .-We have seen the late earnest appeal of M. de Lavalette to Cardinal Autonelli, with a view to some arrangement of the great point at issue between them; and we also have heard the Cardinal's non possumus once more. The short paragraph in the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chambers was by many considered as hinting at a change of policy not in accordance with that of the Vatican. If the reports in circulation on this important subject are entitled to credit, it would seem that no change of the kind is contemplated, that matters are to remain pretty much as they are, and that this resolution has been communicated to the Vatican in a more recent despatch of M. Thouvenel .-The attitude of certain parties in the Chambers, and particularly in the Senate, may have led to this? In speaking of the somewhat cold reception, which the Imperial speech met with on Monday week at the Louvre I noticed in particular that passage which referred to the affairs of Italy, and the contrast of the silence with the burst of applause with which the complimentary allusions to the King of Naples were heard last year. It is not certain that the Senate will be in better temper this Session than the last, or that it will be less disposed than then to use the liberty of speech so lately granted to it. The Senator cares not much for a dissolution which. after all, brings no change to him. He is not exposed to the danger of being turned out of his seat, as a refractory Deputy is. He may be Ultramontane or Gallican, as he pleases; his place and his dotation is for life. I should not, therefore, be surprised if certain symptoms of opposition in the debate on the address, and which all M. Troplong's admitted skill and devotedness may be powerless to repress, are even now appearing. We hear that the discussion which took place on Saturday at the first meeting of the committee on the address was animated, particularly with reference to the foreign policy of the Government; and that a Minister without portfolio who was examined before the committee declared that for the present no change was contemplated in the political and inflitary state of Italy. One or two other Ministers are said to have expressed the same opinion or wish. If this be true, it is not difficult to believe, what we also hear, that the Nancio expresses himself much pleased both with the Minister for Foreign longer knows by what stratagem to keep. I is ill. Affairs and with the Emperor.

It appears that the principal Chambers of Commerce in France petitioned the Emperor to amicably with Hungary. The distinguished chiefs undertake the Mexican expedition. It is ex- of that valorous country are ready to come to results for the money-market, as the Mexicans having failed, it is said, in his propaganda among pay as silver for the French produce exported to the lower classes of St. Stephen's kingdom. that country. Previous to the state of anarchy | His portrait, surrounded with enemies, is spread which has so long prevailed in Mexico the aver- there in abundance. What are these poor Hunage annual export of silver to Europe was valued garians thinking about? They will always find at 125,000,000 plasters. That exportation has a King; it is good institutions they have most been stopped or very much impeded during the need of. This remands me that, m 1814, the last two years by the revolutionary state of the plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers wishing emutry. It is believed by the French Chambers of Commerce that the export of silver from Mexico to Europe shall the resumed, when the allied said to them, " Let us first make a Constitution; troops have occupied it, for the great advantage there will not be then a lack of persons to swear of foreign commerce, and particularly for the to it." He could have added, "and then inmoney-market.

lowing note on the now exciting topic of Mexi-

The idea of creating a royal throne in favor than may be generally supposed. Even before the Cabinet of the Tuilleries sounded the inten- of Victor Emmanuel, who has with the undoubttions of the Court of Vienna as to the eventual reception which the offer to the throne of Mexico to an Austrian Prince might be likely to meet with. The Cabinet of Vienna did not show itabout equivalents. It is only within the last few delicate manuer.

The idea of connexity between the transoceanic extension of the Austrian power and the excision of some of its possessions in Europe?— It will be readily understand that this confirma-tion o suspicions previous, entertamed was ill calculated to remove the objections at Vienna, and the offer made to the Archduke Miximilian continued to be looked upon very coldly. The idea then arose of finding some further compensation for Austria in Europe. It was believed on good grounds that Turkey would not be altogether intractable if a good pecuniary indemnity and other advantages, were offered against the cession of Herzegovine, as a measure conducive to the peace of Europe.

There was certainly a chance at one time that the combination would have had a chance of success at Vienna. But the latest news leads to the supposition that great difficulties are in the way. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, which so seriously took to heart the little affair of Suttorina, would never consent to such important territorial Changes on the Lower Banube; and it does not appear that Paris and Vienna have made up their minds to go against Russia. We may add as the latest news that, according to a despatch just received from Vienna, the Archduke Miximilian's Privy Councillor, M. Scherzenlecher, has just started for Mexico.

The Government, it is said, is much displeased with the Siecle for publishing from day to day long lists of subscriptions for the destitute working classes of Lyons, as it is not decorous to expose the utterly miserable condition of those poor people.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF LOUIS THE XVI.—The Patrie mentions the following fact which took place at the Tuilleries :- " On the 20 h Jan, there was a soirce at the Tuilleries. Some muutes before midnight the Empress caus ed the dancing to cease, and the fete was tered the dancing to cease, and the fete was terminated at once and before the hour when the teries, and declare that they will have nothing to do - Cor. of Weekly Register.

XVI commenced."

It is in vain to hope that the financial embardrag it, on the contrary, to the attempt of drowning its mistakes in military glory. The French people have gained enough glory by soldiering; t would be well if they could gain therefrom a little freedom. But they are so vain that they can be got to do anything with drumming. Then, observe, like a composite of Byzantine Greek and Machiavelian Italian, Napoleon has no choice between creating revolution nowhere and creating it everywhere. His mind and natural inclination lean always on the latter side, which compels you English, on the other hand, to increase constantly your means of defence. Every abnormal government in France seems advantageous to you, and offers you more chance of obtaining partial diplomatic success; that is true. But

with an eye open. The Mexican expedition, which gives such a flagrant contradiction to the non-intervention principle, is not calculated to restore our finances. The following is the true account of this expedition, which is to be paid for by the sugar of our portieres' cafe-uu-lait. The French Government has in that country a very active agent, who was formerly a fanatical Orleanist, and who world, to give them the happy news of the canonizahas put forward, over there, Plon-Plon as a candidate for a throne. This has not been to Earl those who in Italy or elsewhere believe that they can Russell's liking; and to observations of his, Napoleon answered that he only attached importance to one thing, and that was not to have to canonization, would perform an act agreeable to His burn any powder for any Bourbon. Whereupon the raising, to the Mexican throne, of the Archduke Maximilian was decided upon. The Emperor of Austria has declared that he could not sacrifice for the purpose either a groat nor a take the opportunity to express to your Eminence florin; the Archduke has consented to ascend the throne only on condition of being maintained there, for ten years, by ailied forces; and public opinion is not very favorable here to such an expense for an Austrian, who, it is whispered, will be an Englishman into the bargain.

The fear of a speedy struggle in the peninsula language used at Vienna is certainly no longer as modest and harmless as heretofore. This is asserted to proceed from a secretagreement finally concluded with Russia. The journals of that Empire do not give much reason to think so;but it is very possible that the Emperor Alexander prefers to throw himself into the arms of Austria rather than let go Poland, which he no also observe in Austria an expectation, if not a desire, of war, from its earnest efforts to settle plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers wishing previously to debate the question of candidateship to the throne of France, Count Nesselrode fringe it." The anecdote is perfectly authenreminded of it .- Paris Cor. of the Weekly Re-

Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of the French, the Archibe Miximilian is of a less recent date professes not only to be the ally, but the reverent child of the Sovereign Pontiff, and yet he making preparations for the Mexican expedition | thinks it decent to acknowledge the usurpations ed connivance of the Emperor seized upon the States of the Church. This act of the King of Sardinia is a more flagrant violation of the law by which nations are governed in their relations self very eager to close with the offer, although one with another, than was the outrage commitgreat care was taken at first to say nothing ted on board the mail packet, the Trent. In this latter instance the Emperor expressed his weeks that it has been shadowed forth in a very displeasure but in the former case he has nothing cure the signatures of the Romans to an address to to say, but to recognise and sanction the evil deeds which he might have prevented had he possible, to deliver the capital of the kingdom from been so minded. He has taken a base advantage of his position, for he will neither withdraw his troops from Rome, so as to leave the Pontiff at liberty to receive help from Spain or Austria, nor defend those interests which he has undertaken to defend .- Tablet.

ITALY.

The tone in which the London Times' Turin correspondent describes the results of Piedmontese military despotism, reminds one of the Russians towards Poland. "Order," he boasts, " reigns at Bologna under the wise and firm rule of the new Prefect; public security has been restored by simple yet efficient means, without the least breach of legality; the priests are everywhere being put down without violence, though legal proceedings had to be resorted to in the case of the arrogant Bishop of Fossombrone, and of Monsignor Speranza, the testy, factious, and fractious, incorrigible Prelate of Bergamo. A letter from Paris, in the Augsburg Gazette says:
"The accounts of the bad state of things in Italy are confirmed from all sides. Even the French Italianissuni confirm them. One of them, a distinguished litterateur, who has lived several years in Italy in intercourse with Italian leaders and statesmen, and while residing at Rome was required to leave on account of his literary exertions in the cause of Italian Unity, returned to Paris on the 18th of January. He declares that things look very badly for Italy; that the Italian patriots have made fearful discoveries about Cavour's policy, character, and disinterestedness; that Ricasoli, to whom history will not refuse honorable mention, is the last man of honor and statesman who holds to the idea of Italian Unity, which, on his retirement from the Ministry, will pass away in vapor, smoke, and blood; that Ricasoli is without the least delay. Thousands at more Name making a devoted and obstinate stand against the are thus left without means of existence. Their sordid intrigues of the Cavourians and Piedmontese convents are turned into barracks, or applied to Bureaucricy; that the narrow-minded and insignifi-cant Rattazzi is put forward by the Bureaucricy, who have speculated on the plunder of Italy, but (which contained 6 000.) have been son of to there that his performances in Paris have ruined his chance and made him impossible for Italy; that the Tuscans | work. Three hundred young gu a vave been riven

montised; that the Piedmontese themselves, for their more has assented to the request of the Vicompte part, viz., the Bourgeoise and the common people; de St. Priest and Prince de Scilla, to have the body. rassments of the Napoleonic Government are a debt, difficulty, and distress, and that if the Italians cozzo. It will, therefore, be transported to Rome, surety for peace. These embarrassments, how will have their Lombardy, they may go and hang to rest in a Christian tomb in that noble home of the ever more considerable than they are owned, themselves. This statement was made in a looke of unfortunate. painful disenchantment, in a crowded salon full of enthusiasts for the Italian cause. It made a great sensation."

ROME - The following is the literal version of the circular addressed by the Pope to the Catholic Bishops, inviting them to assist at the solemn canonization which is to take place at Rome on Whit Sun-

day next: -"My Lord, -- No more pleasing command could be given to me than to announce to your Eminence that His Holiness has resolved to convoke, for the 1st of May next, two consistories semi-public, and that, after these consistories, will take place, on Whit Sunday next, the solemn canonization of 23 blessed martyrs of Japan, of the Franciscan order of Minor Observants, viz., the blessed Peter Baptiste and his companions, the blessed Michael de Sanctis, Confessor of the Order of the Holy Trinity for the redemption of slaves. His Holiness, following the example of his predecessors, would have desired by his authoyou must own also that it only allows you to sleep rity to induce the Bishops of Italy to come to Rome in order to hear their opinion on an affair of such great importance, and in order to increase by their presence the splendor of this solemnity. But, considering the calamity which has fallen on the greater part of Italy, which will not permit all the pastors to quit their flocks, he has thought it his duty for this time to deviate from the established custom. For this reason the Sovereign Pontiff has deigned to command me to send this fetter, not only to the Bishops of Italy, but likewise to all those of the Catholic tion, and at the same time to declare to them that make the journey to Rome without injury to their flocks, and without any particular inconvenience, in order to assist at the consistories and at the solemn Holiness: Moreover, this journey to Rome, if it can be accomplished, will serve, according to the intentions of His Holiness, as if it were undertaken to fulfil the obligation of the visit sacrorum liminum. I announce all that by command of His Holiness. I my profound feeling of respect, and to wish you all Divine prosperity.

"CARDINAL CATRRING Prefect of the "Congregation of the Council.

Rome, Jan. 18. THE ST. PETER'S PENCE IS ITALY. - Out of the £820,000 and more received for the St. Peter's Pence by the Papal Treasury, from Nov. 12, 1859, to January 9th, 1862, the city of Rome has contributed is beginning to rise again in certain minds. The £5,000 in fourteen months, from September, 1860, to November, 1861; while the Armonia and the Standurdo Cattolicca of Genoa have collected £25,250, in addition to numerous objects of value. - Freeman's

> The Perseveranza announces that Monsignor Ciuffa, President of the Civil Tribunal at Rome, has been assassinated.

> The assassin, whose name is Paroni, has been ar-

The same journal also aunounces that the Pope

THE ROMAN REVOLUTIONISTS. - The Journal de Bruxelles publishes two letters from a member of the secret societies in Rome, who not being able to leave the wasp's nest in which he is engaged, through family connections, at any rate frankly tells us what is bepeaced that it will produce most advantageous an understanding; but Crony-Chanel is far from ing done, and what the Revolutionists intend to do. In the second letter, dated on the 10th of January, he gives the following description of the revolutionary party in Rome. "Believe me, the revolutionary party is in a very small minority in Rome. I know it from the chiefs down to the last of its sicarii. It does not number more than 700 men; but, out of these 700 men, 300 are capable of any attempt. I must say, to be just that they either are not Romans, or are former convicts; that their trades accustom them to dirty and cruel work, as that of butcher, skinner, tanner, and porter; which does not prevent cowards in kid gloves from shaking hands with them. One of these cowards was Piombine. At any time, one or two thousand scudi (dollars) can throw them into excesses which you would not dare to conceive. Beyond these three bundred, all the rest are cowardly and vile, and would hide themselves at The Courrier du Dimanche contains the foi- tie; but Count Nesselrode does not like to be the first shot, especially the chiefs. There are among them three or four medical men, eight or ten lawvers. about a hundred Government agents, several ambitious or ruined nobles, shopkeepers, men of no value, and railway officials, whom the sight of a gendarme would send into a swoon. These latter bawl very loudly, speak of Roman Vespers, make plans for cutting the throats of all the officers some night or other when they are in bed; but they become intoxicated words, sometimes with wine, and that's all. They are only dangerous in one way-they give money. And, take a note of this, their Committee has at present a tolerably large sum of money. It has been sent from London, Paris, and Genoa. I could mention the sums and their two bankers in Rome. . . . A certain Signor Joseph Serio, of Catania, a former Garibaldian officer, has spent a few days here in the house of a Signor Artici, of Viterbo, in the Via del Seminario. Among other obligations, he had to pro-Garibaldi, to invite him to come to Rome, as soon as the defilement of priestly rule, and the tyranny of the French. He has had his address to Garmaldi signed. The signatures of the 700 men. whom I spoke of are really there; the rest are either false, invented, procured by fraud, or paid for, as they were

for the addresses which accompained the Castellani swords. The hundred Government officials figure there also; and this is the most shameful part of it. I promised not to compromise anybody, and I shall not, therefore, give the names of these officials, some of whom are in the confidence of the Government. The Garibaldi address was signed in private houses, and then in the back-parlour of the Cafe de San Luigi dei Francesi, and in the house of a locksmith in the Piazzi Cardelli. Finalty, Serio left, on the 1st of January, by the first train, accompanied as far as Civitia Vecchia by a member of the committee, a Signor Bruschia, a general agent, who returned in the evening to tell us that the Garib Idian emissary had happily embarked. The letters are signed "Giuda Penlilo," "a repentant Judas." The Roman correspondent of the Journal de Bruxelles says that he had sent copies of these two letters to a French Journal, but that it had not dared to publish them.

He says also, "If I did not place entire faith in them I should not ask you to publish them " NAPLES .- The relief in money sent by King Francis II., all the Princes of the Royal family, the Princes of Montemiletto and Angri, General Buse, and a great number of Neapolitan exites now in Rome, has produced the best possible effect among the unfortunate inhabitants of Torre del Greco, who, to the number of 24,000, are without shelter and bread The letter addressed by the King to the Arel history has been published by our journa's. The while of the Neapolitans, without any party exception, have found it worthy of the men and of tre necession. Meanwhile, murders, robberies, as-auttement tyranay run riot on all sides. Persecution against religious orders continue. Every day some police agents a trade into convents of Nuns to order them to quit convents are turned into barracks, or applied to some other pretended public use. Two thousand poor, from the immense Royal Asbergo'd i Poteri provinces, where they will find nei for triends nor

say that Italian Unity has brought them nothing but of General Borges exhumed from its grave at Tagliwhere it goes AUSTRIA. The track to deep

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," La Patrie Imperial Highness the Archduke Maximilian, who has been appointed by the Emperor to the command of the Austrian navy, held a levee on the 1st Feb., which was attended by all the Austrian naval officers actually at Vienna. The Prince informed them that the navy was to be considerably increased, and that all his care should be devoted to make it as perfect as possible, a task which required time and perseverance. The same letter adds that the Emperor

made there recently." Respecting the presumed offer of the Crown of Mexico to the Archduke Maximilian, in exchange for Venetia, the Augsburg Guzette, after stating that not one inch of territory in Italy will be ceded by Aus-

will pay another visit to Verona ia February to in-

spect the additional fortifications he ordered to be

"On this point M. de Schmerling shares the senti-ments of Count Rechberg, and M. de Plener would not hesitate for one moment to decline all the treasures of California it they were to be the price of the cession of any portion of Austrian territory. The offer of the throne of Mexico, whatever La Patric may choose to say, will never be looked upon as an equivalent for the loss of the Adriatic. On this point all are agreed, and Austria will resist with a firmness which nothing can bend, happen what may,"

The Vienna Guzette, of the 3rd inst., indignantly denies the rumor that negotiations are on foot for the

cession of Venetia.

The Austrian Gazette says : -"The foreign policy of Austria is at this moment the theme of a great many correspondents, who write from Rome and Paris. It is asked what Austria will do in Italy, and the question is discussed whether Austria is disposed to make war. We can calm the fears of these gentlemen. Austria will not stir from her defensive position; but, on the other hand, Austria has certainly a right to put a stop to the threats which are continually uttered against her. We have a representative in Paris; an ambussador who has access whenever he wishes to a foreign Sovereign. We believe that Prince de Metternich is instructed to explain the situation fully to the Emperor of the French, and to ask him whether it is compatible with the honor and interests of a State that a neighbor who has nothing to fear should keep continually threatening. It is the duty of France to call upon Piedmont to renounce this conduct, which involves an insult to France herself who concluded the

RUSSIA.

Sr. Perensbung, Jan. 29 .- The Assembly of the Nobles was opened yesterday by General Suwarrow, the Governor-General, who, in his speech on the occasion, said :-

The welfare of the nobility is not possible unless a close alliance exists between them and the Emperor. It is the wish of the Emperor that the nobility should maintain their privileged position; but it is only by the Throne remaining established on a ence and be able to solve the important questions which have yet to be settled."

It conclusion the Governor promised to give his support to those wishes of the nobility which might

be advantageous to the common welfare. The Northern Post of the 31st Jan. says that considerable dissatisfaction, uneasiness, and impatience exist on account of the emancipation of the serfs, and the changes that have been introduced into the financial system, and adds, the dissatisfaction of the nobility arises more especially from the unpunctual payment by the peasants of their dues. The government having guaranteed the latter, will keep its word: but it must be understood that transition requires time. The nobility, however, must be resolutely prepared to accept the new condition of affairs, and assist the government. The solution of the question will be found in the final accomplishment of the emancipation. The extended participation of the people in the public administration depends upon the nobility, who have it in their power either to facilitate or obstruct the efforts of the go-

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. -Commenting on this important document, the Times says :- " The Emperor of the French has opened the Legislative Session of 1862 with a manly, moderate, and reasoning speech. He depicts the blessings of peace so well that he will hope that he has converted even himself; he is so glad in the doubling of his commerce that he will try to believe that he has discovered how much more happy a nation can be made by what she carns than by what she seizes. If the Emperor will be content to remain 'free from foreign cares, and will use his great power to the advancement of peace, and freedom, and toleration throughout Europe, he may be as great a blessing to mankind as has sometimes gone near to be thought a curse. If he should abide in the promise of his speech all Europe may yet hope, what Europe has not always hoped, that at the close of another ten years he may be able to boast that, under his leadership, 'France has traversed (other) ten years amid the quiet of satisfied populations and the union of the great bodies of the States."

England now, with its forty or fifty Religious in-

stitutions, each calling itself a Church, is probably the largest example of superstition ever yet seen in the world. That they cannot all be true Religious is a thought which must, probably, occur to some individuals more reflecting than the rest of the motley crowd. But the evil is far beyond remedy from the doubts of a few. In these the word superstition, justifies its derivation. There is the Name, quod est super omne nomen, upon which they have built their fabrics of delusion. But of the real meaning of such readers: a profession nothing is felt. Hence the interminable disputes about all possible things; the uncertainty, hesitation, and fanatical scrupulosity, which is for ever appearing in the writings and talkings of all Protestant sects. The most educated of them, which seems to find expression in the Saturday Review, has not, if we may judge from the writings in that jourarticle of belief which it holds as inviolable. We men?'

""Well, sir,' replied the Colonel, 'it does now and a variety of the superstition of England. The false doctrine about the first day of the week, which in common with English Puritans the Scotch called the Sabbath," has given a peculiarity to the popular religionism, and has acted effectually in degrading the people. It is unavailing to point out, as Fuller, the Protestant historian, long ago did, the year of Elizabeth's reign in which Sunday was first called "the Sabbath" by a fanatical minister. This name is fixed upon Sunday not only in defiance of On istianity, but of Calvin, by the Scotch Kirk .-And although the established Religion in England nowhere uses the misnomer in its formularies, yet, the writings and speeches of multitudes of its ministers show how largely it has given in to this detail also That such an exhibition should be accompanied by the attempt to call the true Religion a superstiton is not only not surprising, but is a necessary accompaniment to it. The true Religion, from which there superstitions have fallen off, contradicts, repets, and as far as possible represses, their errors --They cannot coexist with it in the human mind. They may, conceivably, he tolerant of each other

funeral anniversary of the death of Louis the with Piedmont, and that Italy shall not be Pied- The Gazette de France states that General La Mar- mise or modification, their enemy, they cannot be tolerant; and if they cannot suppress it by force of arms, they must endeavour to oppress it by convenient falschoods .- Weekly Register.

्र के के <mark>कि के अ</mark>धिकार के में 17 के UNITED STATES.

A "REVIVAL" MEETING .- The following description of a "revival" meeting by an eye-witness is from the pen of an evangelical writer in Maine :-If all Bedlam had been let loose together, there could not have been more confusion. The rankest blasphemy lever heard was at that meeting, and from the lips of a minister, while on his knees he pretended to pray. There was no humility in his voice or manner, but in a lordly, imperative tone he commanded the Almighty to come right down just now, and scolded Him severely because He did not mind, telling Him they were all ready for Him, and were waiting. A cruel master could not have used more abusive language to his tardy slave than that blind Balaamite did to his Maker. Young people were courting in their prayers. One young man prayed most lustily for his 'sister' Sally-his sweetheart—and told the Lord 'all about her;' and when he got through, sister Sally turned to and prayed for him, and such another courting prayer never tickled the cars of any mortal. I felt solemn enough to weep bitter tears at witnessing such delusion, such trash in the name of Uhrist; and yet those prayers were so ludicrous, I could but laugh in the midst of tears. As I left the meeting, I felt that, if the angels ever had cause to weep, they must have shed fountains of tears over such a scene of mingled ignorance, mockery, and blasphemy."-Portland Bout.

YANKEE "SMARTNESS."-" If we are to believe," says the Times, " those who have made it their business to investigate the question, the annals of jobbing afford nothing parallel to the proceedings of almost every officer of the United States' Government since the beginning of the war. An old stipendiary makes 32,000 dollars by selling a contract for oxen, upon which the purchaser makes 26,000. Two millions of shoes have been manufactured at a gain to the contractors of three quarters of a dollar per pair. In one regiment four hundred and eighty. four horses out of a thousand, which cost the Go. vernment nearly £12,000, were cast, not one of them being worth £4. The contracts for muskets are stupendous. One contractor spent 390,000 dollars in linen pantaloons, straw bats, London porter, and dried herrings for the army, and then got 'scared and quit.' The very printing of the paper currency which is ruining the country has been a matter of fraud. Mr. Conkling might well say that the country was making a sufficient exhibition of itself without contributing anything to the Exhibition in London. The details are ludierous enough, but what a break-up of the whole fabric of society and civilization do they not expose to us! And yet, in the face of all this, the contest is to go on, and men are preparing a gigantic conflict for a country which they are doing all in their power to make not worth fighting for or living in.

Religiors Malaby in Illinois. - The inhabitants of the towns of Warren and Chelsea, in Jo Davies county, Illinois are in a state of considerable excitement at the appearance and long continuance of a malady called the "jerks," apparently caused by religious excitement. It appears that in the Fall of 1860, the Rev Henry W. Will and his wife came to firm basis that the nobility can preserve their influ- that vicinity and commenced a series of protracted meetings at Chelsea and Robinson seboof-houses at which a general interest was manifested. By and by a young lady, about fifteen years old, became attacked with a strange twitching of the muscles, which settled into a continual jerking. Very soon others of similar age were likewise affected, and various theories were advanced connecting the jerking with supernatural or divine influence, such as that it was a manifestation in answer to prayer, or that it had something to do with some unconverted friend; but all these theories proved false. The "jerks" still continued and spread, although the religious excitement subsided. Medicine has afforded no permanent relief. In many cases the paroxysms have quite a resemblance to an epileptic fit, but in most cases they are a perfect nondescript. In a few cases they have thrown two young men to the ground, apparently senseless for a time, in a kind of stupor, which soon passes off. A number of the persons afflicted have exhibited plain manifestation of mental aberration. The people are becoming alarmed, and recently held a public meeting and appointed a committee of investigation, but nothing satisfactory was attained.

The truth is that "Liberal Catholics" are no Catholics; they are the tares that grow up amongst the wheat, and it would be a very great blessing for the Church of God in her ardnous and never-ending struggle with the world, and the powers of darkness who rule it, if she could cast these unnatural children from her bosom. They do more injury to religion than the combined forces of the enemy-they scandulize the faithful by their tepidity and indifference, and utter neglect of their Christian duties, whilst by their pseudo-Liberalism they compromise the Church with those outside her pale. They do not live as Catholics, they are only nominal Catholics, yet they talk big and vapor as Catholics, and make concessions to error in the name of their Catholicity. -- Tablet. .

A writer in the London Times draws an amusing, but by no means exaggerated sketch of Yankee publicists, and Yankee smartness. We make some extracts:-

A few weeks ago I ventured to address to you some remarks upon a letter of Mr. George Sumner, professing to justify the act of Captain Wilkes on the strength of a precedent fabricated for the occasion. This method of reasoning certainly created a little surprise in this country, where the art of smartness is not quite so perfectly appreciated or understood as in the United States. The whole transaction reminds me so irresistibly of the scene in Mr. Dickens's novel where Martin Chuzzlewit is enlightened as to the principles of American statesmanship by the editor of the rowdy journal, that I shall ask leave to recall the passage to the recollection of your

"Pray,' said Martin, after some hesitation, 'may I venture to ask, with reference to a case I observe in this paper of yours, whether the Popular Instructor often deals in - I am at a loss to express it without giving you offence-in forgery? In forged letters, for instance,' he pursued, for the Colonel was perfectly calm and quite at his ease, 'solemnly purport-

""And the Popular Instructed-what do they do? asked Martin.

" Buy 'em', said the Colonel.

"Mr. Jefferson Brick expectorated and laughed; the former copiously, the latter approvingly. "Buy 'em by hundreds of thousands,' resumed the Colonel; 'we are a smart people here, and appreciate smartness.

" Is smartness American for forgery?' asked Martin.

"" Well, said the Colonel, 'I expect it's American

for a good many things you call by other names. But you can't help yourselves in Europe. We can.'
""And do sometimes," thought Martin. 'You help yourselves with very little ceremony, too.'" I think it is hardly possible to touch off the acuteness and morality of Bostonian statemanship with a

implier accuracy, or to describe more truly the impression which such feats of "smartness" are calculated to produce on the Burispean public mind. Mr. G. Sumner, having contributed this amiable

little artifice to his country's cause, modestly retires from the stage to make place for his more distin-But, of that which is, without any hope of compro- guished relative. Prain George, having clearly de-