

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Catholic newspapers of France continue to make mention of the pastoral and circular letters issued by the French Bishops, prescribing prayers for the Holy Father. Among those which have appeared during the last week, we find letters from the Archbishop of Rouen, and Albi, and the Bishops of Montpellier, Blois, Nîmes, Perpignan, (Mgr. Gerbet), Agen, Viviers, Grenoble, Belle, St. Die, &c.

A French Legitimist journal, published at Amiens, has received a warning for having endeavored, by insulting allusions, to throw suspicions upon the solemnly expressed intention of the Emperor in reference to the Holy Father. "The *Moniteur* confirms that the Governments of France and Austria have agreed to promote the meeting of a Congress which will receive communication of the treaties of Zurich and deliberate on the means most adapted to establish the pacification of Italy on solid and durable bases.

Whatever may be the case in the rest of Europe, the Treaty of Zurich has brought on a sudden *baïsse* on the Emperor's credit in Italy. It has so much the more effect as, somehow or other, in spite of all indices and all apprehensions, most people would not give up their faith in his wish and his power of keeping what they thought to be his pledged word. They did not see exactly how all the conflicting interests could be reconciled, but the belief never ceased that he would, somehow or other, be capable of satisfying every one. That this faith should be survived so long may find its explanation in the secret hope entertained, at the same time, that the Italians will be spared all trouble in the matter. Not that I suppose any unwillingness on their part, but only that kind of indolence common to the greatest part of mankind, which is always ready to let others act.

The greater this faith in the Emperor's words and promises was, the greater is now the disappointment of the Italians, and the more disposed are they to give the worst interpretation to every thing he does or says.—*Times Cor.*

The China expedition is rapidly growing into favor with both services in France, and the authorities, who a short time back had suspended their preparations, are now hastening them as fast as possible. The two regiments in garrison at Lyons, the 101st and 102d, of whose destination to make part of the expedition I previously informed you, were raised to satisfy the exigencies of the Italian war, and after the conclusion of peace were to be disbanded. Their organization was far from being completed, and advantage has been taken of this circumstance to change it in accordance with the altered conditions of the war in which they are about to engage. A number both of the officers and men are volunteers from other regiments for the China war. It is not intended to replace them in their old regiments, to which they will return after the conclusion of the war.

The French contingent will consist of a full division of two brigades. The first brigade is to be composed of the 101st regiment of the line and the 2d battalion of the Foot Chasseurs, whose special organization for this occasion was described in yesterday's letter. The 2d brigade is to be composed of the 102d regiment of the line and of four companies from each of the four regiments of Marines, under the command of Colonel de Vassoignes. The Field Artillery is to consist of four batteries (*montées*), with the gunners carried on the limbers and caissons, the Engineers of two companies, and the Waggon Train of one light company. The division is to be accompanied by 500 sailors. The total effectives of the division, which may be called a *corps d'armée*, will amount to 20,000 men of all ranks and all arms. They are not expected to arrive in China before the month of April or May.

M. de Montalembert, in the article in the *Correspondent* (for which that paper has received an acknowledgment), throws the responsibility of the disturbances in the Romagna on France and the Emperor:—"It is France which saved the temporal power of the Pope from destruction in 1849; it is France again who has allowed it to be shaken and diminished in 1859. This is the fact, the truth which blind men only can deny. Assured, France is not alone in this path, but her overwhelming ascendancy places her at the head of the movement, and throws the great and supreme responsibility upon her. We know all the legitimate and crushing reproaches that are due to England and Piedmont; but if France had so willed it, Piedmont would not have dared to undertake anything against the Holy See, and England would have been condemned to her impotent hatred. Let us trace the sources of the evil, the recent evil, the flagrant evil. It may be dated principally from the congress of Paris in 1856, from that diplomatic reunion which, after having solemnly declared that none of the contracting powers had the right of interfering, either collectively or individually, between a Sovereign and his subjects (protocol of March 18th), after having proclaimed the principle of the Turkish Sultan against his Christian subjects, thought itself justified, by its protocol of April 8th and in the absence of any representative of the august accused, in proclaiming that the situation of the Papal States was abnormal and irregular. This accusation, developed, aggravated and exaggerated in Parliament and elsewhere by Lord Palmerston and Count Cavonr, was nevertheless formally put forward under the presidency, and on the initiative of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. Consequently France must be held accountable for it to the Church, and to the rest of Europe. In the very midst of the intoxication of victory, while the Austrian columns, defeated and humiliated, were in full retreat towards the Adige, appeared the proclamation, dated from Milan, June 8th, which called all the Italians to arms."

The *Constitutionnel*, in a second article on the Congress, signed by its principal editor, M. Grandgoullot, states that the late Prince Metternich himself was convinced that the conditions agreed upon at the Congress of 1815 could not be lasting, and exhorts the Italians to be practical, and not to endeavor to advance too rapidly, and render the unity of Italy a weak counterfeit of the unity of France. It further states that if they are determined to carry out this union the reforms granted will enable them to do so, if they advance with prudence. The article terminates by expressing a hope that the Italians will receive with deference the counsels of the Powers of Europe, who will go to the Congress full of feelings of sympathy for the Italian cause.

M. Louis Veulliot commences a long article in the *Univers* (the first of a series) on the Papacy with this paragraph:—"Julian, the Apostate, waged war against the

Persians in order to appear as great a warrior as he esteemed himself a great philosopher, and to restore the military glory of the Empire at the same time that he restored the altars of the false gods. The Pagans were full of hope—at least, such of them as did not think that Julian was making himself too ridiculous. One of these wished to amuse himself with a Christian who seemed to him melancholy. He asked him what the Son of the Carpenter (the Redeemer) was doing at that moment? The Christian replied, "He is making a coffin."

M. Veulliot proceeds to develop the meaning and application of the apologue; he thinks that all those who are trying to obtain reforms in the Papal States are only working out their own ruin, for they are knowingly contravening the designs of Heaven.—"This continual work of the enemies of Jesus Christ is the demonstration of the work *par excellence* of Jesus Christ, the Church. Nero first put his hand to it; he first watered the tree transplanted from Calvary. His successors imitated him. Julian came in his turn, and perfected all the old methods. Till then people knew only how to massacre each other. Julian had received baptism; he knew how to betray—in that art he was a master. God left him two years. Others have had ten years—others more—others, perpetuated by their disciples, have had centuries. But all have ended. The coffin has been made to the measure of schools and of nations as to that of individuals. What an apology for the Church—what a demonstration of its divinity we find in the single fact of its existence after nineteen centuries of such a combat!"

Among those who are denounced, not by implication, but openly, as great criminals and as rebels against the will of Heaven, M. Louis Veulliot gives, of course, a prominent place to England:

"Europe seems on the eve of persecuting the Papacy. It is but the appearance to-day; to-morrow we shall see the result. In the meantime Europe is finishing the Crusades, and a hand which does violence to its limited intelligence forces it to direct the battering ram against the wall of China. The breach will be made to introduce cotton and opium, and to get tea out. Be it so. But the Gospel will also enter by it. There is in Europe a haughty and avaricious nation, separated from the Church, and for three centuries its most bitter enemy. For three centuries this nation has labored to isolate herself from the Catholic Apostleship, and has done her best to shut against it the highways of the earth. All at once she has seen the Catholic Apostleship arise in her own bosom. We are witnesses of this marvel, and for 30 years England has transported in her ships more Catholic missionaries than she massacred in other times. Yet is England still the enemy of the Church, the great artisan of the plots projected against Rome. She digs and undermines the ground under the Papacy. Not being able to overthrow it, she wishes to hem it round with precipices. But, though she succeeds, it would be but the hope of a moment, followed by a prompt and cruel retaliation. They who dig ditches round about the Divine action must themselves be God is not contented with passing over their vain obstacles, and that He removes them. He can bring mighty England as well as anything else into the ditch, and it needs no prophet's eye to see that the preparations are already made. If it be England or the Church that must perish, it is not England that is protected by the conscience of human kind, as easy to awake when God wishes it as it is prompt to slumber, and which on this point especially will be easily awakened. England will not then appear the most necessary for the salvation of the world."

AMERICAN EQUALITY.—The Hotel du Louvre has been recently troubled by an American exhibition which reminds us that Monsieur the Minister of Justice is not the only person a little behind his time in this great city of boulevards. It would appear that not very many days ago, two gentlemen of colour took up their quarters in the great hotel, where luggage is distributed by machinery, and where there is fitting accommodation for the Russian Prince and the modest commercial traveller—if indeed, commercial travelling and modesty were ever discovered in company. Little did these coloured gentlemen anticipate the reception that was in store for them. They had been accustomed to travel in England, and had begun to feel that they were not so very inferior after all to a cow-hiding Yankee. They had become bold enough to stand erect before the white man, and to sit and eat in his august presence. They entered the gorgeous *salon-a-manger* therefore of the Hotel du Louvre without fear, and took their places at the table *d'hôte* with all the ease in the world. They were prepared to eat of the same *filet aux truffes* and to enjoy the same *suprême* which were to invigorate and gratify the very whitest man or woman at the table. But they had counted without their countrymen of the West. They were free to eat with enslaved Frenchmen, but not with the enlightened Republicans of the Stars and Stripes. The writers were presently seen to be in violent discussion with a group of thin and sallow men, who were "guessing," and "calculating," and "reckoning," vehemently. These writers were informed that the sallow gentlemen in question guessed they were not going to sit at the table with niggers; that these same gentlemen calculated the landlord would have to turn the fellows out; and these gentlemen kicked, moreover, that they, themselves would kick the vermin out neck and crop, should the landlord prove that he did not know his business. This gentleman very properly declined to expel his coloured guests; whereupon the enlightened Republicans of the West actually took the law into their own hands, and kicked the "niggers" out of the hotel. And nobody had the courage to take the "niggers" part.—*Altematum.*

SMOKING AND CANCER OF THE LIP.—M. Bouisson, of Montpellier, according to the *Medical Times*, has recently stated that the great increase of this affection is due to the practice of smoking; and the late M. Roux attributed also to this fact of his having met with a larger proportion of cancerous affections of the lips during the latter than during the former half of his prolonged surgical career. M. Fleury, of Clermont, is, however, of a different opinion; for, deploring equally with M. Bouisson the pernicious practice of smoking, he doubts whether cancerous affection of the lips is one of its effects. Between 1845 and 1855 he has operated upon 86 patients, 71 being men, and 15 women, not one of these being less than 43 years of age. They were all of the peasant class, chiefly from among the mountains of Puy-de-Dôme and the vicinity where smoking is almost wholly unpractised. It is a remarkable fact that the inhabitants of the surrounding plains, and the towns, where smoking prevails much more, are almost completely free from the affection.—*Medical Times.*

The treaty of Zurich has been signed, and the Conferences may, we suppose, be regarded as closed. A new complication (for such we suspect it will turn out) has been introduced into the affairs of Italy by the resolution of the revolted States to elect the Prince Eugene de Carignano of Savoy their Regent under the King of Piedmont. We are of course informed that this election has taken place unanimously. The army under Garibaldi we are informed, has recovered from the state of demoralization in which it is now admitted to have been; and is burning with eagerness to attack the Papal troops. This general had however not been able to restore to the happy state of things without having recourse to the painful necessity of shooting, *pour encourager les autres*, three of the wretched youths who had committed themselves to his authority. One of them, a deserter from the Papal army, was taken in the act of attempting to return to his duty.

Bologna, Nov. 9.—The National Assembly of the Bologna has approved by a large majority, the following proposition:—"To accept the resignation of the Governor General of the Romagna, and to trans-

fer to the Dictator of Parma and Modena full powers to govern the Romagna until Prince Carignan has assumed the Regency." The Sardinian Constitution has been proclaimed by the Assembly, which resolved that the time for its application shall be fixed by the Government. It was also resolved that the power to dissolve the present Assembly shall rest with Prince Carignan. The Assembly was then prorogued.

A letter from Turin, in the *Post*, says:—"King Victor Emmanuel has replied within the last two or three days to the letter of the Emperor Napoleon.—It is believed that the letter opposes to the obligations which the Emperor contracted at Villafranca and Zurich those which he himself has contracted towards the populations of the Centre by receiving their deputies, expressing sympathy with their wishes, and promising them support before Europe, and it consequently insists on the necessity of carrying intact the question of Central Italy before a Congress. The King, it is said, adds that he is persuaded that the councils of the Emperor are marked with the greatest kindness to Italy, which has been so generously defended by him."

The King Victor Emmanuel, in consequence of a very urgent representation received from the French Government, has refused to grant permission to the Prince de Carignan to accept the Regency of Central Italy, which has been offered to him.—*Times Cor.*

Letters from Bologna, of the 13th ult., announce that Garibaldi had asked to occupy with his troops the college of the Barnabite Fathers, at Porta Maggiore. The Bologna Government had made an inventory of the property of the Jesuits in Romagna, and was about to sell it, but the Bishops have energetically protested against this robbery.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 58th ult., contains the following particulars, written by its special correspondent in the marches:—"Monsignore the Bishop of Rimini was returning to his own residence from Coriano, where he had been to assist at the election of the Superiores of a religious community, when a soldier, under what pretext it is not known, began to use imprecations against him, and threatened his life. Immediately, such a crowd of those undisciplined armed bands began to gather around the episcopal palace, as to leave no doubt that the city was about to lose its chief pastor, just as so many churches of the diocese are deprived of their parish priests. Apprehension increased to such an extent that for many hours the report was believed that the Bishop had been arrested. This general belief was confirmed by the arrest of many priests, which had been ascertained to have taken place during the preceding days, as well as by the annoyance and insults endured by Monsignore the Bishop of Bertinoro and Sassina. Among the parish priests and other clergy imprisoned in the diocese of Rimini, I shall limit myself to mentioning the Archpriest of Saludecio, who was led handcuffed to prison; two priests, brothers, of the name of Solari, of Marciano; Don Titi Brigidi of Cattolica; the Archpriest of Oio, Don Sempri; and two priests of Mondano.—Five of the arrested priests were sent on the 19th of October, by order of the madcap Garibaldi, to Bologna, where, after being locked up at first in the public gaol, they have since been transferred to another more secure place of seclusion." According to impartial accounts their arrest seems to be attributed to the fact that some of the many deserters from the Garibaldi army had recourse to the charity of those priests to obtain relief; and it was for giving assistance to these poor men that the priests have been charged with being abettors of their flight. Priests are leaving the province in such numbers, owing to these persecutions, that in some parishes, the divine service and the administration of the sacraments have been suspended. In addition to the clergy, many laymen have had to take flight, and among them twenty of the inhabitants of Bertinoro who had protested against the insults inflicted on their Bishop, and the rigorous perquisition made in the episcopal palace. "If the Lord does not assist those provinces, great misfortune is in store for the Romagna."

The French Episcopate, to the number of nearly sixty Bishops, have now signified in solemn addresses their sympathy with the Holy Father under his distresses. The Prelates of Germany and Spain are following the example. Laymen, too, have a duty to perform in this matter, and the hints we have ventured to drop have been responded to in a very gratifying manner. Out of the encouraging correspondence we have received, we have printed a few letters (we have given but one to-day, but that, as will be recognised by many, is from an influential quarter), all breathing a hearty zeal in the cause of the Pope. We hope in our succeeding numbers to devote a larger space to these most opportune manifestations of Catholic feeling, which we invite.—Those containing practical suggestions, or offers of tangible aid, will, of course, be preferred for insertion. What the Supreme Pontiff needs is not barren sympathy, or still more barren advice. His Government has obbed no man, it has defrauded no man, it has repudiated no financial obligation. On the contrary, for the sake of peace and conciliation, it has paid debts it did not owe, and it has been robbed by those who possessed only the right which might confer. Did the Pope behold in his coffers the sums abstracted from him by these two causes he would have little need to ask aid from any quarter. Whether he needs aid or not, is it not our duty and our privilege to contribute to his necessities?—When did Christendom cease to do this? Our exemptions from the claim is one of the blessings we owe to the "Reformation." For our own part, we repudiate a boon conferred by Cranmer and Henry VIII. Medieval enthusiasm will take a practical and a truly Catholic turn, if it can bring about the revival of Peter's Pence.—*Weekly Register.*

PRUSSIA. New matter for speculation has been afforded by the increased armaments of Prussia and by the interview between the Prince Regent and the Russian Czar at Breslau. The notion of a league or an understanding between Russia, Prussia, and England has been started as a precaution against the eventualities of an arrangement between France and Austria as to the next step after the settlement of the Italian Question. The cession of Lombardy, it is suspected, may be repaid upon the Danube, and the next move against England may be looked for in the dominions of the "Sick Man" of Turkey.—*Tablet.*

It is stated on reliable authority that at the interview held at Breslau the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia determined not to consent to a revision of the treaties of 1815 or to take part in any Congress in which England should not be represented, the last resolution being proposed by Prussia.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes an article of which the following is a summary:—

"The *Allgemeine Zeitung* insists on its statement that the interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia had a tendency hostile to England. The same paper pretends that Prussia had entered upon the policy of France and Russia to isolate England, and had promised to maintain an unconditional neutrality in case war should be declared by France against England.—In order to support these absurd insinuations the *Allgemeine Zeitung* refers to the imaginary statements of some Prussian newspapers which are known to belong to the Opposition press, and which have a self-understood interest to disfigure every step of the Government for the sake of obtaining a basis for attacks against it. The writers of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* place themselves by their conduct on the same footing with certain French journals, which, in translating the malevolent conjectures of the Prussian Opposition press, transformed them into positive facts. These tactics may be considered ingenious, but are hardly patriotic or useful to the interests of Germany."

AUSTRIA. The Vienna papers have taken but little notice of the Emperor Napoleon's letter to the King of Sardi-

nia, and none of them have ventured to express an opinion with respect to Mantua or Peschiera. The subject has never been touched in my presence by men in office; but the Emperor is by no means inclined to make federal fortresses of two of his most important strongholds.

The Vienna politicians have come to the conclusion that Venice will de facto be lost to Austria if the Napoleonic ideas, as expressed in the famous letter of the 20th of October, should be realized. Those persons who expect that Central Italy will become an integral part of the kingdom of Sardinia are likely to be disappointed; but there is very little doubt that the original project of the Emperor of the French will be realized. Lombardy was taken by main force from Austria; but Italy will be made free "from the Alps to the Adriatic" by diplomatic wiles. Until now Louis Napoleon has overreached every one with whom he has had to do, and he is not likely to make an exception in favor of Austria.—For reasons which are known to the whole world, he neither can nor will venture to break the promise he gave to Italy and the Italians. Military men, who have recently returned from Venice, say, that possession of that province can only be maintained by brute force, as the Italian inhabitants are "to a man" hostile to Austria. Would it not be better for Austria to sell Venice to the Italians for a sum which would enable her to put her finances in order? Without an inch of land in Italy Austria would be stronger than she now is, for Venice is to her what a festering wound is to a powerful man. If Austria could resolve to part with Venice, it is morally certain that Hungary would soon lower her tone.

For the moment the Venetians have not the shadow of a chance of being able to get rid of the yoke of Austria without assistance from abroad; but still it might be as well if the official advisers of His Majesty would seriously consider whether the loss of Venice would not be a gain. Almost every foreigner is of opinion that Austria will eventually, by the very force of circumstances, be obliged to relinquish Venice; but the man who should venture to speak of the possibility of such a contingency to the Emperor would probably be considered a very ill-disposed person, and treated accordingly. It has more than once been said in my presence that Austria may at some future time acquire possession of Lombardy again, but it appears to me that the thing is impossible, as the province was ceded to France, who gave it to Sardinia on condition that she should pay a certain sum as indemnification to Austria. As soon as the Zurich treaties are signed Lombardy will form an integral part of the kingdom of Sardinia, and Austria certainly deceives herself if she entertains a hope that Europe will permit her to establish herself again on the right bank of the Mincio. There can no longer be a doubt that the Congress will meet soon after the Zurich Conferences are at an end. If the place of meeting should be Paris, it must be concluded that Austria has entirely yielded to France, and will no longer object to there being a permanent Aropanag in the French capital.—*Times Correspondent.*

INDIA. The Indian news announces the capture and condemnation to death of two Indian rebel leaders, Rambah Singh, and Rajah Loalal; and another not less guilty Rajah has been sentenced to penal servitude for life. The rebellion, however, can hardly be regarded as finally quelled whilst Nana Sahib not only lives, but (by Bombay advices of the 13th ult.) was keeping the field at the head of several hundred men.

A victory, which reads almost like a defeat, had been gained by the British forces from Bombay over a piratical tribe called waghurs, on the coast. The object of the expedition was to restore the authority of a ruler whose *decheance* (to use the term now in vogue) had been voted by his subjects. So strenuous had been the resistance that eighty of our countrymen, including several officers, were killed or wounded in the conflict with this obscure horde.—*Weekly Register.*

CHINA. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* has the following from China:—

"It appears that a fortified camp has been established in an excellent position at about two miles from Peking, and that the Emperor is collecting his best troops there. It is said that his Majesty, in case his capital be attacked, intends to retire into Tartary with his family and his guard, the latter consisting of 70,000 Mongols. It were to do so, it would be difficult to come to an arrangement of the difficulties between him and the European Powers, for he alone represents the monarchy, and can alone treat. The insurrection, which has for so long a time prevailed in the country, has entered on a new phase, as division has broken out among the insurgents, some of them continuing to obey the Government of Nanking, and others having abandoned it. The latter have quitted the frontiers of the province of Canton, and have gone to besiege the town of Pao-Khing-Pou, capital of the province of Hou-Nan, where they were not expected. This province is one of the most important in the centre of the empire. It extends to the south of the great Inke of Thong-Thing, and is divided into nine departments. Its population is the vast number of 9,000,000 souls, of whom a great part are disaffected; and one of its towns, You-Theou, is the head-quarters of the famous revolutionary society, the *Nenfar* Blanc, which has extended its ramifications all over China. If the insurgents should succeed in possessing themselves of Pao-Khing-Pou and establishing themselves in the Hou-Nan, they will place the Emperor between two formidable insurrections, and will augment the gravity of his situation."

APPAIRS IN CHINA.—A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, who accompanied the American minister to China on his recent visit to Peking, writes from Shanghai, under date of Sept. 3d, an account of the ill feeling which now prevails towards the English and Americans at that place, and in fact, all along the coast, consequent on the disastrous defeat of the English on the Pei-ho. He says:—"All China, along from the Shantung promontory to Canton, seems to be in a feverish state; relieving itself occasionally by a temporary outbreak. Already are the bad results of the defeat of the English before the Peiho forts beginning to show themselves. It will be long before the world's trade with China recovers entirely from that fatal mishap. When I was here 3 months since, Chinese boats on the river made way for Europeans as a matter of course. Now, they boldly stand up and call to you to 'go about.' Then one thought nothing of cutting across the country from Woosung to Shanghai in a sedan chair, whereas now it would be looked upon as madness, or, at least, as a very wanton risk of one's life. Then we entered the Chinese quarter of Shanghai with confidence; now we do so at the risk of antique eggs, stones and knives. Europeans residing at Shanghai have, within the last month, been insulted, beaten, stabbed, and murdered, all because the rabble have an idea that the English are humbled, and that they can thus act with impunity. How long will merchants expose their lives and property, and the lives of their families, if such a state of things is allowed to last? Will they not leave Shanghai, China, if it is not arrested? What then will we do for our tea and silks? Of course, to avoid all this, they must be whipped worse than ever; and as they are to be whipped, why should not the United States help England to do it? We are to share equally in the benefits."

From Japan also we have had news, resulting partly, I feel convinced, from the conduct of the lately arrived foreigners themselves. We are told that the captain of an American merchant ship went on shore at Nagasaki, to fill his water casks, and he was informed by the officials that that was not proper, and that he must return on board, where he would find water in Japanese boats; that the captain refused, resisted, and was overpowered; that he subsequently returned armed, when a fight ensued, which resulted in the wounding of several Japanese;

that several days later, an American was walking through the streets, was insulted, and shot down by the Japanese with his revolver.

WILD SPORTS OF THE WEST.

When pleasure begins to grow dull in the East, We'll order our wings and be off to the West. —*Moore.*

(From the *London Examiner*—Protestant.)

In the merry days of the tithing system, the favorite popular pastime, through a great part of Ireland, was parson shooting. There was the season for parsons, like the season for partridges, and how many head of the black game Captain Rock and his friends used to bring down of an autumn is an interesting chapter in modern Church history. Well, the legislature passed the rent-charge act, and the rent-charge act spoiled all. Not a parson has been bugged since. The lovers of rural sports, however, will be gratified to learn that, among other Irish revivals, there has been a laudable attempt lately to revive the sport in question, with the trifling difference that the parsons are now to carry the gun, while the Catholic priests are to take their turn to be popped at, than which nothing can be fairer.

The first Protestant clergyman to take the field has been the Rev. Mr. Goodison, of the Church Missionary Society, a body for whose proceedings people will in future consult *Bell's Life* or the *Sporting Magazine*. We observe that informations have been taken against the rev. gentleman at the Ballinrobe Petty Sessions for threatening to shoot a priest of the name of Lavelle, not with a gun, however, but a pistol, the usual small beginning in the practice of firearms. As the case is to go to trial, we have no intention of prejudging it, but there are facts not controverted upon which we may legitimately comment. Here is Mr. Goodison's own account of what occurred between him and his game, previous to the alleged threat for which he stood accused. Their being a cross charge against the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, the court had an opportunity of hearing the statements of both parties:—

"The Rev. Richard Goodison was sworn, and examined by Mr. Buchanan—I live at Ashleigh, in the County of Mayo; I am a Catholic clergyman, a clergyman of the Church of England. On the 5th of October I rode to Tourmashedy across the mountains; in doing so I overtook the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, another rev. gentleman, I believe, and some other man along with them. When I came up to Mr. Lavelle he saluted me; he might have said something, but I did not hear it; he bowed, and I returned the salute; he asked me was not that a bad road, and I said yes; he asked me how far I had travelled that day, and I said about ten or twelve miles; he asked me how far I was going, and I said to Tourmashedy; I said then, 'I presume you are Mr. Lavelle,' he said yes, that he was Father Lavelle; I then said in reply, 'Why call yourself Father?' and he said, 'Because I am Father.' I said, 'Where do the Scriptures teach us that?' Up to this Mr. Lavelle's manner towards me was very civil; he rushed up then in the most excited manner; I was before him on the road, and he rode up to me and said, 'What is that you said? How dare you?'

What followed was so differently related by the Protestant missionary and the Popish priest that one or the other must be forsworn, and it will be for a jury to say which of the reverend gentlemen is the perjurer. However, here we have the Rev. Mr. Goodison admitting that he broke out upon the priest, who had given him no provocation, but had accused him in the most civil manner with the above impudent and offensive questions. As we must suppose that they were put by the raving missionary in regular exercise of his functions under the Society which employs him, it is easy to understand why they feel it necessary to provide their agents with pistols. Although the Irish are not the fire-eating people they formerly were, it is obvious that any man who makes it his business to ride about the country, addressing irritating observations on the most exciting of subjects to every member he meets of the persuasion and order to which they must be most disagreeable, ought in common prudence to be armed against the chance of meeting with dangerous tempers. We may, therefore, judge of the propriety of the missionary's proceedings by his previous martial preparations. His revolver explains his religion; his pistol exhibits in the strongest possible light the decency of his catechism. This is perfectly independent of the questions which are reserved for trial. We should like to see the Church Missionary Society itself brought to justice for sending such firebrands as Mr. Goodison abroad through a country like Ireland, where they are under the necessity of going armed in apprehension of assault, provoked if not justified by their own misbehaviour. As to the folly displayed by the holy man of the pistol, it was too transparent to deserve a remark.—Where is the scriptural authority for the title of "Reverend," which Mr. Goodison himself bears?—And above all, where is the scriptural authority for the weapon of destruction in the hands of the preacher? The men of whom it is said that their footsteps were "beautiful on the mountains," were not missionaries of the stamp that roam the mountains of Mayo.

Another article from the pen of the Count de Montalembert has made Europe ring, and another seizure, another prosecution, has celebrated the anniversary of what he, with some reason, calls his "confessorship." The contrast of the case are a little singular. Twelve months back, France, being then professedly friendly towards us, presented the Count for an article eulogistic of England. Now, France who is not friendly—France, where England is scolded in official prints, and savagely vituperated without any official acknowledgment, in the others, prosecutes the Count de Montalembert for his article, and one of the reasons given is, lest England should take offence—the Count having applied to a part of her policy, the epithet "ignoble." We trust our Government will be duly sensible of the profound respect paid to British susceptibilities. The respect is perhaps a little overstrained. England knows the Count, as least as well as she knows any Frenchman; she claims a part in him. Assuredly she would never have quarrelled with France for anything he might say of her. The real cause of the prosecution lies, of course, in the scope of the article, which is first to fasten on the Imperial policy the whole blame of the mischiefs that have taken place and are likely to take place in the Papal dominions; secondly, to assert that with France, and France alone, rests the whole arbitrement, and consequently the whole responsibility of the fate of Italy; and lastly, to show that a loyal support to the Holy Father in his present difficulties, is the only course compatible with sound principles of liberal and constitutional policy and of public justice and international right. The Italian complications, in the opinion of the Count, prove more strongly than ever, the advantages of Parliamentary government. Had France and Austria or either of them possessed such a constitution, the Italian war of 1859 would never have taken place. Had Piedmont remained true to the principles of Charles Albert, she would never have attacked the Pope, nor perpetrated her invasion of Italian liberties by the establishment of military dictatorships at home and abroad. The Count is himself a staunch constitutionalist, and he does not any more than last year disguise his enmity to the empire, or his regret for the revolution of 1848.—This time he has thrown down the gauntlet more sternly and defied the Emperor a *Fortranco*. No question that he speaks the mind of Catholic France though there is a lingering reluctance in which we confess we share, to regard the Chief of the foremost Catholic nation of the earth as committed to a course in any sense antagonistic to the interests of the Church. We cannot but own, making all allowances for his position—an earthenware ear against him. The feeling of English Catholics is like that of the Count.—*Weekly Register.*