FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur, in reference to France and Austria, says that a discussion, sustained with regretable persistance by various journals at Paris, seems to have forced an anxiety which the relations of France do not justify to any extent. The government put the public on their guard as to a controversy which is of a nature to affect the relations of France with an ally.

CONFISCATION OF NEWSPAPERS BY THE FRENCH GO-VERNUENT.—The process of scrutiny and exclusion to which the English newspapers were on other occasions subjected was, though not unfrequent, only partial. On the present occasion a sweeping razziu has taken place, in which adversaries, neutrals, friends, and even partisans, that, through good report and evil report, cherished their allegiance like a treasure, have all been visited with a common fate.

"The crime was common, common be the pain." All the English papers posted in London on Saturday have undergone the closest inquisition. Fancy the unfortunate post-office employe standing over a heap of "dailies," "evenings," and "weeklies," like Mr. Croaker, in the Good-natured Man, gazing on the love-letter in which the very metaphors of affection are transformed by his terror into menaces of incendiarism. From twenty-five to thirty newspapers have been laid violent hands on since last Friday, and, amid this massacre des innocents, but few indeed have escaped. English letters were distributed yesterday in due course, but none of the non-political papers were delivered till this morning. The Times was arrested at the post-office, and will, I suppose, have been confiscated to the profit of that establishment. Even such inoffensive journals as the Builder and the Mining Journal were kept back till to-day, and the unhappy Athenaum was not delivered till it had undergone the Casarean operation. Its leaves were cut open, and every page thoroughly scanned. I have already told you of the inconvenience and annoyance occasioned to British residents by measures as absurd as they are arbitrary. They are so accustomed to learn the news of the day, and so eager in their search, that hardly any act of arbitrary power abroad is more severely felt than this privation. "Prevent us," say the angry sons of Albion, " from reading our Times in France, and we will soon go elsewhere, where this enjoyment will not be denied as."-Times Paris Correspondent.

ITALY.

In the Paris correspondent of the Standard we find the following:—
"Authentic accounts have reached me from Milan,

which fully confirm the caution I gave you against placing implict belief in the stories of approaching revolution, which have been going the rounds for the last ten days. There is great discontent, no doubt, but there are no grounds for stating that the country is on the eve of general rising. The display of force which the Austrians are making throughout Lombardy, is, moreover, such as materially to cool the ardor of such patriots as meditate expelling the Austrians on the old Italia fara da se principle, que faire? ile ont des canons. So, said putriots confine themselves to abstaining from smoking in the streets. They eschew the theatres and cafes where the Austrian officers congregate, and occasionally the mob in the streets will indulge in a hissor two when an Austrian soldier is passing. As for the night processions—the cries of "Morte ai Tedeschi, &c., &c.,—I am assured that nothing of the kind has taken place. In a word the Lombards, though they don't show any inclination to kiss the rod, are still content to bear its infliction with patience.

MILAN.—It is generally said, no news is good: thus if you believe in the proverb, you may have thought by the depth of the silence, the state of Milan and the Lombardo-Venetian provinces to be very good indeed. It is not, however, exactly so. And several sources of evil feeling which have been gathering strength, even while unseen, have taken occusion to spring to the surface and have come up boiling and bubbling, and have forced their way along the furrows formed ready for their use, by this new coinage and the military levy. If you have ever been in a foreign country, at the time of a change in the coinage, you will easily comprehend how easy it is for an enemy watching an occasion to ferment the minds of the people, to find one in the puzzle and confusion caused by a sudden change in the coinage. The many petty vexatious opportunities it gives to the seller to cheat the buyer, and the stupidity which to calculate; the prejudice of old women especially to be counted as a great weight in the scale, for these can tell the ancient tale to the prejudice of a government with blighting effect, and under their vexation, the public markets, and private shops become furnaces in which rebellions feelings are smelted into weapons of deadly import. The prejudice against Austria is of ancient date, and not all the benevolent plans and sincere endeavors to render the people happy on the part of the present Emperor, and his most meritorious brother, can overcome so long standing an evil, with an enemy so near to ferment the discord, and interested in doing so: you will of course see that I refer to Piedmont. Reports hove been rife, of a war, and that speedily, between Austria and Piedmont, but nothing indicates its near approach. Many of these reports have no foundation whatever, and at Turin itself much surprise was telt at the report which has circulated through Europe of the warlike address uttered by his Sardinian Majesty to his troops at the last review, when the misfortune, for the lovers of such mischief, is, that Victor Emanuel, uttered no speech at all, nor is he in the habit of doing so. However, it is quite true that a rather serious agitation has arisen among the populations of the Lombardo-Venetian States. The excitement is strong enough to have alarmed the police and the military officers, who go about the street with their hand on their sword. At night the cry of Viva l'Italia is heard amidst popular songs, and any one who goes out after nightfal! deems it necessary to be guarded. The demonstration of the cigars, as it is called, takes large proportions, and the youth of Milan prevent the citizens from smoking in the streets. The Archduchess Charlotte has been ill at Mantua. which has prevented the Court from taking up its residence at Milan, but as she is now better, the Archduke Governor-General, will shortly bring her to spend the winter in the capital, which may, it is to be hoped, have some influence in calming the population. It would be too long to trouble you with the various business going on in Piedmont, and which is each interpreted to be an indication of Piedmont being on the eve of entering Lombardy to begin a war with Austria. The works pushed on in the fortifications admit of the same interpretation as do those of England and France-namely, that it is wise to be prepared for any eventuality. The revolutionary party it is which is seizing every passing event to twist it into an indication of war, whereas most of the precautions taken have in view the power of quelling their own revolt the moment it shall break out. The Mazzinian journal, Blalia e Popolo, has ceased to be published for several months, and the death warrant of It Divitto is announced. The Divitto was next to La Ragione, also defunct—the journal which the most frequently attacked the French Government. If God be for Napoleon III, who shall be against him? We have already seen enough to make us helieve that "no tongue which moveth against him shall prosper." The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian has arrived with his august wife the Archduchess Charlotte. Their reception has left nothing to desire. The people flocked in multitudes to the Corso and surrounded the palace, to welcome them. Their hearty acclamations must have gratified the Archduke Governor-General. He is very popular; the people do not attribute to him any of the blame which they attach to the new law of the military levy .-They say, and are perhaps in the right, that other in-

fluences seek at Vienna to contradict his wise-re-

iect. The grand opposition is to the new tax on tobacco, and the cigars are snatched from the lips of those who smoke in the streets. The arrests are chiefly of those who thus transgress the law, by insulting the peaceable smokers. The population regards the demonstration as got up by the enemies of Lord Clyde will meet with but feeble resistance. the Archduke. This is rather a good turn of affairs. Their Imperial Highnesses propose to render Milan lively by giving a series of balls and fetes through the winter. The Archduke has begun to give the public audiences, which give much satisfaction. On his days of audience every one is freely admitted to his presence. He chats familiarly with each, inquires into the case of his grief, listens to all he has to say, and by a tact especially his own of comprehending and seeing far into character, he is enabled to administer a remedy exactly in point. It is said a new republican journal is about to be started at Genoa to take the place of Mazzini's journal l'Italia del Popolo, which withered under the effects of the process against it .- Correspondent of Weekly Register.

Letters from Naples assert that the King has offered to the Western Powers to re-establish diplomatic relations by sending Ambassadors mutually. The English Government has replied that everything would be subordinate to a satisfactory relation of amnesty. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has remained at Naples.

"Let me revert now to sterner subjects. We are proclaiming peace and good will towards India. We offer pardon and oblivion of the past to the actors in the tragedy of 1857; but some of the more malignant among these are still braving our anger and require punishment. In one field of rebellion, however, I am happy to say the rebellion is at last on the eve of being extinguished. Tantia Topee, with all his talent for running, has been brought to earth, and has requested to be allowed to surrender. How he remains yet at large, how he has been reduced to his present state, I shall now proceed to tell you :-After the battle of Sindwa, which, as you know, took place on the 19th of October, General Michel, who fought that action with Lockhart's Infantry and the Sales's Cavalry Brigades, was led falsely to be-lieve that Tantia Topee had fied to the North, in the direction of the Betwa. The line taken by the rebels in their flight should have prepared him to mistrust that information, for the rebels were pursued toward the Jamni river, on a road entirely opposed to that of the Betwa. However, General Michel marched in pursuit to Lullutpore, on the latter river, and Tantia Topee fled in the opposite direction, towards Multhowe, bent on plundering the rich and open town of Bhilsa and the undefended city of Bhopal, which he had reason to believe he would find completely undefended. Michel, however, though tardily apprised of his real movements, made up by repeated and rapid marches for the time he had lost in following a wrong track, and returning from the vicinity of Lullutpore through Multhowe, he came up with Tantia Topee at Korrai (on the 25th of Oct.) killed 500 of his men, took all his guns, and cut his army in two. The smaller division fled off to Khimlassa, and has, no doubt been accounted for by either Scudamore, Liddle, or Whitlock-either of whom, from the vicinity of Chundaree, Tehree, or Chutterpore, may have fallen in with him. The main body, under Tantia and the Rao of Banda, pursued its journey towards Bhilsa, which it still hoped to plunder. Fortunately, Parks's Rajpootana Brigade had marched from Seromj, crossed the Betwa, and covered Bhilsa, so that, after a slight skirmish between the vanguards, Tantia Topee was obliged to turn off and make for the Nerbudda. Michel's force only reached Bhilsa on the 28th, and Parks's Brigade retired to Bhopal; but Kerr, with his Mahratta Horse, had, in the meanwhile, reached Hosungabad, on the Nerbudda, and I hear, on excellent authority, that Tantia Topee, hard pressed by this vigorous partisan, sent in a message to him, asking on what terms he would be allowed to surrender. Kerr replied that he would preserve his life until he had conferred with the competent authorities for instructions, but warned him that if he caught him in the field he would certainly have him hanged. When you consider that Kerr had with him but 600 men, natives, but well known throughout India for their boldness in action, you will be convinced, as I am, that if the intelligence I have now given is confirmed, we have nothing more to fear from this notorious freebooter. It is known, the many are obliged to expose, by not being ready indeed, from prisoners who surrendered after the battle of Korrai that the followers of Tantia, though still numerous, are weary and footsore, that they have no guns and scarcely any small arm ammunition. Without these it is needless to say, Tantia Topee could no longer fight. It was stated positively enough yesterday that Tantia Topee had crossed the Nerbudda, whence he threatened the Deccan, and the despatch of a battery from Ahmednugger, with troops eastward and northward from Ellichpore and Jaulna, the sudden departure of her Majesty's 3d Dragoons from Poona, and of the 17th Lancers from the neighborhood of Goons towards Bhilsa, seemed to justify this belief; but intelligence of Tantia's desire to surrender has, I am told, been since received by telegraph.

"Turning from Central India to Behar, we find results somewhat similar produced by the movements of Brigadier Douglas, and the various detachments from Buzar, Arrah, and Sasseram towards the jungle strongholds of Ummer Sing. Driven from Jugdespore to the eastward, as it were cornered in the angle formed by the Soans and the Ganges, unable to cross either of those rivers, they were, on the 21st of October, apparently on the eve of destruction. But Ummer Sing and his men again slipped from our detachments, fled to the westward, were caught and severely handled at Secreeta on the road to Sasseram. but made good their retreat at last to the Rohtas hills. whence I hope they will not be permitted to return.

"In Oude movements combined by Lord Clyde in conjunction with his own to push the rebels from Rohilcund downwards have been commenced. — Columns from Futteghur and Shahjehanpore have already made rapid strides in the direction traced out to them. The Futteghur column, having crossed the Ganges, occupied Palee and Sandee without opposition, and marched south. Rohees, where the ife of Adrian Hope was sacrificed, has been taken (October 27th) from Nerput Sing, who abandoned the place after setting fire to it. From Shabjehanpore Brigadier Colin Troup advanced, on the 21st of October, to Pusgaon, and is proceeding to drive the rebels from the upper frontier towards Lucknow .-On the southern border a column from Azimghur has been in motion to drive the insurgents east and north up the angle formed by the Gogra and Goomtee .-General Grant having placed two regiments of his Sultanpore force midway between the Gogra and Goomtee, to prevent the enemy from forcing their way downward into the Juanpore district, Lord Clyde, taking with him her Majesty's proclamation, would leave Allahabad, I believe on the first instant, to sweep the country on the north bank of the Gogra, and reduce Lall and Beni Mahdoo. I do not expect that they will fight, though, it we believe their bom-hast, they intend to hold out to the last extremity.— Oude, you will see, will be a field for the exercise of police duties in a few months. The Begum asks but to surrender. Many strong forts have lately fullen into our possession. Sundella had been captured by ling within its purview, the ommission of which forfrom it, has since been reduced. On the 21st of Oct. Brigadier Burker, with the 88th, the Rifles, some Irregulars, and guns, assaulted the place and stormed it, losing 20 killed and 80 wounded, and killing num-bers of the defenders. Mahmadi Hoosein, thinking Sultanpore weakened by the despatch of regiments to Dostpore, thought fit to approach with 6,000 men, among whom were our old friends the Nesseerabad

that the new law was published without his know- Bombay Lancers lost so many men at the outbreak of from the officiating elergyman, who should receive ledge, and that he has remonstrated against it. Some the rebellion in attempting to capture. The fort of for such certificate a small fee. But, in order to cararrests are still made, but without any political ob- Mendowlee has been taken and destroyed. Another ry into effect a complete system of registration of attack on Inbrowlee has been repulsed with loss to the enemy. A detachment from Duriabad has taken possession of Atumda. All these victories achieved, with the exception of the capture of Birwa, without any loss on our part, confirm me in the belief that

"In the Punjab all is quiet; the same may be said of Rajpootans. With the exception of some trifling demonstrations by Robillas in the direction of Burrumpore, which some Europeans from Malligaum and the 23d Native Infantry from Dhoolia have been sent to put down, North Candeish is quiet."

THE MASSACRE OF CAWNPORE. - As time rolls on,

and the events of 1857 become historical, the de-

tails of the dreadful scenes enacted at Cawnpore,

Delbi, Futtebghur, and other places, which must ever sound sadly and horribly in English ears, are brought before us more clearly, and can be viewed more distinctly, if not more calmly. The narrative of Mrs. Murray may be regarded as a fiction founded on fact-the former being the work of the ingenious gentleman who "put her narrative into shape." But there is now in course of investigation the story of another survivor and eyewitness of the massacre of Cawapore. Some time ago a half-caste Christian named Fitchett presented himself for admission into the police levy before the local authorities at Meerut. The usual inquiries into his character led to the development of his tale, which is as fol lows :- When the mutiny broke out he was a musician in the band of one of the native infantry regiments at Cawapore, and in the general massacre he saved his life by proclaiming that he would become a Mahometan, which he did by an easy process almost on the spot. He remained in Cawnpore, and was enrolled in the Nana's force, with which he did duty. On the afternoon of the 15th of June, when it became known that the British were advancing, a council of war, or of deliberation, was held by the Nana, at which it was resolved that the women and children at the Beebceghur, numbering about 205, were to be murdered. The news went rapidly through the town, and the men of the mutinous 9th Native Infantry entering the enclosure proceeded to take from our unfortunate countrywomen any articles of value or trinkets which they retained on their persons. When the Nana heard of this he was very much displeased, and he sent down a body of Sowars with strict orders to surround the house and permit no one to enter but the executioners. It se happened that by some means not clearly ascertained four English gentlemen were at this time living with the women and children in the inclosure. Three have been identified beyond doubt, -namely, Mr. Thornhill, magistrate and collector of Futtebghur; Colonel Smith, 10th Native Infantry; and Brigadier Goldie, of the clothing department. The identity of the fourth has not been established, but it is probable he was one of the Greenways. Shortly before half-past 4 o'clock a message was brought to these gentlemen that Brigadier Jeekin, a native officer of the mutineers, desired to see them, and they left the house to repair to his quarters. They walked quietly along the road, suspecting nothing, in the direction indicated to them, and when they had got as far as the Assembly-rooms they were suddealy attacked from behind, cutdown, and murdered on the spot. Meantime preparations were being made for the execution of the orders of the Nana and his Council. There was some difficulty about getting instruments for this horrible butchery. The Sowars wished to save themselves from the defilement of blood-the infantry were equally averse to the task-but at last some soldiers of the 6th Native Infantry were compelled to go inside with orders to fire on the poor helpless crowd. They fired in the air, or did so little harm that it was evident the views of the assassins could not be accomplished in that manner. They sent into the town, therefore, and the Sowars brought out two of the common butchers of the bazaar-two Bhooreeas, a man of a wild miserable gipsey-like caste, and a vilaiyette, who were armed with hatchets and tulwars and ordered to go in and kill every soul in the house and enclosure, while all egress was strictly watched by the Sowars outside. It was a long and dreadful butchery .-Fitchett, who was near the place, declares that the assassins entered the enclosure about 5 30 p.m. and that it was 10 p.m. before they came out to announce that their work was accomplished. Once, he says, a butcher appeared with his sword broken in two, received a sabre from one of the Sowars, and returned to continue his hellish labor. The Nana was in the hotel close at hand, and when he heard that all were dead he gave orders that the doors should be closed for the night, and guards put over the place. That night the Nana gave a nautch-a kind of dance and ball-to his friends. Early in the morning of the 16th the Nana gave orders that the doors should be opened, and that all the bodies inside should be flung into the well within the compound; but, as it was far too small to contain so many bodies, it is probable that some were dragged away to other places or were thrown into Ganges. On the 16th Fitchett fled with his new friends to Futteghur, and here occurs a most interesting part of his story. He declares that he requently saw Miss Wheeler, the daughter of the General, at Futteghur, and that she travelled with a Sowar who had taken her from Cawnpore-nay, more that he was shown into the room where she was, and ordered to read extracts from English newspapers which the rebels received from Calcutta, he being employed by them for the purpose of translating the news, in which, particularly that relating to the progress of the war in China-they took great interest. She had a horse with an English side saddle which the Sowar had procured for her, and she rode close beside him, with her face veiled, along the line of march. When the British approached Futteghur orders were sent to the Sowar to give Miss Wheeler up, but he escaped with her at night, and it is supposed he went with her to Calpee. In that case it is not at all improbable that the unfortunate young lady may be still alive, moving about with Tantia Topee, and that we may rescue her from her unhappy fate -There is another Christian half-caste still alive, who became a Mahometan at the same time and under the same circumstances as Fitchett, in pursuit of whom the authorities are now most busily engaged. Line upon line, here a little and there a little, we shall soon know nearly all that can be known about that "bloodiest record in the book of time."-Special cor-

IRELAND.

respondent of the Times in India.

THE MARRIAGE LAW .- A Committee of the Dublin Satistical Society has reported on the necessity of a Registry of Births and deaths in Ireland, and a more perfect system of Registering Marriages than at present exists. In reference to the latter point we have these observations :- In regard to marriages, we find that in the year 1844 an act was passed for the registration of marriages in Ireland (7 and 8 Vic, c, 81), but that statue is obviously imperfect as a measure of general registration, since the marriages of Catholics, who form the majority of the population are excluded from its provisions. Such exclusion arose, as your committee believe, from the following cause :- Certain formalities are by the statute required to be observed in the case of every marriage fal-Brigadier Barker, when I last wrote. Birwa, 10 miles | malities might be held to render a legally invalid. The imposition of such restrictions in the case of their marriages was considered objectionable by Catholics. Your committee are of opinion that any measure of registration of marriages for Ireland which should seek to embrace Catholic marriages should not impose any formalities as condition affecting the legal validity of marriages, but should be strictly confined to the object of procuring a record Brigade. He was met on the 20th of October by of each marriage when solemnised. We consider Brigadier Horsford with 1,000 men, and completely bthat the fact of marriage should be registered by the quirements at the Austrian Government. It appears | beaten, with the loss of two guns-the same that our district register upon a certificate obtained by him

marriages in Ireland, your committee are of opinion that it is necessary to remove the disability and penalty attending the celebration of mixed marriages by Catholic Clergymen. At present, by the joint effect of the statutes of the 19th George 11, cap 13, and 7 and 8 Vic cap 41, every marriage celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest between two persons, either of whom had, within twelvemenths previous to the marriage, been or professed to be a Protestant, is null and void, and the clergyman celebrating the same is guilty of felony, and liable to transportation or penal servitude. So long as such a penalty exists a complete return by Catholic clergymen of marriages celebrated by them could not reasonably be expected. No law exists to prevent the celebration of mixed marriages by clergymen of the Established Church er by Presbyterian ministers. Your committee are of opinion that the disability and penalty above mentioned in the case of Catholic clergymen should be repealed.

The Peace Preservation Act now in force in the Queen's County prohibits any man in the proclaimed baronies having a gun; gives power to the Constabulary to search for fire-arms; and, if additional police are put on, the expense is to be borne by the ratepayers.

The Dublin Mait says that the venerable Baron Pennefeather is at present in a state of health which gives alarm to his family.

THE CATHOLIS YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, ATHLONE. -The council of this society acknowledge, with sentiments of grateful satisfaction, the liberal donation of two pounds towards their funds, forwarded thro' their spiritual adviser the Rev. Charles O'Flanagan, C.C., by William Hussey Walsh, of Kilduffe, Croghan, Tullamore, Esq., together with a characteristic letter, which greatly enhances the value of the gift The council embrace the present opportunity to add that this is only one out of very many similar acts of generous sacrifices and of true Christian benevolence performed by this gentleman and by his excellent family to promote the interests of true religion and to advance the education of the Catholic poor everywhere on their estates, and especially in the parish of Drum .- Dublin Telegraph.

THE IRISH AND SAXON HUSBANDMAN.—The Irish peasant is poorer and yet more reckless than the Englishman: but he is not so sullen or so spiritless. His body is not so muscular or strongly set as that of the Anglo-Saxon husbandman, on whose frame the hard and unremitted toil of thirty generations has stamped its unmistakeable impress, and correspondently, he is a less persevering and less vigorous labourer: but, as a general rule, his stature is taller and his step more free and elastic than that of the sturdy but slow and stunted labourer of our southern counties. There are wild mountainous districts of the west, indeed, in which the lowest type of the Irish peasantry is found that must be taken as exceptions to our general statement; and as many from these regions cross Channel to tramp through England in the complex character of mendicant labourers, no doubt, some have received from them an impression as to the Irish peasantry very different from what our observations are intended to convey. But no one can have travelled through the south of Ireland without having noticed what we state. The Tipperary and Kilkenny peasantry are proverbially tall; Connemara has been famed for its 'giants,' and many of both sexes throughout the south are, spite of their rags, fine figures and graceful in their move-ments. While looking at them we have ceased to wonder at what has been regarded as no better than blarney, 'the finest pisantry in the world;' and we have even felt saddened as we mentally contrasted with what we saw before us the bearing and appearance of our own Dorsetshire labourers. For the tattered Irish peasant, living in a mud hovel, is, after all, a gentleman in his bearing: whereas, there is generally either a cringing servility or a sullen doggedness in the demeanour of the south Saxon laborer. The Irishman is, besides, far more intelligent and ready-witted than the Saxon husbandman. fact is, that the Irishman, if underfed, has not been overworked. His life has not been one of unceasing and oppressive labour. Nor has his condition been one of perpetual servitude. With all his poverty, he has been, to a considerable extent, his own master. Half starved, or satisfying his appetite on light or unnutritious fare—far worse-housed and clad than the poorest English labourer, often, indeed, almost half-naked-oppressed by middlemen exactors of rack-rent: with all this the Irish cottier has been. from father to son, and from generation to generation, a tenant, not merely a day-labourer. Irishman is, in his own esteem, and is esteemed by his fellows, a gentleman; every Irishwoman is a lady. All this has its false, its ridiculous, and its mischievous aspect; but yet it has helped to preserve the Irish, under unparalleled disadvantage and misfortunes, from becoming degraded and embruted. -The London Review.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Correspondent informs as that John Tinda! Durell, Esq., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, who was preparing to receive Anglican orders from Bishop Philpotts, and who, we believe, is the son of a Protestant Clergyman in Jersey, was received into the Church on the 8th Dec., by the Rev. J. A. Eccles, at St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter. - Weekty Register.

HAVE WE A CHANNEL FLEET?—There has been for the last year much talk of a Channel Fleet; but at this moment. Channel Fleet there is none that deserves the name. The dockyards, it is true, are full of the hulls which supplied the fleets of the Baltic and the Black Sea. In our naval architecture, whether in respect of the excellence of our models, the perfection of our equipment, or the rapidity of production, we believe the English dockvards are with out rivals. But this is not what we want. We want our house insured, and it is nothing that we have plenty of money in the Bank if the premiums are not We can have no security while we have no home fleet, and we have no home fleet because we have no sailors. We speak on the highest authority when we say that, with a fortnight's warning, we could not collect at Spithead five line-of-battle ships sufficiently manned to fight their guns. In less than half that time Louis Napoleon could place double that number of ships, fully equipped, in the Channel. -Saturday Review.

The Times, in a leading article, opposes the idea of another Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in 1861.

THE REV. MR. POOLE .- It is not correct that Mr. Poole has given up his intention of proceeding against the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring for slander. Baron Channell, on Monday, sitting at chambers, ex-tended time for delivering the declaration in the action til the end of Hilary Term, 1859, on the ground that the proceeding now pending in the Queen's Bench might afford Mr. Poole a mode of clearing his charcter better than bringing the action against Mr. Baring - Guardian.

THE SISTER OF BURNS .- On Saturdy morning the 4th ult., at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, died in her 88th year, Isabella Burns (Mrs. Begg), youngest sister of the poet.

It will be remembered that some months since a man named Burgess was apprehended on a charge of murdering his daughter, six years old, in Exmoor Forest, but the body could not be found. Burgess lins been kept in custody, and at length the search for the body has been successful, it having been discovered at the bottom of an old mine filled with water. Burgess will be tried at the approaching as-

The Daily News publishes a long letter from Joseph doubtly will, many of you, to chastise your husbands, Mazzini, on the present state of Italy, and showing what are the aims of the national Italian party.

A correspondent of the Times complains that the curse of crinoline" nearly caused the death of his wife, and indignantly denounces the absurd fashion "Paterfamilias" entreats ladies to bear in mind that if a dress should catch fire, they should not run about the hall, and with commendable presence of mind she opened the door of a room, and threw herself on the carpet. I ran to her assistance, and as the fiames spread horizontally, and therefore slowly, it was extinguished with no other injury than that which the milliner could repair."

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. - Figures seldom lie, and therefore are frequently resorted to as the most convincing kind of arguments, by disputants. We hear a great deal from interested sources, about the falling off of Catholicity in this country, but, singularly enough, those who make such assertions, invariably steer clear of figures, contenting them. selves with announcing what they are pleased to term undeniable facts, without furnishing us with a why or a wherefore to support them. Now this custom of keeping shady on figures, which are of such ready access to all, looks very bad indeed for our anti-Catholic friends, who have not the poor excuse of ignorance for their conduct. A few months ago we gave a brief history of Catholic progress in this country. which would seem to render a return to that subject unnecessary. Nevertheless, for the sake of enlight. ening some who may still be in the dark, a few little facts may not be unsensonable. What then are the statistics of the progress of Catholicity in the United States within the last twenty years? In 1839] we find that there were 418 churches, 478 priests, 18 Bishops, 16 Dioceses and 1 Province. Ten years thereafter in 1849, this number is more than doubled, for where we only had one province, we have three, instead of 418 churches we have 966, and an increase in the priesthood of 522, making the total number in 1849 reach the large figure of 1996. Besides this the number of Dioceses and Bishops in 1849 was respectively 30 and 26, almost double the number ten years previous. The following table will serve to show the condition of the Roman Cathelic Church in this country at the present time :- i'rovinces, 7; Dioceses, 43; Vicariates, 2; Bishops, 45; Priests, 2,108; Churches, 2,334. We have no remarks to make upon this evidence of the wonderful increase of Catholicity in this country. The facts and figures, which we have given above, are sufficient in themselves for all purposes .- Irish Vindicator,

Two young men, James and William Mason, aged 18 and 20, have arrived at St. Louis after being res. cued from Wilson's Island in the Mississippi, where they had remained five days without food. They were rafismen, but a passing steamer scattered their raft, and they clung to a single timber till they were cast upon the Island, where they endured terrible suffeings, and finally escaped by swimming to the mainland on a stray log.

YANKEE MORALITY .- A man in New York representing to his wife that he had an opportunity to marry a widow worth \$200,000, asked her to go into a disreputable house, that he might have cause for a divorce; and, furthermore, actually asked her to pay the expense of the divorce suit! Refusing to comply with these very reasonable requests, he abandoned her, and for this offence he is now before the court.

A MORTARA CASE .- A case has occurred in Milwaukee in which Judge Paine, in the exercise of the higher law principle, continued a little girl of eight years of age in the care and keeping of a family who had been kind to her, rather than send her back to an abandoned mother, who claimed her, no doubt, for her own vile purposes. The decision is a clear one, though novel. The Judge says:—"The mother has already exposed the child to such 'disastrous chances,' from which she could only have been saved by some such accident as rescued her, or by a moral miracle, that I cannot consent to commit her again to her control. It is difficult to travel in the straight line of virtue and purity through this world of temptation and trial, even under the most favorable circumstances. It is terrible, then, to think of a little girl eight years old, beginning her life, and receiving her first instructions, in those haunts which her sex ordinarily reach after falling downward through the various degrees of rain. If the petitioner is the mother of the child, and her affection for it is real, she will herself see, if she will stop to reflect, that its future life must be better and happier, if left where it is, than it could be, coming u under such influences as those to which she has subjected it. She must see that the only motive that could influence any one to separate her from her little daughter, is a desire for the preservation of the child from those snares which have entangled her own life; and, however painful such separation may be to her, she should respect the motive. The knowledge that her little girl is growing up in innocence and virtue may serve as a help to redeem her from her own errors, if errors she has committed. For she may indulge the hone that, in after years, if she abandons that life which it is never too late to abandon, when her child has grown up and become able to act for herself, she may enjoy her society and friendship."

HOW SPIRITS GET THEIR CREATURE COMPORTS .-The spiritual intercourse is certainly enlarging.-A spirit not long since waited on Judge Edmonds and wanted him to take a drink through an earthly medium. The Pawtucket Gazette relates the following incident of spiritual communication which quite exceeds the Judge's story :- "An enthusiastic believer was relating to a skeptic the spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things said that on a certain occasion the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and seating herself on his knec, put her arm around him, and kissed him as much to his gratification as she used to when living. 'You do not mean to say,' remarked the skeptic, 'that the spirit of your wife really embraced and kissed you? No, not exactly that,' replied the believer, 'but her spirit took possession of the body of a female medium, and through her embraced and kissed me.' "

The Herald has another explanation of the new Bible cry. It supposes that the three hungry lawyers have got hold of the assets of some bankrupt Bible dealer, and wish to create a market for the article. We commend them to read Mrs. Viele's Following the Drum," where they will find that Bibles are sadly wanted in some parts of Taxas. The N. Y. Herald says :- "The education of youth is placed in the hands of men who ought to take the place of the pupils in the primary schools-of men who do very well as dealers out of provisions, liquors, or as bullies in ward meetings, or pimps and touters for gambling houses, but who are, to use a mild expression, somewhat out of their element when they attempt to direct the most ordinary educational institution. In order to hide the weakness of the system, we have a grand outcry about the Bible in the schools, when the truth is that the schools are already overburdened with books of all sorts, which are not of the smallest possible value to the scholar, who is supposed to acquire the rudiments of an English education. These text books are introduced to favor some publisher, who divides the profits of the job with the school officers, and it is very probable now that some shrewd bookseller has a lot of old Bibles on hand, on which he desires to realize at the city's expense. People who are so good natured as to believe that they are voting upon a question of morals and religion, are simply throwing some thousands of dollars into the hands of corrupt political backs and their needy accomplices."

A writer at the South gives the following advice to wives :- Should you find it necessary, as you un-