THE ARUE WINDESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICED OCTORIOR 5-185

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HOR BRANCH MONTH

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The French Fress takes no desponding view of the The French Fress takes no desponding view of the Russian Joshion of the Port of Vills France, and smilles at the alarm of England. At the same time, significant hints are thrown out at the singularity of the mation being so very touchy on such a point which has usurped, without any misgivings of con-science, the possession of Perim. It is, certainly, rather a jumble of the system of severe government and that of liberality, for the English friends of Sarrainer, a junice of the system of severe government and that of liberality, for the English friends of Sar-dinia's new opinions to get over thating, as they seem to do, that the presence of a certain number of Rus-sian steamboats in the Sardinian herbours will have some influence on the new liberties of the people of Sardinia. The very simple fact is, that Russia needs a depot for her coals and provisions, through her increased activity in steam navigation ; just what the United States had granted to them for the same purpose at Spezzia. England may as justly make some future evil to be menacing her railroad interests, in the news that two very elegant waggons have just been embarked on a boat, moored near the Louvre. for St. Petersburg, and which are destined, one for the Emperor and the other for the Empress of Russis. That for the Emperor is magnificenty fitted, and contains a saloon and a cabinet, lined with cherry coloured damask. The Empress's waggon has two saloons, hung with blue satin .- Cor. of the

Weckly Register. The Moniteur publishes a quasi-official statement of the results of the Chinese expedition, in reference to French interests. It may be summed up as follows :- The chastisement of the mandarin by whose order Father Chapdelaine was beheaded will be made public. The propagation of Christianity, and the admission of missionaries in all the provinces of the Celestial Empire fully authorised. All the impotant harbours of the Chinese coast, together with the inland roads of the empire, opened to French commerce. French subjects with passports admitted to travel in all parts of China. Not any more on the one-sided and revokable authority of an Imperial edict, but in virtue of conventional stipulations, are Chinese Christians to be protected henceforth against the persecutions of the mandarins. The Vicercy of Canton is no more the only medium of communication in diplomatic affairs; direct intercourse established between the Court of France and the Court of Pekin. Merchants will have the right of direct trading with producers and manufacturers of every kind. A uniform rate of transit and ton-nage will be established. Piracy closely prosecuted. All such mighty results obtained at the other end of the world, are to be attributed to the alliance of the French and English Governments.

WIFE OR WOLF .- In France the Society for the Protection of Animals does not enjoy that popular respect which it deserves, the small wits of the capital indulging in endless jokes at its expense. The last joke is to this effect :- A countryman, armed with an immense club, presents himself before the President of the Society and claims the first prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim. "I have saved the life of a wolf," replied the countryman, " I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon," and he swings the weapon in the air, to the intense discomfort of the President. "But where was this wolf," inquired the latter, "what had he done to you?" "He has just devoured my wife," was the reply. The President reflects an instant and then says, "Ey friend, I am of the opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome, of the 14th September, in the Daily News, says :- " Hostilities have broken out afresh between the French and Roman soldiery in -this city, in spite of the peace-making exertions of Cardinal Antonelli and the French ambassador a couple of months ago, when, after several previous frays, order was restored under the auspices of the French and Roman generals, dinners on an extensive scale were given to consolidate the somewhat fragile friendship of the rival forces, and copious libations prepared to wash down the not always palatable toast of 'Buon Francesse !' Buon Italiano !""

On Saturday morning four French soldiers of the 40th Regiment of the line were discussing with the puzzled master of a cafe, near St. Andrea della Vella, the propriety of their receiving change for a Napoleon which they had not as yet produced, when a Roman dragoon came in to ask for a wafer to seal a letter he was about to send to his mother at Velletri. Whether the dragoon showed his disapprobation of the unreasonableness of the French soldiers by some gesture or not, certain it is that they turned wrathfully upon him and struck him, following him out of the cafe into the street, where, in self-defence, he was obliged to draw his sword upon them, and a combat ensued, in which, in spite of the odds against him, the dragoon with his long weapon might have had the best of the encounter, had he not got en-tangled with his own spurs whilst turning short round to defend himself from the assaults of one of his foes who had attacked him in the rear, and fallen to the ground a helpless prey to the sabres of his cowardly assailants. The dragoon's head was split open before he could be rescued, and he would probably have been backed to pieces if a patrol of French soldiers had not opportunely arrived, having been previously sent for by the master of the cafe to settle the difficulty about the Napoleon. The four soldiers, who had evidently been drinking immoderately, left their victim on the ground, and fled, pursued by the patrol, towards the Via del Sudario, where they were captured and brought back, amidst the hooting and hissing of the mob, one or two of them bearing marks of the dragoon's handiwork .--The wounded man was taken immediately to the hospital where he is still in imminent danger although not yet dead. So much irritation was produced amongst his fellow-soldiers on hearing of the affair that the colonel of the dragoons gave orders for the barracks to be closed and every man to remain within; but being Sunday morning, and after Mass, many dragoons were already out on leave, and these repaired in menacing attitude to the French barracks near the Cancellaria Palace, where, however, the officers succeeded in preventing any further conflict. It is expected that one or two of the French soldiers who commenced the quarrel, will be shot, in accordance with the severe measures ordered by General de Guyon on a similar occasion, shortly before his departure for France. A copy of the treaty with China has just been sent to Rome, to be handed to the Pope, together with a letter from the Emperor's own hand. The stipulations contained in the trenty in favor of the religion of which the Pope is the chief, form the motive of this proceeding SARDINIA.—The Morning Post, which has hitherto expressed some alarm upon the subject of the cession of Villa Franca, now publishes the following version of the affair from its Turin correspondent :-- "People here are wonder-struck at the piece of information which they have received through some English journals, that Sardinia has entered into a close alliance with Russia, and so far pledged herself as to allow one of her ports, that of Villa Franca, to become a Russian possession. I have ascertained from an unquestionable source that the case is as follows :- The Russian Government was in need of some depot for coals and victualling in the Mediterranean, and made application to this Government for that purpose. In the Bay of Villa Franca, near Nice, there is a galleyslave station (Bagno), which is now unoccupied, as the convicts have been removed to Genoa. The building is well adapted to that purpose, and the Russian Government made a proposal to purchase it. To this the answer of the Sardinian Government was solely to preserve the rights of her countrymen in the negative. It thought proper, however, to allow the gratuitons, and of course temporary, use of the building for the object above alluded to. Thus stands the naked fact; and out of this the fertile imagination of some writers has, no doubt, built up

fortifications, redoubts, and all the aspect of a Mediiterrangan Sebastopol. It would be quite preposter-que to run away with the idea that, by this simple fa-

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sons were taken up, including men of all professions, diplomatist who preserved (allothe courtesies of soand trades, merchants, lawyers, medical men, and even priests. The festival over, they were set at li-berty. A despatch in the Nord talks of arrests made the day after the festival. 116 G 5 SPAIN.

A variety of alarming rumors daily reach us from Madrid, where considerable uneasiness evidently prevails. Such rumors, however, are too common in that quarter for a great deal of importance to be attached to them. They are by no means to be looked upon as sure forcrunners oven of one of those bloody revolutions in which one man gets killed, two are wounded, and half a dozen muskets are made nrisoners. Neither, it is to be hoped, do they herald the more serious and sauguinary convulsion which the Liberal party, disappointed in 1854 of the substantial triumph on which they had reckoned, and bombarded in 1856 by the man who had pledged himself to their cause, have now for some time past predicted. If a movement should be attempted O'Donnell will doubtless again bring his artillery to the front, and let loose his fierce active little chasseures upor the unlucky cilizons of the turbulent capital of the Castiles. It is said that when, on his return to Madrid, he received the officers of the garrison, he has raised the hopes and expectations of the serfs. told them that he reckoned, in case of need, upon and it is morally certain that, if they are not soon their devotion, and upon that of the army. This rather ominous expression was forthwith the talk of the town. The words were passed from mouth to the masters in 1846 the Austrian Government was mouth with many comments, and they produced, a accused of having instigated them to commit such letter says, a deep impression upon the public, and especially on the various cliques who are plotting O'Donnell's fall, who reckon upon its soon occurring, and who already dispute among themselves his political inheritance. There was a report that the Dowager Duchess of Alba, mother-in-law of the Empress Eugenie's sister, had resigned the post of Camerara Mayor she has long held. Reports there were, too, oi immediate war with Mexico, of an approaching manifesto from Count de Montemolin-in short, the Puerta del Sol has evidently been very industrious of late, and its daring and numerous fabrications have spread some alarm.-Cor. Times.

PRUSSIA.

The news received from Berlin respecting the Regency question is exceedingly contradictory. It is, however, probable that the two Chambers will be

convoked on the 15th of October, and informed that the King, of his own free and sovereign will, has been pleased to nominate his brother, the Prince of Prussia, Regent of the realm. It is here related that influential members of the "Junker" party are urg-ing the King to retain his present civil list, and to demand from the Chambers a grant of a million of dollars per annum for the Regent ; but it is not likely that the Prince will consent to occupy the highest position in the kingdom unless he is supplied with the means of maintaining that state which is requisite and necessary. It would seem that the question has become of one of pounds, shillings, and pence.-While at Berlin Prince Alfred wore his new uniform and persons who saw him there say that he appeared to be extremely proud of it. The Royal middy has already quitted the Prussian capital, and is gone to Gotha.

IMBECILITY OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA .- The onestion of the transfer of thh Royal power of Prussia permanently-it has de fucto been for some months past-from the imbecile King to his brother, the Prince of Prussia, is said to have been at length virtually, if not officially, decided. The abdicating monarch is still to retain the title of King, his successor taking that of Prince Regent. As the King has been pronounced incurable, and is nearly 64, while the Prince Regent is three years younger and in full vigour, mental and bodily, the probabilities are that at no distant date he will wear the crown, and, it may be, wear it long. But, at all events, the abdi-cation of King Frederick William brings his nephew, the Prince Frederick William, the husband of our Princess Royal, a step nearer the throne of Prussia. It was said, indeed, that his father was willing to waive his own rights in his favour ; but, as the Prince is yet young enough at 27 to assume the reins of the Sultana, as she might serve you an ill turn, and and suitable. Prince Frederick William is in ional the meantime rapidly qualifying himself, by study of the Kingdom and its administration, for the duties of the high station to which he must by-and-by be called, and is, above all, making himself remarkably popular, in which labour of love he seems to be most ably seconded by his you'thful Princess. About the amiability and estimability alike of husband and wife the German newspapers and people are quite enthusiastic, and, if there be any difference at all in the manner in which they secured popular favour, we might be permitted to guess that if the Prussian Prince gained it "with better grace," to the English Princess it would "come more natural,"-Scotsman. The Opera House and Theatres are open at Berlin on Sunday-generally the most crowded night for them. It has frequently been stated at the Excierhall and Rotunda meetings, by those whose vocation seems to be to calumniate the Catholic religion, that Sunday theatricals and Sunday gambling were only to be met with in Catholic countries-the fact being that theatres open on Sunday is not a sectarian habit, but a Continental fashon, and that Protestant Berlin, ss well as Catholic Vienna, equally indulge in it. Sunday gambling is not now permitted in Catholic country, and is only practised in the Protes-tant States of Baden-Baden, Hamburg, and Nassau. In the capitals of the former, and at Wiesbaden in the latter, are licensed public gambling tables going on every Sunday in the season from cleven o'clock

the politeness shown on this occasion has not always been observed under similar circumstances. Thus we recollect that some months ago a young Swedish were made on the eve of the festival of the Pie de a Swedish agent, before whom she had been summon? Grotta. One account is that more than 1000 per divisions divisions were det the most our state and of the state ciety; but in reality the mission which had been en-trusted, to him, and which he provably performed against his own will, must have been most i ddious and disagreeable to him! Entertie and disagreeable to him! RUSSIA: AND THE T

The Wiener Zeitung has received news from St. Petersburg which is not without interest. The emancipation question is not progressing favorably, "Wo have quitted the one shore," says the Russian writer, "but are not in sight of the other: We have begun something which we will find it difficult to finish." The Russian Government has discovered that the emancipation of the serfs is a financial as well as a political question, and that the business of the State cannot be carried on if the landed propristors are deprived of the means of paying their taxes. There is no question of a retrogade movement, because all classes agree that serfdom must be abolished, but no one seems to know how the thing is to be managed. Many years ago the late Emperor Nicholas told an Austrian statesman that he would willingly emancipate the serfs, "but did not know how to sot about the thing," and his son is in the same dilemma. The Emperor Alexander, however, emancipated, they will take the matter into their own hands. When the Galician peasants massacred fearful atrocities, but the fact is that the serfs were so grievonsly oppressed by the landed proprietors that a regular conspiracy was formed for putting them to death. Before a sufficient number of troops was assembled with which to quell the insurrection, the Austrian Government offered a reward for every landed proprietor who was brought in alive. All persons brought from their country scats were protected by the authorities, but the revolutionary party in Poland did not fail to assert that the Austrian authorities had put a price on the heads of the Galician nobles. Poles and Hungarians who are well acquainted with the character of the Russian serfs have repeatedly expressed to me their fears that terrible excesses will be committed if their expectations are not completely realized.

TURKEY.

Further accounts from Constantinople fully bear out the allegation of want of firmness of the Sultan. His anger against the members of his family on the discovery of their extravagance has been but shortlived, and but little store is to be set upon the economical reforms announced with such a mighty flourish of trumpets. The Seraskier, Riza Pacha, who was placed at the head of the commission appointed to elucidate the accounts of the civil list, and to prevent the recurrence of the profligate expenditure of the inmates of the palace, gave the most severe orders, forbidding the Sultanas to indulge in their habitual prodigality. He also intimated that they were to discard their usual splendid habiliments in appearing in public. He has been laughed at: his authority has been mocked, and his orders set at naught .-One of the favorite Sultanas boldly entered the lists and asserted her total independence of the King Log set up over herself and the other fair inmates of the harem. On the very day following that upon which Riza had enjoined absolute simplicity, her caique was prepared for a sail ou the Bosphorus. The Sultana ordered it to be covered with a gorgeous awning of gold cloth, and, embarking in it, went to pay a visit to one of the Sultan's daughters, with whom she presently sallied forth and went shopping, buying everything that struck her fancy. On her return to the palace, she immediately sent a cavas to Riza Pacha, to inform him of all she had done, not forgetting an accurate account of the money which she had -I3 pended in this caprice. Riza, enraged, immediately repaired to the Sultan to complain, and press the adoption of stringent measures. The only reply he got was a shrug of the shoulders, with the following allocution :--- "What you say is very true ; but I recommend you to keep quiet, and not interfere with power, the present arrangement seems the most ra- I -- I should be very sorry for it." Is it thus that the empire is to be "regenerated.

compelled, up to the present time, to pay a fine of rived from all sources, was £3,308,589 in 1857; of compelled up to the present time to pay a the of five attended to be as 10,000,000 in 1801; of five abilings month force ab shid, above four years of age, who may be absent from the rogimental chipte at the Chatom house, inclusive of gold export school conducted on Protestand principles i That is duy. The expenditure in 1851 was 1409,498, coneducation ("It this satisfactory? " inoliw studie it is said that the Emperor of China is to have the Grand Cordon of St. Valdimir from Russia, and that of the Legion of Honour from France. This is for account of the recent treaty. Is Lord Malmesbury going to send him the Garter? How will the en-lightened potentiate appreciate the barbarian gewgaws ? There is already one: Asiatic Sovereign, the Shah of Persia, who has the Valdimir and the Legion of Honour. Cor. Times. It is remarkable, and a subject for, thankfulness,

that, coincident with the publication of the Chinese treaty by which such a vast field is opened is Christian enterprise, we have the intelligence of the conversion to the Catholic Faith of the son of the King of Cambbdia, the ruler of the most important king-dom-next to Oochin-China-in the Empire of Annam. Such an event we gratefully accept as an omen of future success in the East. At the same time, we learn from Rome, that the Bishop of Canton Mgr. Guillemin) took his departure on Sunday last, from Civita Vecchia, for his distant Diocese, carrying with him the Benediction of the Sovereign Pontiff: on behalf of his work of mercy. A solemn mass of thanksgiving was on wednesday offered at the Church of the Foreign Missions, in celebration of the treaty between France and China. - Weekly Register. STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON .- We Times have received the following from an officer serving at Canton :---

"It is on everybody's lips, 'How much 'longer is this state of things to last? How much longer are our troops to be well-nigh decimated by sickness and assassination ? Within the last five days our casualties have amounted to 23 unfortunate victims to the cowardice and treachery of our savage and cowardly enemy. Two men, an European and his servant, were kidnapped in the western suburbs, and, of course, never seen again. The following morning I myself had a narrow escape. I was in command of a working party, detailed from the military train, pulling down houses, where the enemy, some nights previous, taking advantage of the shelter afforded, threw in some rockets among the landing-place guard. I had told off the party to pull down houses on either side of the narrow street, having an open space, formerly occupied by houses to our rear, and a narrow canal separating us from the landing-place, a small Sepoy guard, consisting of one corporal and four privates, for the 65th Regiment were placed by the Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General at the head of this street nearest our working party, and sentries were posted facing either way. My Euro-pean orderlies were acting under my directions and seeing that the men did their work well. All of a sudden, without any apparent cause, the men at the right (Chinese) threw down their long bamboos with which they were knocking down the thin blick walls and ran away with all their speed,-nearly upsetting -, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General and myself in their headlong flight, followed immediately by the left-hand party (European orderlies), who, by the-by, had only their side arms, and native guard. We tried in vain to stop them; their panic was so great that they were beyond all control, and only by dint of abuse did I succeed in stopping three of the guard just as they were in the act of plunging into the canal; I then began to look about for the cause, when I saw an European being led along by his comrade wounded; the latter laid him down, and, seeing all the others had gone, left him. The poor wounded man seemed in an agony of despair, and called out to them not to desert him. P—and went towards him to assist, when the other man immediately returned and led him off. We looked up the street, and saw some Chinese armed with matchlocks and knives, sneaking along the side of the street, evidently thinking the wounded man had been deserted, and thinking to cut off his head, according to their usual custom, for reward; but immediately the cowardly villains saw us coming round the corner they turned to the right about, and cut away as hard as they could. Pursuit among their streets and by-lanes, with only three panic-stricken. Sepoys, was out of the question, so we contented ourselves with guarding the street to prevent their escape until a strong guard should come. In the meantime the other side of the canal was lined with

school conducted on Protestant principles (That is day, the expenditure in 1001 was 1903,998., con-to ay fittle industries allowance, granted) yours ago ago and your action of the protection to say (the support and clothing of the children, is now but increased population required, greatly increased for the support and clothing of the children, is now but increased population required, greatly increased stopped from all win will not accept a Protostant expenditure, and unavoidable outlays for roads, education ("The this satisfactory? a wonthy equoid CI bridges and other public works!") The expenditure in 1857 Was, notwithstanding, far. within, the revenue, and amounted to £3,163,689. The number of vessels employed in darrying on the export and import trade of the colony, has increased 208 per cant, since 1851 when there were 710 ships entered inwards at the Custom-house 'at Melbourne," but 2,190 in 1867; the tounage, has advanced between the same dates 438 per cent., from 138,959 to .694,064 tons; and the hands employed 349 per cent.; from 7,735 to 34,777 men: The exports in 1851 were declared at the value of £1,422,909, but at £15,079,512 in 1857. The imports in 1851 gave a total value of 1,056,439 but in 1857 they were returned at £17,256,209., the greater proportion of which were from the mother country." As to postal intercourse, which is a safe barometer of the progress of nations, we find that no less than 2,415,933 letters, and 1,333,639 newspapers wore delivered inland; and a shipment made to other countries of 1,484,048 letters, and 1,648,531 newspapers, in 1857. In reference to public works, these statistics show that in 1851 there was not a single mile of macadamized road made beyond the towns of Melbourne and Geelong; but at the close of 1857 there were 450 miles of road formed, 270 of which were macadamized ; 300 bridges erected, and many miles of viaducts constructed, at a cost altogether of £4;821,848; and without reference to outlays to a considerable extent by district road boards. Two lines of railway have been constructed by private companies. The first from Melbourne to Hobson's Bay, with a branch to St. Kilda, at a cost of £365,-240, inclusive of rolling stock, on which the profits are about 19 per cent., and ufter deducting expenses and adding to the reserve fund, leave 14 per cent. per annum to the shareholders. The other line is that of the Geelong and Melbourne, open to Williamstown, 40 miles, at a cost of £590,576. Two trunk lines are to be constructed by the Government. Of communication by electric agency, no less than 701 miles have been established in the colony, at a cost of £70,000. There are 22 stations, at an annual expense of £18,000. The lines are to Sandhurst, vin Castlemaine, 102 miles; to Belvoir, Murray River, 191 miles; to the South Australian boundary, near Nelson, Glenelg River, via Geelong, Ballarat, &c., 336 miles, to Port Phillip Bay, at Queenscliff, via Geelong, 70 miles; and to Sandridge and the harbor of Hobson's Bay, 21 miles. Such are some of the heads given in the report, and they are sufficient, we think, to show the vast importance of this colony, and the probability there is of a still greater increase in every department; but if anything further is ne-cessary, we will mention that in 1851 there were only six banks, and that now there are 54, the paidup capital of which is £5,423,694 .- Mining Journal of Sept. 18.

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AN IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

The following is one of the proclamations of the Imperial Commissioner addressed to the Chinese soldiery :-- " 1. Whoever catches an English or French rebel chief will receive a reward of 5,000 dollars .-- 2. Whoever cuts off the head of a rebel barbarian will receive a reward of 50 dollars .-- 3. Whoever catches a rebel barbarian alive will receive a reward of 100 dollars .- 4.' Whoever catches a traitor will, on producing satisfactory evidence, receive a reward of 20 dollars .- 5. Whoever can manage to burn or take a large war-steamer will receive a reward of 10,000 dollars .- C. Whoever can manage to burn or take a shallow-water steamer will receive 2,000 dollars, and be recommended for further reward."

TERBIBLE MANIFESTO OF THE "BRAVES" OF CANTON. The "braves" of the Province of Canton had put out the following manifesto :-- ' The nation of the red-baired foreign dogs is well known as a nation of thieves, and they often offend our middle flowery kingdom. We, Braves of the Kwang-tung province, in the year of Taoukwang, beseiged Elut (Captain Elliott), and decapitated Pa-ma on the southern bank. It is a pity that we had not then killed them all, and then they could not on the 11th moon of last year, along with the French devile, pretending that they did not want to fight, have scaled the city, and burned not less than ten thousand houses a robbed the people of their properties, polluted our women, pulled down houses, destroyed properties, and, what was worst of all, knocked down people with sticks without the least cause. They issue proclamations daring to give instructions to the people. We, the subjects of the celestial court, highly praised by the Emperor, will not submit to these barbarians. We have ascertained that there are only two or three thousand English and French dogs in the city, but our numbers are thousands and thorsands ; and if every one of us carry but a sword to kill every foreigner that we meet we shall soon kill them all. If any one trade or supply provisions to the foreign dogs, we shall arrest and punish him ac-cording to the village regulations. All those who are in the employ of the foreign dogs must leave their employment in one month, if they still stay with the foreign dogs, and do not return to their native villages, the elders of the villages will hand over their families to the authorities to be punished, as if they were red-head rebels. And if any village refuses to obey these regulations, we, the Braves, will level that village and punish the offenders by the Celestial Court. All those who have blood and life ought to share the troubles of our Emperor. Those that doubt this must be treated as thieves, and every royal sub-ject can kill them. The Americans, Spaniards, and other foreign nations are on good terms with ours. The stoppage of trade is solely caused by the English and French dogs, and complaints must be made against them alone and not us. "THE BRAVES OF KWANG TUNG PROVINCE."

A.M., to ten o'clock P.M.-Dublin Evening Post.

SWEDEN.

PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS .- The subjoined is another instance of Swedish intolerance given in the Univers of the 26th ult. How is it that the correspondents of the Times, the Daily News, and other English journals, never hear of, or, when they hear, never communicate facts of this kind ?-Dublin Telegranh

In 1852, Madlle. Sophie B----, by birth a Swede, and reared in the Lutheran creed, having had her eyes enlightened with the true faith, entered the posom of the Catholic Church. Three days after her abjuration she left Stockholm in search of a more hospitable and Christian land. France received her, and she there took the religious habit, under the name

of Sister Mary. Since then she has devoted herself humbly to the education of the young in one of the the convents in the diocese of Paris, where female pupils are received as boarders.

On the 27th December last her sister, Mdlle. Eva B-, died at Stockholm childless, leaving nonc but her two sisters as heirs, one of them remaining a Lutheran, and the other having become a Catholic, as we have already stated. However, a few days ago, an attache of the Swedish legation repaired to the convent to which Sister Mary had retired, for the purpose of soliciting her to sign a deed, by which she was to acknowledge that, having become a Catholic, she had lost all right to the property left by her sister. The humble religious, after having consulted her superiors, replied with mildness but yet firmly, that she could not sign such a document, nor acquiesce voluntarily in a legislation so unjust and so universally reprobated, and that in refusing she did not act from motives of personal interest, but and co-religionists.

The Swedish diplomatist was thus obliged to re-

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay correspondent of the Times writes :-Bombay, August 19-Very little news of importance has reached us from any part of India during the past fortnight. Availing themselves of a rainy season, which, if somewhat light below the western ghauts, appears to be generally favourable above them, the agriculturists are busily employed upon their lands, and at two points only, or at most three, of the vast peninsula still flickers the flame of war. In Oude Sir Hope Grant's column has relieved Maun Singh and scattered his beleaguerers. In Rajpootana, after much wading and plunging through the deep wet soil, General Roberts has caught and severely heaten the last of the fugitives from Gwalior. In Scindia's country, a small but strong fortified town has been occupied by a party of rebels, whose expugnation we are daily expecting to hear. But everywhere else-in the Panjaub, in Rohilcund, in Bengal, and throughout the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay—India is at rest.

We find, from the Madras Examiner, continual evidence of the ill-treatment of Catholic Soldiers, with regard to the education of their children. We had hope that the course of events in India, would have at least produced a better feeling in this respect, and that the spiritual condition of the Soldier, which at home has been a matter for grave consideration, would have been equally respected in India .-It will be our duty to call public attention to this subject; meanwhile, we may state, on the authority of our contemporary, that from Catholic Soldiers a penalty is still exacted at Vizagapatam, from the artillery at Bangalore, and from the 2nd E. L. Infantry at Trichinopoly. What a satisfaction it must be to a nobleman like Lord Harris, to know that a number of Catholic children are in great distress, insufficiently fed, and insufficiently clad for months past, in consequence of being deprived of the Government allowance! Attend the regimental schools they will not, and therefore our prosclytising Governor laughs at their sufferings for conscience sake : but a Statesman would be the first to prevent the necessity of raising subscriptions from European soldiers for the relief of their sufferings. Does Lord Harris, or can the Government imagine, that it is a matter of no consequence if Catholic and liberal Protestant soldiers are compelled to relieve, by monthly subscriptions, distress occasioned by a persecuting order of Government? Yet the fact is so, and the authorities will not revoke the order. Lord Dalhousic, and the Secretary for War both declared that the Army schools require modifications, in order to render them available for Catholic children, yct a penalty amounting to 21Rs a month is exacted from each child who neglects to attend them, and this penalty is still paid, although fourteen or fifteen months ago the Governor and Commander-in-Ohief of Madras both declared that it ought not to be enforced. Had we a man at the head of the Governmeat here, he would have ucted on his own responsibility from the first, and would have refused to publish the regulations, after their objectionable nature had been pointed out to him ; but the creature at the bead of the Government enforces, and at the same time recommends the cancelling, of the regulations; and he still persists in enforcing them, although the Governor General persists in treating his turn as he had come. He did not during his visit recommendation with contempt. Let there be no violate any of the rules of politeness imposed on a mistake about the matter. Gatholic Soldiers, at well educated man. We mention this especially as three of the military stations of this Presidency are

men. who opened a spattering fire of musketry on our side upon, I think, an imaginary enemy on the house tops and through the windows, where they declared they saw numbers. Our subsequent search was not successful, and I fear others, but not the guilty, suffered. In the afternoon we burnt down a large portion of the suburbs in the neighborhood of the attack, and in that very street we came across three ready-dug graves,-I imagine, to receive our headless bodies. One European was killed, three wounded, and two Sepoys. I had heard some shots fired about immediately before the panic, but, as the Frenchmen on the landing place side not uncommonly fired off their pieces, I thought nothing of the occurrence.

"The other day four Frenchmen were waylaid in the suburbs and fired upon on their way back; one was left behiad, his body was afterwards found in a gravo, its head cut off, and three other graves dug for his comrades.

"A police patrol, consisting of 14, was fired upon few mornings ago, and nine of the number were shot down, and last night again another patrol was fired upon, one killed, and four wounded; in each case the murderers decamped; in fact, they never have, in any instance, made their dastardly attacks unless perfectly safe from detection. One of our European orderlies was murdered on his way up to head-quarters the day before yesterday, and his body was found down a well with its head and one arm out off, and frightfully gashed, his musket, bayonet, &c., of course, taken away by the miscreants. I was behind some houses talking to P----at the time of the firing on that morning; had I been standing, as very often did, in the street, or wandering about looking for concealed arms or armed men, morely with P-----and perhaps an orderly, we might have been wounded, or perhaps killed. A kind Providence was watching over us.

But this is the kind of miscrable war in which we are concerned, and these the wretched shifts of fighting that these cowardly rascals have recourse to. We have had several expeditions after them, but have only once seen anything of them, and that, unfortunately, under most unfavourable circumstances to ourselves. They tried to blow us up the other day, house and all, by exploding a bag of powder. under our verandal, but the powder was so had and so inudiciously placed that it did no farther harm than to leave a very unpleasant taste in our mouths, and wake us out of a very refreshing sleep. We searched for them, but searched in vain. If we could only catch them ! I should so enjoy seeing some half-dozen of their short swords within arm's distance. I think my good old trusty long, cavalry sabre would make good account of any that would remain to taste the temper of its steel. The wish and prayer of almost every soldier is to be at them.

"Bat these continual murders are very painful. No officer has yet been taken, except poor Dr. T---- i n that unlucky expedition, and one other at the capture of this place. We go about more cautiously; at the same time: double care is required now; 300 dollars is a heavy load to carry on one's head."

AUSTRALIA.

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA,-In 1835 the first settlement was made in Victoria; whence, up to 1851, the populous districts. In smaller things, take the two population went on increasing gradually until it instances that come first to memory. Nelson's Mono-reached 77,345 gouls in a period of 16 years; but ment, on the top of our Oalton-bill, hidcous as an from that date to March 31, 1859, little more than "ornament," used to make itself humbly and innoaix, years, it jumped, it may be said, to 469,637 souls contly useful by supplying biscuits, saweetments, and The revenue, which in .1851 was only £316,632, de serated waters to the youngsters of the many fumi-

SABBATARIANISM IN SCOTLAND .- Of the very considerable changes for the worse which have taken place in the restrictions in Scotland upon social and religious liberties the most important have borne upon the question of travelling or locomotion. In the ante-railway era, mail-coaches ran on all the princi-pal routes, and there was of course a supply of other means of locomotion for whoever could afford to pay. When railways were introduced, enabling many more people to travel by means employing incomparably less labour and time than was formerly employed for the travelling of a few, the natural result would have been the increase of the public accommodation. And so for a time it was-the Edinburgh and Giasgow Railway, the carliest passenger line in Scotland, was at first opened and for several years kept open on Sundays. By means which shall be mentioned pre-sently that line was closed about 12 years ago, and that event was beginning of a crusade which has done a good deal to render us pitiable and ludicrous in the eyes of our neighbors. A babbling war about "Sabbath observance" and such topics -a series of efforts at a general "putting down"-has been going on ever since, and has reached to the pettiest things. With almost no exception but the two chief railways on the east coast (the North British and the Edinburgh, Porth, and, Dundee), which have been saved simply by happening to have among their proprietors a fe men with courage to; say and do; what multitudes were thinking, there is no passage in Scotland on Sundays, the routes most hermetically sealed being those between its two chief cities and through its most