FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. A modification of the French Cabinet is again.

-ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENG-LAND ON THE CHINESE QUESTION. The following article, from the Pays, the Government paper; corroborates what has been said relative as a model of evangelical virtue. His income to the arrangement concluded in Paris between the British and French Governments to act to-

gether in the Chinese seas --point of view, presents two phases perfectly distinct-The Past and the Future. The first belongs to history; the second involves the interests of various powers, whose commerce at present is seriously damaged, and who perceive the necessity for putting an end to the present state of things. It is to do so that an honorable understanding has lately been come to between France and England. The latter power sends numerous reinforcements to Admiral Seymour, who will have an important maritime force under his command. France, on her part, has maintained the squadron of Admiral Guerin, in the Chinese seas, with a view to future operations; and this squadron is to unite with the naval division commanded by Rear Admiral Rigault de Genouilly. Thus our marine will be on a respectable footing. The two Admirals will have at their disposal steam frigates, corvettes, and gunboats, so valuable for an attack on the coast and for ascending rivers. The maritime force of the two nations so employed will necessarily bring the Chinese authorities to terms which will put an end to the war, and improve the former state of affairs. At the same time that the British Government is sending military reinforcements to China, it sends special Commissioners charged with opening fresh negotiations, which will have the greater chance of success, as the Chinese will see that from the imposing forces brought against them, it will not be for their advantage to continue the war.

"M. de Bourboulon, French Charge d'Affaires to the Court of China, left by the Indian mail, which sailed from Marseilles on the 12th March. He carries with him instructions to Admiral Guerin and Rigault de Genouilly, who command the French fleets in the Chinese Seas, to combine in future their operations with those of the British forces, conformably to the arrangement concluded in Paris between Lord Cowley and the French Government."

The Emperor of the French has presented the great bell of Sebastopol to Notre Dame; but the fastenings by which it was hung having been purposely broken off by the Russians, it is now undergoing the repairs required for its suspension.

THE FRENCH EPISCOPATE.—The Times recently contained the following letter from its Paris correspondent :-

" It is reported that the Government has some intention of creating two new Bishoprics in France.

"Among the prelates the senior in respect of promotion to the prelacy is M. de Bonald, the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, who was named Bishop of Le Puy in 1822, and who filled that See till 1839, when he was raised to the Archiepiscopal See of Lyons. Besides his episcopal seniority, the See he governs stood highest in rank. In other times the Archbishop of Lyons

In respect of age the senior is M. de Prilly, Bishop of Chalons-sur-Marne. He was born in | The late war with Russia has, no doubt, been

the better to ascertain the movements of the enemy, ascended to the summit of the church look out from this observatory he all at once perquickly, mounted his horse, and gallopped to a French corps which was close at hand: it was the 15th Regiment of Dragoons, which filled a distinguished place in the annals of the Imperial army. 'Look at that mass,' he said to the colonel; 'charge it home. The fate of the battle depends on your doing so.' The men put spurs to their horses, and dashed forward in the direction the Emperor pointed. The enemy, taken in flank, were in a short time broken, and sabred under the Emperor's eye. When the work was done, and the Dragoons were getting into order, Napoleon presented himself among them. The captain of the troop d'elite held a color in his hand which had been taken from the Russians. 'Captain,' said the Emperor, 'that flag is the best proof of your bravery; I give you the cross of the Legion of Honor.' 'The honor of the act is not mine, Sire,' said the captain, bowing; 'it belongs to Lieutenant D-.' 'No,' Sire,' said the lieutenant, 'it was my captain who took the color from the enemy, and it is he who merits the cross.' 'Well, well, Messieurs, all I can say is that you are as modest as you are brave,' said the Emperor, smiling; 'you shall both have the cross., The captain and his lieutenant contracted on that day a friendship which still subsists in all its force. The captain was known to be of a serious character, and of austere morals, and he was like Bayard, without fear and without reproach; and the younger is bent upon a great display in this line in the officers respected and feared him more than they Baltic. Russia, it is also declared, is about to did those of higher authority over them. At the peace of 1814 many officers renounced the military profession, and sought their fortunes in another career. The Captain of Dragoons in question, under the influence of a call which he could not resist, entered the ecclesiastical seminary at Avignon. His friend, the lieutenant, and cajoling the chiefs is about to be pursued in remained with the army, rose to the rank of a general officer, and married and settled in Ver
Russian Telegraph to India.—It has sailles. The captain took orders, was named

Chalons-sur-Marne, to which See he was ap-hable advices just recived she made a contract of refinement and in the "Augustan" age. Those pointed in 1824 by the Government of Louis previously to the termination of the late warfor and especially of England, could have no doubt that this old friend, the lieutenant, married a gentlehis old friend, the lieutenant, married a gentleci-divant Dragoon.

"Every one speaks of the venerable prelate from the State is 12,000f. (£480), nearly the whole of which is spent in works of charity. I London. am assured by one who has known him well and long that his personal expenses hardly exceed 2f. per day. Every hour of his time is devoted, even at his advanced age, to the duties of his office, and to the comfort of the poor and afthe Empire, and it is easy to see that the miliextinct. He is an officer of the Legion of friends to suspect that he is not unwilling it the injuries inflicted upon him. should be known that his decoration was won on the field of battle, and not elsewhere."

GERMANY. A dispatch from Paris says that the King of Prussia had finally agreed to settle the Neufchatel difficulty, renouncing his rights, on condition that the title of Prince of Neufchatel be resumed by the Prussian crown, that he be allowed for four years the revenues of his ancient domain in the Canton, and an amnesty granted to his partisans there.

LUTHERANISM AND MIXED MARRIAGES:-In a recent communication from Bavaria (a Catholic State, in which Protestants enjoy perfect liberty), it is stated that the Lutheran Consistory in that country has issued orders to its ministers to endeavor, by all means, to prevent the celebration of mixed marriages. Should, notwithstanding, such marriages take place, they are to employ their efforts to obtain an engagement that the children shall be brought up in the Protestant belief; and, on the other hand, if the Lutheran about to enter into the marriage consents to allow the children to be educated in the Catholic faith, the ministers are ordered absolutely to refuse consent to it, and to threaten the offender with the infliction of ecclesiastical censures and punishment. How inconsistent is Protestantism! Protestants, who assert that none are infallible, and who, consequently, cannot deny the possibility of their being themselves mistaken (though certainly, such an idea never seems to enter their minds!) act as those only would be justified in acting who recognise the existence of an infallible interpreter; while Catholics, in whom slone such acts would be consistent, as owning one, certain, unerring teaching, would be assailed by I know not what charges of intolerance, should they attempt to enforce such regulations.

ITALY.

The Milan Gazette announces that the Emperor has granted a general amnesty to all the soldiers and officers of inferior rank who, in 1848-49 deserted the Imperial army, provided they have committed no other crime. Moreover, those who, having returned before the proclamation of this amnesty, have been condemned by the military tribunals to a longer period of service in the army, are to have the surplus time thus imposed remitted.

RUSSIA.

—the creation of the See is referred to the 2nd century—was styled Primate of Primates (Pricampaign in the Caucasus. She has 100,000 mas Primatum), the first Bishop of the churches troops along the shores of the Caspian, and had of the Gauls. M. de Bonald is in his 70th year. besides secured the active co-operation of several native chiefs.

1775, and is consequently in his 82nd year. The followed by most important and happy results. career of this venerable prelate is somewhat out of the common line."

The career of European aggression is checked for at least the lifetime of the present genera-On the 5th of February, 1807, the day of the | tion. From Norway to the Bosphorus the Rusbattle of Eylau, the Emperor Napoleon, in order sians must give up their designs of adding fertile tracts and important seaports to their territory. They find, to their cost, that the Powers of Eusteeple, and thence swept the field with his teles- rope, great and small, England, France, and cope. After he had been a short time on the Austria-nay, even Prussia, together with Turkey and the Scandinavian States, will resist, ceived a column of infantry, which was moving when matters become serious, any extension of rapidly to the church, in the belfry of which he the Russian frontier to the West. But it is well when matters become serious, any extension of had taken his position. Napoleon descended understood that the Court of St. Petersburg has not awakened from its dreams of empire. It is Alligator, thence on Tuesday, leaving the American more than confessed—it is openly boasted, that Bethel, Hunt & Co's chops, Taylor, Key's & Co's, and not awakened from its dreams of empire. It is the stream which has been damned up in Europe will turn its course and flow towards the South and East. Here it is thought that the Russian will have only one rival to meet. England alone is interested in the affairs of Asia, while the other great Powers of the world will be glad to look on and see the two pre-eminently conquering races confronting and neutralizing each other. In Asia, then, from Persia to China we may expect a long struggle of policy, if not of force, with the statesmen of the Czar. It is our duty to make use of policy as well as force, and foremost among the plans of a wise Government will be the extension of our influence in Persia by a prudent diplomacy.

It is again affirmed that, during the short period of hostilities between Great Britain and Persia, the Russian Government obtained permission from the Court of Teberan to establish military posts and block-houses in the passes of Bayazid, in order to secure the possession of the road by Mount Ararat.—Times.

The Russian Government is busily engaged in augmenting its marine strength, and has given orders for several new gunboats, which are now building for it in some of the ports of England and Scotland. New screw-frigates have also been ordered, and the Grand Duke Constantine recommence a decisive campaign against the mountain population of the Caucasus, a purpose in which she has been fruitlessly employed for so many years. As long as the chiefs are faithful to themselves and their people, the success of Russia is very problematical, but the game of bribing

transpired that Russia has taken more active steps luxury was the great study of life, and the love of General of the diocese, and is now the Bishop of cation with India. According to private and rethe state of the Roman Empire, at its highest pitch than England to Establish telegraphic communi-

probable period of its completion, the contingency is not impossible of our finding before long

A journal of St. Petersburg gives an account of a fatality, originating in recriminations respecting Sir R. Peel's speech on Russia. A professor of the University of Moscow was loudly blaming this speech, when Count Bohrynski took flicted. He sometimes talks of the great wars of Sir R. Peel's part, and asserted that his reproaches against Russia were well founded. The tary fire of the old Dragoon is not yet entirely professor, upon this, struck the count in the face, when the latter retaliated with such violence Honor, and one or two circumstances lead his that the professor died, two days afterwards, of

CHINA.

The Patrie states that accounts from the frontiers of China received at St. Petersburg, and published by the Journal de l'Academie, announce that the Government of Pekin is in a state of dissolution, that the Emperor has no cash and is forced to issue iron coin, that all the moneyed men had left the city, and that the Chinese and Mantchous are in open hostility.

Private letters to Paris say four persons had been convicted of an attempt to poison the British Charge and family at Hong Kong.

It is said a great portion of Canton, both within and without the walls, has been destroyed. A large number of junks were collecting for the purpose of attacking Hong Kong. Some fears were entertained by the English, on account of the smallness of the land forces, and an application was made to the Governor General of India for a regiment which was refused.

The French steamers were anchored at the head of the Bay of Hong Kong. The American frigate Levant was also in the harbor. The San Jacinto, had proceed to Lintin to look after some junks that had attempted to intercept the American steamer Lily.

Commissioner Yeh had addressed Commission Parkes asking why he had not ordered American ships and subjects not to intermeddle in present difficulties. Mr. Parkes' reply was not known.

A private letter from a French naval officer, serving in the Chinese squadron, says that many of the Europeans who partook of the poisoned bread at Hong Kong lost their teeth, their nails, and even the hair of their heads. A Russian Captain was attacked with opthalmia, and his sight is despaired of. About 400 persons were more or less poisoned. The writer asserts that there are Europeans in the Chinese fleet, and the aptitude displayed by the native sailors is described as extraordinary.

BURNING OF THE SUBURBS OF CANTON .- On Monday Morning, at daylight, armed bodies left the ships for the purpose of setting fire to the western suburbs of Canton—a measure which, if before carried out, might have tended to show the Chinese we are now determined to give them their deserts, and have checked that course of obstinacy they appear bent on pursuing. The Encounter's people landed at the Shameen Fort; the Enracouta's at Howqua's Packhouses; the Niger's and the Folly's took the hongs between the remains of the old fire and Factory Creek, while the shore party walked into Carpenter-square and Streets in that direction. The whole thing was so unexpected that the Chinese found the place in a blaze before they could realise it. Unfortunately, some of the Fifty-ninth's party went too far back, and unexpectedly found themselves assailed by stones and firearms from the city wall. Three of our men being knocked down, the braves rushed on them, and in an instant cut their heads off. Fortunately, though wounded in two places and faint, the third made a run for it, and succeeded in escaping to the rest of the party, five of whom, including an officer, were also wounded—one or two badly. The fire rose rapidly, and extended back fully a quarter of a mile, thence scattered occasionally by shot and shell from the ships and Folly. Nor did the city escape; an extensive blaze about the Yamun follow-

ing some of the Folly's carcasses.

There is some rumor of deserting both the Dutch Folly and the Gardens-a circumstance to be regretted if it does take place. Preliminary to it, it is to be so, the Admiral has taken up his quarters in Bird's Nest Fort, on Honan, and will content himself in keeping open the Blenheim Reach and Macao Passage of the river. Whampon is given up entirely. The Barracouta towed the Jonge Juan, Sybille and Dr. Ryder's with much other property, to fall into the hands of whoever likes to take possession of it. Why this should be has yet to be explained .. - Overland Friend of China of Jan. 17.

AUSTRALIA.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA .- It will scarcely be believed that there are at present no less than 40,000 Chinese located in different parts of the colony of Victoria, and chiefly employed in seeking for gold at the various goldfields. They are generally under chiefs or "headmen," until they can repay their advances, for, being mostly of the poorer classes, they are supplied with a passage and necessaries by their richer countrymen. When the advance is paid up they are free to do as they please, and as they are generally successful they are very soon enabled to realize independence. As they and the other diggers do not agree very well they generally get located in a spot by themselves and work in companies. To obtain gold is the only object the Chinese have in coming to Australia. They do not intend to settle in the country, but as soon as they have made their 'pile" they return to China to enjoy the fruits of their industry. It is truly astonishing the quantities they contrive to pick up, as evinced by the entries at the Custom house, which, however, do not represent the whole of their gains-the ingenuity of the Chinaman enabling him to carry off considerable quantities unrecorded and untaxed.—Australian and New Zeuland Gazette.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister is at present delivering a series of lectures on the "necessity of Faith and Grace"-not secular education or common schools-" for the cure of national ignorance and national crime." The subject is so important, and so applicable to our Canadian society, that we feel assured that our renders will be obliged to us for the following extract:-

"His Eminence, who took for his text the words—"Covetousness is the root of all evil" (1 Tim. vi., 10), commenced by describing that state of society which existed in the Roman Empire when St. Paul wrote those words; a state of society in which wealth-not for its own sake only, but as the means

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man of Avallon, in the department of the Yonne, and although, under the secrecy enforced in that of a nation, and that we had made the greatest pos and the religious ceremony was celebrated by the country as conjecture, can be formed as to the sible progress; in worldly; wisdoms; But let us floor sible progress in worldly wisdom But let us look a little into our dangers and their remedies. Suph was the scope of the present course of lectures. The cy is not impossible of our inding before long social state and feeling of a nation in a great degree that she is in regular receipt of news from our influenced and originated its prevailing style of cripossessions weeks proviously to its arrival in minality. Thus, in the last century but one, buccaneers were exalted into horses; and it was considered a gallant feat to sail round a defenceless, coast and seize vessels or destroy villages. Public opinion now reprobated such outrages. Again, in the last century, highwaymen were made heroes of; their progress to the place of execution was an ovation, and the gallows a triumphal arch. This has passed away; and so of drunkenness in the higher walks of society; so of aristocratic gambling, or those nocturnal outrages of gentlemen which used to be deemed mere ebullitions of "gallantry." These things had passed away. But they showed that in this as in every former age, it might be expected that there were certain kinds of criminality which were not adequately regarded and stigmatised by society. The great characteristic of the present age was its prodigious worldly prosperity: and one consequence of this was; that every class in society thought too much of it, and strove to partake in this prosperity. Every one was struggling for riches, not for the sake of hoarding it, but of enjoying it ... This was not the age of misers, but it was not the less an age of coveters. It was not so much avarice, as the love of enjoyment was the master passion. Luxury was diffused over the country, and the very shopkeepers' had more clegant furniture, finer pictures, and better wines, than the gentry of former days. From this universal passion arose the universal evil, and the temptation was powerful in every class to seek to increase the means of enjoyment by unlawful means. Thus, for example, the poor clerk, with scanty means. having necessarily great confidence reposed in him, was led by little and little to acts of embezzlement which proved his ruin. Then, others in positions of far greater confidence, who were entrusted with other people's money, were tempted to abuse that confidence and tamper with the treasure confided to them, until disbonesty became a kind of statesmanship or science. There could be no doubt that in this country gold was God. It was worshipped as if it were invested with a Divinity: "People did not say of a man as the Romans did of Catol—"There is a virtuous man!" but, "There goes a man who is worth million!" or, "There is a man who commands the corn market !" or, "who can regulate the price of Stocks!" The passion for gold became with many a kind of wild excitement, which the danger of detection only served to heighten, and almost to enhance its charm. Thus it came to pass that frauds were perpetrated, which, by a phraseology hitherto unknown, were characterised as "gigantic." The fatal passion infected all classes from the highest to the lowest: the burglar used the coarse crow-bar; the skilful forger used the delicate pen; the adroit picklock used the well fabricated key: in all, the spirit was the same: it was the lust of wealth. And too often it made an instrument of hypocrisy. The pious bankers tampered with the securities entrusted to them and reduced to beggary the widow and the orphan, and then went to meetings at Exeter Hall and declaimed against "Popery.". There were other and darker kinds of crime which had their real origin in that regard for enjoyment which was the source of covetousness. Thus, the crime of childmurder, which was so frequent in this country, generally had for its cause the dread of a burden; the curtailment of the means of enjoyment; and it was one of the worst signs of the times, that the life of a child was held so cheap. . The horrible burial club system had been denounced from the Bench as pervading entire counties; and the tables of infant mortality showed that the deaths were most frequent between the ages within which the deaths of children became of any benefit to the parents through the medium of those clubs : thus demonstrating the dreadful fact, that children were reared carefully until they reached that fatal age when their death was a profit to their unnatural parents, and then they were either inhumanly murdered or suffered to die through neglect and ill-treatment! Too often the crime of child-murder seemed to be palliated or regarded with a kind of sympathy, and as to all the crimes arising from covetousness, they were far from being properly regarded by society. Thus for example, dishonesty was never heard spoken of as sin: it was spoken of as " an offence against society," but not as a crime against God. . And attention was more directed to the skill with which it was carried out, than to the guilt which it contracted in the eyes of God. The Press might say that this was not its province; but, at all events, it was the province of the Pulpit. But the Pulpit had been as silent as the Press upon that view of the subject; and that was the reason (said the Cardinal) why he had taken it up, in the hope of directing the thoughts of men more to the fear of God, and, through that fear, to

KING BOMBA! v. KING BULL!!

"You don't like Bomba or, his government. Do you know, or do you wish to know, much about either the one or the other? Have you taken any pains to inform yourself of the real state of things in his country? Have you not, rather, made up your mind that Bomba is and shall be detestable, and that you will listen to no argument which may dispute his hatefulness? Be certain, that as long as you wish to hear nothing good of Bomba, nothing good will be told you concerning him. Accounts are prepared, not to inform, but to please you. Your disposition with regard to any question is carefully as-certained by persons whose living depends on making their communications agreeable and popular. They will tell you nothing but what you desire to hear. If facts be too stubborn for their purposes, they will colour and veil them so that they will be facts no longer. While you rail against tyrants, you are subject to the tyrant's greatest disability-it is dangerous to tell you the truth, and few dare to do it it is profitable to humour your prejudices, and that is universally done! The Bomba depicted to you is a mere fiction-2 portrait made to order, like the ogres in children's books. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies as exhibited for your entertainment-a land where the voice of joy and gladness is never heard, and where the unhappy serf exists but to suffer, to despair, and curse the oppressor—is about as real as the scenes which you enjoyed on boxing-night. Visit Bomba and his people, and judge for yourself. You will see a stout, good-natured monarch, much of your own figure, driving four-in-hand through the streets of his capital. His wife and children are packed in the coach, just as you on a Sunday afternoon bestow Mrs. Bull and her little never-never-never-will-bes in your one-liorse. You prick your ears as you detect the clank of iron, and then find it only proceeds from the drag-chain. Instead of guards, executioners and bravoes, he is attended by three or four grooms mounted on thorough-breds, and turned out in careful imitation of the practice here. He bows politely to everybody, especially to your relatives, notwithstanding your rudeness to him. If it be carnival time he will invite you to his palace, place you on the same carpet with the great of all nations (live princess and lords, Mr. Bull only think of that), bring you into proximity with royal and noble dames whom you have hitherto worshipped through faith in Mr. Finden or the Book of Beauty; and give a supper such as you never took out of the funds of a charity, or spread in honor of a hungry and idolised demagogue. Then if you turn out among his populace as the friend of humanity, you will find none but knifegrinders. Instead of the gaunt, scowling tyranicide, whose words are monosyllables, and whose thoughts

ing in the sunshine, who will turn up his palms and make you a grimace that shall extract the grano from him then expend your gratuity. Either you will be petrified at seeing him (the miserable devil;) purchase a glass of cold water haplan har or if his desire be toward solid food, he will devour coils, of macca-rout the length of the Great Western telegraph wire in a fashionable peculiar and fresistibly ridiculous.
Go to the theatres at night in the hope to see the national wrongs allegorically exposed, and the sentiments which patriots dare not utter in the street pour from the mimic Tell'or Junius, all glowing in the tongue of Tasso, while the tears of thousands, rather than their plaudits, attest how near their hearts the fones have penetrated, and you shall your-self weep with laughter at the antics of Pulcinello— a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy, who shall distort his countenance, execute incompre-hensible mines, and joke in cruelly-clipped Italian, after a sort that shall seriously damage the reputa-tion of Messrs Wright and Bedford, and shake your affiance in the great gun-trick. Your sides will ache for a day, and you will never cease to laugh until you reflect how you have been cheated out of your revenge. Some annoyance you will experience in meeting a crowd of pitiful fellows, painters musicians, and so forth, whose names you never endure to hear until their works begin to sell for thousands of pounds. But, on the whole, your experience will be found to falsify your expectation. You will feel more kindly toward Bomba in spite of yourself, and would not stick a knife in him if old Walter Savage actually gave you the blood-money before-hand, instead of only printing his promissory note in the Times. At the same time, you will wonder greatly where all the gibbeting and torturing, the ferocious police, the indomitable patriots, have concealed themselves. And you may continue to wonder until you chance to encounter some of the restless memhers of your family; then you will confess like the Misses Pecksniff, when Todger's at length did it, that your anticipations, so long baulked, were not unwarranted after all; you shall be satisfied, like patient Shacabac, who, after his long suffering with Ber. mecidal caprice, at length dug his eager fingers into a veritable lamb stuffed with pistachio nuts. Your eyes shall be opened that you may see. You will be confidentially, informed that Bomba's coach, which seemed to you so harmless a vehicle, was impelled, like the car of Juggernaut over thousand of prostrate wretches; that the music to which you danced in his palace drowned the cries of victims stretched on racks, and torn with hot pincers on the floor beneath; and that the champagne which you so vastly enjoyed, was but yesterday made the vehicle of fatal potions for suspected patriots.—The lazzarone will be shown to you to have swallowed his maccaroni with a sound which, though it appeared but the effort to recover breath after such a fate, was in reality a patriot sigh, recognisable from one end of Italy to the other; and the tricks of Pulcinello, which made your jaws ache, to have had each one a secret meaning, understood by banded thousands, who wait but the word to rise that the tyrant may be, no more. Besides receiving so much enlightenment, you may possibly in this so ciety be permitted to see a specimen of the devoted patriot got up regardless of expense, and who holds tickets of French leave from the galleys, and quite answer the penny-a-line descriptions of the patriotic fraternity. With them you may behold the discortented and ejected of all nations; a band of heroes who will name the day from which the regeneration of Italy is to date—when an explosion to which Guy Fawke's would have been but a cracker, will forever annihilate principalities and powers, and create a millennium, in which murderers, thieves, and rebels shall fill the priest's offices. Here you will detect the source from which you were duped, while you remained at home; but, having seen for yourself, you will become less easy of belief. You will return to England and pity daily the numbers of your race whom you know to be guiled as you once were, but whom it is impossible to deceive, so dearly do they love the imposture. Faultless-dear friend, spare your sneer, we are not

do not tend to develope the resources of the country, nor the genius of the people. Superstitious we know him to be; and from this infirmity, rather than from a milignant or cruel disposition, he may have been induced to act in a manner which no man can justify. But remember that our present aim is not to exonerate Bomba; it is to admonish you, if you will deign to hear us. We give Bomba over, if you please, as requiring great improvement. On the other hand, we do not think that a constitution like yours would be practicable at Naples. But if you would have the government of that country admire and imitate your institutions, your wisest course certainly is to be conciliatory rather than to be everlastingly "geeking and galling," as is your present prac-tice. You cannot expect them to think well of a power which avail itself of superior strength to meddle in the management of their internal affairs,—to find fault with everything they do, to misrepresent and hold up to odium their every act, and to abuse their king and his ministers. The Italians, if not a warlike, are an intelligent people. They can feel the injuries they dare not resent. They appreciate and contomn the cowardly and coarse indignities to which you daily subject them. Cease to dream that in goading and vilifying the governments you are supporting the people, or that such championship gains their goodwill. Restless, intriguing spirits there undoubtedly are in Italy, who avail themselves of your or any other person's infatuation to excite discontent and revolt; but, be assured, these are exceptional personages. The population are not rebels in the mass. Like yourselves they are cursed with agitators, who would fain grow fat as yours do; but Cisalpine agitation pays badly. Cobden fills his pockets and moderates his yell; Mazzini starves and raves. You are entirely mistaken if you suppose that the soft Italian does not fully respect your powers, your enterprise; your practical character; he would admire and perhaps imitate them, if you would but

setting up Bomba's government as a model, nor deny-

ing that it is wrought on old-world principles, which

YANKEE PROGRESS .- Nor does the thread of the national destiny run even, or the web weave smoothly, but knots and snarls worse than Gordian entangle and perplex us. It is seriously feared that there is a positive increase of crime. The dark Scroll of passion, appetite, selfishness, sin, unrolls in every morning's newspaper. The dollar is the god of this world. Business and politics are the most solid pursuits, and we seem to play family, play church, ptay Christianity, as either serious or sportive interludes to these all absorbing interests. And as if this were not enough, there rolls up the horizon that deep-bosomed thunder-cloud of the Southwest, with the blackness of darkness in its heary folds, and the angry tongues of lightnings darting and hissing through the firma-ment. We have the old problem of Freedom all hack on our hands to settle as much as on the morn of Lexington. - Christian Inquirer.

USE OF TABLE-TIPPINGS .- A writer in the Christian Inquira (Protestant) says, speaking of "spirit rappings," and "table tippings:"—"At any rate, I look upon these table-tippings as an instrument which God has seen fit to use to lift me out of material things; to give me clear, more elevated, more loving views of his character; to explain to me his dealings with mankind in the past and present time; to render the Scriptures comparatively plain, and fill me with love for them; to remove the fear of death, by showing the intimate connection there is between this and the world to come; and to make me feel that it is a blessed reality that we are all times surrounded by blessed visitants, our bodies being only a thick veil to hide them from our sight; and that it is a most delightful fact, as the poet says, that millions of spirits walk the earth unseen, both when we wake

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