

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that Monseigneur Morlot, Cardinal Archbishop of Tours, has been appointed Archbishop of Paris.

It is stated that at the instance of his advocate, M. Nogent St. Laurent, a medical commission will be named with a view to ascertain the grounds on which Verger is supposed to have been insane when he assassinated the Archbishop of Paris.

We have frequently heard the Protestant press quote the manner in which Sunday is observed in France, as an example of the manner in which that day is honored generally throughout Catholic countries. We doubt, however, if they will make the reparation, and quote the following, which we copy from the Paris journals:—"An association has been formed at Cherbourg, which has for its object the observance of Sunday. The number of associates in Paris alone on the 1st of February last was 5,180. It has its journal, which is named the *Observer of Sunday*, and enjoys a large circulation. The excellency of the object it proposes to advocate has won for it the approbation of many excellent Bishops.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows, in reference to the incomes of the French Clergy:—"The Catholic Clergy in France is, of all others who receive support from the State, the lowest in the scale of remuneration. In the arrondissement of Meaux, for instance, to which diocese Verger belonged, the Protestant clergyman receives, at the lowest, an allowance of 1,500 francs, fixed, from the Government, and from the department 200 francs to defray the expense of his pastoral visitations, independently of donations from those of the same faith confided to his care. It is true that the claims on him as the father of a family are greater than on the Catholic clergyman, but I can tell you he performs functions which are forbidden to his confrere, and which are more or less recompensed. The present Emperor has done something to improve the condition of the superior Catholic ecclesiastics. The Cardinals, for instance, are Senators by right, and they receive the salary attached to the office. The Archbishops have a small sum in addition to their incomes as prelates. The Bishops of the first class (the classification gives no pre-eminence, but is only according to the extent and importance of the diocese) receive an income of 25,000 francs, or £1,000; those of the second class 15,000fr. (£600), and those of the third 10,000fr. or £400 per annum. These emoluments are not excessive, and as the superior clergy are not now, as formerly, recruited from the upper or wealthier classes of society, they seldom or never possess any private property. But the real difficulty begins when we descend to the inferior orders of the clergy. The emolument derived from the State by the parish priests of a large city, of the principal town of a department or of an arrondissement, is 1,500fr. or £60. This is the first class. A cure, or parish priest, of the second class, receives only 1,200fr., and those who are attached to the service of a country church, 850fr. or £34; these last form the immense majority of the 40,000 members of the secular clergy in France. Of that sum of 850fr. the 50fr. has been added only very recently. In compensation for the immense property of which the clergy were deprived at the Revolution, the law of the 2nd of November, 1789, prescribed that the emolument of each parish priest should not be less than was equivalent to double that sum now. I should have said that, in addition to the sum of 850fr. just mentioned, the commune gives from 100fr. to 150fr. There remains what is termed the *casuel*, which is made up of a small fee from masses for particular objects, for marriages and interments, and a few occasional offerings. The rural clergy, as well as those of the towns, are called upon to contribute from 20fr. to 25fr. every year in support of a fund for the relief of the old and infirm members of the clergy. The *casuel* is affected by many accidents. A bad harvest diminishes, or sometimes even suppresses it entirely, and it is precisely in periods of scarcity that the calls on the charity of the priests are most numerous and most urgent. The first door the poor knock at for relief in their destitution is that of the cure; and it must be said that they rarely knock in vain. When it is remembered that there are not less than 30,000 of the French clergy in this straitened and precarious position, their resignation, their honorable conduct, and their morality, with rare exceptions, amid the scandals which society in every class presents, are worthy of all praise.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—An incident is told in the *Univers*, on the authority of one of the clergymen who attended on him at St. Etienne du Mont on the day of his death, which speaks the character of the man, and at the same time, would tell how he was ruled by a mysterious fatality. To this priest he said, while preparing in the sacristy of the church for the ceremony in which he was about to officiate, "I suffered much this morning, and was on the point of not coming; but I gave no heed to my feelings, lest it might have been said that I visited the churches frequented by the rich, but not so willingly those of the poor." The most remarkable tribute, however, to the worth of the Archbishop is found in a Parisian periodical of the Jews, which cannot fail to be read with great interest, it may safely be said, throughout Christendom. It is as follows:—"Organ of Judaism in France, we share in the vivid regret and profound sorrow caused by the irreparable calamity which has just befallen our Catholic fellow-citizens and their church. We weep with them upon the death of a virtuous and holy pontiff, who was wont to propagate throughout all classes of society sentiments of charity, toleration, and love of our neighbour; who presented to the ministers of all faiths a sublime model of devotedness, wisdom elevation of soul, and inexhaustible solicitude to alleviate the sufferings of the flock confided to his care. We deplore with religion the abhorrent crime committed in the place consecrated to God, to the regeneration of man, and the purification of all his evil thoughts; the unheeded sacrilege, which has thrust the murderer's weapon and the cry of death upon the progress of an

august ceremony. We weep in conjunction with French civilization, which now covers its face with grief and shame at beholding the perpetration, in her own bosom, under her bright and generous light of day, of an atrocity at which the barbarity of the savage would blush, and the infernal dwelling of the wicked be itself terrified. We can only scatter some flowers over the tomb of the pious pastor, who has fallen at the foot of the altar, like an expiatory victim for the sins of men. "The virtuous of all people," says our doctors "shall enjoy a future life." The God of Israelites and of the Christians will, then, have graciously received the soul of this noble high-priest, whose cruel end has, alas! drawn forth as many tears as his holy and charitable life had dried up in suffering humanity. Here, below, he died while praying for the Christian; he has risen above, where there is but one faith and one sanctuary, praying for all who bear the name of Frenchmen. Blessed be the memory of the just man on earth, and glorified be his soul in heaven!"

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is not encouraging. General Prim has been arrested, and is to be prosecuted. Marshal O'Donnell had retired to his country seat, and some sensation has been caused at his having, though not far from Madrid, abstained, contrary to custom, from joining his military colleagues in paying his respects to the Queen on Twelfth Day. Arrests continue to be made in Madrid of those who are accused of republican efforts to overthrow the Government.—A Ministerial crisis of some kind is understood to be impending. The Cortes are convoked for the 1st of May. Twenty-five political prisoners have contrived to effect their escape from Valencia. The province of Huesca and great part of that of Saragossa had been declared in a state of siege.

ITALY.

The Emperor of Austria to-day signed a decree granting a full pardon to all persons in the Lombardo-Venetian territory condemned for high treason, revolt, or insurrection. Prosecution for such crimes is suspended. The special Court at Mantua is dissolved.

While the Emperor was at Venice above 10,000 petitions were presented to him, and the majority of them he received with his own hands while walking out to visit the public institutions. One day, as His Majesty was entering the Church of St. Zachariah, two girls, of 14 and 16 years of age, asked to be permitted to tell him what they wanted. The Monarch gave his consent, and was informed that the petitioners were reduced to the greatest distress, as their father had been put into prison for a debt of 400 lire (about £13 7s), and had already been absent from his home a fortnight. The Emperor paid the debt, and by doing so probably saved the girls from perdition. As their Majesties were leaving their gondola, near the iron bridge, in order to go to the Academy of Fine Arts, a beggar-woman put her hand on the shoulder of the Empress. As soon as Her Majesty turned the old woman fell on her knees before her, blessed her, and kissed the hem of her dress. As the Emperor and Empress were leaving the Church of St. Anthony, at Padua, they were separated from their suite by the crowd, and so completely shut in that they could neither advance nor retreat.—"My very good friends," said the Emperor in Italian, "pray let me and my wife pass." Room was made as soon as the words were spoken.—*Austrian Cor. of the Times.*

NAPLES.—Letters received from Naples announce that King Ferdinand, it is said, will grant an amnesty on the occasion of the approaching *avouchement* of the Queen. It is stated that a discovery had been made of a plot to blow up the Royal Palace. The streets at night are now in darkness, as the authorities have ordered the gas to be turned off, fearing explosions. Great consternation reigns amongst all classes, and as soon as it is dark no one is seen in the streets.

The Pope has given 55,000fr. from his privy purse to give employment on the high roads to the indigent.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the following article:—"The Neuchâtel prisoners have been liberated, and they are already on the French territory. The Helvetic government, in concert with the national representation of the country, has performed an act which does it honor, and which is in perfect keeping with the true interests of Switzerland.

"The government of the Emperor had advised that measure already in September last, and had renewed its advice in a communication dated 26th November. Aware, in confidence of the conciliatory intentions of King Frederick William, and knowing that the whole question lay in the unconditional liberation of the prisoners, it found it necessary to insist on making the Federal Government understand the full bearing of the request that was made to it.

"If Switzerland refused, France could no longer deter the King of Prussia, whose spirit of moderation she highly appreciated, from having recourse to arms to procure a just satisfaction for his offended dignity. If, on the contrary, Switzerland complied with the counsels of France, the latter found herself engaged to make use of that concession with the cabinet of Berlin to prevent any coercive measures, and to claim a satisfactory solution of the Neuchâtel question. "We, therefore, congratulate ourselves upon the resolution taken by the Helvetic Confederation. She may at once fearlessly dismiss her contingent, and the Prussian government having already announced that it is ready to commence negotiations on the ground itself of the dispute, a final arrangement may be hoped for, conformable to the interests as well as to the dignity of both parties."

It is doubtful (says the correspondent of the *Times*) whether this language will give great satisfaction to the Swiss. The unconditional release of the Neuchâtel prisoners is put prominently forward, while the Confederation must still trust to the assurances of the King of Prussia, given 'in a confidential manner'—not of his renunciation of the Principality, but of his con-

cessory intentions.' All who know the King of Prussia must be aware that little dependence can be placed either on his 'intentions' or on his assurances, not perhaps from preconcerted deceit, but from the inherent vacillation of character which prevents him from persevering in the same design for twenty four hours together. Except in the liberation of the prisoners, the affair is pretty much in the same state it was three months ago.

The *Independence Belge* says that the Conferences on the Neuchâtel question will take place in the middle of February.

MM. de Pourtales and de Corjoles, two of the leaders in the insurrection of Neuchâtel, and who were imprisoned until released on the 17th instant, at the intervention of the British and French governments, have arrived at Marseilles.

BELGIUM.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P., AND THE PRINCE DE LIGNE.—The *Press* publishes the following communication from Brussels:—"On Monday, the 19th, a numerous deputation of the English residents at Brussels, naval, military, and civilian, waited upon the Prince de Ligne, at his hotel in the Rue Royale, to declare their reprobation of the personal vulgarities uttered by Sir Robert Peel against the prince in his disreputable speech at Birmingham. The deputation expressed a hope that the offence would be judged by him to be—as it was in fact—an isolated ebullition of low breeding, highly displeasing to the English of all parties, and which the unanimous censure of the Anglican press had placed in its true light—as unbecoming a gentleman. A deep regret was also signified that the nobleman selected by the King of the Belgians to be his special ambassador at the coronation of the Queen of England, in 1838, and lately deputed in the same capacity to the Emperor of Russia, should have met with an insult from an Englishman, utterly unprovoked and couched in terms unknown to the language and to the sentiments of honorable men. The Prince de Ligne in warm terms, acknowledged the compliments paid by the deputation and observed:—"Gentlemen, believe me I am most grateful for this your spontaneous act of courtesy and good will; and I am deeply sensible of the generous kindness that has prompted you thus to repel the vulgar aggression unwarrantably made upon me by Sir Robert Peel. I conjure you to be persuaded that I do not suffer the displeasure I may experience at this low-bred indignity to affect, for one instant, the high respect and sincere regard long and cordially entertained by me for England and the English. The coarse verbiage adopted by Sir Robert Peel to revile me belongs only to a sot (*ivrogne*) and a blackguard (*gamon*), and as such I regard it with proper contempt; but without seeking that personage, should chance ever place me in an unpalatable contact with him, I shall not hesitate to say that his conduct towards me has been that of an underbred puppy, (*mal élevé et vanierien*). And now, gentlemen, on my part, I have to express my sorrow and extreme displeasure that any countryman of mine, and without my authority, should have used this untoward circumstance for a reason to offer you the incivility of refusing your admission to the *Ball Nobla*. Such conduct on their part appertains to that category of social offences which we have had occasion to deplore. I have been greatly pained at such ill-bred and unworthy conduct. Allow me gentlemen, to say that out of this unpleasant occurrence I have, at any rate, derived the pleasure of making your personal acquaintance, and of being able, in returning you my hearty thanks for your considerable attention, publicly to testify my constant and ardent regard for your country, its inhabitants, and its institutions."

RUSSIA.

The Russians are constructing new fortifications at Anapa. When peace was concluded they determined to drive the Circassians out of Anapa which they accomplished after an obstinate resistance. The Circassians have made repeated attempts to regain possession of this important position, but always without success. The Russians are busily employed in re-building the fortifications on an improved plan. A pier is likewise being constructed to give shelter to the shipping. The villages of Tarrak and Kepoli, situate in the middle of a fertile plain at a verst and a half from Anapa, are to be fortified and receive a strong garrison.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of executing the works they are progressing rapidly on every point. The foundation of the ancient fortifications, constructed by the Turks in the year 1784, are excellent, and were not completely destroyed when the Russians evacuated the town in June 1855. The barracks are already rebuilt, as well as the hospitals and military storehouses, and two churches have been repaired. An aqueduct, which did not previously exist, has been constructed, and the old springs which were filled up when the Russians evacuated the town have been re-opened. These works are being exclusively executed by the troops, of whom two brigades are employed at them. They formed part of the army which defended Sebastopol. These troops have frequent engagements with the Circassians, and the latter not long since intercepted and captured a convoy of provisions, which has caused the garrison of Anapa much inconvenience.

PERSIA.

The details of the capture of Bushire have been received from Bombay, under date of December 29. Some British ships had arrived off the Port of Bushire. Correspondence ensued, and on the 3rd of December the British sent on shore a copy of the declaration of war. Next day (the 4th) the British took possession of the Island of Karrah, without opposition, as a military depot. During the 7th and 8th the British troops disembarked at Hallila Bay, 12 miles south-west of Bushire. The men landed with three days' rations, and without baggage. On the morning of the 9th the army, in two brigades, advanced along the coast, the ships sailing a little ahead on the flank. The ship *Assaye*, on coming abreast of Fort Bushire, shelled it at a distance of one thousand seven hundred yards, and dislodged the garrison, 800 of whom took up a new position to oppose the British at once. Brigadier Stopford

was shot dead while waving on his men to the attack. The British thereupon marched on the enemy, who fought desperately with the bayonet, till driven back upon the fort, whence they attempted to escape, but were met by the British rifles seaward, and by the cavalry landward. Colonel Melve, of the cavalry, was killed. The enemy were not Persians, but Arabs. They left 3 chiefs and a large number of men on the field. The British loss is reported to be 35 men. Bushire was then summoned to surrender and the channel having been buoyed during the night, the city was bombarded and shelled steadily for 4 hours, when it surrendered, and the British entered the town. The British report no loss in the fleet. The Governor, the Commander of the fleet, and an officer reported to be the Minister of War, were made prisoners. The garrison being too numerous to retain, they were removed into the interior and released. Bushire was proclaimed British territory and a free port. The city became quiet, but reports were rife of abominable conduct on the part of the British, after the capitulation of the town.

The important news reached London on Saturday afternoon, by telegraph from Vienna, to the effect that Persia had resolved to submit to the terms of the British Government. The information is received through the Turkish Minister at Teheran, who sent a despatch to Constantinople, to the effect that the Persian Government, on learning the fall of Bushire, had resolved to yield, and the despatch was telegraphed by Lord Stratford from Constantinople to London, via Vienna. The statement, therefore, though it announces only a probability or intention, is considered to be authentic.

CHINA.

Details are to hand confirming the telegraphic accounts of the Chinese loss. An extract from the *China Mail*, of the 16th, says:—"The factories have been burned down by the Chinese, and the only particulars we have ascertained are, that about 11 o'clock on Saturday night the flames broke out in every direction. Vigorous attempts were made by the seamen and marines to stop its progress, but all attempts were fruitless, and the fire raged throughout the night, and up to the time of the steamer's departure. At first some hopes were entertained that the flames might be extinguished, but fresh fires broke out. Dault & Co.'s premises were the first to go, and the whole of Haunshun Hong, Imperial French Minister's, and Saikes Hongs were burnt. The only buildings unburnt at the time of the steamer's departure were the British consulate and five or six warehouses. What steps the Admiral means to take are unknown, but there is little doubt that the city of Canton will be no longer spared, and the discharge of shell and rockets was already said to have commenced. It is reported the Chinese apologised to the American authorities for the outrages committed on the American flag.

SENTENCE CORDIALE.

(From the *Times*.)

If any one would gain a just notion of the value which the French Court and army wish to place on the services of the English during the war, it is sufficient to read the official report of the banquet given the other day by Prince Napoleon to the general officers of the army who took part in the Crimean campaign. We in England have had Crimean banquets, and we may say that not only in the first triumph of the alliance, but even during the last few months, when diplomatic questions have somewhat divided the two nations, the tribute of respect to our allies has never been wanting. The French Generals and the French army have always been alluded to in terms of admiration, the health of the commanders has been drunk, and the mention of their names has been the signal for hearty acclamations. General Della Marmora and his Sardinians, Omar Pasha and the army which kept at bay the Russians on the Danube, have been great names at our feasts. Now turn to the French entertainment. It is the reception of the chief Crimean Generals by an Imperial Prince, himself a sharer in the campaign. It is a public affair, officially recorded in the *Moniteur*. There are present men who filled the highest posts in the French army from the beginning to the end of the war; the colleagues of Lord Raglan as well as of General Simpson and his successor, Admiral Hamelin, the Duke de Malakoff, Marshal Canrobert, Marshal Bosquet, Generals Ilegault de St. Jean d'Angely, De Salles, Niel, MacMahon, are all present. These men saw the landing at Old Fort covered by a British fleet; fought action after action in company with the British; they shared with them in the dreary labor of the trenches for 11 months; they saw tens of thousands of their men brought to the seat of war in British transports, and their sick carried down to the Bosphorus by the same means. They have been thanked as a body by the British Parliament, and wear severally the Order of the Bath on their breasts. Yet at this great official banquet the English are never once mentioned. We are as much ignored as if no English soldier had ever entered the Crimea, as if no English sailor had ever entered the Black Sea. Marshal St. Arnaud is spoken of as having made for himself at the Alma a winding-sheet of the tricolor of regenerated France; Marshal Canrobert has the praise of having disciplined an army for the conquest of Sebastopol; and to Marshal Pelissier is ascribed the crown of final success. The Generals are congratulated on having renewed the glorious traditions of the Republic and the first Empire.—"Posterity will say that at Moscow our fathers vanquished the Russians, but were overcome by the elements; while at Sebastopol we have overcome the elements and vanquished the Russians." In history 1854 will respond to 1812. The immense advantage of the war—I say it with pride—is that you have proved that France still has her 'Grand Army.'—Such is the speech of his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon.

The two Commanders-in-Chief—Marshals Pelissier and Canrobert—return thanks, and propose fresh toasts in much the same style. The French army, its conquest of Sebastopol, and its termination of the war, are the themes of high laudation. No other force is mentioned. No allied Generals are even remotely alluded to as sharing the glory and the untimely end of St. Arnaud, or the success and happy return to home of Pelissier and Canrobert, Niel and Bosquet. We are always hearing from a certain military set in England of the esteem which Lord Raglan enjoyed; how he was beloved, admired, and referred to by his foreign colleagues, and anecdotes innumerable are related of this fond and chivalrous confidence. Yet here the dead English General is unnamed. Not one of the 52 guests present, not one of the band of Generals who for so many months met him in the field or at the council-table, had a word for the memory which it has been asserted they so much cherish. Of course, his successors are equally unnoticed.

In fact, the *mot d'ordre* evidently was to suppress England, and the military failures, the last and greatest of which was at the Redan, have given a color—false as it is—to the cavalier silence of the Palais Royal. General Simpson, at the crowning

struggle of the war, was unequal to the occasion, sent an insufficient force of raw youths to assault a formidable position, was repulsed, omitted to renew the attack, and failed even to occupy the place when it was deserted. The result was that the fall of Sebastopol was mainly the result of a French exploit. The apology was, that the attack on the Redan permitted the capture of the Malakoff, and that a chivalrous ally would not suffer our reputation to suffer. Where, now, is the chivalry? Where is the acknowledgment of English services? The victor in the eyes of the world takes all the benefit of appearances. We may prove our merits, if we can, to a listless audience, which has already formed its conclusions, and is tired of the whole subject. Of what avail are mere conventional rewards? General Simpson has his four grand crosses, and General Codrington is placed over the heads of other Generals and covered with decorations. But these cannot alter the opinions of the world, nor restore the prestige which has been lost. What was the position our Generals had won for us we may judge by the French banquet.

APOSTASY AND REPENTANCE.

The following communication appears in the *Daily North West of Dubuque, Iowa*:

To the public, and to the Catholics of Dubuque in particular.

Some time ago, a notice was inserted in a portion of the press, to the effect that I had abjured the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church. However deeply I now deplore the *mal act* that indicated an entire renunciation of former convictions, and from which I would have shrunk had my judgment been unclouded, signifies little now, since I cannot undo what has been done. Still an error may be repaired; and as publicity was given to a *mal-step*, I can do no less than announce, through the press, my return to a Church, under whose fostering care I have been nurtured from infancy. And I cheerfully and voluntarily do this, actuated by a sense of duty and justice, as well as prompted by a desire to obey an absolute requirement of my religion.

When I came to Dubuque I was not only a *professed* but a *practical* Catholic. For some time past, deluded by the pride of human reason, which becomes ridiculous when it attempts to fathom God's mysteries, deluded, I repeat, I vainly imagined that I might depend on the unaided faculties of my own mind in an investigation of religious truth. I took the grandest and most sublime book ever written, a book whose depths the wisest philosphers have never been able to fathom; a book almost every line of which is pregnant with mysterious meaning; I took this holy and sacred book, that I might read, interpret, and make it my *sola guide* to Heaven. Being an English version, I could very easily read it; and I did read it; read it faithfully and attentively, and pondered over it deeply; but I must emphatically aver, that I could not understand or interpret it; at all events my own individual interpretation never gave me any satisfaction, never afforded me any comfort.—Had the original text been placed before me, perhaps my perplexity would have been still greater.

Catholics! I solicit your forgiveness for the scandal I have given you. I have it, I am sure, for what is like Catholic charity.

As to my friends and acquaintances who may differ with me in opinion, I can assure them, that my feelings in their regard have not been in the slightest degree changed by my present position. I am sufficiently enlightened not to be a bigot. In the general concerns of this life, I have a proper regard for the opinions of the world. But in questions concerning the immortal soul, in questions relating to an existence everlasting and ever enduring, in one word, in questions respecting religion, I give no heed to its judgments, seek no compromise, solicit no favor. All I demand is Christian Charity, the very essence of all religion; and I ask this, not for my own sake, but for the sake of those from whom I ask it. If it is not extended, be it so, the fault is not mine; I, however, shall never refuse or withhold it. From the right thinking I have nothing to fear. As to

—the long necked geese of the world, that are ever hissing disparage, because their natures are little.

I pity, not to say scorn them.

To conclude, even the code of worldly honor demands public redress for public insult. Gentlemen: well understand that it is a manly part to repair an injury unjustly inflicted. What a craven would I be, did I, for one instant, hesitate to offer open and public atonement to a religion which I have notoriously outraged! However, I do not wish it to be supposed that I am seeking excuses for the course I have thought proper to pursue. Regardless of the consequences to myself, prepared for any sacrifice, I feel that I have done my duty to the venerable and time-honored old Church, the Church founded on the rock of ages, around which the wild winds of error may howl and roar, and against which the angry billows of persecution may foam and dash, but all, all in vain and impotent fury. And now I am conscious of having done my duty to my God and to my religion—and loving man once more. And when the sod shall cover this dreamless breast, let my epitaph be the Cross? I want none prouder; the stately tomb of Adrian, and the gorgeous monument of Mausolus, fade into insignificance before the glorious symbols that mark the place of the Catholic's last repose.

H. P. McKee.

Some years ago, a young Irish nobleman, one of the gayest bloods about London town, raised a scandal in the House of Commons during an interminable debate on Orangism and O'Connellism, by his emphatic declaration that he would fight up to his knees in blood, rather than suffer his religion to be taken from him.—Were not the subject on which we smile, as did that young nobleman's hearers, on finding—St. Paul also among the prophets—our War Minister, Lord Panmure, taking the strongest possible grounds against the revision of the Holy Scriptures which has been mooted, of late, in various quarters. His solemn pronouncement was uttered, the other day, at a meeting of the Edinburgh Bible Society; and the noble Lord's warning voice was, lifted up, in words not a little remarkable. His apprehensions of the consequences likely to follow any attempt to alter or amend the present version seem to have gathered accelerated force, as he warmed into his theme. The annihilation of the foreign commerce and of the domestic manufactures of England, the destruction of our naval superiority, the abolition of the Courts of Justice, and the extinction of the War Office are but a few of the calamities which the learned Lord seems to anticipate, as the inevitable results of any attempt to submit the work of King James' translators to the revision of Queen Victoria's Bishops and Professors of Hebrew. For this is precisely the object of the associations which are now moving for a reconsideration of the received version of the Holy Scriptures. So profound a theologian as Lord Panmure is of course familiar with the innumerable suggestions, which have from time to time been made by the most orthodox commentators upon the Bible, for the emendation of various passages which, as it is alleged by these devout and serious students, do actually misrepresent in their present English dress the true meaning of the inspired words which they profess to render. But so wonderful is the influence of red tape, upon the intellects of those who deal with it, that Lord Panmure, the War-Minister, has forgotten the religious zeal of Lord Panmure, the theologian, in his acquired horror of anything which wears the aspect of reformation or of change. His concern for the integrity of the original Scripture, has disappeared in his anxiety for the inviolability of King James' Bible. So much excited is his lordship by the prospect of an ameliorated English text, that he charges upon those who advocate it a secret bias towards the Church of